

# IMPACT OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS DECISIONS

BASSAM MOHAMMED KHALAF AL-MSHHDANY, ALI HASSON AL-TAEE

*Baghdad University \ Economy and Management College*

## ABSTRACT

*The target of this research is to determine the impact of civil society organizations in the governmental organizations decisions , the civil society organizations are selected a place in Baghdad to apply it and thAe research sample is heads , directors and Board of directors of those organizations . In addition to use a descriptive and analytical research method , A questionnaire is adopted as a main method in collecting data and main information which is distributed of a sample (100) members of those organizations and the researchers used correlation coefficient ( Spearman) , analysis regression for analysis the relationship and select hypotheses .*

**Key words :** *civil society organizations , governmental organizations decisions*

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### A- Civil Society Organizations

The civil society organizations are the social interaction field between the family and State , which is meant community cooperation standards , are a voluntary structures as a associations and general communications networks focused on roles of confidence values , same reaction and tolerance and integration , both of which are of significant to cooperate and resolve community problems . ( Ghaus-Pasha 2004:P3)

### Civil society organizations dimensions

- **Organizational Dimension:** refers to actual form and regulation degree that is differed from organization to another . It may be plan , spontaneous , permanent , temporary , official or unofficial . Therefore , the civil society include various and effective human groups as groups , organizations , associations , movements and institutions . the civil organization in the organizational dimension is the truth of those self-regulation groups that worked in the general field, Individuals are organized voluntarily or joined to the civil organizations groups to express of their needs , desires , fears and representation . Moreover , the civil organizations groups are different from small groups that are similar mainly about special needs of the group members (kim, 2000, p:15).

- **Relation Dimension :** the civil society conforms and maintains a group of relationships with another society , this dimension deals with the foreign relationships of the civil society with

State , political society and private unites in the production , in addition to show what is determined the civil society of the associative dimensionof relative independence ( kim , 2000, P:15) of the civil society organizations for resolving unusual problems and targeting new ideas and spaces.

- **Standard Dimension** : civil society organizations depend on truth , relied obligations and performance standards , which are applied to general benefit and public in the society . It is considered a basis to clarify worthy and advanced interests of citizens ( Hasangjekaj , 2017, P:10) .

- **Function Dimension** : means master functions of civil society organizations as governments and advocacy on behalf of less powerful groups , but actually these functions are not found in the authoritarian regimes , which are being vigorously addressedand there are many reasons that make the organizations lose its role in this field , it was relying on general financing and increase demand on assessment the performance of civil society organizations which leans to adjust its activities and operations according to government agendas ( Arvidson , 2017 : introduction) .

## GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS DECISIONS

It is the culmination of alternative choose operation between two or more strategy alternatives available through the best ways to organization targets . ( Mae millan 2000: p145).

### Dimensions of Governmental Organizations Decisions

A- **Problem Determine** : represents the first step of making decision operation . decision makers feel some weak signals in their environment , here it is necessary to take decision as a difference between some actual conditions and expected standards or goals . The recognition depends on the way of the information collected and treated in the leading mind and environment features whether it was (encouraging or restrictive) and noticed decision makers , so it also depends on available time .

B- **Collect Information** : it determines a recognized case as a problem requested response and understand Incentives and reasons that led to take decision and showing it for clarifying issues and obtaining necessary information in decision making operation ( Rapp, 2013: p40).

**Alternatives Determine** : this a gradual hierarchy of research operation . research operation depends on alternatives of problem . Some problems need simple thought research operation and others need more resources .

**Select** : this stage is a difficult intellectual stages because it is not clear and simple , where it may not appear objectives and negatives at the time of search , while it may appear at the time of performance the solution in future , ( pandey , 2017 : pP156) refers that the operation may include intangible sides to put accurate standards to measure it , in addition that the time constraints may lead to not discover the expected results of each alternatives .

**Calendar** : to assess whether the gap has narrowed and that the difference is what it is now and what should ideally be. This information should be based on a systematic approach so that the information is relevant and easily observable ( McShane, 2010 :p199) .

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A- **Research Problem** : many civil society organizations in different types face a dynamic and complex environmental conditions , reflect on various roles to form a weight has its different dimensions shows the impact of these organizations in government decisions making operations . In accordance with this basis , the research problem appear to know and determine what are the influential roles that can be carried out by civil society organizations and size , attitude and nature of this impact through know the role of the organizations in the decisions stages and know types of these roles and its importance .

