

2005

# Forming a Regional Identity in Southeast Asia: The Role of Non-For Profit Organizations and Regional Volunteering

Paolo Rico Sarthou Tagatac  
*Seton Hall University*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarship.shu.edu/dissertations>



Part of the [Asian Studies Commons](#)

---

## Recommended Citation

Tagatac, Paolo Rico Sarthou, "Forming a Regional Identity in Southeast Asia: The Role of Non-For Profit Organizations and Regional Volunteering" (2005). *Seton Hall University Dissertations and Theses (ETDs)*. 849.  
<https://scholarship.shu.edu/dissertations/849>

FORMING A REGIONAL IDENTITY IN SOUTHEAST  
ASIA: THE ROLE OF NON-FOR PROFIT  
ORGANIZATIONS AND REGIONAL  
VOLUNTEERING

by

Paolo Rico Sarthou Tagatac

John C. Whitehead School of Diplomacy and International Relations

Seton Hall University

Master's Thesis

Advisor: Professor Omer Gokcekus

Reader: Professor Michaela Hertkorn

Spring 2005

Forming a Regional Identity in Southeast Asia:  
The Role of Non-for Profit Organizations  
and Regional Volunteering

by

Paolo Rico Sarthou Tagatac

John C. Whitehead School of Diplomacy and International Relations  
Seton Hall University

Date Approved: MAY 3, 2005

Advisor: Dina Gidyczus

Reader: Cl. Helle

## ABSTRACT

ASEAN has formulated a planned integration among its ten member nations and has challenged its citizens to embrace a regional identity. This paper is an analysis of the ASEAN “regional identity” mentioned in *ASEAN Vision 2020*. Focusing on the potential socio-cultural challenges in forming a regional identity this paper explores the roles of Non-for profit organization (NPO) and its program(s). More specifically, it explores on the role of international volunteerism among and within Southeast Asia to forming a regional identity. This study supports the notion that a regional identity in Southeast Asia can be attained because it can be imagined through non-for profit organization. This study argues that regional volunteerism, as an NPO’s program, have a role in forming a regional identity in Southeast Asia. The findings in this paper reveal a significant relationship between regional identity and regional volunteerism, indicating that NPO’s and volunteerism can help form a regional mentality to NPO professionals and average Southeast Asian citizen. Such findings have important implications for ASEAN who challenges the region to embrace a regional identity.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I began working on this paper in Summer 2004 with the direction of Professor Hertkorn while taking her International Organization course during the 2004 summer intersession at Seton Hall University. Although the structure and depth of my thesis is different, the idea came about during the International Organization course. Therefore, some contents of my International Organization course required paper were included within the Thesis without major changes.

I am thankful and grateful to Professor Gokcekus for the support and encouragement on this project, as well as interest to PHILCORPS Organization, my established NGO in the Philippines. Also, I would like to thank Professor Hertkorn for her regular advice and clarification during all the phases of my research. It is with Professor Hertkorn's Research Methods Course I started fondness in research. Also, thankful to Professor Naomi Wish whose knowledge and guidance about Nonprofit Organization constantly challenges me even if she's not around. Thank you to Professor Gonzales for your interest with my organization. Thank you to Professor Margean for encouraging me to start my own organization.

Finally, I would like to thank my Family, especially to Dr. Juden Reed and my Mom for your idealism and encouragement. Their constant support enabled me to study and start an NGO. Also, I am grateful to the John C. Whitehead School of Diplomacy and International Relations, as well as the Center for Public Service for providing an excellent environment for study and research.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ABBREVIATION	viii
CHAPTER	
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 BACKGROUND and LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Background	7
2.2 Literature Review	12
2.2a Attaining Regional Identity in Southeast Asia	12
2.2b Role of NPOs in Developing a Regional Identity	15
2.2c Definition of Volunteering	16
2.2d Definition of International Volunteering	16
2.2e Relationship of Volunteering and Identity	18
3 METHODOLOGY	22
3.1 Instruments	25
3.1a Documentary Analysis	25
3.1b Survey	26
4 DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS and DATA ANALYSIS	28
4.1 Documentary Analysis	28
4.1a Challenges to Forming a Regional Identity	28
4.1b Imagining Southeast Asian Identity Using Regional Volunteering	32
4.2 Data Analysis	33
5 FINDINGS and INTERPRETATION	37
5.1 Preliminary Analysis	37
5.2 Survey Questionnaire	43
5.2a Leadership	43
5.2b Programs	45
5.2c Organization	47
5.2d Other Findings	49
6 RECOMMENDATION and CONCLUSION	55
6.1 SEA Corps: A Proposed INGO	55
6.2 Conclusion	59

BIBLIOGRAPHY	61
APPENDIX	68
Definition of Terms	68
Procedure, E-mail Sent to Responders, Informed Consent Form and Survey Questionnaire	76
Table 4.2 & Table 4.3	85

## Table

	Page
Table 4.1 Summary of Analysis	35
Table 4.2 Measurement of Organizational Variable – Internet Search	85
Table 4.3 Measurement of Organizational Variable	86
Table 5.1 Types of Organizations, Program, Establishment, Number of Workers and Funding Resources	40
Table 5.2 Frequencies and Percent of Responder’s Types of Organization, Program, Establishment, Number of Workers, and Funding Resources	43
Table 5.3 Statistics of the Statement “there is a regional identity among NPO professionals in Southeast Asia”	45
Table 5.4 Statistics of the statements “NPO’s in Southeast Asia play a key role in developing a Southeast Asian identity” and “NPO’s in Southeast Asia play a key role in developing a Southeast Asian identity”	48
Table 5.5 Frequency and Percent of Responder’s Current Programs, Rate of Pace, Learned, and Attainment of Objectives	49
Table 5.6 Frequencies of the Barriers According to Importance, 1 Being the Most Important	53



## Figures

		Page
Figure 3.1	Model of the Research	25
Figure 4.1	Map of Southeast Asia	29
Figure 5.1	Percent of the Country of Location of NPO's Researched and Sent Surveys to	38
Figure 5.2	Responder's Country of Location	42
Figure 5.3	Percent of Agreement and Disagreement to the Statement "There is a regional identity among NPO professionals in Southeast Asia"	45
Figure 5.4	Percent of Agreement and Disagreement to the Statement "Regional volunteering between Southeast Asian nations could have a significant influence on the development of a regional identity."	46
Figure 5.5	Summary of Programs that are Current, Participated, Will Have and Will Participate in that are Divided to Volunteerism and Non-Volunteerism Program	46
Figure 5.6	Percent of Agreement and Disagreement to the Statements "NPO's in Southeast Asia play a key role in developing a Southeast Asian identity" (Reg.Id.4) and "NPO's in Southeast Asia play a key role in developing a Southeast Asian identity" (Reg.Id.6)	48
Figure 5.7	Percent of Responders Current Program's Strong Points	50
Figure 5.8	Percent of Responders Current Program's Points of Improvements	51
Figure 5.9	Percent of Responders Agreement or Disagreement to the statement "there is a regional identity among the average Southeast Asian citizen."	52
Figure 5.10	Percent of Responders Agreement or Disagreement to the Statement "The prospects are good that regional identity will increase among average citizen in the next 25 years."	52
Figure 5.11	Percent of Responder's Agreement or Disagreement to the Statement "There can be a regional identity in Southeast Asia."	53

## ABBREVIATION

ASCC	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
AEC	ASEAN of Economic Community
AC	ASEAN Community
ASC	ASEAN Security Community
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nation
CBO	Community-Based Organization
EU	European Union
HPA	Ha Noi Plan of Action
INGO	International Nongovernmental Organization
NPO	Non-profit or not-for profit organization
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
VO	Voluntary Organization

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

*“Experience is Knowledge”*

**PHILCORPS Organization’s Motto**

*“There can be no doubt that... knowledge begins with experience. For how should our faculty of knowledge be awakened into action, did not objects affecting our sense, partly of themselves, produce representation, partly arouse the activity of our understanding to compare these representations, and, by combining or separating them, work up the raw material of the sensible impressions into that knowledge of objects which is entitled experience? In the order of time, therefore, we have no knowledge antecedent to experience, and with experience our knowledge begins.”*

**Kant, Immanuel (1787) *Critique of Pure Reason*<sup>1</sup>**

Participating in international conferences, seminars, workshops, and, foreign exchange student and work exchange programs, as well as, internships and volunteering abroad are experiences where knowledge can begin. Generally, these experiences and opportunities are basic program of non-for-profit organizations (NPO).

