

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

Department of Political Science and Public Administration

**ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF NON-
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGO) IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA**

Master Thesis

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Supervisor

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that in the preparation of this thesis, scientific ethical rules have been followed, the works of other persons have been referenced in accordance with the scientific norms if used, there is no falsification in the used data, any part of the thesis has not been submitted to this university or any other university as another thesis.

Olumayowa Philip THEOPHILUS

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The thesis study of Olumayowa Philip THEOPHILUS titled as Assessment of the Contribution of Non-Governmental Organisations (Ngo) in the Development of Nigeria has been accepted as MASTER THESIS in the department of Political Science and Public Administration by out jury.

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ABSTRACT

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) contribute to state development through developmental program: entrepreneurial skills, education, employment creation, health services, road accident interventions, skill acquisition, poverty alleviation, justice and peace mediation and advocacy etc. In Nigeria, there are several operational NGOs that carry out philanthropic and social corporate responsibilities in about 100 local communities offering the aforementioned developmental contributions. This study focusses on the contributions of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to the development of Nigeria, from the Keynesian economic theory where development is not just realizable from government spending, but remains strategically at the heart of states' ambitions and processes. Beginning with the ways in which NGOs contribute to development in Nigeria, this study will discuss the operational framework of non-governmental organization (NGOs) in Nigeria. It will examine the level in which the government and people cooperate with NGOs in their developmental volunteering, while identifying the limitations and challenges of non-governmental organizations in their involvement in the development program of the Nigerian government. The theory of this study while focusing on the evolution, exploration and exposition of the contribution of NGOs in the development of Nigeria within the Keynesian economic theory, which proposes extensive government spending and reduction of tax for a better inclusive society where development can propagate in the most convenient way, proposes extensive collaboration and cooperation with non-governmental organizations for improved developmental results.

Keywords: NGOs, Development, Nigeria, Third Sector, Government, Society

ÖZET

Sivil toplum kuruluşları (STK'lar) kalkınma programı aracılığıyla devletin gelişimine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Nijerya'da girişimcilik becerileri, eğitim, istihdam yaratma, sağlık hizmetleri, trafik kazalarına müdahale, yoksulluğun azaltılması, adalet ve barış arabuluculuğu ve savunuculuk vb. kalkınma katkılarına sunan yaklaşık 100 yerel toplulukta hayırsever ve sosyal kurumsal sorumluluklar yürüten otuz üç operasyonel STK vardır. Bu çalışma, kalkınmanın sadece hükümet harcamalarıyla gerçekleştirilemeyeceği, aynı zamanda stratejik olarak devletlerin hırslarının merkezinde yer aldığı Keynesyen ekonomi teorisinden, sivil toplum kuruluşlarının (STK'lar) Nijerya'nın gelişimine katkılarına odaklanmaktadır. Nijerya'daki STK'ların kalkınmaya nasıl katkıda bulduklarıyla başlayarak, bu çalışma Nijerya'daki sivil toplum kuruluşlarının (STK'lar) operasyonel çerçevelerini tartışacaktır. Nijerya hükümetinin kalkınma programına katılımlarında sivil toplum kuruluşlarının sınırlamalarını ve zorluklarını belirlerken, hükümetin ve insanların gelişimsel gönüllülüklerinde STK'larla işbirliği yapma düzeyini inceleyecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: STK'lar, Kalkınma, Nijerya, Üçüncü Sektör, Devlet, Toplum

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ABBREVIATIONS

CSR	:	Corporate social responsibility
PRDP	:	Philanthropic Responsibilities and Development Performance
GPC	:	Government Policies and Collaboration
NGO'sNC	:	NGOs' involvement in National Convention
LYLI	:	Lygel Youths & Leadership Initiatives
LTH	:	Let's Talk Humanity
AHI	:	Action Health Incorporated
AIU	:	Action Aid for the Unemployed
AEC	:	Access to Education for Children
GPD	:	Global Peace Development
STHN	:	Society for Telemedicine and E-Health in Nigeria
ASSE	:	African Sports Support & Education Trust
TCU	:	Total Care Unit
AAIN	:	Action Aid International Nigeria
RUD	:	Rural Urban Development
AF	:	Ven Dr. Josiah Alozie Foundation
AfA	:	Alliances for Africa
OPSI	:	Old Peoples Support International
ANUNSA	:	All Nigeria United Nations Students' & Youth Association
CEF-	:	Child Education Forum
GNWC	:	Green Nation for Women and Children
PPMWT	:	Pregnancy Protection Package Movement for Women and Teenagers SAD- Save Africa Deliveries

DAF	:	Dream Again Foundation
AYAM	:	Abonnewa Youth Advocacy Movement
K-NGOs	:	Kano and Network of NGOs
FOW	:	Federation of Ogoni Women IBE- Idama Belewa Ere
DGAI	:	Development Generation Africa International
ATDC	:	Africommunity Technology Development Center
CTN	:	City Takers Network
DI	:	Desirable- Impact
AHAI	:	African Hope Alive Initiative
ESL	:	Elfrique Solutions Limited
CF	:	Cecilia Nkeakolam Foundation
ISHRS	:	International Society for Human Rights and Social Justice
AMD	:	African Movement for Development
INFS	:	Initiative for Nigeria's Food Safety
DAIPR	:	Dream Again Initiative for Prisoners' Rehabilitation
SSI	:	Society for Social Integration
MRI	:	Movement for Refugee Integration
PUA	:	Pap Up Africa
KF	:	The KIEK Foundation
FSAD	:	Food Scheme for African Development
CMS	:	Child and Mother Support
CSACE	:	Civil Society Action Coalition on Education for All
SF	:	Shamies Foundation
HIFASS	:	Health Initiatives for Safety and Stability in Africa
DF	:	TY Danjuma Foundation

BSF : Bonum Seeds Foundation
EV : Education as a Vaccine



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CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

Nigeria is faced with numerous developmental challenges: insecurity, poverty, health, economy, housing, employment, injustice etc. While we can easily trace the root of these developmental issues to the huge economic and human disasters of the 1967 civil war, it was the corruption of successive governments that tripled these developmental problems which today have proven to be too difficult for any single leadership to resolve from the roots, without substantial cooperation and collaboration with non-state actors like non-governmental organizations. (Gimba *et al.*, 2018). The Post-1967 civil war era in the Nigerian experience of developmental efforts saw the attraction of non-governmental individuals, groups and organizations, drawing serious attention to the place of non-governmental organizations in rebuilding what was destroyed in the 1967 to 1970 civil war (Femi, 2017).

The need and grand attention paid to communications surrounding the role of NGOs to Nigeria's development although started immediately after the Nigerian civil war in 1970, it was finally in the year 1993, this idea formally materialized in the creation of the Advisory Group on the Development of NGOs in Nigeria. Since the dawn of 1993, upon the establishment of The Advisory Group on the Development of NGOs in Nigeria, the country has experienced tremendous sociopolitical transformation that came through the contributions of various non-governmental organizations. However, social and economic inequality continues to widen the scope of underdevelopment while highlighting areas of concerns in NGOs' engagements (Ngwane, *et al.*, 2018). The outcome and consequences of the Nigerian civil war of 1967 to 1970 are materially huge that the government alone finds its institutions and political will insufficient for holistic developmental achievement. Therefore the contributions of non-governmental organizations cannot be undermined (Uwais, 2017).

Since the dawn of 1993, NGOs have been formally operating within volunteering framework in virtually all the six geopolitical zones of the Nigerian society, providing support systems to Nigerians neglected or wounded by the harsh economic condition of the country (Nwabuike, 2018). The resource channel of the non-governmental

organizations providing support system and contributing to the development of Nigeria are mostly based on foreign aids from governments, international donor agencies, people and development minded individuals and groups who fund NGOs. (Omoregbe, 2018). The present Nigeria have non-governmental organizations committed to the development of people, places and things: health, education, employment creation, poverty alleviation, entrepreneurial skill, human rights, humanitarian services, corporate social responsibilities, etc. (Hussein, 2016).

List of some of the non-governmental organizations operating in Nigeria:

1. Lygel Youths & Leadership Initiatives
2. Let's Talk Humanity.
3. Action Health Incorporated (AHI)
4. Action Aid for the Unemployed.
5. Access to Education for Children.
6. Global Peace Development.
7. Society for Telemedicine and E-Health in Nigeria.
8. African Sports Support & Education Trust.
9. Total Care Unit.
10. Action Aid International Nigeria.
11. Rural Urban Development.
12. Ven Dr. Josiah Alozie Foundation.
13. Alliances for Africa (AfA)
14. Old Peoples Support International.
15. Amnesty International
16. All Nigeria United Nations Students' & Youth Association (ANUNSA)

The non-governmental organizations listed above have different and sometimes similar objectives. The commonness of their objectives rests on developmental contributions and cut across education, health, employment, justice, human right, counselling, sports, old people's care, environment, mediation, socials etc. (Adesina, 2017).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Keynesian economic theory postulates abundant government spending and consistent tax reduction for a better inclusive society where development can propagate in the most convenient way. (Keynes, 1936). Development therefore is at the heart of government's ambitions and processes. (Chipaumire, *et al.*, 2014). But where the government underperforms abysmally, to the degree that basic social services to the public are difficult, the government can view non-governmental organizations as collaborators. (Omeiza, 2019). At the climax of the Keynesian theory, NGOs are not constitutively recognized (Krasner, 2001), because they often play advocacy role against underperforming governments who do not see them as collaborators but competitors. (Adeola, A. 2016). However, such advocacy is aimed at the empowerment of individuals and groups for the overall development of the entire society (Iriye, 1999), NGOs like anti-slavery organization and the Red Cross operated during Keynesian era when the tremendously contributed to developmental programs. (Banks, 2015).

Since then, the involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the developmental program of governments across the world has expounded the frontiers of many countries' overall development, to the degree that non-governmental organizations are now societal-development partners of state governments. (Harrison, 2015). (Banks and Hulms, 2017) provide a critical exposition of the development- based challenges of developing countries in form of limited finances, poor government policies, and corruption leading to inequality, poverty, unemployment, diseases and social vices. The aforementioned developmental problems are factual symptoms of failing countries in need of support (Campbell, 2007). The failure of state-led development policies and actions in the aforementioned areas, beginning in the early 1970s and 1980s, precipitated the interest in non-governmental organizations as alternative development vehicles, with special focus on innovative and people-centered approaches to advocacy and empowerment (Humphrey 2018).

In Nigeria, non-governmental organizations have been significantly identified to contributing to development since the dawn of 1993, although the background dates back to the period after the Nigerian civil war of 1967 to 1970: health services, employment creation, education, poverty alleviation, human rights advocacy, security and

empowerment. However, despite the involvement of NGOs in Nigeria, poverty, illiteracy, diseases and youth social vices are still relatively high. This study is therefore set to assess the contribution of NGOs to the development of Nigeria, while examining the level in which the government and people cooperate with NGOs through polices, volunteering and donations, as well as the limitations and challenges of NGOs towards contributing to the development of Nigeria.

1.3 Purpose of study

The purpose of this study are:

1. To examine the ways in which NGOs contribute to development in Nigeria.
2. To study the relevance and operational framework of non-governmental organization (NGOs) in Nigeria.
3. To identify the limitations and challenges of non-governmental organizations in their involvement in the development program of the Nigerian government.
4. To examine the level in which the government and people cooperate with NGOs in their developmental volunteering.

1.4 Significance of the study

1. The Nigerian government and policy makers will find the result of this study useful for policy reforms that will improve the outcome of its developmental cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGO).
2. The result of this finding will profit future researchers on the subject matter.
3. The result of findings will profit Non-governmental organizations in understanding and conquering their limitations and challenges towards contributing to development in Nigeria.

1.5 Research questions

1. What are the developmental activities of NGOs that impact on Nigeria's development?
2. What are the ways in which corporate social responsibilities will impact on the developmental performance of NGOs in Nigeria?
3. What are the favorable policies and collaboration of Nigeria's government that have the potentials to improve Nigeria's development?

1.6 Research Hypotheses

1. NGOs' developmental activities have significant impact on Nigeria's development.
2. Corporate Social Responsibilities have significant impact on the developmental performance of NGOs in Nigeria.
3. Favorable government's policies and collaboration with NGOs have the potentials to improve Nigeria's development.

1.7 Scope and limitation of Study

The scope of this study is limited to the contribution of Non-governmental Organizations to the development of Nigeria. The limitations in this study are categorized as time, resources and security limitations, because the research period was dominated by public outcry over poverty, insecurity and government's underwhelming performance in the area of development. Some of the respondents were vocally dissatisfied with the government's economic underperformance that they gave less interview time than they planned because they had to take unplanned menial jobs for some basic needs.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Situating the contribution of NGOS to development in Nigeria in the Keynesian theoretical context.

A profound exploration of the developmental contributions of non-governmental organizations in Nigeria within the Keynesian economic system provides abundant insight into the origination, development, operational framework, achievements and limitations of non-governmental organizations. Within this theoretical background are the key economic, social, political and cultural standings of the country where the developmental contributions of non-governmental organizations are situated in the context of the Keynesian theory. Under this heading, non-governmental organizations contribute to the nation's development through an operation framework that encompasses philanthropic responsibilities, corporate social responsibilities, and corporation with government and private sectors in the country's developmental program. The development program of the country are categorized within an organized spectrum including health services provision, economic and social empowerment: skills, music, sports, and arts. The organized spectrum also include advocacy such as gender equality promotion, social justice, education, poverty alleviation, and mediation between the government and masses.