### B- **Research Hypotheses**

It subject the achievement of the research targets as the following hypotheses .

#### **First Main hypothesis :**

( There is a statistical correlation relationship between civil society organizations dimensions and governmental organizations decisions ) it includes four secondary hypotheses , as follows :

##### **1-1 First secondary hypothesis**

( There is a statistical correlation relationship between organizational dimensions and governmental organizations decisions )

##### **2-1 Second Secondary Hypothesis**

(There is a statistical correlation relationship between relationship dimension and governmental organizations decisions )

##### **3-1 Third Secondary Hypothesis**

(There is a statistical correlation relationship between standard dimension and governmental organizations decisions )

##### **4-1 Fourth Secondary hypothesis**

(There is a statistical correlation relationship between function dimension and governmental organizations decisions )

**Second main hypothesis**

( There is moral statistical impact of civil society organizations variable in the governmental organizations decisions ) it includes fourth secondary hypotheses , as follows :

**1-1 First Secondary hypothesis**

( There is moral statistical impact of organizational dimension in the governmental organizations decisions )

**2-1 Second Secondary hypothesis**

( There is moral statistical impact of relationship dimension in the governmental organizations decisions )

**3-1 Third Secondary Hypothesis**

( There is moral statistical impact of standard dimension in the governmental organizations decisions )

**4-1 Fourth Secondary Hypothesis**

( There is moral statistical impact of function dimension in the governmental organizations decisions )

**C- Society and research sample**

D- The research society consists of (58) searched organizations selected randomly , the prepared questionnaire distributed of that society and included (100) of heads , directors and board of directors intentionally.

**E- Research Tools**

The research covered on the basis of group of different methods in collecting data and information for reaching to the wanted results such office scan and questionnaire as a main source of data and information . Table (1) show selects according to five-liqueur scale.

**Table (1)**  
**Degree of choices as a five-liqueur scale**

Seq.	Choice	Degree
1	Totally agree	5
2	Agree	4
3	Not sure	3
4	Disagree	2
5	Totally disagree	1

The basis and nature of the assessment the response and interaction according to the five-liqueur scale will be according to the following table:

**Table (2)**  
**Stability coefficient value of questionnaire research**

Seq.	Resolution axes	ALPHA coefficient value \ KRONBAKH
1	Civil society organizations axis	0.859
2	Governmental organizations decisions axis	0.798
3	All axes	0.883

## DATA ANALYSIS

- 1- The scientific research results confirmed the agreement of the sample answers on the level of significant of the independence variable paragraphs , so we conclude that the civil society organizations depend on ( organizational , relationship , standard , function ) in its plans but in varying proportions .

**Table (3)**  
**level of significant of the independence variable**

Code	Variables	Balanced account middle	standard deviation	Relative importance
X1	Organizational	4.468	0.67684	89.36%
X2	Relationship	4.214	0.80895	84.28%
X3	Standard	4.292	0.76674	85.84%
X4	Function	3.928	0.98517	78.56%
X	Civil society organizations	3.895	0.80942	77.91%

- 1- Also, the results confirmed the agreement of sample answers on the level of the significant of the related variable paragraphs to considerate this , we conclude that the governmental organizations decisions depend on ( problem determine , collect data , determine alternatives and calendar ) but in varying proportions .

**Table (4)**  
**level of the significant of governmental organizations decisions variable**

Code	Variables	Balanced account middle	standard deviation	Relative importance
Y1	Problem determine	3,953	1,46276	79,07%
Y2	Collect data	3,618	1,05921	72,36%
Y3	Determine alternatives	3,562	1,02552	71,24%
Y4	Select	3,724	1,04437	74,48%
Y5	Calendar	3,298	1,12651	65,96%
Y	governmental organizations decisions	3,631	1,14367	72,62%

Method of Structural honesty and exploratory analysis

The values of KMO scale of civil society organizations variable is (0.754), the governmental organizations decisions is (0.693), both are bigger than (0.500) which is confirmed that the sample size is enough to apply coefficient analysis, as mention in the table (5):

**Table (5) KMO and Bartlett**

Tests \ study variable		Independence	Related
		civil society organizations	governmental organizations decisions
KMO exploratory scale		0.754	0.693
Bartlett Test	Chi-Square	882.615	847.482
	Probability Value	0.000	0.000

The test of KMO and Bartlett showed by table (5) that the calculated values (Chi-square) of study variable is (847,482,882,615) which are important to confirm the achievement of the first condition of applying coefficient analysis.