With that in mind, this research concentrates to explore these experiences, volunteerism in particular, in forming a regional identity in Southeast Asia. Knowledge about a regional identity in Southeast (SE) Asia can be formed through regional volunteering experience that NPOs in an Inter-nongovernmental organization (INGO) in the region provides.

Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) formulated a planned integration among its ten member nations. ASEAN “represents the collective will (of its

---

<sup>1</sup> Kant, Immanuel (1787) *Critique of Pure Reason*. Norman Kemp Smith version from <http://www.arts.cuhk.edu.hk/Philosophy/Kant/cpr>, with text of Kant’s second edition extracted [online] available on <http://www.marxists.org/reference/subject/philosophy/works/ge/kant.htm> accessed January 2005.

member nation states) to bind themselves together in friendship and cooperation and, through joint efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for posterity the blessing of peace, freedom, and prosperity.”<sup>2</sup> ASEAN drew up its vision of its future in the documented *ASEAN Vision 2020*<sup>3</sup> at a summit held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in December 1997. The document outlined a number of objectives defining regional development. One of the objectives is: “(It) envision the entire Southeast Asia to be, by 2020, an ASEAN community conscious of its ties of history, aware of its cultural heritage and bound by a common regional identity.” The definition of “a common regional identity” was not defined, nor was it explained how to attain it. Michael Jones in his paper on “Forging an ASEAN Identity: The Challenge to Construct a Shared Destiny” asked the question “How can ASEAN develop a plan for Southeast Asian citizens in transition from a “nationalist” to a “regionalist” mentality?” and mentioned in-class education to be the answer (which will be elaborated in the later part of the chapter).<sup>4</sup> On the other hand, this research suggests that regional volunteering can also help form a regional identity.

This research proposes that regional volunteering will help promote regional identity in Southeast Asia with the use of bounded local NPOs in the region. Thus, this research asks and tries to answer, “How might an inter-nongovernmental organization play a role in forming a regional identity in Southeast Asia?” “How might non-for profit organizations play a role in forming a regional identity in Southeast Asia?” In addition,

---

<sup>2</sup> The ASEAN Declaration, Bangkok, 8 August 1967 found in <http://www.aseansec.org/64.htm>

<sup>3</sup> ASEAN secretariat, Declaration of ASEAN Concord II (Bali Concord II), [online] available on <http://www.aseansec.org/15159.htm> accessed July 2004

<sup>4</sup> Jones, Michael E. (2004) “Forging an ASEAN Identity: The Challenge to Construct a Shared Destiny.” *Contemporary Southeast Asia* (26) 1. pp.140-154 [online] Proquest Direct Database available on <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=0&did=000000637190341&SrchMode=1&sid=1&Fmt=6&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1091088814&clientId=5171> accessed December 2004.

this research will concentrate on particular type of NPO's program: regional volunteering. Thus, a third question will be; "How might regional volunteering play a role in this process?"

Though it will be elaborated later, regional volunteering is international volunteering at a regional level. If international volunteering is to the whole world, regional volunteering is part of the world. Regional volunteering is an international experience. It is a free will of service by citizens of one nation to another nation in the region.

As a result of volunteering and participating over the past four years with NPO programs (such as, conferences, seminars, festivals, community development, and volunteerism), the researcher believes these experiences can have an effect and must have a role on establishing a regional identity. Therefore, this study seeks to identify and explore as fully as possible the different ways in which NPOs can affect regional identity. It also seeks to explore and recommend regional volunteering as one of the ways to establish regional identity – particular aspects of the volunteer experience contribute to the establishing of a regional identity. Information gleaned from this study could provide a driving force between international volunteerism, regional NPO's and regional identity.

This study intended to analyze NPOs that have or plan to have, or that participated or plan to participate in programs that promote regional identity in Southeast Asia. This study hopes to establish a link between regional volunteering through an inter-nongovernmental organization (INGO) and regional identity within Southeast Asia. INGO consists of local NPOs in SE Asia. The significance of this study is related directly to the benefits of ASEAN. It is also beneficial to the practitioners in the fields of

International Relations and Management, specifically those involved in international organization and management of volunteers.

Hopefully the study will demonstrate the effect NPO's in the region have on the development of knowledge and awareness of the division, diversity and similarity in the region. Language, religion, ethnicity and type of government vary in different countries in SE Asia. Both land and maritime geographical divisions separate countries in the region. In addition, educational or socio economic differences is another aspect. Citizens from the rural or are unfortunate are usually last to know or realize of policy changes. Southeast Asian nation-states are similar in a way that they are members of the same international organization. Regional volunteering promotes regional identity because it addresses the barriers. It makes aware of the diversity. Anything that promotes regional awareness, also promotes regional identity.

This research will report findings and insights that may help further the dialogue on regional volunteer experience and roles of NPO. The information provided here will hopefully provide relevant information to those embarking on volunteering experiences regionally, as well as to administrators, educators, and advisors involved in cooperative exchange programs, conferences, seminars, service learning and volunteerism.

The primary questions are: (1) can an inter-nongovernmental organization promote a regional identity? (2) can regional NPO's promote a regional identity? (3) can individuals with a nationalistic view transition to a regional identity by doing volunteer work in another country of the region? In other words, does an individual who goes through regional experiences gain a breadth and depth from them that enables him or her to identify with the entire region? Related to the main questions are the following

questions: What are the roles of non-for profit organizations (NPO)? What is the definition of regional volunteering (regional volunteerism)? Are there already NPO's in the region with programs that have an effect on forming a regional identity in Southeast Asia? If so, what kind of programs do these NPO's have? Are there NPO's in Southeast Asia with volunteer program? In what ways can a regional volunteering experience contribute to the development of a "regionalistic" mentality – a new beliefs or attitudes?

In analyzing the potential impact of regional volunteerism on Southeast Asian identity building, it is important to bear in mind that the experience of volunteering overseas, although a powerful one, is only one of a series of engagements that the individual (volunteer) has to assimilate with. Beyond the facilitation for reflection that volunteering can provide, many of its long-term effects depend on the context of how he/she was brought up, the individual's own beliefs, other life experiences and how he/she identifies with the political culture of the country he/she is volunteering in.

Essential to the nation-building project is the "crafting of self-responsibility". However well planned a project for development of regional engagement and regional belonging may be, neither ASEAN nor local NGO's can hope to define or determine citizen's responses. "Civil society will begin and end with the choice of people to envision partnership and possibilities and to be self-responsible for actively creating their lives and common future."<sup>5</sup>

Therefore, the success or failure of the regional identity-building project and the directions it might take depend very much on the responsiveness and responsibility of the individual in the long term. Nevertheless, the exposure of participants to alternative

---

<sup>5</sup> Krishna & Khondker (2004) p. 12

cultures and ideologies through regional volunteerism provides a significant opportunity for individuals to engage in such self-reflection and development.

This thesis is divided into couple of chapters. Chapter 2 is compilation of other writers work. It first describes the historical background of the problem and another proposed solution to the problem. It then reviews the literature on regional volunteering and regional NPO's and their effects on development of a regional identity. Chapter 3 describes the design, instruments, methods and procedures used by the researcher.

Chapter 4 presents documentary and data analysis. Chapter 5 composes of findings from the study. It also includes an interpretation of the data through a presentation of major themes that emerged. Chapter 6 includes a conclusion and implications of the study for future research. In this section a recommendation is also proposed.



## CHAPTER 2

### BACKGROUND and LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter serves as an introduction into the background and literature aspects, which are of importance for this study. In the background section four documents of ASEAN are describe. In addition to the documents, in-class education as another solution to attaining regional identity is elaborated. Second part of this chapter is collection of multiple types of literature that vary from policy to research.