One way in which the contributions of non-governmental organizations to the development of Nigeria is situated within the Keynesian theory is the inadequate level of the government's monetary injection into overall economic, political, social and physical structure and operation of the country. Within the Keynesian theory, government is expected and responsible for funding the overall operation of the state's life for socioeconomic welfare of all and sundry. Where the government is inadequate, non-governmental organizations as third tiers can fill certain vacuum in non-political ways.

In Nigeria, the government has proven in principle and practice to be insufficient for the required developmental scale of the country. There is the unsophisticated health infrastructure frankly beyond the implementation scope of successive regimes. Beside that is the exponentially escalating unemployment situation for the over 200 million population, and a ranging social crises that are crippling the economy and reducing survival chances. The involvement of non-governmental organizations is expected to boost the government's developmental innovations and practice (Ogundayo, 2017). The key elements of development are employment, quality health care system, education, technology, booming economy, robust foreign policies and relations, functional institutions of democracy, and national unity and security. The existing non-governmental organizations in Nigeria possess and utilize operational framework that delivers on the aforementioned fronts.

According to (McBills 2018), the fundamental duties of non-governmental organizations is the filling in of government's incapable or neglected gaps for the triumph of social, economic and political satisfaction of all and sundry. The required resources are sourced from bigger organizations, donors, institutions, individuals and NGO's oriented businesses and fundraising adventures (Harris, 2006). The degree of NGO's success is directly proportional to the degree of funding success, where government's policies are favorable, and the cooperation and collaboration constant and consistent. (Woodsluke, 2018). This view stems from the fact that neither the government nor NGOs are independently capable of overseeing the entire development needs of the society. The implication draws on the need for collaboration and cooperation between governments and non-political actors in the development agenda of states. In Nigeria for instance, recurring ethnic and religious crises continue to create huge humanitarian challenges that the state alone cannot solve

2.2 Understanding the Keynesian theory

According to Wang, (2010), the origin of the Keynesian theory is traceable to the name John Maynard Keynes. The theory emanated from Keynes' 1936 book which he titled *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*. The book is about the intervention of government in the economy for the purpose of development. The Keynesian theory rose to provide developmental answers to the recession questions that controlled and dictated global affairs from 1929-1930 (Willis, 2011). The unmanaged negative consequences of the recession exposed the capacity of states to be left alone in issues of development (Hans, 2010). The alternative was a collaborative force which needed to be non-governmental- the basic idea of non-governmental organizations (Harris, 2012).

Basically, the assumption of Keynesian theory is that an increase in government expenditure results to a proportional increase in economic output (Odhiambo, 2015), where there is a robust participation of government in the economic affairs of the state, to the degree that development is evident in the people, places and things of the state (Chipaumire, *et al.*, 2014). What is at the heart of Keynesian theory therefore is the service of the people, places and things through economic and governmental instrumentalities (Woods, 2015). NGOs were initially not considered as states' partners because of advocacy tendencies and approaches (Krasner, 2001), and so not much of non-governmental organizations existed during the Keynesian theory evolution and practice era. There were only two non-governmental organizations which existed during the Keynesian era: the Red Cross organization and the anti-slavery organization which later followed (Spar and La-Mure, 2003).

The policies and practices of the Keynesian economy did little to pave way for the thriving of non-governmental organizations until the role of multilateral organizations rose to prominence. This paved the way for the tremendous achievement of anti-slavery movement and the eventual passing of the Abolition of Slave Trade Act in 1807 (Spar and La-Mure,2003). The lack of sufficient government spending prompted non-governmental organizations to canvass for economic assistance and incentives, gathering funds from merchants most especially to carry out human developmental projects. The

period from the start of the Great Depression saw Keynesian theory becoming very important to the development of the operational framework of NGOs. What stands out in the Keynesian theory most significantly to the operation of non-governmental organizations are the social service ideologies in the theorist's 1936 publication which he titled 'The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money'.

2.3 Historical evolution and development of Non-Governmental Organizations

An authentic historic survey of Non-governmental organizations provides abundant insight into the evolution and transforming role of non-governmental organizations (Wilson, 2015). From this vantage point, (Davies 2008), traces the origin of non-governmental organizations to the 19th Century, culminating in the official emergence and operation of anti-slavery advocates and groups who were committed to the abolishment of slavery and all its facets. Those anti-slavery advocates and institutions were organized and championed by Frederick Douglass- a figure who also found his way out of slavery through bravery (Page, 2014).

The Anti-Slavery Society as it was officially called was the first organization to be grouped as a non-governmental organization and it operated within the scheme of volunteering framework (Davies, 2008). Since it was the first of its kind, and with a wide range of socioeconomic problems to resolve, the anti- Slavery Society developed the idea of specialization that involved the creation of different non-governmental organizations to specialize in specific areas of society needs: abolition of slavery, health, social security, poverty alleviation, justice, peace, education, socioeconomic empowerment, etc. Of all the non-governmental organizations springing from this anti-slavery Society, it was the Red Cross which first emerged (Pinkney, 2009). The Red Cross organization was formally created during the 1800s, and was primarily committed to providing health support for wounded soldiers of various war time and space (Sandoz, 2007; Crossland, 2010).

Since the establishment of the Red Cross Organization in the nineteenth century, its activities have delivered myriads of support for wounded soldiers across territories and time. However, the expansion of the organization has also dully combined diversification,

in a way that the organization has witnessed tremendous growth in the delivery of social services unrelated to health care support for wound soldiers. Consequently, since the dawn of early 2000s, non-governmental organizations have incorporated the millennium development goals (MDGs) which has been translated in more recent times to be Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its operational scope as its objective enlargement lingers on (Oswald, 2018).

Anti-Slavery Society therefore in the account of many scholars, sprang from the roots of the anti-colonial independence movements of many regions of the world (Midathada, 2014). The non-governmental organizations that sprang out of this growing society through the diversification and expansion of the society's aims operated as small charitable organizations from the beginning and expanded subsequently as they formidably organize against slavery and enslavement. (McDonagh, 2002).

There was the American Revolution and Protestant Christians movement which later emerged from this anti-slavery movement that later became committed to other social services such as justice, rights, liberties and human dignity (Lind, 2010) The implication was a spontaneous and exponential increase and diversification of non-governmental organizations and their respective objectives. While all of the non-governmental organizations have the same or similar operational framework, they individually faced different kind of challenges and limitations: government antagonism, funding, volunteering shortages, security threats, misunderstanding of interest, accountability, sabotage, recognition and conflicting aims and objectives (Idris, 2018).

However, non-governmental organizations have since this challenge and limitation stage developed from the primitive scope to a more advanced operational level that has eased the incorporation of a universal dimension, in such a way that the developmental contributions of non-governmental organizations to state building have cut across borders and cultures. To this end, the developmental contributions of NGOs to countries' nation building process since the beginning of the 20th Century continue to receive widespread global recognition, commendation and contribution by multilateral institutions such as the United Nations for instance (Kamat, 2004; Tandon, 2000). Although the League of Nations took the first move after the end of WWI, (1914-1918), the United Nations since its formation after the end of WWII (1939-1945) have contributed and partnered extensively

with a vast majority of non-governmental organizations in their contributions to developmental program of different states (Kennedy & Dornan 2009).

In Nigeria, NGOs since the major shift in operational framework toward a more expansive societal developmental program in the 1980s, continue to commit to both human and community development in areas such as employment creation, advocacy support system for the socially and legally mistreated, economic and skill acquisition incentives for the underprivileged, health care service, education, etc, (Ayuba, 2005). The exponential rise in the developmental contributions of NGOs in Nigeria led to the significant multiplication in the number of existing NGOs in Nigeria between the mid-1980s to late 1990s. The immediate and long term consequence of the increase in the number of operating NGOs in Nigeria was the economic and political restructuring of the state toward a more inclusive framework.

As (Maxwell 2018) puts it, the nature of non-governmental organizations as mostly non-profit create chances of attraction: funding, volunteering and societal recognition. However, in regions where the people are mostly poor, operating non-governmental organizations require donations on international scale to combat NGOs' operational limitations and challenges. In Nigeria for instance, a study conducted by (Haris 2018), shows that 95% of operational NGOs in Nigeria rely on foreign funds to carry out the aims and objectives in the most sufficient and efficient ways to contribute to the development of Nigeria. The study tallies with majority of reports from more authoritative bodies on the global stage like the United Nations and its various humanitarian arms.

The operational framework of non-governmental organizations in Nigeria is adjudged to have significant results by many studies in the area of empowerment through skill acquisition program, scholarship and orphanage. According (Umaru 2018), the operation of orphanages and granting of scholarships to students are the two most concrete areas of non-governmental organizations in Nigeria where foreign aids have been most demonstrative and effective, even though insufficient. Most of the non-governmental organizations in Nigeria do not have economic structures for revenue generations as non-profit institutions. The financial-side limitations are exacerbated by the constantly crumbling economy and increasing humanitarian plights of a vast majority

of the people (Isa, 2019). There is in recent times the diversification of funding sources. Some more functional non-governmental organizations attempt investment and businesses to generate income for the operation of their non-governmental organizations. Most of the non-governmental organizations in Nigeria operating orphanages have businesses to keep their humanitarian program alive and delivering according to (Habiba, 2018), since foreign aids are sometimes difficult and competitive.

Thus, majority of the NGOs in Nigeria while open to foreign aids do also carry out some form of businesses from where funds are generated. In the northern part of Nigeria where humanitarian challenges are higher in scale and gravity due to incessant religious crises between Christians and Muslims, the challenges of NGOs existing there are more. From insecurity to fund, NGOs in the north struggle to meet the minimum security and economic requirements for operation. Hundreds of people, mostly children, women and the old are out of school, health care systems and food. NGOs working in those regions require more than human volunteering which is usually out of place. The challenges are usually exacerbated by states' inefficiencies and poor commitment to good governance.

The deployment of military and state of emergency which has been the sole approach of state governments at limiting insecurity tensions in the northern regions of Nigeria have not answered the many questions of social insecurities. NGOs continue to seek increased social performance from states and find at the best the minimum if at all. Situations continue to worsen as funding condition of NGOs. The advancement of the Nigerian society has been in great part, made possible by foreign NGOs and donors who gave without looking back. This has been the foundation of NGOs operational system since its evolution. The international system thus has been significantly committed. This practice is in consonance with the international system at the embryonic stages of the formation of non-governmental organizations. The abolitionist organizations formed a major economic funding source for the various emerging units of organizations in the provision of public enlightenment program (Ward, 2007). The developmental achievement of the abolitionist organizations culminated in the passing of the Abolition of Slave Trade Act in 1807 (Du-Bois, 2014; Farrell, *et al.*, 2007; Oldfield, 2012). One of the core contents of The Abolition of Slave Trade Act which was formally passed into law in 1807 was the practical public opposition to the all the slavery activities of the

transatlantic world and the recognition of the dignity of human life, liberties and rights (Skocpol, *et al.*, 2000; Ward, 2007). One of the most significant developments of the passing of the Abolition of Slave Trade Act was the immediate increase in the number of other organizations which became immediately committed to developmental program in all ramifications.

Among the various organizations that developed from the passing of the Abolition Slave Trade Act in 1807 were the following: the International Workingmen's Association (1864). This organization was specifically committed to the promotion of human rights and other associated activities in line with human development and the recognition of human dignity (Skocpol, *et al.*, 2000). There is also the International Peace Bureau (IPB) which was established in the year 1891, and was primarily dedicated to the advancement of peace (Murray, *et al.*, 2000). Another organization was the International Alliance of Women which was strategically established in 1902 and dutifully devoted to the struggle for women political participation through women rights to vote and be voted for (Markus, 2001) The last in the order of organizations which sprang out after the passing of the Abolition of Slave Trade Act is the International Order of Good Templar. This organization was founded in the year 1852 by the Methodist Church and rendered developmental services in societal civility and empowerment program (Davies, 2008).

One of the major achievements of the United Nations in the early 80s was the accommodation of NGOs as they were vastly empowered legally and economically to participate in international policy formulation and execution (Kamat, 2004). This is the reason why non-governmental organizations exponentially increased in number and functions in the 1980s (Galway, *et al.*, 2012). During the 1980s, non-governmental organizations functioned as independent agencies in collaboration with government, although criticizing the government at some points as the conscience of state and representative of the people (Karim, 2001).

The major shift in the operational framework of non-governmental organizations took shape in the 1980s following the re-direction of focus from mere emergency support based program to a more comprehensive participation in community developmental programs (Galway, *et al.*, 2012). Innovations and human value-centered efforts represented the bulk of NGOs' process towards the end of the 1990s (Banks and Hulme

2012).