Table (5) refers that the cumulative percentage of explained variance of total dimensions within civil society organizations independence variable amounted (77,448%) bigger than (60%).

As we notice in the table (5) that the Eigenvalues of each dimension within civil society organizations variable formed values more than one, it confirmed that the third condition of applying coefficient analysis achieved in variable data of civil society organizations. Also, we discover from table (6) that the power of connect the paragraphs with existing dimensions which was more than (0,50). Therefore, all conditions of applying coefficient analysis achieved, that confirmed that the dimensions (organizational, relationship, standard, function) actually measured civil society organizations variable.

actors dimensions	First factor		Second factor		Fourth factor		Fifth factor	
	Organizational		Standard		Relationship		Function	
Dimensions from most important to least , in addition to the paragraphs in each dimension that are arranged from most important to least	Pars.	Saturation	Pars.	Saturation	Pars.	Saturation	Pars.	Saturation
	Q4	0.893	Q11	0.828	Q6	0.848	Q17	0.726
	Q1	0.886	Q13	0.817	Q7	0.803	Q16	0.722
	Q3	0.837	Q12	0.785	Q10	0.773	Q18	0.654
	Q2	0.828	Q14	0.764	Q8	0.741	Q19	0.636
	Q5	0.769	Q15	0.725	Q9	0.641	Q20	0.633
underlying root	8.599		5.841		3.687		1.784	
Percentage of Explanatory variance %	28.531%		20.415%		17.566%		10.936%	
Cumulative percentage of variance %	77.488%							
Saturation means the power of paragraph link with the dimensions that it joins								

About the governmental organizations decisions variable , we conclude form the table (7) that the cumulative percentage of explanatory variance of all dimensions within the governmental organizations decisions recorded ( 72,619%) more than ( 60%) , also the Eigenvalues of each dimensions withinthe governmental organizations decisions variable formed values bigger than one . In the same time , the table confirmed that the power of paragraphs link with existing dimensions was more than 0,50 . Hence , it was confirmed that the paragraphs that contained related variable actually measure the governmental organizations decisions variable . Also, the coefficient analysis is arranged dimensions withinthe governmental organizations decisions variable the most important till least within the governmental organizations decisions according to ( determine problem , select , collect data , determine alternatives and calendar ) .

**Table (7)**  
**Results of the governmental organizations decisions variable**

Factors dimensions	First factor		Second factor		Third factor		Fourth factor		Fifth factor	
	Determine problem		Select		Collect data		Determine alternatives		Calendar	
Dimensions from most important to least , in addition to the paragraphs in each	Pars.	Saturation	Pars.	Saturation	Pars.	Saturation	Pars.	Saturation	Pars.	Saturation
	Q21	0.819	Q37	0.691	Q28	0.706	Q32	0.649	Q42	0.715
	Q26	0.763	Q40	0.642	Q27	0.689	Q33	0.622	Q43	0.546
	Q25	0.711	Q38	0.575	Q29	0.518	Q36	0.555	Q45	0.503
	Q24	0.665	Q41	0.573	Q31	0.512	Q35	0.513	Q44	0.501
	Q22	0.577	Q39	531	Q30	0.511	Q34	0.509	Q46	0.500

dimension that are arranged from most important to least	Q23	0.538								
underlying root	11.014		9.742		6.798		3.462		1.749	
Percentage of Explanatory variance %	24.448 %		15.326 %		12.098 %		10.784%		9.963%	
Cumulative percentage of variance %	72.619 %									
Saturation means the power of paragraph link with the dimensions that it joins										

Table (8) refers to accept the first main hypothesis , stating that ( that there is a moral correlation relationship of statistical significant between civil society organizations and governmental organizations decisions ) by ( 95% ) , the calculated value of Z is ( 7.9799 ) moral , because it is bigger than schedule value of ( 1.96 ) at moral level (0,05) , while the value of simple correlation relationship between civil society organizations and governmental organizations decisions was ( 0,802 ) to consolidate that there is a strong positive relationship between an independence variable of civil society organizations and expressive related variable of governmental organizations decisions , table (8) showed accept all fourth secondary hypothesis , the accepted hypotheses reached five out of five and the percentage of it is 100%.