#### 2.1 Background

Before going into details of NPO's and regional volunteering in SE Asia, and its effect on an Southeast Asian identity, it is essential to briefly describe *ASEAN Vision 2020*, *Hanoi Plan of Action*, *Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI)* and *Declaration of ASEAN Concord II*.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok by the five original Member Countries, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam joined on 8 January 1984, Vietnam on 28 July 1995, Laos and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999.<sup>6</sup> The organization's goal was and still is "cooperative peace and shared prosperity."<sup>7</sup>

In July 1997, Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi of Malaysia outlined challenges that would test ASEAN's future credibility as a regional group with political, economic and security assets. One of the challenges of ASEAN, according to

---

<sup>6</sup> Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) Overview website, [www.aseansec.org](http://www.aseansec.org) accessed July 2004

<sup>7</sup> ASEAN, *Ibid*, Overview

Abdullah is the need of a long-term strategic vision.<sup>8</sup> Because of that, *ASEAN Vision 2020* was established, which aimed to create a political, economical and social plan for a secure Southeast Asian region.

In order to implement the long-term vision of the *ASEAN Vision 2020*, an action plan was drawn. The *Hanoi Plan of Action* (HPA) was the first in a series of plans of action for the realization of the goals of the Vision.<sup>9</sup> Also, it was to address the Asian financial crisis that affected the economic situation in the region. Through HPA, ASEAN implemented initiatives to hasten economic recovery and address the social impact of the global economic and financial crisis.

After implementation of HPA, there was a concern about the different development gaps between old and new ASEAN members. An outgrowth of this was the launching of the process of regional integration. From these the ASEAN leaders agreed to launch the *Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI)* with a view to narrowing the gaps of development within the ASEAN community.<sup>10</sup> The IAI work plan focused on infrastructure; human resource development; information and communication technology; and capacity building for regional economic integration.

Following, in October 2003 ASEAN Leaders at their summit in Bali adopted the *Declaration of ASEAN Concord II*. This document stressed shared responsibility, shared prosperity and shared identity.

“The Concord emphasizes shared responsibility in ‘strengthening the economic and social stability of the region’ and in ensuring member countries’ ‘peaceful and

---

<sup>8</sup> Yeow, Jimmy “5 Challenges to test ASEAN” *Business Times*. (July 21-23, 1997) [online] available on [http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2004&res\\_dat=xri:pqd&rft\\_val\\_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&genre=article&rft\\_dat=xri:pqd:did=000000074780546&svc\\_dat=xri:pqil:fmt=text&req\\_dat=xri:pqil:pq\\_clntid=5171](http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&res_dat=xri:pqd&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&genre=article&rft_dat=xri:pqd:did=000000074780546&svc_dat=xri:pqil:fmt=text&req_dat=xri:pqil:pq_clntid=5171) accessed 24 July 2004

<sup>9</sup> ASEAN, Ibid. *Hanoi Plan of Action* (1998) <http://www.aseansec.org/687.htm>

<sup>10</sup> ASEAN, Ibid, *Initiative for ASEAN Integration* (2000) <http://www.asean.or.id/14020.htm>

progressive national development.' It reinforces their mutual respect by reiterating their adherence to 'the principle of non-interference and consensus in ASEAN cooperation.'... (It) also affirms the concept of shared prosperity. It underscores 'the interdependence of the ASEAN economies and the need for ASEAN member countries to adopt 'Prosper Thy Neighbour' policies in order to ensure the long-term vibrancy and prosperity of the ASEAN region.'... (It) reflects the ASEAN people's traditional respect for authority and the rule of law in 'reiterating the importance of rules-based multilateral trading system that is equitable and that contributes to the pursuit of development.'... (And lastly, it) reaffirms the shared identity of ASEAN member countries which are 'bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and in a community of caring societies, committed to upholding cultural diversity and social harmony.'"<sup>11</sup>

To accomplish these goals, ASEAN planned to establish three regional authorities whose domains are economic, socio-cultural and security/political.<sup>12</sup> One agency named ASEAN Security Community (ASC)<sup>13</sup> to bring ASEAN's political and security cooperation to a higher level. Second, the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)<sup>14</sup> is to create a stable prosperous and highly competitive ASEAN economic region. Lastly, ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)<sup>15</sup> is to bond together ASEAN citizens as a community of interlocking societies with mutual heritage and common concerns.

---

<sup>11</sup> Addressed by H.E. Ong Keng Yong, Secretary-General of ASEAN at the Public Relations Academy of Singapore (12th November 2003) "ASEAN Cultural Connection: ASEAN Values and its Relevance to the Modern World" Singapore. Found online <http://www.aseansec.org/15988.htm>

<sup>12</sup> H.E. Ong Keng Yong (10-12 March 2005) "Building an ASEAN Community: Role of Provincial Governments." Remarks on the Closing Ceremony of Lake Toba Summit: First Summit of the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development. Found online <http://www.aseansec.org/17358.htm>

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid*, "For ASEAN to achieve the AEC, a conducive political and security environment is essential. The ASC is envisaged to bring ASEAN's political and security cooperation to a higher plane where countries in the region live in harmony with one another and with the world at large. The implementation of the ASC will contribute to peace and security in the region, strengthen ASEAN's role as the driving force of the ASEAN Regional Forum, and continue to enhance ASEAN's engagement with Dialogue Partners, other countries and other regional groups."

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid*, "The AEC is envisaged as a single market and production base with a free flow of goods, services, investment, skilled labour and a freer flow of capital in the year 2020. To achieve this, ASEAN is implementing various economic integration measures, including enhancing the attractiveness of ASEAN as an investment destination; accelerating the liberalisation of trade in goods and services; improving trade and business facilitation; reducing trade transaction costs; upgrading competitiveness of ASEAN's small-to-medium enterprises; and strengthening the ASEAN dispute settlement mechanism."

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid*, "The socio-cultural community pillar is interlocked with the economic and security pillars of the ASEAN Community to ensure that ASEAN people are prepared for, and benefit from, economic

Of the three different sub-communities of ASEAN community, this research is concerned with the socio-cultural aspect. Southeast Asia needs a regionalized version of an *International Civil Society*. Most literature on regional integration is focused on the politics and economics of nation-states and their interactions with each other. Less attention has been paid to what it takes to integrate individual citizens of diverse cultural and ethnic identities into a wider regional identity or regional citizenship.<sup>16</sup> The *ASEAN Vision 2020* under the heading “A Community of Caring Societies” emphasizes the region will be one in which “all people enjoy equitable access to opportunities for total human development.”<sup>17</sup> In addition, ASEAN has the intention of creating a regional identity. All of the entire *ASEAN Vision 2020* documents, *Hanoi Plan* and subsequent IAI plans depend upon citizens' acceptance of a regional identity; or at least an awareness that beyond the nation-state to which they belong is a collective body (bound by geographical location and international institution but with different languages, tradition, religion, and type of government, divided by mainland and/or maritime and boundaries, as well as educational background), which offers protection and prosperity. ASEAN, in essence, is asking for all citizens to re-conceptualize how they think of themselves as citizens, to what community they belong, and how they relate to the wider set of communities, regionally. It not only calls for setting wide goals for the governing bodies, but it expects fulfillment of duties and responsibilities by an INGO and NPO's. Large segments of the region's population will need to cultivate public activity and personal empowerment.

---

integration. Through the ASCC, more resources would be allocated for addressing poverty, equity and health impacts of economic growth; promoting environmental sustainability and sustainable natural resource management; ensuring social governance that manages impacts of economic integration; and promoting the region's cultural heritage and identity.”