2.4 List of some Non-Governmental Organisations in Nigeria and some of their functions

1. Lygel Youths & Leadership Initiatives (LYLI)
2. Let's Talk Humanity. (LTH)
3. Action Health Incorporated (AHI)
4. Action Aid for the Unemployed (AIU)
5. Access to Education for Children (AEC)
6. Global Peace Development (GPD)
7. Society for Telemedicine and E-Health in Nigeria (STHN)
8. African Sports Support & Education Trust (ASSE)
9. Total Care Unit(TCU)
10. Action Aid International Nigeria (AAIN)
11. Rural Urban Development (RUD)
12. Ven Dr. Josiah Alozie Foundation (AF)
13. Alliances for Africa (AfA)
14. Old Peoples Support International (OPSI)
15. All Nigeria United Nations Students' & Youth Association (ANUNSA)
16. Child Education Forum (CEF)
17. Green Nation for Women and Children (GNWC)
18. Pregnancy Protection Package Movement for Women and Teenagers (PPPMWT)
19. Save Africa Deliveries (SAD)
20. Dream Again Foundation (DAF)
21. Abonnewa Youth Advocacy Movement (AYAM)
22. Kano and Network of NGOs (K-NGOs)
23. Federation of Ogoni Women (FOW)
24. Idama Belewa Ere (IBE)
25. Development Generation Africa International (DGAI)

26. Africommunity Technology Development Center (ATDC)
27. City Takers Network (CTN)
28. Desirble- Impact (DI)
29. African Hope Alive Initiative (AHAI)
30. Elfrique Solutions Limited (ESL)
31. Cecilia Nkeakolam Foundation (CF)
32. International Society for Human Rights and Social Justice (ISHRSJ)
33. African Movement for Development (AMD)
34. Initiative for Nigeria's Food Safety (INFS)
35. Dream Again Initiative for Prisoners' Rehabilitation (DAIPR)
36. Society for Social Integration (SSI)
37. Movement for Refugee Integration (MRI)
38. Pap Up Africa (PUA)
39. The KIEK Foundation (KF)
40. Food Scheme for African Development (FSAD)
41. Child and Mother Support (CMS)
42. Civil Society Action Coalition on Education for All (CSACE)
43. Shamies Foundation (SF)
44. Health Initiatives for Safety and Stability in Africa (HIFASS)
45. TY Danjuma Foundation (DF)
46. Bonum Seeds Foundation (BSF)
47. Education As a Vaccine (EV)

The aforementioned Non-governmental organizations in Nigeria perform the following functions while contributing to development: Lygel Youths & Leadership Initiatives, Let's Talk Humanity, Action Health Incorporated (AHI), Action Aid for the Unemployed, Access to Education for Children, Global Peace Development, Society for Telemedicine and E-Health in Nigeria, African Sports Support & Education Trust, Total Care Unit, Action Aid International Nigeria, Rural Urban Development, Ven Dr. Josiah Alozie Foundatio, Alliances for Africa (AfA), Old Peoples Support International, All Nigeria United Nations Students' & Youth Association (ANUNSA).

The non-governmental organizations listed above have different and sometimes similar objectives. The commonness of their objectives rests on developmental contributions and cut across education, health, employment, justice, human right, counselling, sports, old people's care, environment, mediation, socials etc. (Adesina, 2017). This idea to create the Advisory Group on the Development of NGOs in Nigeria in 1993 was to provide the necessary conditions for non-governmental organizations to develop to the level where they can creatively contribute to the development of Nigeria. Since the dawn of 1993, upon the establishment of The Advisory Group on the Development of NGOs in Nigeria, the country has experienced tremendous sociopolitical transformation that came through the contributions of various non-governmental organizations such as Lygel Youths & Leadership Initiatives, specially dedicated to youth empowerment in leadership, entrepreneurial skills, civility and counselling. There is also the Let's Talk Humanity which specializes on respect for human life and dignity and seeks to promote it. Another of such non-governmental organization is Action Health Incorporated (AHI) dedicated to provision and promotion of quality health services while discouraging drug abuse. Action Aid for the Unemployed on the other side is an NGO committed to assisting the unemployed with some life and daily essentials while seeking employment, and sometimes provide employment for them. There is the Access to Education for Children, which is a non-governmental organization dedicated to provision of education for economically underprivileged children. There is also the Global Peace Development which is a non-governmental organization with the primary objective of promoting world peace through objective mediation. We have in Nigeria also the Society for Telemedicine and E-Health in Nigeria committed to telemedicine and e-health delivery and advancement.

The long list of non-governmental organizations in Nigeria also include African Sports Support & Education Trust which is primarily committed to sports and sports education promotion. Total Care Unit is also a non-governmental organization founded on the principle of welfare for troubled people in the country, regardless of nationalities. There is also the Action Aid International Nigeria with special dedication to socioeconomic aids delivery, as well as the Rural Urban Development which is an NGO committed to the development of not just the urban segment of the country, but also the

rural areas for even distribution of development. The Dr. Josiah Alozie Foundation provides social aids for economically suffering people in the areas of food, clothing, shelter and gainful employment. And while Alliances for Africa (AfA) is committed to solving different forms of developmental challenges through alliances, there is the Old Peoples Support International which is committed to care for old people.

2.5 Justification of the theory in light of NGO's contribution to development in Nigeria

Keynesian ideological approach to governance and development is in line with the volunteer framework of non-governmental organization.

The contribution of NGOs to the development of Nigeria if situated within Keynesian and Neo-liberalism theoretical frameworks, demonstrates the abundant contributions made by Keynesianism and neo-liberalism to developmental gains. One of the verifiable contributions is the provision of space and opportunities for the convenient and productive operation of non-governmental organizations in the developmental program of states (Holmes, 2011). The emphasis is dutifully anchored on the developmental premise that both the public and private sectors need profound collaboration and cooperation in any singular ambition to provide the needs of people suffering economically, medically, physically, socially, religiously and politically (Palley, 2005).

In Nigeria, the first question regarding the role of non-governmental organizations in the development of Nigeria sprang from the root of the Nigerian civil war of 1967-1970 which created socioeconomic problems beyond the economic muscles of the state to shoulder (Abdulahi, 2017).

Although, the enthusiasm and grand attention paid to the role of NGOs in Nigeria's developmental program started immediately after the Nigerian civil war in 1970, it was finally in the year 1993, this idea formally materialized through the creation of the Advisory Group on the Development of NGOs in Nigeria. This idea was created to provide the necessary conditions for non-governmental organizations to develop to the level where they can creatively contribute to the development of Nigeria. Since the dawn of 1993, upon the establishment of The Advisory Group on the Development of NGOs in Nigeria, the country has experienced tremendous sociopolitical transformation that came

through the contributions of various non-governmental organizations such as Lygel Youths & Leadership Initiatives, specially dedicated to youth empowerment in leadership, entrepreneurial skills, civility and counselling. There is also the Let's Talk Humanity which specializes on respect for human life and dignity and seeks to promote it. Another of such non-governmental organization is Action Health Incorporated (AHI) dedicated to provision and promotion of quality health services while discouraging drug abuse. Action Aid for the Unemployed on the other side is an NGO committed to assisting the unemployed with some life and daily essentials while seeking employment, and sometimes provide employment for them. There is the Access to Education for Children, which is a non-governmental organization dedicated to provision of education for economically underprivileged children. There is also the Global Peace Development which is a non-governmental organization with the primary objective of promoting world peace through objective mediation. We have in Nigeria also the Society for Telemedicine and E-Health in Nigeria which is committed to telemedicine delivery and advancement.

2.6 Neo-Liberalism and NGO's in Nigeria

The inherent economic complexities and challenges in the Keynesian theory during the late 1970s precipitated the emergence of Neo-liberalism which eventually reshaped policies in market-driven approach in a way that enhanced economic growth. (Jessop, 2002; Brenner, *et al.*, 2010). The 1990s when democracy won the war against communism became the period when NGOs concretely engaged social services in the areas of advocacy, peace, human rights, climate change, HIV&AIDS and corporate responsibility (Kaldor, 2003). The policies of neo-liberalism was effective in the promotion of deregulation, privatization and tax reduction (Palley, 2005), and that prospered transformation in the economic system (Brenner, *et al.*, 2010), because it supports the market principle of competition that gave citizens of all social classes the privilege to find individual development which is the foundation of state development. (Gane, 2009).

The development made by neo-liberalism provided abundant space and opportunities for NGOs' successful operation (Holmes, 2011), since both public and

private sectors need collaboration and cooperation to satisfy the needs of marginalized people (Palley, 2005). In Nigerian developmental experience and case scenario, Nigeria is vastly believed to be submerged in numerous developmental challenges that require non-state actors' participation: insecurity, poverty, health, economy, housing, employment, injustice etc.

2.7 NGO's contribution to the promotion of gender equality in Nigeria

In Nigeria, NGOs since the major shift in operational framework toward a more expansive societal developmental program in the 1980s, continue to commit to both human and community development in areas such as employment creation, advocacy support system for the socially and legally mistreated, economic and skill acquisition incentives for the underprivileged, health care service, education, etc. (Ayuba, 2005). The exponential rise in the developmental contributions of NGOs in Nigeria led to the significant multiplication in the number of existing NGOs in Nigeria between the mid-1980s to late 1990s. The immediate and long term consequence of the increase in the number of operating NGOs in Nigeria was the economic and political restructuring of the state toward a more inclusive framework.

In Nigeria, while calls for socioeconomic reforms featured foundationally on Nigeria's experience of non-governmental organizations, it was the idea of poverty alleviation that centralize the entire philosophy of development in the 1980s when non-governmental organizations started to rethink and reframe focus and interest. (Kayode 2018), emphasized the role of the Nigerian civil war which was fought from 1967 -1970 in the thinking and engagement of NGOs in the social, political, economic and religious affairs of Nigeria. His argument are summarized in the conceptualization of non-governmental organizations as the intermediating figure between the government and people in matters of humanity and society. The reforms of the country on the track of development were more inspired by people's agitations for socioeconomic well-being through advocacy than through government's initiative, and the staggering amount of development promises which have been historically insensitive (Umar, 2018).

Education though has been part of the operational framework of non-governmental organizations in Nigeria, but it has often been seen as the basic duty of government, considering the size of funding required (Williams, 2017). The implication

for this concept is the high level of illiteracy in most part of the country where the government has underperformed in quality education delivery. It is difficult to see non-governmental organizations in Nigeria who are financially funded enough to respond sufficiently to the rising need for quality education in the northern part of Nigeria where up to 65% of both children and adult are illiterate (Umar, 2018). Humanitarian sectors like orphanages and skill acquisitions have been comparatively more successful than quality education delivery on the ground of volunteering, charity, interest and simplicity of operation (Umar, 2018).

On the wholesale scale, the country's non-governmental organizations' framework has target the transformation of the country in the areas of employment creation, empowerment, advocacy, education, health care delivery, and care for the homeless, sick and old people. The first target was provision of food and health care for victims of the disastrous Nigerian civil war of 1967-1970. There was a swift shift of attention to humanitarian charity like provision of clothing and education. Most of the earliest non-governmental organizations were although involved in advocacy due to the tensed political climate. Unfortunately, much result was not achieved because of government's interfering policies. Majority of the non-governmental organizations operating the advocacy apostolate were political, and so their chances of survival were slim (Garuba, 2018).

Government policies that often do not favor the operational designs of NGOs are state of emergency during incessant religious and ethnic clashes. These clashes are recurring decimals in the northern part of Nigeria especially Plateau and Kaduna States. In the Middle Belt, there are also occasional ethnic clashes usually between Tiv and Jukun people. These crises continue to lay severe difficulty for NGOs in those areas as they struggle to carry out development projects in most affected rural areas. Rural development, humanitarian interventions from damaging impacts of interreligious, ethnic and political crisis have also featured prominently in NGOs specialization in Nigeria. Places like the northern parts of Nigeria as well as the Middle Belt (Ibrahim, 1980), defined rural development as the process by which the standard of living at grassroots level is enhanced politically, socially and economically. Rural development is also viewed as a self-generating process of socio-economic and political development in

which the rural inhabitants themselves are actively involved and share in the cost and benefits of such development. The essential elements of rural development includes poverty reduction; rising incomes; increase in health and nutrition status of the people; provision of quantitative and qualitative basic education; improved agricultural activities; provision of infrastructural facilities; amongst others. Whatever, the conceptualization of rural developments, the bottom-line is that it is about improving the standard and living conditions of the rural people. The consequence of ethno-religious crisis on rural development cannot be overemphasized because of the effect of such crisis on the socio-economic development of the rural dwellers that are often too difficult for both the government and NGOs to address.

Ethno-religious crisis have impacted negatively on the socio-economic structure of the rural society as seen in the destruction of lives and properties, disruptions of marketing activities, demolition of schools building, food insecurity, income stagnation and human displacement among many others, and this has greatly impeded on the rural development of such areas and people. The factor behind most of this ethno-religious conflicts revolves around issues such as boundary disputes and contestation, struggle over political power, unequal distribution of economic resources and religious intolerance among people and this has led to the destruction of lives and properties, neglecting the positive transformation of the socio-economic well-being of the community, family, education and all aspects of the material life of the people thus resulting to the underdevelopment of such rural areas.

The history of ethno-religious conflicts in Nigeria can be traced back to the early 1980s. This is exactly the turning point of NGOs' operations in Nigeria. Notable among such crises are the Maitatsine religious conflicts in parts of Kano and Maiduguri during the greater part of 1982, Jimeta-Yola religious disturbances that took place in 1984 for long, and Zango-Kataf crises that happened in Kaduna State in 1992 and a little beyond. (Newswatch, 1991). Wukari like many other local government areas in Nigeria has continued to witness ethno-religious crisis even in recent times and this crisis has greatly hindered the development of Wukari Local Government Area. There have been significant interventions from NGOs, but the harm is bigger than the effort of the existing NGOs.

Parts of the effort of NGOs in those dimensions are the elimination of discriminatory and harmful practices against women and girls, sex trafficking, wartime sexual violence, gender wage gap, gender political representative gap, and other oppression tactics are expected to give way for gender equality. As observed, this development is in the area of gender equality, and those NGOs connected to this apostolate often find it difficult in the northern area where religious beliefs on women make it difficult. Gender equality is a situation in which there is equality between men and women, boys and girls, in terms of access to resources, opportunities, positions, responsibilities, political cum economic participation, decision-making, and overall human value. It is difficult to realize this in most parts of Nigeria, but NGOs committed to this course are still contributing to Nigeria's development in the area of gender equality.