**Table (8)**

**Results of correlation hypotheses between fourth dimension of civil society organizations and governmental organizations decisions**

Hypothesis	Variables		Simple correlation coefficient	Z-test Z	Researcher comment
		Independence		calculated value	
Secondary	1-1	Organizational governmental organizations decisions	0.747	7,4327	Accept the Hypothesis 95%
	2-1	Relationship governmental	0.555	5,5223	Accept the



			organizations decisions			Hypothesis 95%
	3-1	Standard	governmental organizations decisions	0.692	6,8854	Accept the Hypothesis 95%
	4-1	Function	governmental organizations decisions	0.423	4,2089	Accept the Hypothesis 95%
First main		Civil society organizations	governmental organizations decisions	0.802	7,9799	Accept the Hypothesis 95%
Moral correlation coefficient			Number	Five moral hypotheses of five hypotheses		
			Percentage to an number of accepted hypotheses	100%		
Schedule at the confidence level 95% equal (1.96) z value						

Table (9) confirmed that the second main hypothesis was accepted , stating ( there is a statistical moral impact of civil society organizations variable in the governmental organizations decisions ) with 95% confidence , F calculated value amounted (198.757) moral , because it is bigger than F schedule value of ( 3.9201) at moral level (0,05) , while determine coefficient value amounted ( 67.0%) to show the ration of an independence variable interpretation represented by civil society organizations of governmental organizations decisions variable , BETA Regression coefficient recorded ( 0,934) to show the change in the variable value of governmental organizations decisions if change occurred in an independence variable value represented by civil society organizations by one unit .

**Table (9)**

**Test hypotheses impact of civil society organizations in governmental organizations decisions**

Hypothesis	Variables		ALPHA stable limit A	BETA aggressive coefficient b	Determine coefficient R2% Interpretation	Z-test Z calculated value	Researcher comment	
		Independence						
Secondary	1-1	Organizational	governmental organizations decisions	0.495	0.901	58.8%	140.131	Accept the Hypothesis 95%
	2-1	Relationship	governmental organizations	0.955	0.809	43.3%	51.060	Accept the Hypothesis

			decisions					95%
	3-1	Standard	governmental organizations decisions	0.625	0.875	51.4%	103.641	Accept the Hypothesis 95%
	4-1	Function	governmental organizations decisions	2.410	0.518	20.7%	25.585	Accept the Hypothesis 95%
First main		Civil society organizations	governmental organizations decisions	0.330	0.934	67.0%	198.757	Accept the Hypothesis 95%
Moral correlation coefficient			Number	Five moral hypotheses of five hypotheses				
			Percentage to an number of accepted hypotheses			100%		
Schedule at the confidence level 95% equal (3.9201) z value								

## CONCLUSIONS

The most prominent conclusions that are reached , there is a strong relationship between civil society organizations and taking decisions of governmental organizations , the research results confirmed that the civil society organizations have roles , features , relationships and functions make them influential on the decisions of governmental organizations . The organizational dimension recorded high correlation degree with the decisions of governmental organizations in the civil society organizations followed by standard , relation which came in the third grade of strength correlation with the decisions of governmental organizations and function recorded in the civil society organizations lower strength correlation with the decisions of governmental organizations.

## RESOURCES

- 1- Arvidson, M., Johansson, H., &Scaramuzzino, R. (2017). Advocacy Compromised: How Financial, Organizational and Institutional Factors Shape Advocacy Strategies of Civil Society Organizations. VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations, 1-22.
- 2- Ghaus-Pasha, A. (2004, May).Role of civil society organizations in governance. In 6th global forum on reinventing government towards participatory and transparent governance .
- 3- Hasangjekaj, E. (201:). The impacting of Civil Society in Argentina post 1983: Challenges for Civil Society organizations in monitoring public policies and vitalizing democracy

- 4- Kim, S. (2000). The politics of democratization in Korea: The role of civil society. University of Pittsburgh Pre.
- 5- Mae Millan , Hugh & Tampoe , Mahen , ( 2000 ) , " Strategic Management " , Printed in Great Britain .
- 6- Mcshane, Steven L. and Von Glinow, Mary Ann (2008) "Organization Behavior" 4th edition, McGraw-hill international edition, New York, U.S.A.
- 7- Rapp, H. P. (2013). The relationship between the use of information systems and the performance of strategic decision-making processes. An empirical analysis (Doctoral dissertation, University of Bradford).