<sup>16</sup> Jones, Michael E. Ibid. pp. 140-141

<sup>17</sup> ASEAN, *ASEAN Vision 2020* (1997) <http://www.aseansec.org/1814.htm>

To create a new identity Michael E. Jones, writer for the *Contemporary Southeast Asia* recommended in-class education within the region and nation. He recommended establishment of Educational Representation Structure and Educational Outreach, Civil and Multi- Cultural Education as well as Language and Cultural Issues in a regional and local sphere to create a common identity within the ASEAN member nation-states. According to Jones, ASEAN and its member nations are responsible for addressing the issue of culture and how it relates to citizenship and the concept of borders - nationally and regionally.<sup>18</sup>

Regionally, ASEAN must have a representative structure to advise and guide the educational direction. It will also need to create a structure to respond to communities and to make decisions regarding migration and issues of nationality and citizenship. The educational direction must decide what languages issues will be of initial importance, since there are hundreds of languages within the region. Thus, If ASEAN wishes to standardized English as a second language, this must be coordinated and implemented effectively.<sup>19</sup>

Locally, each nation must have a team identifying representative ethnic groups, culturally identified communities, or pre-established community groups. This team will be responsible for giving a series of workshop in civic and multicultural education (i.e. cross-cultural communication). And lastly, local schools must decide whether to teach in the language of the community or another language of the region based on which language best fulfills their multiple needs. It must also be determined if the local

---

<sup>18</sup> Jones, Michael E., *Ibid.* pp. 149 - 152

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 149 - 151

government will be able to provide qualified teachers and materials for the language of their choice, or whether they can find necessary alternatives.<sup>20</sup>

## **2.2 Literature Review**

This review, drawing upon multiple sources, points out the reason why a regional identity is attainable in a region of such diversity. It also illustrates, citing scholarly journals and books, the effect of NPO's in establishing a regional identity. Following, this research discusses the effect of the presence of NPO in establishing a regional identity in Southeast Asia through its programs. In reviewing the literature, few if any studies were identified focusing on the role of regional volunteers in the development of regional identity. What was found were articles on the relationship of volunteerism to national identity. And so, the reader will find this literature review useful.

### **2.2a Attaining Regional Identity in Southeast Asia**

In some countries, ethnic minorities are given the choice of either claiming identification with their culture or assimilating into a national citizenship. As Delgado-Moreira has pointed out in his work on European cultural citizenship "the melting pot analogy is the ideology of coercive assimilation into the nation-state".<sup>21</sup> The concept of cultural citizenship has become associated with political, civil, economic, and cultural rights and duties within nation-state and regional structures. While national identity seeks to determine the limits and boundaries of identity through consensus via public advocacy, cultural citizenship has support built into the community and emphasizes belonging to a distinct social environment that also shares a common ground with every citizen.

---

<sup>20</sup> Ibid. pp. 150 - 152

<sup>21</sup> Delgado-Moreira, Juan M. (1997) "Cultural Citizenship and the Creation of European Identity." *Electronic Journal of Sociology* (2) 3 [online] available on <http://www.sociology.org/content/vol002.003/delgado.html> accessed July 2004

Citizenship based on cultural identity, in theory, defends the right of diversity and the right to participate in the process of governance. It is not a coercive or reflexive response to the established norm, it is an expanded dynamism fuelled by rights and responsibilities of engagement. But this theory is not applicable in a diverse region.

Even so, regional identity is attainable in Southeast Asia. Frank R. Pfetsch, in his analysis on regional identity in Europe, identified characteristics and factors that foster a regional identity. According to Pfetsch, there are four factors that can foster or impede a regional identity: 1) common values and a common heritage; 2) complementary cultures; 3) common institutions; and 4) a common foreign and security policy.<sup>22</sup> But, these are not the only barriers to forming a regional identity. According to author, Virginie Mamadough, in addition to the four factors mentioned, a major challenge to diverse individuals acceptance of the regional identity is the lack of a common language.<sup>23</sup> Addressing geographical barriers– natural and imposed boundaries – is another hinder for attaining a regional identity.<sup>24</sup>

Finding commonality in a diverse region such as Southeast Asia is called “unity in diversity.” This approach is believed to be an inconclusive effort to establish Southeast Asia as a regional unit according to Amitav Acharya’s “Imagined Proximities: The

---

<sup>22</sup> Pfetsch, Frank R. (2002) “European Culture, European Identity” *Center for the Study of Democracy Bulletin* (9) 2. p. 1 [online] available on [http://www.ciaonet.org/pbei/west/sum02/esd-summer02\\_01.pdf](http://www.ciaonet.org/pbei/west/sum02/esd-summer02_01.pdf) accessed July 2004.

<sup>23</sup> Mamadough, Virginie (1999) “Beyond Nationalism: Three visions of the European Union and their implications for the linguistic regime of its institutions” *GeoJournal* (48) 2, pp 122-144 [online] Proquest Direct Database available on <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=4&did=000000395689381&SrchMode=1&sid=1&Fmt=10&VInst=PROD&VType=POD&RQT=309&VName=POD&TS=1091470617&clientId=5171> accessed July 2004.

<sup>24</sup> Hall, D.G.E. (1981). *A History of South East Asia*. New York: St. Martin’s Press extracted from Acharya, Amitav (1999) *Imagined Proximities: The Making and Unmaking of Southeast Asia as a Region*, p. 57

Making and Unmaking of Southeast Asia as a Region.”<sup>25</sup> This article took an international perspective in understanding Southeast Asia as a region and stressed the concept of regionalism as the chief agent in regional construction, which includes construction of identity. Acharya claims that if regions are defined by a common heritage and a shared history, then one must look not only at the relatively fixed elements constituting that heritage, as the “unity of diversity” approach does, but also the dynamic and interactive factors that create a regional pattern. Acharya argues that the concept of Southeast Asia resulted from a deliberate effort by a group of governments in the region to develop a regional identity based on political and strategic considerations. Governments saw regionalism and regional identity as an important way of furthering nationalism and national interest.<sup>26</sup>

Similarly, Acharya’s book on *The Quest for Identity: International Relations of Southeast Asia*<sup>27</sup> aimed to investigate the impact on the idea of regional identity (p. 2). More concretely, the book seeks to show how ASEAN came to represent all ten countries of Southeast Asia (p. v). The author argues that there has been a shift from the Cold War geopolitical view of the region to a “regionalist conception of Southeast Asia as a region, constructed by the collective political imagination of, and political interactions among the ASEAN nations. This envisions Southeast Asia as something more than a region always being “acted upon” by the great civilization.<sup>28</sup> He writes that while the various

---

<sup>25</sup> Acharya, Amitav (1999) “Imagined Proximities: The Making and Unmaking of Southeast Asia as a Region” *Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science* (27) 1 pp. 55-67. [online] Academic Search Premier Database available on <http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=6541677> accessed January 2005

<sup>26</sup> Acharya, Amitav (1999). Ibid. pp. 58, 64-67.

<sup>27</sup> Acharya, Amitav (2000) *The Quest for Identity: International Relations of Southeast Asia*. Singapore: Oxford University. pp. v, 2, 11

<sup>28</sup> “acted upon” by great civilization means that Southeast Asia were either colonized, or have been presence by great civilizations, such as Spain, United States, France, Japan, and the like.



approaches to looking at the regions are not mutually exclusive, in “exploring the region concept of Southeast Asia,” he argues that “regions are socially constructed,” rather than through geography or ethnically pre-ordained (p. 11). Diane K Mauzy, who reviewed Acharya’s book, concurred in this view. She agreed with Acharya’s argument and said on her review that even traditions can be invented.<sup>29</sup> In addition, in Chapter 1 and 2 of Acharya’s book he made a case that there were threads of regional identity during pre-colonial era, during colonialism and during the Cold War. He argues that there was a relation between various states in the region that was made possible through trade, diplomacy, and some cross-fertilization of ideas and practices, and that these have some bearing on the quest for a regional identity today. This is an important point, according to Mauzy, because while tradition can be invented, it cannot be invented out of nothing.