The benefits of gender equality and the related legal recognition of gender equality are not limited to positive achievements in the area of fundamental human right, as it also paves way for significant multiple ways for building a peaceful, just, and sustainable human society. NGOs in this area continue to define gender equality, beginning with the perspectives of the United Nations to drive home their point and maximize developmental results. In what is a chorological account, they provide the historical evolution and development of gender equality, making reference to the legal framework to make the people understand the legal dimension of it. The actors and methods of gender equality promotion within NGOs in Nigeria, while using the various ways in which gender equality can be achieved often times fill in the gaps left by underperforming government. The achievements so far, using the gender inequality index (GII 2020), and the reports of the United Nations Development Program, the United Nation's Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs), within the Nigerian context show where exactly the limitations and prospects of gender equality as pursued by NGOs in Nigeria are.

NGOs in Nigeria have contributed significantly to Nigeria's development in the area of gender equality. They continue to be influenced and shaped by the standard of the international system. In historical evolutionary and developmental perspective, the movement for gender equality is traceable to the gender-centered suffrage campaign that

evolved from Western cultures and civilizations in the late-19th century, framed towards the practical recognition and acceptance of women's right to vote, and right to hold elected offices. Official reforms like; The 1923 Equal Rights Amendment for Gender Equality Rights Promotion, the 1933 Convention on the Nationality of Women, the 1948 Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women, etc. represent a few of the historical efforts and legal framework towards pushing gender equality to the next level. This historical developments have sponsored significant changes in the dimension of women's rights in areas such as property ownership, LGBT, and a horizon shift in women's marital identity perspective. The benefits of gender equality and the related legal recognition of gender equality are not limited to positive achievements in the area of fundamental human right, but the pavement of significant multiple ways for building a peaceful, just, and sustainable human society. Although there are gender equality challenges in form of policy implementation, culture, religion and advocacy funding, with growth increasing in some regions, while either stagnant or on decline in others, the natural transformations that are interwoven with the changing world is spreading gender equality consciousness to all the corners of the world, and with policy reforms, gender equality education, improved democracy and democratization, economic empowerment of mothers etc, the work on gender equality is almost complete.

Gender equality movement began in the 19th century when women's right to vote and right to hold elected offices became topical, culminating in formal reforms like; The 1923 Equal Rights Amendment for Gender Equality Rights Promotion, the 1933 Convention on the Nationality of Women, the 1948 Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women, etc. The goal is to deliver equality between men and women, boys and girls, in terms of access to resources, opportunities, positions, responsibilities, political and economic participation, decision-making, and overall human value. While gender ideologies and practices such as gender neutrality and gender equity shape the content and context of gender equality, gender parity constitutes gender equality measurement indicator in a particular cultural and geographical context.

Since the evolution of gender equality movement in the 19th century, although gender balance - a circumstance where both males and females have equal opportunities and access to the existing resources and institutions of the society: economy, politics,

culture, education, religion, etc, has not been completely achieved, the United Nations Human Development Program in its Gender Equality index (GEI, 2020), reports significant growth in gender equality across the world, although with some countries and regions remaining stagnant or in decline. However, in a correctional step towards global gender equality growth, there is now the approval of the Gender Action Plan which is a 2-year plan that will involve both women and men in all the stages of the Paris climate agreement (PCA) in a historic numeric equality at the 23rd Conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This plan is widely expected to extend the frontiers of global gender equality. Other strategies like funding, advocacy, reforms, increased women political participation, economic empowerment for mothers etc, are equally vastly expected to rise the prospects of gender equality.

While policy changes are often the nucleus of gender equality transformation agenda for gender equality underperforming states, achieving gender balance in some cultures or regions is not tied to policy changes alone. NGOs are required to be the major driving force. Achieving gender equality is in consonance with the elimination of discriminatory and harmful practices against women and girls; sex trafficking, wartime sexual violence, gender wage gap, and other oppression tactics. The United Nations Population Fund (UNPF) - an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity, holds that "despite many international agreements affirming their human rights, women are still much more likely than men to be poor and illiterate" although with these gender limitations witnessing an increasing reductions in the 21st century around the world. According to the Gender Inequality Index (GII) of last year 2020, Switzerland is known to be the most gender equal country in the world.

While the protagonists of gender equality in Nigeria, especially in the northern part continue to ask questions on the 'why' of gender equality, proponents of gender equality often led by NGOs continue to state that gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. The answers to the questions of 'how' and 'when' depend significantly on the policies of governments across the world. "We shall not be safe until the principle of equal rights is written into the framework of our government." (Alice Stokes 1923). A

legal framework foundation and support for the right of women has become a fundamental component of any system modelled on the rule of law. Gender-sensitive legislations and policies function as essential complement to the legal framework of gender equality. National and international-level policies and laws springing from the gender equality legal framework are not merely enforceable in a court of law where defaulting individuals, organizations, corporations, and even governments can be legally charged. While most countries and regions now have national-level legal framework that uphold the provisions of gender equality policies across the globe, comparable gaps still exist in the coverage of the legal framework as well as in women's real access to their legally entrenched rights. In Nigeria, there is no specific legal framework. NGOs adopt flexible systems capable of delivering development.

NGOs in Nigeria capitalize on the 1923 Equal Rights Amendment for Gender Equality Rights Promotion to gain international legal support when promoting gender equality in the religiously delicate parts of Nigeria where the belief is hard to take for most of the religious leaders and followers. The Equal Rights Amendment was officially drafted in 1923 by the personality called Alice Stokes Paul, who dedicated her life to the pursuit of equal rights for women for all her life. It was at the Seneca Falls Convention which was held in the year 1923, marking the 75th anniversary of the original Seneca Falls Convention of 1848, that she introduced the Equal Rights Amendment, with the following declaration; “We shall not be safe until the principle of equal rights is written into the framework of our government.” The Equal Rights Amendment, or ERA as it is often referred is a legally proposed amendment to the United State Constitution that was originally drafted to extend the frontiers of the comprehensive civic status of women after achieving the fight for voting right. There is the Equal Rights Amendment which remains the first document of legislation proposed to promote equal protection within the framework of gender laws. Although, the Equal Rights Amendment was not ratified by any countries as legal compartments of their existing Constitution. The implication for this non-massive ratification, gender-centered discrimination was not explicitly illegal for so long until the emergence of newer equality rights Amendments. However, there are several enacted laws today which seek to protect the rights of women and prevent violence towards them. A good instance in the national level is The Turkish Grand

National Assembly amendments to the Constitution on October 3, 2001. Such of these provisions exist in Article 41 and Article 66 to protect and defend gender equality. Protection of the rights of women within the family are especially available, and have been operational since 2001, October 17th specifically.

The 1933 Convention on the Nationality of Women have been deployed in many instances to win legal arguments against interfering religious leaders by NGOs developing Nigeria through gender equality. The first legal instrument to address the rights of women, saw the participating governments in the Seventh International Conference of American States. The convention was conducted in December 1933. The fundamental agreement was to make no sex-based distinctions with respect to nationality, be it in legislative processes or in practice.

The 1948 Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women which was a convention involving the States of America, and whose outcome was an agreement signed in the month of March 1948 in which women were accorded the same civil rights that men enjoy is also often used to drive home the message by NGOs. Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women was a convention also called The Belem do Para Convention. The Convention was held in June 1994, and did not only result into a historic agreement, but remains one of only two legal instruments dedicated exclusively to the issue of violence against women.

Some of the issue areas of gender equality which NGOs in Nigeria help to solve include: gender discrimination, inequality in employment and economy, inequality in education, male child preference and sex-selective abortion. The evidences they often provide is not limited to sex ratio and life expectancy ratio which demonstrate that there is marginalization of the female sex. As noted by Amartya (1992), women's health can be evaluated by looking at sex ratios. Although there are no clear evidences of gender bias in the chances of being born in Western societies, there is the sex-selective abortion which has led to the lamentable death of millions of girls in societies where the son preference culture is dominant like Africa, India and China. The calculation of the ratio of girls to boys within 0 to 5 age categorization offers insight to some kind of evidence

backing the aforementioned claim. Furthermore, the phenomenon of missing girls at birth shows exactly where the claimed discrimination spring from, with the other effect of son preference as even noted by (World Bank, 2011).

In Nigeria, NGOs continue to fight against gender inequality in employment and economy. Evidences of gender inequality in employment and economy abound in Nigeria as around the world, and NGOs mostly supported by the United Nations are contributing to that dimension of development. The technology and security industries continue to expand, with the emerging Artificial Intelligence shouldering the potentials to reduce workmanship or sponsor a horizon shift in our work approach, yet the Artificial Intelligence as other sectors of the tech industry continues to be seemingly gender-based. According to the reliable and valid accounts of Jeff Raikes who is a co-founder of the Raikes Foundation, “there are deep-rooted beliefs and stereotypes affecting women’s pursuits of certain careers, especially in technology and security areas” There have been contentions by proponents of gender equality over sex-based gaps in economic access, as well as gaps in access to the environments and positions of economic capacity development and independence.

NGOs in Nigeria approach gender inequality in education with seriousness. The ratio of boys to girls in schools in Nigerian schools is already in parity or near it. World Bank assists many NGOs in Nigeria (Makinwa, 2019). The World Bank’s gender equality in education official statement of 2014, recognized the disparity between women and men education in its declaration implying a vocal call for the substantial narrowing down of women’s educational limitations and accessibility. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 2011 as an international organization which seeks to, and works towards policy creation and reforms for the betterment of lives, posits that the gender gap in the allocation of fields of studies in schools has contributed to creating an emotional and professionally condition in which the female genders have reduced propensities to opt for technology and engineering at the higher educational stage, resulting into a form of occupational discrimination and impactful wage differences.

In the area of gender discrimination in Nigeria, NGOs in the country operate with the understanding of gender equality as underlined by the United Nations and its subset organizations working in that area. The understanding of women in some regions as

intrinsic caregivers for children, the sick, and the elderly constitutes part of the sexism in decision-making. While increasing reforms in gender norms for the elimination of sexism is already playing down on this view, there are however better results in gap reduction than an overall phenomenon horizon shift.

NGOs in Nigeria profit from gender equality programs of the United Nations through a host of United Nations subsets. United Nations Women for instance is dedicated to gender equality and women empowerment, and working to promote gender equality as part of the sustainable development goals for a better world. In Nigeria, they have provided funds and other supports for some NGOs. (Wadakai, 2019). The UN Women is also known as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and has been formally operational since its formal commission in January 2001.

2.7.1 Some NGOs that support's Women emancipation in Nigeria

1. RAINN

RAINN stands for Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network. Although, not an international organization like the United Nations, RAINN is working against sexual violence, while offering rehabilitation support to victims. It has assisted many NGOs in Nigeria in the fight against sexual violence on women.

2. GLOBAL FUND FOR WOMEN

Global Fund for Women remains one of the leading gender equality foundations around the world, and is hugely committed to funding women-led organizations and gender equality campaigns across the world. In Nigeria, it collaborates with NGOs who are committed to the same course.

3. PHILANTHROPY WOMEN

This international organization aims to contribute to the global effort towards the elimination of gender inequality by providing human and material resources for women, (men inclusive) who are committed to gender equality promotion. It supports related NGOs in Nigeria in the provision of funds.

NGOs in Nigeria have most recently (2021) bought into the Gender Action Plan. The Gender Action Plan which is a 2-year plan that will involve both women and men in

all the stages of the Paris climate agreement (PCA) in a historic numeric equality at the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) represents a significantly historic step in achieving gender equality and equity in global decision making. How this comes down from the international level to national levels, especially Nigeria, and play out is yet to be seen, considering that gender equality is a more difficult issue on the local level than at the international level. However, NGOs in Nigeria have the solutions:

NGOs in Nigeria in their strategy to contribute to development in Nigeria have identified donations and investment in gender equality. Data from the United Nations on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and those from Sophia Cole and her National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy have significantly enriched the general perspective on the role of NGOs across the world. The output of previous donations and investment prove that donors and funders can deal with gender inequality at local levels to catch up with progress at the international level where donations and investment are higher. The investment and donations are directed to commit women-led organizations and grassroots initiatives. A good instance is the Gender-lens impact investment- a rising scheme practice where by investors stick to female-run and women-friendly businesses. It works to close the gap in investments, most of which go to male-dominated companies.

Another way of contributing to development as identified by some NGOs in this dimension is gender quality advocacy. The United Nations' gender equality suggestions are partly oriented within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) where advocacy is taken to form part of the ways of promoting gender equality, and working towards gender equity. Following on this lane, Illinois has passed a law, equipping police with both material and mental resources to combat rape cases while providing effective rehabilitation for rape victims. However, gender equality advocacy includes efforts and commitment to ensuring gender equality and equity in all areas including property ownership, political decision-making and representations, work, care, etc.

Sensitization of women and girls through gender education has been one of the major focus points of NGOs in Nigeria. The incorporation of gender equality education in school curriculums will exponentially take gender equality advocacy to the next level. Education systems can play the orientation and mental empowerment roles to fight

against the existence of gender stereotypes which impede girls and women's efforts to grow into the society's multifaceted roles for common good. Abolition of Early Girl Child Marriage The provision of early girl child marriage in the legal framework of governments will play significant role in protecting the future and dignity of women and girls, while raising the aspiration and independence levels and standards of women, girls and their parents. Girl children who marry before attaining some socially acceptable educational, psychological and physical levels have higher propensity to face sexism without the effective amount of physical, mental and economic defense. The resultant trauma often incapacitate them from participating in decision-making processes, be it personal, family, or society.

Provision of economic empowerment for mothers. With economic empowerment for mothers, the lack of resources for education and girl child care which contributes to widening gender inequality gap will pave ways for mothers' economic solution to girl child care associated problems that widen gender inequality gap. Increased Political Participation for Women will not only create conditions and atmosphere for the appreciation of the contributions of women to overall human and societal development; household chores, care for children, the elderly and the sick, but will give rise to their opportunities in terms of power, authority and independence- three key elements in the determination of gender equality.