### **2.2b Role of NPO’s in developing a regional identity**

So, what then is the role of NPO’s in developing a regional identity? NPO’s according to Mary Alice Pickert (Dissertation for *University of Washington* (p.9)) plays vital roles in society.<sup>30</sup> Taking from Salamon<sup>31</sup> NPO’s have three roles. First, they are the forum through which citizens meet each other to build trust and social capital. Second, they act as a pipeline between society and the state, relaying citizen concerns to public officials and public policies to citizens. And, third, they act as a low-cost service provider supplying necessary public services to meet the needs of community residents.”<sup>32</sup>

Although this research touches on all three contributions of NPO’s, the emphasis will be

---

<sup>29</sup> Mauzy, Diane K. (2000). “*The Quest for Identity: International Relations of Southeast Asia*” *Contemporary Southeast Asia* (22) 3, pp 613 – 615. [online] Proquest Direct Available on <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=66863064&sid=1&Fmt=3&clientId=5171&RQT=309&VName=PQD> accessed January 2005

<sup>30</sup> Pickert, Mary Alice (2003) *Creating citizens: Volunteers and Civil society, Japan in Comparative perspective* Dissertation, University of Washington. p. 9

<sup>31</sup> Salamon, Lester (1992) *America’s Nonprofit Sector: A Primer*. New York: The Foundation Center.

<sup>32</sup> Pickert, Mary Alice (2003), pp. 9-10

on their role as mediators between citizens of Southeast Asia and ASEAN as the governing body of the region.

### 2.2c Definition of Volunteering

According to a Spanish writer Jose Ramon Calo, in his article “¿Qué es ser voluntario?” (Translated in *Centre d'estudis Cristianisme i Justicia* website)

“A volunteer is one who acts disinterestedly and responsibly, without remuneration, carrying out a project for the benefit of the community, obeying a program of action with the intention of being of service. A volunteer action shows social solidarity; the work of a volunteer is not his or her usual occupation. It proceeds from a responsible decision taken out of conscience and sympathy, and totally respects the individual or individuals for whom the work is done. A voluntary action can be carried out by an individual in isolation, although in general it is performed by a group.”<sup>33</sup>

Writer John Wilson who maintains that volunteering is any activity, in which time is given freely to benefit another person, group, or organization, supports this notion.<sup>34</sup> From this we can argue that “international volunteer” means accomplishing the endeavor internationally, which means gaining international experience, learning different cultures, etc. But an international volunteer is distinct from a local or national volunteer, in that the purpose of the volunteer’s work is to benefit another country or a whole region.

### 2.2d Definition of International Volunteering

This research will use the combination of “volunteer action” and “volunteer tourism” as the best definition of International Volunteering. Volunteer Action pertains to free will, of solidarity, of service to others and commitment to a cause. The driving force

---

<sup>33</sup> CALO, José Ramón. *¿Qué es ser voluntario?*. Madrid: Plataforma para la Promoción del Voluntariado, 1990. In *Cuadernos de la Plataforma*, 2, p.14. (Translated in *Centre d'estudis Cristianisme i Justicia* website [www.fespinal.com/espinal/english/visua/en68.htm](http://www.fespinal.com/espinal/english/visua/en68.htm))

<sup>34</sup> Wilson, John (2000) “Volunteering” *Annual Review of Sociology* (26) pp. 215 – 241 (online) Proquest Direct Database available on <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=19&did=63046741&SrchMode=1&sid=13&Fmt=6&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&ROT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1110916482&clientId=5171> accessed July 2004.

to volunteer are the desire for social justice, for partnership and sharing of the concerns and conditions of others, a sense of joint responsibility for the tasks to be undertaken, the willingness to adapt and demonstrate flexibility in response to local circumstances, and therefore the desire to learn mutually.<sup>35</sup> NPO's sends volunteers to address human and economic development projects.

Volunteer Tourism is a direct interactive experience that causes value change and changed consciousness in the individual which will subsequently influence their lifestyle, while providing forms of community development that are required by local communities.<sup>36</sup> The term is an alternative form of travel in which individuals, for various reasons, use their holiday or vacation time and sometimes money, to work in an organized way, providing aid for a particular societal or environmental need or cause. These individuals may be able to challenge and resist orthodox representations and utilize an avenue that provides the possibility of exploring alternative identities and lifestyles whilst investigating a new relation.<sup>37</sup>

Therefore, international volunteering pertains to volunteer action in foreign countries and to different culture. Here, aside from working for free and for a cause, volunteers learn about and relate to different culture, ethnicity, language and (sometimes) environment. Aside from an awareness of needs of others, he/she will become aware of different cultures and ethnicities.

---

<sup>35</sup>(15 February 2001) "Action by Volunteers must be Factored into National Development Strategies, Social Development Commission Told" Commission for Social Development. Thirty-ninth Session. 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting [online] World Volunteer Web available on <http://www.worldvolunteerweb.org/events/iyv/networking/newsletters/gu2001/english/GU27eng.htm> accessed January 200

<sup>36</sup> Wearing, Stephen (2001) *Volunteer Tourism: Experiences that Makes a Differences*. New York: CAB International. p. x

<sup>37</sup> Wearing, *Ibid* p. 53; 136

## 2.2e Relationship of Volunteering and Identity

From this definition it is now time to relate volunteerism, as a program of an NPO to identity building. How can volunteerism affect identity of citizens? Ester Louise Miriam Miranda of University of Texas A&M University in her Dissertation *Multiple Cultural Experiences: An Exploration of their Effects and Fostering of Creativity* found that individual students develop international awareness from international experience. Her dissertation explores the many effects of multiple, extended international experiences. It also examines how these experiences have contributed to the creativity development of each student, through an in-depth look at each of their cultural experiences. The experiences took the form of work-study program, internships and other type of international volunteering. Data gathered through interviews were analyzed using the constant comparative method and presented in the form of case studies. Emerging from the responses received through the interviews were the following major themes: the role of family and prior exposure to international cultures; the influence of role models, mentors and friends; the personal efforts that contributed to achievements; immersion in the culture; the role of misconceptions/preconceptions; diversity within the culture, the perception of foreigners; the role of language and religion; enhancement of values as a result of the experiences; the nature of the culture, (whether permissive or restrictive); personal development; and the need to conform. The findings that emerged indicate these students benefited greatly from the “experiences by (dramatically) improving their language skills, enhancing their attitudes and relationships, and developing a much larger global perspective and sensitivity to other cultures.”<sup>38</sup>

---

<sup>38</sup> Miranda, Ester Louise Miriam, PhD (1999) *Multiple cultural experiences: An exploration of their effects and the fostering of creativity* Dissertation, Texas A&M University pp. 1 – 227.

Kisha Chantella Krishna and Habibul Haque Khondker, writers for *The International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, agree with Ester Louise M. Miranda. Krishna and Khondker explore the implications of international volunteerism for nation building – construction of a new identity- in Singapore. They discussed how international volunteering through an NPO (Singapore International Foundation (SIF)) has the effect of promoting citizen participation (in Singapore) by “fostering a sense of inclusion, developing social capital, promoting volunteerism internally and nurture a sense of national pride and identity, while developing globally-oriented citizens<sup>39</sup>.” They argue that while the intended goal of international volunteering through (an NPO) was to develop and foster a civic society, its unintended consequence evolved to promoting a civil society (in Singapore).<sup>40</sup> Although the effect of international volunteering in Krishna and Khondker’s research did not include any regional identity, it may be reasonably inferred that regional volunteers would reap the same benefits as international volunteers.

The effect of personal change of volunteers through experiencing a different culture can only be attained through spending a long period of time at the host country. The longer the volunteer stay in a host country, the more the volunteer becomes involved and understands the ways of the host country. In Joelene Koester’s study, individuals who had been abroad for six to twelve months to do volunteer work reported more changes or become more “politically aware” as a result of the international experience, as

---

<sup>39</sup> Globally-oriented citizens, are citizen who thinks of others citizens of the world. For instance, an American thinking about and doing something about the citizens of South Asia after the Tsunami disaster.