NGOs in Nigeria have been working within the framework of the fifth of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 5) of the United Nations still remain gender equality since the dawn of 2017. The United Nations Human Development Programs which measures gender equality on an annual basis Gender Inequality Index (2020) in the areas of reproductive health- maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment- proportion of parliamentary seat occupation, reports significant growth in gender equality awareness and growth. From the account of the United Nations, and NGOs, the prospects of gender equality lies heavily on increased constitutional reforms and execution, granting equality and equity and to legally criminalize discriminations against women. Such legal recognition of gender equality not limited to the status of fundamental human right, but a significant step towards building a peaceful, and sustainable human society is what in the findings of many researchers

constitute the prospects of gender equality.

NGOs in Nigeria have identified the lack of gender equality legal framework in Nigeria as one of the many ways that enable the government to overturn their development efforts. Consequently, women in Nigeria have lesser access to property ownership, upper education and employment. With serious gender gap in property ownership, upper education and employment, women are far less likely to be involved in political decision-making, and far more likely to be victims of discrimination, sexual assault and domestic violence. The archaic stereotypes of women connotation as child-bearers and home makers, rather than family bread winners, impact on the gender gap in Nigeria.

2.8 Impact of corporate social responsibility on NGO's developmental program in Nigeria.

One of the means NGOs in Nigeria use to solve this problem is leveraging on the potentials of corporate social responsibility- one that run profitable businesses and take account of all the positive and negative environmental, society and economic problems of the Nigerian society. (Marr, 2009). NGOs with such company- corporate social responsibility strategy integrates social and environmental concern in their business operations and in their interactions with their stakeholders, while effectively demonstrating their triple performance: personal, company and public services. The benefits of corporate social responsibility, (Wood, 2010) described include: institutional (upholding social integration), organizational (improving the fit of the organizations and the people within the environments), and moral/ethical (creating a culture of ethical choice for the public in a bid to prevent crime and errors).

These benefits of corporate social responsibility to NGOs can be developmentally explained within the expenditures and targets of operating NGOs. In Nigeria, corporate social responsibility serves some NGOs in building the foundation for social integration through job creation, skill acquisitions and social justice structure, while integrating some companies into the fabric of their local communities to deliver without the sole focus on profit (Gardeberg and Fombrun, 2006). However, some NGOs and corporate executives have struggled with the issue of firms' responsibility to the developmental program of

their society. According to Friedman (2014), the NGOs Corporation's sole responsibility is to provide maximum financial return to shareholders. This perspective is however different from others on the belief that NGOs into businesses dully owe responsibility of one form or the other to a wide range of groups in the society.

In Nigeria, there are thirty-three operational NGOs that carry out social corporate responsibilities in about 100 local communities offering the aforementioned developmental contributions (Abuja Convention of NGOs, 2007).

2.9 Conceptual Framework

Non-governmental organizations are considered to be non-state actors and important players in the development activities of states, with the concept becoming more popularized in the 2000s, although having existed since before 1807 when the passing of the Abolition of Slavery Act took place (Zohir, 2004; Arenas, *et al.*, 2009). Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are organizations that are not initiated or run by the government (Berlin, 2009). From the perspective of social service framework, Swilling and Russell, (2009) postulated that the concept of non-governmental organizations is mentioned in reference to a non-profit organization, involving voluntary participation. NGOs have been vastly understood for basically two key primary responsibilities: they pull resources together from different sources with societal and human developmental service target as one of their primary functions. In the second primary responsibility of NGOs, they carry out advocacy campaigns to pave significant ways for significant socioeconomic change (Zanotti, 2010).

In terms of classifications, there are four different types of non-governmental organizations according to (Teegen *et al.*, 2004): *Social purpose*, *club*, *advocacy* and *operational* NGOs. To begin with the first class, Social Purpose non-governmental organizations are NGOs that operate on the foundation and objective of social interest and values. The second class of non-governmental organization is called the Club non-governmental organization. This category of NGOs operate on the basis of benefit sharing among members of the organization who seek to preserve and promote the interests of members (Teegen, *et al*, 2004). The Advocacy NGOs are the third non-governmental organization classification. Their operations are founded on the promotion of rights, liberties and freedoms of everyone, regardless of gender, class, background and location

(Prakash and Gugerty, 2010; Brown *et al.*, 2012). As non-governmental organizations fighting for the rights and privileges of people (Shivji, 2006), the advocacy NGOs are primarily devoted to fundamental human rights, gender equality promotion, development initiatives, environmental sanitation and health, and in some cases, quality representative governance. The fourth classification of non-governmental organization is the operational NGOs. These non-governmental organizations are founded and operate on the basis of holistic development, including corporate social responsibility (Kamat, 2003; Teegen, *et al.*, 2004).

In Nigeria, both the state and non-governmental organizations can cooperate in developmental program since the state sometimes have witnessed situations where it becomes difficult in terms of resources, innovations and manpower to deliver social services. When the state runs out of economic and human utility, non-governmental organizations possess the innovative and international relations intelligence and privilege to step up into the state developmental vacuum (Frangonikolopoulos, 2014). The failure of both the state and market to deliver on issues connected development at all levels has necessitated the emergence of NGOs as a third sector in the economy. (Gibson, 2012).

2.9.1 NGO's as third sector in Nigerian Developmental Program

Non-governmental organizations operate as a third sector of the state economic operations. The technical implication of NGOs belonging to the third sector of state economic operation means that non-governmental organizations neither belong to the government, nor belong to the private sector (Haugh and Kitson, 2007; Eden, 2012). The emergence and development of neo-liberalism during the 1980s gave rise and prominence to NGOs (Harvey, 2005), making NGOs to play major role in expanding neo-liberal policies which now make non-governmental organizations to operate even in the second sector level- the private sector (Manji and O'Coill, 2002).

Many scholars and a wide range of studies agree that NGOs fulfil the mission of multilateral organizations, and by being heavily centered on the idea of neo-liberalism, contribute significantly to state overall development (Mercer, 2002). NGOs are

considered as a third sector, but operate also as a second sector because they support a free market system and seek to leverage on its potentials in influencing positive social change (Kaldor, 2003). This market system paves way for development as it provides avenues for individuals to extend the frontiers of individual and collective development.

The expansion of NGOs and their operational framework from just being limited to the third sector to also operating on the second sector was premised upon closing the vacuum left by underperforming state as in the case of Nigeria (Martins, 2005). NGOs emerged as a third sector of the development agenda formally since the dawn of democracy's victory over communism in 1991 and the drive to rehabilitate a vast majority of people under authoritarian regimes that underperformed in the areas of democratic values, culture, rights and liberties (Harry, 2010). (Maxwell, 2012) noted that there are three sectors responsible for service provision; public sector, the private sector, and third or NGO sector (Crittenden and Crittenden, 1997).

NGOs as the third sector contributing to developmental agenda first emerged in Europe: France and the United Kingdom (Bidet, 2002). The contribution of NGOs as the third sector began because of underperformance factors (Karim, 2008), and the inability and consequent failure of the market to provide basic needs (Zerbe and McCurdy, 2009). The opponents of market theory postulate that the market does not utilize resources in a sustainable way, to the degree that it paves the way for development (Zerbe and McCurdy, 2009), because of the fact that the market does not demonstrate appreciable fairness in terms of resource control, utility, multiplicity and distribution.

The rolling back of the Nigerian state in the areas of development: poverty alleviation, provision of education and employment, health care and security, has given NGOs the opportunity to fill the gap left in service provision sector (Haruna 2004; Mohammad 2011). This development implies the overall growth of people, places and things within a defined sociopolitical environment (Mark, 2011). The variables for determining development have economic, social, cultural, environmental and political groundings (Kotwzts, 2001), and should have greater reflection in the day to day living pattern of individuals, groups and the wider defined sociopolitical geography (Hurtsberg, 2009). In Nigeria, the developmental underperformance of government necessitated the use of the motto "Helping the people for the government" by a particular non-

governmental organization (Odewale,2009). This substantiates the fact therefore that the increasing number of NGOs is prompted by state failures in social issues, and that makes NGOs a third sector (Chimiak, 2014), Nigeria as a modern state originated with the British colonization of the territory in the 19th century. The most populous West African country of 200 million people took its present territorial shape with the merging of the Southern Nigeria Protectorate and Northern Nigeria Protectorate in 1914 by Lord Frederick Lugard. This is the foundation upon which subsequent authoritarian regimes were built in Nigeria, specifically beginning from 1966 when Nigeria's authoritarian leaders took the stage from the British colonial masters. There were multiple decades of authoritarian regimes in Nigeria, beginning from 1966, six years after the country's independence from Britain in 1960 before the official democratic regime started in 1999, though there was the brief and interrupted period of democracy from 1979 to 1983. We cannot discuss the origin of democracy in Nigeria without reference to Anthony Enahoro who lived from 1923 to 2010. This personality represents the host of a few other of Nigeria's foremost anti-colonial and pro-democracy activists who fought gallantly against the authoritarian structure of the British colonization. However, after the exit of the British colonial masters through nationalism most notably, the indigenous people continue to seek for more liberty, freedom, human rights etc. This wave of demand for rights and liberties necessitated or motivated the then military president Olusegun Obasanjo in 1979 to pave way for what became the first democratically elected government in 1979 with the enthronement of Shehu Shagari a statesman. That democratically regime was short lived as in 1983, Muhamadu Buhari who is the present democratically elected president outset the democratic regime and took Nigeria back to authoritarian regime. It remained so until in 1999 after the death of General Abacha who was widely known to be Nigeria's most brutal authoritarian leader that Nigeria went back to democracy finally with the election and enthronement of President Olusegun Obasanjo on May 29th 1999. This presentation will assess the level of democracy and democratization in Nigeria with this history in hand.

2.9.2 Contribution of NGOs to Democratic Development in Nigeria

NGOs in Nigeria like in the area of education and health are contributing to Nigeria's development in the area of democracy and democratization promotion. They do this through the funding of human rights programs. One of such funding is the Bring Back Our Girls spearheaded by Dr Obi Obiangeli Ezekwesili (Nwosu, 2019). Nigeria is number 109 out of 166 countries in the world's democracy index. That is a poor result if we consider that the country had its first experience of democracy in 1979. What this implies is that there is evidently a problem with the country's democracy in terms of consolidation. The democracy which it got a long time ago has not been duly consolidated if this result is to be taken seriously as it should. The criteria for measuring democracy include the independence of the Nigerian press, the independence of the judiciary, the freeness and fairness of the Nigerian periodic elections, fundamental human rights like free speech, liberty for non-governmental organizations to operate, the right of political oppositions, etc.

Cases of the arrest and detention of journalists like Sowore and others show that there is a problem on the side of the regime in the area of free press. The government's battle for supremacy in who controls news items leaves a question mark in that direction. There are also numerous cases of unfair judicial pronouncements coming from the government's control of the judiciary which shows that the judiciary is far from free. Looters of public funds go to courts with smiles on their faces as they have so much confidence on the judiciary which they controls. In the month of October 2020, a group of protesters were shot dead, beaten and with most of them burnt down as they protested what they said was unbearable police brutality. This shows that there is little or no liberty and freedom for the citizens. All these facts points to the fact that though Nigeria is said to be a democratic country, the country has not achieved much in the area of democracy yet. The consolidation which the country needs must be recognized and given a good attention.

(Oruegbu, 2017), opined that, as Norway, Iceland and Sweden lead the chart for democracy according to the Democracy Index which is an index compiled by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), a UK based company which measures the state of

democracy in 167 countries, of which 166 are sovereign states and 164 are UN member states, many countries are so far behind like Nigeria North Korea. The position of Nigeria in this chart which is 109 out of 166 is alarming, considering that the country started off with democracy as far back as in 1979. There is an urgent need to start democratic consolidating to avoid democratic erosion. To achieve this, NGOs have great roles to play. (Oluwumi, 2019), recommended that the necessary institutions of democracy which are already formed need to be revived to start work. And according to him, the revival rests so much on the contribution of NGOs in terms of profitable civil movement and rights program sponsorship. According to (Eweredu 2018), the country needs to engage democrats. No country can democratize without democrats. Elected leaders must be pro-democracy. The media must become active again as the judiciary and non-governmental organizations. More investment in education is also needed. Most importantly, the falling economy must be revived, because a falling economy cannot raise up a falling democracy.