<sup>40</sup> Krishna, Kisha Chantelle & Khondker, Habibul Hague. (2004) “Nation-Building Through International Volunteerism: A Case Study of Singapore.” *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy* (24) 1 / 2, pp 21-64 [online] available on [http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2004&res\\_dat=xri:pqd&rft\\_val\\_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&genre=article&rft\\_dat=xri:pqd:did=000000650104751&svc\\_dat=xri:pqil:fmt=html&req\\_dat=xri:pqil:pq\\_clntid=5171](http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&res_dat=xri:pqd&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&genre=article&rft_dat=xri:pqd:did=000000650104751&svc_dat=xri:pqil:fmt=html&req_dat=xri:pqil:pq_clntid=5171)

compared to those who were abroad for less than a month or those who were abroad merely on vacation or as part of a study abroad program.<sup>41</sup>

International volunteers experience a foreign culture and way of life. This thinking leads to new ways of looking at one's own culture. A new cultural experience is an opportunity to look first hand and compare different forms of government, systems of education, values and lifestyles. Studies, such as Carlos and Widaman's on "The effects of study abroad during college on attitudes towards other cultures" have shown that an increased appreciation of a host culture is usually accompanied by more critical attitudes towards the home culture and vice versa.<sup>42</sup> The values, attitudes and ideas volunteers have adopted from the host country will be used in analyzing what they see on return to their own country.

Volunteerism embodies the principles and strength of altruism, free choice, desire to learn, commitment to share and personal fulfillment. Increasing awareness of the struggle of one's fellow men and women has led to involvement of individuals to take an active role in bringing about change. Similarly, there has been an explosive growth of NPO's with volunteer programs, or whose mission involves voluntary action. These growths were seen all over the world, but more recently in developing countries.<sup>43</sup> NPO's, such as Voluntary Organizations (VO) and Community-based Organization (CBO) have become in many countries promoters of social welfare, environmental protection, and peace.

---

<sup>41</sup> Koester, J. (1987). *A profile of the U.S. student abroad – 1984-1985*. Council on International Educational Exchange exerted from Miranda, *Ibid*.

<sup>42</sup> Carlson, J.S. and Widaman, K.F. (1988). "The effects of study abroad during college on attitudes towards other cultures." *International Journal of Intercultural Relations* (8), 14. exerted from Miranda, *Ibid*

<sup>43</sup> "Volunteer Guide: Working as a volunteer and volunteerism" by the UN Volunteers [online] available on <http://www.unvolunteers.org/volunteers/unvols/guide.htm> accessed on July 2004

Volunteer work, as found in small countries acts through civil society organizations such as NPOs. The range of objectives, methods of functioning and staffing of these organizations is very wide, even within the same country. NPO's emerge from the desire of people to demonstrate their concerns for the well being of others by taking action. As individuals, they may become involved within their community, or with groups whose goals, hopes or values they share.

### CHAPTER 3

#### METHODOLOGY

This chapter composes of the research design, the conceptual framework, and the development of the survey will be outlined. Then, the specification of the model and the definition of variables will be explained.

To answer the research questions (How might an INGO have a role in establishing a regional identity in Southeast Asia? How might NPOs in the region have a role in establishing a regional identity in Southeast Asia? How might international volunteerism program have an effect on forming a regional identity in Southeast Asia? ), Sub questions will be addressed and analyzed: What are the roles of NPOs? What is the definition of regional volunteering? Are there NPOs in the region with programs that have an effect on forming a regional identity in Southeast Asia? If so, what kind of programs do these NPO's have? Are there NPOs in Southeast Asia with volunteering program? In what ways can the regional volunteering experience contribute to the development of a "regionalistic" mentality – a new beliefs or attitudes?

Base on the previous chapter the definition of NPOs and regional volunteerism and its relation should be clear. Non-for-profit organization affect the formation of a regional identity in SE Asia through its program, volunteerism. Regional volunteerism can defeat the challenges mentioned earlier in forming a regional identity. Aside from this, regional identity can be imagined through regional volunteerism.

This project will take place on the basis of documentary analysis and survey, which aims to explore detailed, intensive knowledge about role of non-for profit organizations and regional identity in Southeast Asia. The research strategy to be utilized



is of flexible design. The initial research material has been used to determine the research question, the hypothesis of the study and the data collection method. However, the research design for this study will be developed and completed during the research process – specifically during the collection of new data and survey questionnaires, the analysis of these data and surveys, and the interpretation of findings.

The purposes of this study are descriptive and exploratory. It seeks to assemble the role of NPO's in the region in forming a regional identity by analyzing the relationships in a key unit of analysis: NPO's through its program provide awareness of having a regional identity. Mainly, it will concentrate seeks to assemble the role of regional volunteering (as a NPO's program) in forming a regional identity in SE Asia by analyzing the relationships among the number of key units of analysis: volunteering role in addressing the language barrier, traditional barrier, social (educational barrier), political/governmental barrier, religious barrier and geographical barrier that exist in forming a regional identity in SE Asia. Both the theory of realism, to provide guidance for the research process of this study, and the theory constructivism, will be found in the end. The knowledge and understanding gained from this study will be used to make generalization about the impacts of NPO's, its program and ASEAN and whether volunteering would have an impact on forming a regional identity. The findings presented in this research will be analyzed in depth to make generalizations about the role of international volunteerism and NPO's in building a regional identity. The results may promote the interest of local NPO's in ASEAN as the regional organization for SE Asian "citizenship."

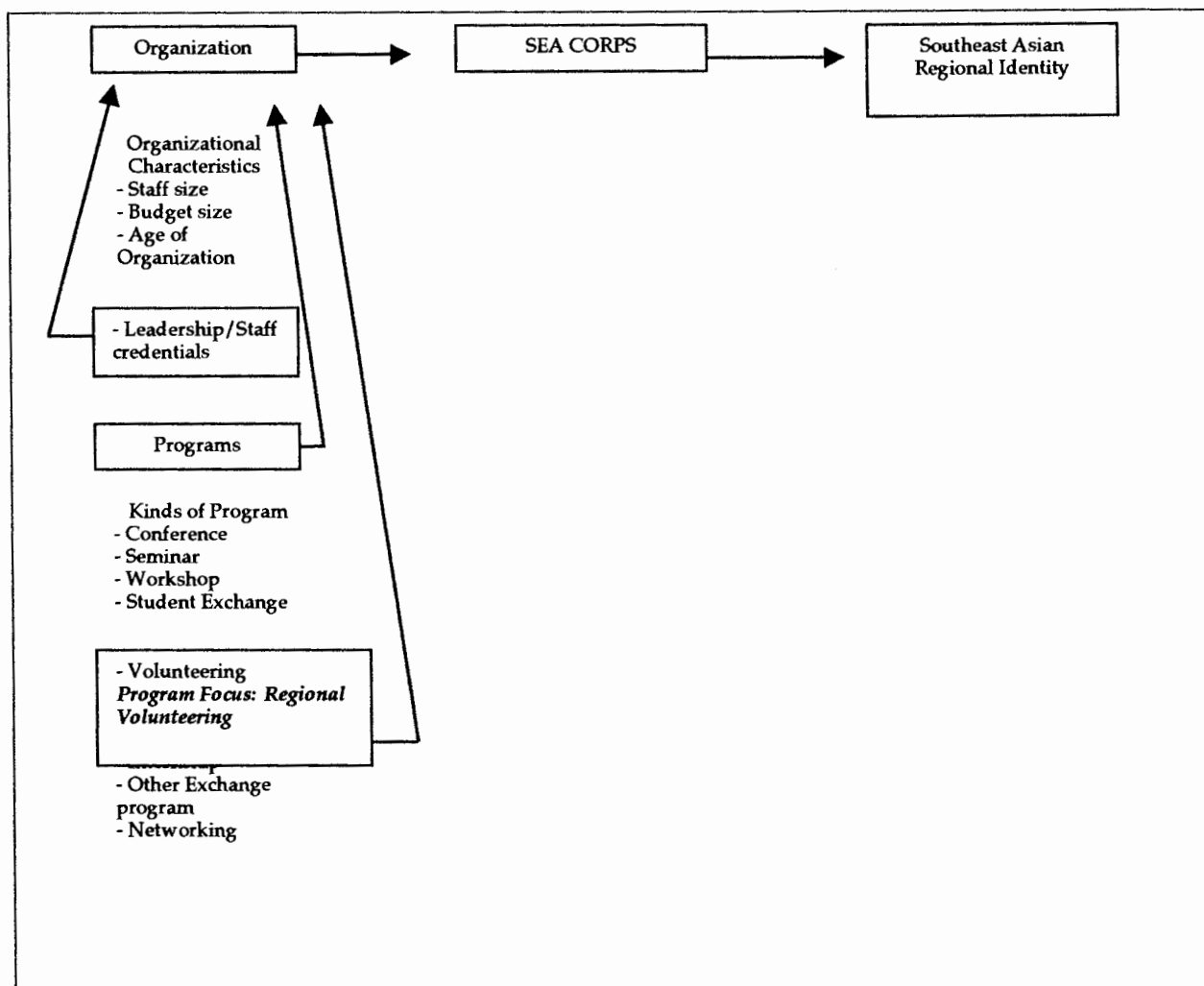
To achieve the purpose of this study, multiple methods will be used. The main data collection method will be based on data collection and a survey administered to regional non-for profit organization. Documents were collected from a large number of sources, and surveys are collected from literate and knowledgeable individuals to ensure the trustworthiness of the data. The research, will analyze professionals: Executive Directors, Founders, Program Directors/Coordinators, President, and the like of non-for-profit organizations in the Southeast Asian region using surveys.