2.9.3 NGO's relevance to Nigeria's development

The transformation that occasions the developmental program of NGOs is usually consistent with the developmental agenda of the United Nations. Thus, moving from an era in which NGOs are viewed by some politicians as enemies of their regimes because of their democratic foundations should give way for the era in which NGOs are conceived by regime heads as collaborators. Some NGOs like Alliance for Good Governance for instance have voiced the need for Nigeria's transition from manual voting system to electronic voting system. The claim is that the electronic voting system in the Nigerian electoral process will sponsor a form of development that can be visible in the whole aspect of the country (Ilodigbe, 2010). It has been argued that Nigeria's development problems begin from electoral malpractices, and the use of manual voting system through ballot papers to often pave ways for Nigerian elite politicians to either snatch ballot papers or steal election outcomes (Joshua, 2016). Majority of the suggestions in this area is the role of electoral based NGOs in public enlightenment. (Joshua 2016), argued that Nigeria needs to transit from the lower need of manual voting where fraud is simplified, to higher order need of electronic voting where verification and authentication is made easy. He supports (Adawale 2014) that the lower order needs: safety, love, food, and shelter, are not even there for Nigerians because of lack of political will of politicians who have

ascended into public offices through corrupt electoral process. (Abdulahi 2018) believe that the lack of 'higher order' needs of self-actualization in the area of political will towards development will continue if NGOs are not given the cooperation and scale of funding they need from the government to avert the situation. The Nigerian state lacks development because of electoral fraud like voting machine manipulations, sabotage and disenfranchisement, and unless a sort of check on the government of the day through pressure groups and NGOs are empowered to carry out civil demonstrations, it will be difficult to upturn the damaging nature of government's attention to development at all levels. Unless NGOs are meritoriously engaged in electoral process and procedures (Krimmer, 2019), considering election day mayhem like massacre, fighting, public property destruction, harassment and kidnapping, development will continue to be lacking. Much of the human rights issues visible in electoral process and governance require NGOs' apostolate to address. NGOs like Alliance for Good Governance, Hope Alive Foundation, African Peoples Freedom Initiative, Nigerian Human Rights Initiative, are now championing the call for credible electoral process. (Shaffer, 1978)

(Severin 1974) when outlining key areas of development outlined good governance as the basis or foundation for a society's development. This according to him begins with credible election in which development minded public offers carry on the task of human and structural development. Election is the process of choosing a candidate for public office (Wilberforce, 2010). In Nigeria, this process has always been adjudged corrupt, unfair and unproductive. As a critical component of any democratic society, election is the entrance door for some, and the exit door for others, so that through political transitions, nations can experience diversity of development (Greenwood, 1995). Same (Greenwood, 1995), argued that since voting is one of the electoral processes of seating or unseating leaders at various level, if NGOs operate apostolates in this area, the impacts of pressure group when combined with the role of NGOs can deliver significant results in development delivery just like (Maxwell 1994) put it. NGOs in electoral areas can help in promoting good governance through public enlightenment. This program have the capacity to shape voters' preferences in the area of public oriented development (Burmester 2009). Tendencies for vote manipulation, ballot paper duplication, ballot snatching or vote stealing, among others will be comprehensively contained if NGOs in

the apostolate areas are well funded to give the people's electoral choices and mandates. (Folorunsho, 2010).

2.9.4 NGO's contribution to Nigeria's development in the area of women political participation

Many NGOs operating in Nigeria, especially those on gender equality and women rights have argued that the full and successful involvement of women in politics is a question of human rights, inclusive growth and sustainable development. For the achievement of equity, sustainable growth, peace and democracy and the inclusion of their viewpoints and experiences in decision-making processes, active participation of women at all levels of decision-making and political engagement is important (OECD, 2018). Thus many NGOs in Nigeria are playing huge role in increasing women political participation. Their position is that, in Nigerian politics, misogyny has become a big issue. Women have been regarded as endangered species politically and their low involvement in the government and politics of Nigeria is often related to tradition, religion, economic constraints and male chauvinism. Much of the leadership positions have been imposed on men by African society in general and Nigerian society in particular, thereby championing the path of gender inequality (Uwa et al., 2018).

Women Political Rights Group is one important NGO in Nigeria which has contributed significantly to the rise of women political right in Nigeria. The group argue that at every socio-political level, women around the world are under-represented in parliament and far away from the layers of decision-making. As stated in the Millennium Development Goals (UN, 2019), equal participation of women in power and decision-making with men is part of their fundamental right to engage in political life, and at the heart of gender equality and empowerment of women. They develop strategies to increase women's participation in politics have been advanced by gender mainstreaming conventions, guidelines and international agreements, but they have yet to prove successful in achieving gender diversity in the highest government rankings (Kumar, 2018). Women make up half of the world's population, but today women occupy just 23% of all parliaments and senates worldwide (Chalaby, 2017; Radu, 2018). This is the

foundational point upon which they press for increased women political participation in Nigeria. Accessible figures indicate that the general political representation of women in government as of February 2019 is less than 7 percent (Inter-Parliament Union, 2019). The Nigerian woman has remained the persistent victim of the collapse of Nigeria's statehood, culminating in the social, economic and religious framework of Nigerian society (Ette, 2017). Broadly speaking, as compared to her foreign counterparts in some other nations, the Nigerian woman is consistently at a lower par and treated unequally. The topic of gender equality and women's rights in Nigeria is one that the government has consistently kicked back and disregarded. Thankfully, many NGOs are now on board to drive home the message for gender inclusion in Nigeria politics.

Therefore, it is clear that the perception that democracy will inevitably increase the political participation of women in Nigeria has not been confirmed twenty-one years after its return to civilian rule (Mukumu, 2015). In both elective and appointment positions, Nigeria has recorded low female participation. For many Nigerians, this is a growing issue. However, in line with the declaration made at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, which supported 30 percent and the National Gender Policy (NGP) recommendation of 35 percent affirmative action for more inclusive representation of women in both elected government and non-governmental organizations have made concerted efforts to increase the degree of women's participation in politics. Women are also not accepted and granted the freedom to engage in politics such as their male counterparts, despite the various international laws that exist. As a result, women's inclusion and advancement in Nigeria's government and politics still lingers behind men (Uwa et al., 2018). This may be because, under foreign and local legislation, of socio-economic conditions, poverty, religious views, cultural values, and simply not understanding their rights. Although there has been an increase in the numbers of women in legislative bodies, research indicated that Nigeria women continue to be under-represented in all structures of power and decision-making (Uwa et al., 2018).

Many studies show that increasing attention to women rights will foster development, so NGOs have taken up the task of promoting culture to increase women political participation. Slightly more than half of the world's population consists of

women. Their contribution to the social and economic growth of societies, by virtue of their dual positions in the productive and reproductive spheres, is also more than half that of men. However, the involvement of women in formal political systems and processes, where decisions are taken on the use of social capital provided by both men and women, remains negligible (Enwo-Irem, 2019). Presently, in legislatures around the world, women's representation is 15 percent. Despite the international community's strong commitment to gender equality and to bridging the gender gap in the formal political arena, strengthened by the Convention on the Elimination of All Types of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Forum for Action, there are only 12 countries in which women hold 33% or more parliamentary seats (UNDP Report, 2004). As of February 2019, just 24.3 per cent of all national parliamentarians were women, a sluggish rise from 11.3 per cent in 1995 (Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2019). As of June 2019, 11 women have served as Heads of State and 12 as Heads of Government (UN, 2019). Rwanda has the largest number of female parliamentarians in the world, with women winning 61.3% of the lower house seats (Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2019).

In elective and nominating positions, the national average of women's political participation in Nigeria remained 6.7 percent, which is far below the global average of 22.5 percent, Africa Regional Average of 23.4 percent. For instance, only six (6) of the 36 ministerial appointments recently approved by the administration now in power are women, representing 16.7 percent. Women make up 5.6 percent of the House of Representatives members and 6.5 percent of the senators in the National Assembly. The fifteen years of uninterrupted democratic governance have also been (1999-2020), Nigeria is yet to produce a female governor in any of the 36 states of the Federation (National Bureau of Statistics, 2017).

It is evident in the elective positions in Nigeria since 1999 that women have not achieved 10% representation. No woman has been Nigeria's vice president from 1999 to date and not to speak about the president. In 2011, under the People's Democratic Party's platform, only one woman contested for the office of president in Nigeria and did not survive the primary election. If NGOs take up the women political participation apostolate, development will rain in (Amadu, 2019). How could she survive the primaries

because, considering the vast number of women who attended the primary election but declined to vote for her even on the grounds of sympathy, she got only one vote? Five women out of 14 people contested the vice presidential seat in 2015, while 14 men contested the presidential position. (Aiyede 2006), acknowledged that the number of women in political offices has increased over the years and is expected to rise in the future, but the fact remains that there is only a marginal degree of change. (Aromona, 2015), argued that the assumption that Nigerian politics is based on high political virility has been agreed by some. Those who have what it takes to compete in the volatile atmosphere; those who have the resources to take it by force when force is needed; those who can use violence with violence. This consensus belief that men have the power of dominance, competitiveness, depend on themselves and are able to tackle political efforts, whereas women are considered too passive to participate in politics and governance (Olag and Afolabi, 2016). This consensus is also based on cultural norms and values that, due to biological differences, have established various gender roles through socialization. They have been further alienated from mainstream politics by women's view of politics as a dirty game and continuing terror at the thought of violence. There seems to be no vital understanding in Nigeria of the difference between "a visible women's agenda and an impacting women's agenda." While the focus is put severally on the numerical strength of women, it has been difficult to translate such into the achievement of power as women are viewed as "supporters club, team of cheerers and clappers" as opposed to their male counterpart. Women politicians seek offices on the premise of being different; most believe they must do what men are doing to succeed and the meekness of women is not to their advantage in political tussle (Ademuson, 2016). Women's historical history of sexism places them economically at a disadvantage. Thus, so increased women political participation can create economic development for women. This economic development for women can be translated into national development once women begin to adequately represent in politics. This plan could also be at the base of NGOs' framework, particularly those within the gender equality apostolate. Political campaigns are costly and need strong financial support for achievement. Over the years, men have been granted productive gender roles by sexual division of labor and work opportunities provided on a sexual basis, allowing them to have more buying power over their female counterparts.

As a result, the Nigerian labor market has about 75% of the labor supplied by men. This economic inequality benefits males to the detriment of females. Only a few powerful women have the economic strength to finance election campaigns (Kayuni & Chikadza, 2016). Societal value assumes that political activities are male, and this makes it worse when politicians' financiers and supporters favor male candidates over female candidates, so they think they have a better chance.

NGOs can then take affirmative action- a policy designed to complement non-discrimination; a broad concept that includes a host of initiatives aimed at helping society's weak groups to grow so that development can thrive from the very base of the Nigerian society. These include measures in which intentional action is used to stop discrimination. In the situation of disadvantaged people, a legislative mechanism of this type allows for laws that aim to maximize equal opportunities for individuals and enhance them. In 1979, the Convention on the Abolition of All Forms of Oppression against Women was ratified by the United Nations General Assembly (CEDAW). This convention has been described in different ways as the "Bible of Women's Empowerment" and the "Women's International Bill of Rights." It has been a point of reference for the women's movement in the demand for gender equality since its adoption. To complement the non-discrimination of contending groups, the 1999 Constitution adopted somewhat similar affirmative action. "The Constitution provides that: "the composition of the federal government or any of its agencies and the conduct of its affairs shall be inclusive". In ensuring equal representation on a sexual basis, however, the Constitution was not clear. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, unlike the constitutions of some African countries, especially South Africa and Uganda, is not aware of the marginalized status of women and has no provision for gender equality. There is nothing in the constitution aimed at remedying the inequalities that exist along gender lines in Nigeria, aside from the general reference to nondiscrimination on the basis of sex etc.

NGOs therefore are contributing to Nigeria's development through cultural transformation, especially those that limits women's rights at different levels: politics, economy, education and security. Sand Brook and (Halfari 2019), described women's empowerment as a multi-dimensional process involving the transformation of the

economic, political, social, psychological and legal circumstances of the powerless in order to dismantle the cultural, traditional and social norms that disadvantage, disempower and dispossess women with their main goals linked to women's needs for opportunities. This recent development offers women the ability to cultivate their individual talents and make a more positive contribution to the development of society, helping to subvert cultural and social norms that have been disadvantageous to women folk.



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The descriptive survey research design was utilized in this study on the basis of effectiveness and validity.

3.2 Population of the Study.

Since it is essential for the researcher to identify the target population of a study (Creswell, et al., 2003), this study will target Nigeria residents and NGOs who are working in Nigeria in the area of health, education, poverty, security, advocacy and empowerment.

There are thirty six states (36) in Nigeria with six (6) geopolitical zones and NGOs operate in all geo-political zones. The population of this study will be drawn from each of the six geopolitical zones where non-governmental organizations exist. The results obtained can therefore be used to generalize the contribution of non-governmental organizations in the development of Nigeria.

3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

The sample size is 60, and it was drawn from the staff of non-governmental organizations across Nigeria, citizens and residents who are beneficiaries of NGOs development program, the policy making arm of the government and university scholars in the research area. A total of 60 questionnaires were personally distributed by the researcher. The collection was also personally done by the researcher. Out of the 60 questionnaires, 42 valid questionnaires were returned. To ensure valid and adequate coverage of the entire population, the sampling technique adopted is the Taro Yamane formula for sample determination:

Sampling technique: The sample technique that will be use in this research is the purposive sample technique (nonrandom) which will require both the establishers, workers and the beneficiaries of NGO to be involve in the process of data collection.

Using Taro Yamane to determine the sample size, where;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

$$1 + N(e)^2$$

Where

n = sample size

N = population

E = the acceptable sample error in the (0.05)

1 = unity (Constant)

$$N = 70$$

$$\frac{70}{1 + 70(0.05)^2}$$

$$N = 70$$

$$\frac{70}{1 + 70(0.0025)}$$

$$N = 70$$

$$\frac{70}{1 + 0.175}$$

N = 70

1.175

∴ 59.5 60

Therefore, a sample size of 60

3.4 Sources of Data Collection

Different data collection methods were employed at the course of this study:

Primary Data: interviews, mostly discussions and questionnaires. The questionnaire administration involved the staff of non-governmental organizations across Nigeria, citizens and residents who are beneficiaries of NGOs, the policy making arm of the government and university scholars in the research subject. Observation was a source of confirmation to obtained responses from interviews and questionnaires. The questionnaire types were open ended and multiple choice type. The justification rests on the fact that such questionnaire types provide the capacity for collected data to be analyzed without much complexity or confusion as well as enabling bias less generalization.

A total of 60 questionnaires were personally distributed by the researcher. The collection was also personally done by the researcher. Out of the 60 questionnaires, 42 valid questionnaires were returned.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

While the collected data previously described and explained is presented in a tabular form, a combination of descriptive and inferential statistics are used in the tabularization. In the presentation of collected data, tables and simple percentage are used while regression analysis (RA) and ordinary least square (OLS) are used to evaluate the impact and significance of NGO's performance on Nigeria's development. Regression analysis is a reliable method because it has abundant potentials to identify the impacts that variables have on each other, and the relationship between them. The implication of

the regression analysis for the assessment of the contributions of NGOs to the development of Nigeria is that, it enables the clear determination of important factors and the influence these factors bear on each other. In this case, how the government developmental program impact on NGOs, and vice versa. Therefore, while regression analysis and Ordinary Least Square (OLS) were deployed in the assessment of the contribution of NGOs to development in Nigeria, in accordance with the outcome of the collected data, the combination of descriptive and inferential statistics were deployed with tables and simple percentage in the presentation of the data collected.

The model is as follows:

$$CSR = f(i, e, s)$$

$$CSRDP \text{ of NGOs} = f(i, e, s) (\beta_0 + \beta_{PRDP} + \beta_{GPC} + \beta_{NGOsNC} + \mu)$$

$$CSRDP = \beta_0 + \beta_{PRDP} + \beta_{GPC} + \beta_{NGOsNC} + \mu$$

Where;

CSRDP= Corporate Social Responsibility and Development Performance of NGOs

β_0 = Constant

PRDP = Philanthropic Responsibilities and Development Performance

GPC = Government Policies and Collaboration

NGOsNC = NGOs' involvement in National Convention

μ = Error term

3.6 Justification of the Instrument Used

The regression analysis technique is considered and adopted because it is more suitable in the sense that it enables the researcher to analyze collected data and draw necessary generalization.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Presentation of data

The focus of this chapter is to make a comprehensive presentation, analysis and interpretation of collected data and distributed questionnaires. The bio data of respondents, their sex distribution as well as their educational qualifications are provided. This offers abundant insight into the quality and validity of their responses.

Section A: Bio-Data of the Respondents

Table 1: Sex Distribution

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent %	Cumulative Percent %
Male	12	28.6	28.6	28.6
Female	30	71.4	71.4	100.0
Total	42	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2021 (SPSS Output)

Table 1 shows that 28.6% of total respondents are male while the remaining 71.4% of respondents are of the female counterpart. This indicates that the majority of the respondents are male. The respondents are NGOs staff, government officers in policy making area, university professors in the research area and residents of Nigeria who are beneficiaries of NGOs' philanthropic program.

Table2: Marital Status Respondents

Marital status	Frequ ency	Percent %	Valid Percent %	Cumulative Percent %
Single	8	19.0	19.0	19.0
Married	34	81.0	81.0	100.0
Total	42	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2021 (SPSS Output)

Table 2 demonstrates that 19% of total respondents are single while the remaining 81% of respondents are married. This indicate that the majority of the respondents are married. The essence of this information is to show their age brackets and experience in the development trajectory of Nigeria, especially those coming from NGOs in the country.

Table 3: Educational Qualification

Educational Qualification	Frequ ency	Percent %	Valid Percent %	Cumulative Percent %
ND/NCE	11	26.2	26.2	26.2
BS.c/HNd	30	71.4	71.4	97.6
MS.c/MBA	1	2.4	2.4	100.0
Total	42	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2021 (SPSS Output)

Table 3 shows that 26.2% of total respondents have National Diploma and National Certificate of Education to show their respective academic qualifications. 71.4% respondents have Bachelor of Science and Higher National Diploma to show their academic qualification. The remaining 2.4% respondents have Master of Science and

MBA to show their academic qualifications. This indicates that majority of the respondents are well educated and could make valid responses.

Section B: Table base on research questions and result

Table 4: Responses on whether NGOs developmental program contribute to Nigeria’s Development

	Freque ncy	Percent %	Valid Percent %	Cumulative Percent %
Strongly Agreed	13	31.0	31.0	31.0
Agreed	19	45.2	45.2	76.2
Undecided	5	11.9	11.9	88.1
Disagreed	3	7.1	7.1	95.2
Strongly Disagreed	2	4.8	4.8	100.0
Total	42	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2021 (SPSS Output)

Table 4 shows that 31% of the respondents strongly agreed that NGOs developmental program contribute to Nigeria’s development. 45.2% of the respondents agreed that NGOs developmental program contribute to Nigeria’s development, 11.5% of the respondents were undecided on the whether or not NGOs developmental program contribute to Nigeria’s development, 7.1% of the respondents disagreed that NGOs developmental program contribute to Nigeria’s development, while 4.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed that NGOs developmental program contribute to Nigeria’s development. The responses above therefore imply that NGOs developmental program contribute to Nigeria’s development.

Table 5: Responses on whether corporate social responsibility has significant impact on the developmental performance of NGOs in Nigeria

	Frequency	Percent %	Valid Percent %	Cumulative Percent %
Strongly Agreed	18	42.9	42.9	42.9
Agreed	21	50.0	50.0	92.9
Undecided	1	2.4	2.4	95.2
Disagreed	1	2.4	2.4	97.6
Strongly Disagreed	1	2.4	2.4	100.0
Total	42	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2021 (SPSS Output)

Table 4.5 shows that 42.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that corporate social responsibility have significant impact on the developmental performance of NGOs in Nigeria, 50% of the respondents agreed that corporate social responsibility have significant impact on the developmental performance of NGOs in Nigeria, 2.4% of the respondents were undecided on whether or not corporate social responsibility have significant impact on the developmental performance of NGOs in Nigeria, 2.4% of the respondents disagreed that corporate social responsibility have significant impact on the developmental performance of NGOs in Nigeria, while 2.4% of the respondents strongly disagreed that corporate social responsibility have significant impact on the developmental performance of NGOs in Nigeria. The responses above therefore imply that corporate social responsibility have significant impact on the developmental performance of NGOs in Nigeria.

Table 6: Responses on whether favorable government policies and collaboration with NGOs have the potentials to improve Nigeria’s development.

	Frequency	Percent %	Valid Percent %	Cumulative Percent %
Strongly Agreed	16	38.1	38.1	38.1
Agreed	15	35.7	35.7	73.8
Undecided	4	9.5	9.5	83.3
Disagreed	5	11.9	11.9	95.2
Strongly Disagreed	2	4.8	4.8	100.0
Total	42	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2021 (SPSS Output)

Table 6 shows that 38.1% of the respondents strongly agreed that favorable government’s policies and collaboration with NGOs have the potentials to improve Nigeria’s development, 35.7% of the respondents agreed that favorable government’s policies and collaboration with NGOs have the potentials to improve Nigeria’s development, 9.5% of the respondents were undecided on whether or not favorable government’s policies and collaboration with NGOs have the potentials to improve Nigeria’s development, 11.9% of the respondents disagreed that favorable government’s policies and collaboration with NGOs have the potentials to improve Nigeria’s development, while 4.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed that favorable government’s policies and collaboration with NGOs have the potentials to improve Nigeria’s development. The responses above therefore imply that favorable government’s policies and collaboration with NGOs have the potentials to improve Nigeria’s development.

Table 7: Responses on whether NGOs’ philanthropic responsibility are developmental activities in Nigeria

	Freq uenc y	Percent %	Valid Percent %	Cumulative Percent %
Strongly Agreed	16	38.1	38.1	38.1
Agreed	20	47.6	47.6	85.7
Undecided	3	7.1	7.1	92.9
Disagreed	2	4.8	4.8	97.6
Strongly Disagreed	1	2.4	2.4	100.0
Total	42	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2021 (SPSS Output)

Table 7 shows that 38.1% of the respondents strongly agreed that NGOs’ philanthropic responsibility are developmental activities and have significant effect on NGOs’ developmental performance in Nigeria, 35.7% of the respondents agreed that NGOs’ philanthropic responsibility are developmental activities and have significant effect on NGOs’ developmental performance in Nigeria, 9.5% of the respondents were undecided on whether or not NGOs’ philanthropic responsibility are developmental activities and have significant effect on NGOs’ developmental performance in Nigeria, 11.9% of the respondents disagreed that NGOs’ philanthropic responsibility are developmental activities and have significant effect on NGOs’ developmental performance in Nigeria, while 4.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed that NGOs’ philanthropic responsibility are developmental activities and have significant effect on NGOs’ developmental performance in Nigeria. The responses above therefore imply that NGOs’ philanthropic responsibility are developmental activities and have significant effect on NGOs’ developmental performance in Nigeria.

Table 8: Responses on whether economic motivation for NGOs volunteers is an effective corporate social responsibility for NGO’s developmental performance

	Frequency	Percent %	Valid Percent %	Cumulative Percent %
Strongly Agreed	16	38.1	38.1	38.1
Agreed	20	47.6	47.6	85.7
Undecided	3	7.1	7.1	92.9
Disagreed	2	4.8	4.8	97.6
Strongly Disagreed	1	2.4	2.4	100.0
Total	42	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2021 (SPSS Output)

Table 8 shows that 38.1% of the respondents strongly agreed that economic motivation for NGOs’ volunteers is an effective corporate social responsibility for NGOs’ developmental performance, 47.6% of the respondents agreed that economic motivation for NGOs’ volunteers is an effective corporate social responsibility for NGOs’ developmental performance, 7.1% of the respondents were undecided on whether or not economic motivation for NGOs’ volunteers is an effective corporate social responsibility for NGOs’ developmental performance, 4.8% of the respondents disagreed that economic motivation for NGOs’ volunteers is an effective corporate social responsibility for NGOs’ developmental performance, while 2.4% of the respondents strongly disagreed that economic motivation for NGOs’ volunteers is an effective corporate social responsibility for NGOs’ developmental performance. The responses above therefore imply that

economic motivation for NGOs' volunteers is an effective corporate social responsibility for NGOs' developmental performance.

Table 9: Responses on whether NGOs' involvement in national conventions can improve government's development policies

	Frequency	Percent %	Valid Percent %	Cumulative Percent %
Strongly Agreed	17	40.5	40.5	40.5
Agreed	14	33.3	33.3	73.8
Undecided	4	9.5	9.5	83.3
Disagreed	3	7.1	7.1	90.5
Strongly Disagreed	4	9.5	9.5	100.0
Total	42	100.0	100.0	

Source: *Survey Data 2021 (SPSS Output)*

Table 9 shows that 40.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that NGOs' involvement in national conventions can improve on government's development policies, 33.3% of the respondents agreed that NGOs' involvement in national conventions can improve on government's development policies, 9.5% of the respondents were undecided on whether or not NGOs' involvement in national conventions can improve on government's development policies, 7.1% of the respondents disagreed that NGOs' involvement in national conventions can improve on government's development policies, while 9.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed that NGOs' involvement in national conventions can improve on government's development policies. The responses above therefore imply that NGOs' involvement in national conventions can improve on government's development policies.

Table10: Responses on whether NGOs in Nigeria influence government’s developmental legislation and execution

	Frequency	Percent %	Valid Percent %	Cumulative Percent %
Strongly Agreed	13	31.0	31.0	31.0
Agreed	20	47.6	47.6	78.6
Undecided	4	9.5	9.5	88.1
Disagreed	4	9.5	9.5	97.6
Strongly Disagreed	1	2.4	2.4	100.0
Total	42	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Data 2021 (SPSS Output)

Table 10 shows that 40.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that NGOs do not influence government’s developmental legislation and execution, 33.3% of the respondents agreed that NGOs do not influence government’s developmental legislation and execution, 9.5% of the respondents were undecided on whether or not NGOs do not influence government’s developmental legislation and execution, 7.1% of the respondents disagreed that NGOs do not influence government’s developmental legislation and execution, while 9.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed that NGOs do not influence government’s developmental legislation and execution. The responses above therefore imply that NGOs do not influence government’s developmental legislation and execution.

4.2 Test of Hypotheses

This study tested the research hypotheses below:

Hypotheses

H₀₁: NGOs' developmental program have significant impact on Nigeria's development

H₀₂: Corporate Social Responsibilities have significant impact on the developmental performance of NGOs in Nigeria

H₀₃: Favorable government's policies and collaboration with NGOs have the potentials to improve Nigeria's development

In testing the research hypotheses above, the Ordinary Least Regression (OLS) was used. The result of the test will determine whether to accept any or some or all of the hypotheses or reject any, some or all.

In other to further investigate the predictive ability of the predictor variables on the criterion variable, the multiple regression analysis was used. The analysis was determined and guided by the *simple definitional model* which is flexible.

The model is as follows:

$$CSRDP \text{ of NGOs} = f(i, e, s) (\beta_0 + \beta_{PRDP} + \beta_{GPC} + \beta_{NGOsNC} + \mu)$$

$$CSRDP = \beta_0 + \beta_{PRDP} + \beta_{GPC} + \beta_{NGOsNC} + \mu$$

Where;

CSRDP= Corporate Social Responsibility and Development Performance of NGOs

β_0 = Constant

PRDP = Philanthropic Responsibilities and Development Performance

GPC = Government Policies and Collaboration

NGOsNC = NGOs' involvement in National Convention

μ = Error term

Decision Rule

H0 is rejected if the probability is less than 0.01, 0.05 or 0.1 at the conventional levels of significance which is, 1%, 5% or 10%

H1 is rejected if the probability is more than 0.01, 0.05 or 0.1 at the conventional levels of significance which is 1%, 5% or 10%

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.943 ^a	.889	.885		.462

a. Predictors: (Constant) PRDP, GPC, NGOsNC

CSRDP= Corporate Social Responsibility and Development Performance of NGOs

PRDP = Philanthropic Responsibilities and Development Performance

GPC = Government Policies and Collaboration

NGOsNC = NGOs' involvement in National Convention

ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	129.746	3	43.249	202.849	.000 ^a
	Residual	16.204	76	.213		
	Total	145.950	79			

a. Predictors: (Constant), PRDP, GPC, NGOsNC

b. Dependent Variable: CSRDP of NGOs

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.257	.110		2.329	.023
	PRDP	.238	.236	.226	1.008	.317
	GPC	.435	.220	.400	1.977	.052
	NGOsNC	.369	.183	.327	2.020	.047

a. Dependent Variable: CSRDP of NGOs

$$CSRDP = \beta_0 + \beta_{PRDP} + \beta_{GPC} + \beta_{NGOSNC} + \mu$$

$$CSRDP = .257 + P_{RDP} 0.238 + G_{PC} 0.435 + NGOS_{NC} 0.369$$

4.3 Discussion of Findings

The result shows that for every one unit increase in philanthropic responsibility there is 23% increase in the development performance of NGOs in Nigeria. The result revealed that NGOs' philanthropic responsibility are developmental activities and have significant effect on NGOs' developmental performance. ($0.317 > 0.05$), thus accepting **H₀₁**: NGOs' developmental activities have significant impact on Nigeria's development.