Data and information were collected and analyzed in order to identify the key features of a Southeast Asian regional identity and regional volunteerism. Information withhold will be used to assess the impact of regional volunteerism on building an ASEAN regional identity. The next step was to generate a testable hypothesis. The results of the case studies were used to complement other data collected.

A three-pronged hypothesis was generated: (1) Inter-nongovernmental organization can promote building a Southeast Asian regional identity. (2) Regional NPO can promote building a Southeast Asian regional identity. (3) International Volunteering, funneling into local SE Asian NPOs may also promote understanding and acceptance of the concept of SE Asian regional identity.

The actors in this research are local NPOs in the region and the recommendation of establishment of Southeast Asian Corps (SEA CORPS) as an “Inter-nongovernmental” organization, whose function is to generate an ASEAN regional identity. “Inter-nongovernmental” organization is best described as the combination of an NPO and an IGO. Where, instead of having state as a member it will have NPOs as members. And, instead of being local, it will be regional – international.

**Figure 3.1 MODEL of the Research**



### 3.1 Instruments

#### 3.1a Documentary Analysis

Information was collected base on what others think of the topic of this research.

To ensure reliability and trustworthiness of the data, information was collected from a large number of sources. These sources included ASEAN publication journals and articles (from ASEAN websites), international and regional newspapers, journals, publications and related research studies. Masters theses and Doctorate Dissertations in

the field of international studies, international relations, political science, sociology, psychology, business management and anthropology were also studied and used.

### **3.1b Survey**

A survey questionnaire is devised and used in this research. The procedures were discussed, agreed, and implemented by the researcher, thesis reader and thesis advisor in conducting the survey. Procedure can be found in the Appendix.

Survey was developed in November 2004. In December 2004, the questionnaire was e-mailed to 66 non-for profit organizations in Southeast Asia. Out of the 66 organizations found in the internet search, 24 are NGO's (these are organization that identify themselves as a nongovernmental organization first), 18 foundations, 1 association, 12 educational organization, 3 "faith-base" or religious organization, 1 charitable organization, 7 networking organization.

The surveys were e-mailed in December of 2004 to early February of 2005 and responses continued to be accepted through early April of 2005. The overall response rates were lower than anticipated. Of the 66 surveys e-mail, 11 surveys were returned and inputted. The response rate was approximately 17%. This response rate may be due to several factors: conducting survey partly during holiday (December to January), complexity of the survey, and Tsunami in South Asia (NPO's responded to the national disaster).

A low response rate may be typical for non-profit organizations. Crimmins and Keil (1983) conducted a study of non-profit organizations across the country to study non-profit enterprises. Crimmins and Keil sent out approximately 1,800 surveys and

received a response rate under 10%.<sup>44</sup> The Maryland study had a response rate of approximately 11% based on a distribution of over 4,800 surveys and a return of 400 usable surveys for analysis (Salamon, 1997).<sup>45</sup> Flournoy (2000) conducted her dissertation “to add to the body of knowledge about the effect of government funding on non-profit organization behavior.” Flournoy mailed out 1,400 surveys, 170 useable surveys were returned and inputted. According to Flournoy the response rate may be due to the fact that she conducted a survey in the summer, she did not follow-up by phone or mail, and she did “low name recognition of the sponsoring agency and the complexity of the survey.”<sup>46</sup> But for this research, the author conducted follow up phone calls and e-mail, and still did not receive more than 20 %.

The populations of this survey were those who take on executives, program directors/ coordinators, other in the senior position and the like as representative of their non-for profit organization. Individuals in the said position are surveyed since these positions most often reflect the culture of their organization. This research does not dispute that board members are the ones who creates the culture of NPO’s. Rather argues that staff, such as executives, program managers, directors (executive assistant or executive secretary) reflects the board members. Meaning, they (CEO, etc,) will not be hired if they themselves do not reflect what the board members culture. Obviously, they are easier to survey since are often in the office, unlike the board members. Besides, Often in small NPOs, board members are the ones sited in the high positions.

---

<sup>44</sup> Crimmins, J. C. & Keil, M. (1983) *Enterprise in the Non-profit Sector*, New York: Rockefeller brothers Fund. Exerted from Flournoy, Melissa.

<sup>45</sup> Salamon, L. (1997) *Private Action/Public Good: Maryland’s Non-profit Sector in a Time of Change*, Johns Hopkins University Institute for Policy Studies and Maryland Association of Non-profit Organizations, Baltimore, Maryland. Exerted from Flournoy, Melissa.

<sup>46</sup> Flournoy, Melissa Scott (2000) “The Effects of Government Funding on Non-profit Organizational Behavior.” Dissertation, Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College, p. 60

## CHAPTER 4

### DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS and DATA ANALYSIS

#### 4.1 Documentary Analysis

Documents on the literature review are analyzed in this section. The analysis will prove that regional volunteering can address the challenges that hinder forming a regional identity. This section will also provide evidence that regional identity can be imagined through regional volunteering through NPO's under an INGO.

##### 4.1a Challenges to Forming a Regional Identity

There are several challenges to forming a regional identity in Southeast Asia. Geographical division, and educational or socio economic background are factors that hinder formation of a regional identity. Southeast Asia geography is divided between mainlands and maritime (see Figure 4.1). Arguably citizens from rural areas of developing countries are not up-to-date to new policies. Michael Jones proved this notion in the impact of globalization, where most people became aware of but those citizens of rural areas in less developed nations - up to 80 per cent of the population in ASEAN nations comes from rural areas.<sup>47</sup>

Other challenges are the several dimension of diversity that exists in the region, namely, race/ethnic, type of government, religion, tradition/history and language. The ethnic groups and religions (which affect daily habits and tradition) of Southeast Asian citizen's vary from country to country. Southeast Asia is home to more than 150 distinct ethnic groups. This is the same with type of government. Brunei's governmental type is constitutional sultanate. Burma is under a military junta. While, Cambodia is by a multiparty democracy under a constitutional monarchy. Malaysia and Thailand are under

---

<sup>47</sup> Jones, Michael, Ibid

a constitutional monarchy. Indonesia and Philippines are republics. Singapore is under a parliamentary republic. And, Laos and Vietnam are Communist states.<sup>48</sup>

More striking is the region's religious diversity. Confucian values are dominant among Singaporeans and Vietnamese with profession of Mahayana Buddhism. Sunni Islamic values govern much of social practices in Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia (except Bali, which is Hindu), Malaysia and the southern part of the Philippines. Myanmar, Laos, Thailand and Cambodia adhere to Theravada Buddhism and Hinduism. The Philippines, except for the southernmost part, is predominantly Roman Catholic and Christian.