Again, the result shows that for every one unit increase in corporate social responsibility, there is 43% increase in the development performance of NGOs in Nigeria. The result revealed that corporate social responsibility have significant impact on the developmental performance of NGOs in Nigeria. ($0.052 > 0.05$) Thus, accepting **H₀₂**: that corporate social responsibility have significant impact on the developmental performance of NGOs in Nigeria.

Also, the result shows that for every one unit increase in favorable government policies and collaboration with NGOs, there is 36% increase in the developmental performance of NGOs. The result revealed that favorable government policies and collaboration with NGOs have the potentials to improve Nigeria's development. ($0.047 < 0.05$), thus accepting **H₀₃**: favorable government policies and collaboration with NGOs have the potentials to improve Nigeria's development.

In testing the research hypotheses above, the Ordinary Least Regression (OLS) was used to determine whether to accept any or some or all of the hypotheses or reject any, some or all. From the Model Summary, all hypotheses are confirmed and therefore accepted

The determining coefficient that measures the goodness fit of the model is: F-statistics of 0.000.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Findings, Review and Verification of Findings

The Findings of the study revealed the following:

32.3% of the respondents strongly agreed that NGOs contribute to Nigeria's development and therefore have significant relationship with Nigeria's development. On the agreed, 44.8% of the respondents agreed that NGOs contribute to Nigeria's development and therefore have significant relationship with Nigeria's development. 12.5% of the respondents are undecided on whether or not NGOs contribute to Nigeria's development. 6.25% of the respondents disagreed that NGOs contribute to Nigeria's development, while 4.2% of the respondents strongly disagreed that NGOs contribute to Nigeria's development.

With this statistics, the findings show therefore that NGOs contribute to Nigeria's development and therefore have significant relationship with Nigeria's development.

On the dimension of state cooperation and collaboration with NGOs through areas like favorable policies, participation in decision making process like national convention, 44.8% of the respondents strongly agree that Nigeria's development requires the cooperation and collaboration of government and NGOs. 48.9% of the respondents agree that Nigeria's development requires the cooperation and collaboration of government and NGOs. 2.10% of the respondents are undecided on whether or not Nigeria's development requires the cooperation and collaboration of government and NGOs. 2.10% of the respondents disagree that Nigeria's development requires the cooperation and collaboration of government and NGOs, while 2.10% of the respondents strongly disagree that Nigeria's development requires the cooperation and collaboration of government and NGOs.

From the statistics above, the findings show therefore that Nigeria's development requires the cooperation and collaboration of government and NGOs.

On the dimension of corporate social responsibility, the result of findings show that 35.4% of the respondents strongly agree that NGOs' improvement on Corporate

Social Responsibility has the potential to attract improved funding and volunteering, and minimize the challenges of human resources, funding and government policies. 43.8% of the respondents agree that NGOs' improvement on Corporate Social Responsibility has the potential to attract improved funding and volunteering, and minimize the challenges of human resources, funding and government policies. 9.4% of the respondents are undecided on whether NGOs' improvement on Corporate Social Responsibility has the potential to attract improved funding and volunteering, and minimize the challenges of human resources, funding and government policies. 7.4% of the respondents disagree that NGOs' improvement on Corporate Social Responsibility has the potential to attract improved funding and volunteering, and minimize the challenges of human resources, funding and government policies. 4.2% of the respondents strongly disagree that NGOs' improvement on Corporate Social Responsibility has the potential to attract improved funding and volunteering, and minimize the challenges of human resources, funding and government policies.

From the statistics above, the result of findings show therefore that NGOs' improvement on corporate social responsibility has the potential to attract improved funding and volunteering, and minimize the challenges of human resources, funding and government policies.

On the study on whether or not NGOs' development performance has significant relationship with the improvement of their philanthropic responsibility, 37.5% of the respondents strongly agree that NGOs' development performance has significant relationship with the improvement of their Philanthropic Responsibility. 31.3% of the respondents agree that NGOs' development performance has significant relationship with the improvement of their Philanthropic Responsibility. 11.5% of the respondents are undecided on whether NGOs' development performance has significant relationship with the improvement of their Philanthropic Responsibility. 8.3% of the respondents disagree that NGOs' development performance has significant relationship with the improvement of their Philanthropic Responsibility. 11.5% of the respondents strongly disagree that NGOs' development performance has significant relationship with the improvement of their philanthropic responsibility.

From the statistics above, the result of findings show therefore that NGOs' development performance has significant relationship with the improvement of their philanthropic responsibility.

On the attempt to investigate whether or not there can be development in Nigeria without the involvement of non-governmental organizations, 29.2% of the respondents strongly agree that Nigerian government development program cannot materialize without NGOs' contribution. 43.8% of the respondents agree Nigerian government development program cannot materialize without NGOs' contribution. 11.5% of the respondents are undecided on whether Nigerian government development program cannot materialize without NGOs' contribution. 11.5% of the respondents disagree that Nigerian government development program cannot materialize without NGOs' contribution. 4.2% of the respondents strongly disagree that the Nigerian government development program cannot materialize without NGOs' contribution.

From the statistics above, the result of findings reveal that the Nigerian government development program cannot materialize without NGOs' contribution.

5.2 Conclusion

NGOs and their contributions to national development in Nigeria has been given a special space in the atmosphere of developmental discussions based on the fact that the country continues to require the contribution of non- state actors in its developmental program, in a time when increasing overwhelming government underperformance continues to exacerbate the sociopolitical challenges of the masses. In its developmental approach, NGOs adopt corporate social responsibility and philanthropic responsibilities, while extending collaborative efforts with the government to extend the frontiers of development through favorable policies.

From the results of this research, this study concludes that NGOs' developmental activities have significant impact on Nigeria's development. One of the ways in which NGOs can improve on their contributions to national development is a simultaneous improvement on the level of their corporate social responsibility and philanthropic responsibility which have proven by this study to have significant impact on the

developmental performance of NGOs in Nigeria. Favorable government's policies and collaboration with NGOs have also been proven with the potentials to improve Nigeria's development. This cooperation and collaboration involve NGOs' participation in policy making process like national convention, information sharing on development challenges and solutions, funding of research on development issues etc.

The results of this study if considered in national developmental program like national convention through legislative and executive deliberations and executions will extend the frontiers of Nigeria's development in the area of poverty alleviation, education provision, advocacy, health care delivery, employment creation, economic, social empowerment, etc.

5.3 Recommendations

The Nigerian government requires development-based reforms that will expound the participation leverage of non-governmental organizations. These reforms should include the involvement of non-governmental organizations in policy making program and conventions like national conventions. Non-governmental organizations through advocacy apostolate can represent the masses in the communication of grassroots developmental needs as people who live and work with them more than their political representatives at national level. The government of Nigeria should also make tax waiver policies for NGOs in their operations as government agents often frustrate their effort for various kinds of revenues. As non-profit organizations, their contributions to national development have significant relationship with the level of their operational framework in corporate social responsibility, philanthropic responsibility and government's leveraging collaboration.

As (Adewale 2018) opines, if the government continues to tax NGOs, NGOs will no longer function, and the burden of development will become unbearable for the government as it were before the intervention of non-governmental organizations after the Nigerian civil war (1967-1970).

My recommendations are therefore in the area of tax waiver for NGOs, NGOs' participation in development-based policy making, national convention, improved

government cooperation and collaboration in the area of funding, provision of facilities for their operations, and inclusion in formal high ranking executive committees as people living and working with those in the most critical needs.

Also there should be strong synergy between the private sector and the NGOs in Nigeria, so that NGOs can represent and effectively carry out the Cooperate Social Responsibility of the private sector. It has been established over the years the NGO and the public sector have been on each other's throat in Nigeria because of the ill activities of the government and under performance, the government has not been willing to cooperate sincerely with the NGOs in Nigeria because the government sees them as pressure group. Therefore, for effective and efficient performance of the responsibilities of the NGOs in Nigeria, the third sector (NGO) should have a cordial relationship with the second sector (Private sector).

5.4 Suggestions for Further Research

At a time when the operational framework of non-governmental organizations are tremendously distressed and overwhelmed by lack of funding, one research necessary for the improvement of the contributions of non-governmental organizations in the development of Nigeria is non-governmental organizations funding research. The result of such studies will profit non-governmental organizations in their search for funding and volunteering.

A further research should be conducted on how the can be a strong synergy between the NGO and the private sector, how these two sectors can find common interest and also find a way of achieving it together, though the private sectors are profit driven, there can also be a way in which the private sector and the NGO can work together. To understand as a whole the effect of Cooperated Social Responsibility in the development of Nigeria as a Capitalist Society.

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SAMPLE OF ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE

For the purpose of questionnaire validity verification, I have attached below a sample of the administered questionnaire as well as the personal information of respondents for response validity verification.

INSTRUCTION:

For the purpose of this study, you are requested to clearly and thoroughly fill the questionnaire by ticking the correct answer(s) from the options or supply the information required where necessary.

SECTION A (Personal Information section)

1. Gender

a. Male

b. Female

2. Age Grade

a. Below 20yrs

b. 21-30yrs

c. 31-40yrs

d. 41-50yrs

e. 50-60yrs

f. Above 60yrs

3. Educational Qualification

a. WASCE/SSCE/NECO

b. OND/HND/BSC

c. PGD/MSC/PHD

d. Others

4. Marital status

a. Single

b. Married

c. Divorced

- d. Widowed
- 5. Years of experience.
 - a. 1-4yrs
 - b. 4-8yrs
 - c. 8 years above

SECTION B: Questions on the contribution of non-governmental organizations on the development of Nigeria

1. Does the NGOs in Nigeria contribute to development in Nigeria?

- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Undecided
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly disagree

2. Does the NGOs in Nigeria carry out activities like poverty alleviation, empowerment, advocacy, employment creation, education, health care delivery, and care for the aged and sick people, and other development services?

- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Undecided
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly disagree

3. Does the NGO activities in Nigeria like poverty alleviation, empowerment, employment creation, provision of education, health care delivery, and care for the aged and sick can be used as indicators to measure development in Nigeria?

- a. Strongly agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Undecided
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly disagree
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4. Does the NGOs in Nigeria achieve good results in their activities like poverty alleviation, empowerment, and employment creation, provision of education, health care delivery, and care for the aged?

- a. Strongly agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Undecided
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly disagree
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5. Considering the details in the previous questions, does NGOs in Nigeria contribute to the development of Nigeria?

- a. Strongly agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Undecided
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly disagree
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6. Does corporate social responsibility have significant impact on the developmental performance of NGOs in Nigeria?

- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Undecided
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly disagree

7. Does NGOs in Nigeria use donations and volunteering to facilitate social change and pave way for community building?

- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Undecided
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly disagree

8. Does NGOs' improvement on corporate social responsibility has the potential to attract improved funding and volunteering, and minimize the challenges of human resources, funding and government policies?

- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Undecided
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly disagree

9. Considering the details in the previous questions, does corporate social responsibility has significant impact on the developmental program of NGOs in Nigeria?

- Strongly agree
- a. Agree
- b. Undecided
- c. Disagree
- d. Strongly disagree

10. Does favorable government's policies and collaboration with NGOs have the potentials to improve Nigeria's development?

- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Undecided
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly disagree

11. Does favorable government policies and collaboration include operation tax waiver, participation in policy making like involvement in national conventions, and security provision?

- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Undecided
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly disagree

12. Does favorable government policies and collaboration with NGOs have to improve development in Nigeria include security, funding, teamwork, motivation, information sharing and accountability?

- a. Strongly agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Undecided
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly disagree
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13. Considering the details in the previous questions, does favorable government policies and collaboration with NGOs have the potentials to improve Nigeria's development?

- a. Strongly agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Undecided
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly disagree
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14. Does NGOs' involvement in national conventions can impact on government's developmental policies and program?

- a. Strongly agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Undecided
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly disagree
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15. Does NGOs succeed in contributing to the development of Nigeria with the philanthropic responsibility tools like giving funds to schools, hospitals and other institutions?

- a. Strongly agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Undecided
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly disagree
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16. Does NGOs in Nigeria improve on their philanthropic responsibility, their contribution to development in Nigeria will increase?

- a. Strongly agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Undecided
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly disagree
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17. Does NGOs' philanthropic responsibility have developmental activities?

- a. Strongly agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Undecided
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly disagree
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18. Does Nigerian government development program cannot materialize without NGOs' contribution?

- a. Strongly agree
 - b. Agree
 - c. Undecided
 - d. Disagree
 - e. Strongly disagree
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What are the contributions of NGOs to development in Nigeria?

What are the developmental activities of NGOs that impact on Nigeria’s development?

What are the ways in which corporate social responsibilities impact on the developmental performance of NGOs in Nigeria?

What are the favorable policies and collaboration of Nigeria’s government that have the potentials to improve Nigeria’s development?