Figure 4.1 Map of Southeast Asia



The same is the case in the region's languages. There are many languages in the Southeast Asian region:

“... Sinitic, the languages of the Chinese communities of the region; Tibeto-Burman; Karen; Miao-Yao; Tai, which includes the national languages of Thailand and Laos; Malayo-Polynesian, Mon-khmer, Viet-Muong; and Papuan, which is spoken in eastern Indonesia. The colonial languages have (also) persisted: French is still spoken in Indochina but is losing ground. Some Indonesian still speak Dutch. Spanish is no longer widely spoken in the Philippines, but a large Spanish vocabulary has become embedded

<sup>48</sup> Found in CIA's The World Factbook [2005 online] <http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>

in the various Philippine languages. A larger body of Portuguese words has been similarly absorbed into the Indonesian language.”<sup>49</sup>

Using Pfestch’s four factors, found in the literature review these dissimilarities will be addressed. There are commonalities in the region despite these dissimilarities. According to an ASEAN publication on “Culture and Information,” despite the varieties of languages, there is an emerging *lingua franca* in the region, which is also that of the world, namely the English language.<sup>50</sup> And, although there is religious diversity in the region, the average Southeast Asian citizen is “family-oriented, tradition-minded, respectful of authority, consensus-seeking and tolerant.”<sup>51</sup> These commonalities found in parts of the region are called the “unity in diversity”<sup>52</sup> approach. This approach highlights the physical and human characteristics that are common to all parts of the region.

Formation of ASEAN was a historical precedent for regional identity.<sup>53</sup> In order to reduce further regional tensions, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, and the Philippines founded ASEAN in 1967, which fostered cooperation thru the association. The primary objectives of the association, like regional organizations such as European Union, were cooperating for a common good in a peaceful way for economic, social and

---

<sup>49</sup> PUBLICATION: Culture and Information. [Online] ASEAN website available on <http://www.asean.or.id/11518/htm> accessed July 2004 pp. 1-2

<sup>50</sup> Ibid, p.2

<sup>51</sup> Address by H.E. Ong Keng Yong, Secretary-General of ASEAN at the Public Relations Academy of Singapore (12 November 2003) “ASEAN Cultural Connection: ASEAN Values and its Relevance to the Modern World” [online] ASEAN website available on <http://www.asean.or.id/15988.htm> accessed July 2004 pp.1-2

<sup>52</sup> Found in Donald McCloud in his book on the *System and Process in Southeast Asia: The Evolution of a Region* exerted from Amitav Acharya’s article on “Imagined Proximities: The Making and Unmaking of Southeast Asia as a Region.” “Unity in Diversity” approach is the tradition concept of Southeast Asia against the characterization of its region as diverse. “This approach assumes a region conceding important differences between societies that compromises it... (It is) an understanding of Southeast Asia must begin with the balancing of often divergent and overlapping characteristics.” (p.57)

<sup>53</sup> Jones, Michael E. (2004) pp. 140-141



cultural development. The organization adopted the Malay cultural practice of consultation and consensus building as an operational process, which became a trademark response to all consultative matters (including debates on the Sprately Islands).

ASEAN member-nations have shared a number of common institutions and interest. For instance, all are members of IMF,<sup>54</sup> World Bank,<sup>55</sup> & United Nations<sup>56</sup>. In these institutions, they share common policy that shows in their voting. It is typical within these institutions that ASEAN members vote or veto together on common issues or policies. This can also be seen in the individual ASEAN member's foreign policy and security. For instance, this can be seen in ASEAN's transnational crime focus.<sup>57</sup> In this issue, there has been a regional approach to combating transnational crime of the ASEAN member nation-states.

Thus, in order to attain a regional identity in a diverse and divided (by geography) region commonalities should be found. Members of ASEAN nation-states share many interests and values. The heritages, cultures, institutions and foreign policies and security interest of the individual states have much common ground.

But, even though there are commonalities in the region, regional volunteering can be an alternative. It can do so, because it can also address the challenges at hand. Regional volunteering as an international experience, addresses language, geography, religion, historical or traditional, politics or governmental and educational barriers. Volunteering in an international setting benefits individuals by helping them improve language skills. A volunteer crosses borders bridging geographical divides. Volunteering

---

<sup>54</sup> [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org)

<sup>55</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org/index.html>

<sup>56</sup> [www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

<sup>57</sup> [www.aseansec.org](http://www.aseansec.org) (section on transnational crimes)

in international setting benefits individual by helping them has a larger appreciation and respect for other cultures and religions. Volunteers, with enough length of stay learn the traditions and culture of the host country. International experience changes an individuals' global understanding. Using Koester's study, found in Miriam's dissertation (p.17) that individuals were "more politically aware" as a result of the international experience. Having an international experience benefit individuals by helping them enhance their values, seek out richer relationships.

#### **4.1b Imagining Southeast Asian Identity Using Regional Volunteerism**

Since regional volunteerism is able to address the barriers, it can be an agent where regional identity can be imagined. As an interactive factor, an organized regional volunteerism can create a regional pattern. NPO's role is to organize and established a program that will concentrate on promoting regional identity.

Joann Carmin in her research in "Non-governmental Organizations and Public Participation in Local Environmental Decision-making in the Czech Republic" examines the extent to which institutional provisions for participation were implemented in Czech communities during the transition period; the types of participatory practices that emerged and the role that NGOs played in fostering community involvement in environmental decision-making.<sup>58</sup> This research is pertinent to this thesis because of the outcome of the research. The study indicated that participation and mobilization were more likely to emerge in communities where local, national or international environmental organizations (a type of NPO's) were active. The patterns in Carmin's

---

<sup>58</sup> Carmin, Joann (2003) "Nongovernmental Organisations and Public Participation in Local Environmental Decision-making in the Czech Republic" *Local Environment* (8) 5, p541-553 (Online) Academic Search Premier Available on <http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&an=11184876> accessed on January 2005.

research suggest that specialized NGOs, such as environmental organization may be instrumental in promoting public participation in its specialty area - local environmental policy and planning processes. Thus, an NPO with specialization in addressing the challenges that affect the formation of a regional identity can be instrumental in promoting public participation in forming a regional identity in the region.

Participation in NPOs depends on what the organization's program signifies. According to writers Teresa Martinez and Steve McMullin, in their investigation of the effects of social networks, competing commitments, lifestyle changes, personal growth, and belief in the efficacy of one's actions, largely determined the level of commitment of volunteers. Active volunteers indicated that the efficacy of their actions was most important in their decision to participate. Recruitment and retention of volunteers may be aided by increasing the awareness of volunteer programs, by ensuring that programs provide results that give participants pride, by requesting the participation of individuals on both local and national levels, and by recognizing volunteers for their contribution.<sup>59</sup>

Program activities are conducted by an NPO to fulfill its mission.<sup>60</sup> Programs therefore reflect the organization's specialty. It will be assumed for this research that presence of NPO's with programs, such as such as international or regional conferences, seminars, workshops, foreign exchange students, volunteerism, internships, other foreign

---

<sup>59</sup> Martinez, Teresa A., & McMullin, Steve L. (January 2004) "Factors Affecting Decisions to Volunteer in Nongovernmental Organizations." *Environmental & Behavior* (36) 1. pp. 112 – 127. [online] Academic Search Premier Database. Available on [http://web15.epnet.com/citation.asp?tb=1&\\_ug=sid+3D59CDF2%2D047B%2D47F3%2DBCD4%2D5F6EB5234B4C%40sessionmgr6+dbs+aph+cp+1+A65F&\\_us=hs+True+cst+0%3B1+or+Date+ss+SO+sm+KS+sl+0+dstb+KS+ri+KAAACBxB00022874+2562&\\_uso=hd+False+tg%5B0+%2D+st%5B0+%2DVolunteerism+++and+++effect+++and+++individual+db%5B0+%2D+daph+op%5B0+%2D+36A9&fn=1&rn=1](http://web15.epnet.com/citation.asp?tb=1&_ug=sid+3D59CDF2%2D047B%2D47F3%2DBCD4%2D5F6EB5234B4C%40sessionmgr6+dbs+aph+cp+1+A65F&_us=hs+True+cst+0%3B1+or+Date+ss+SO+sm+KS+sl+0+dstb+KS+ri+KAAACBxB00022874+2562&_uso=hd+False+tg%5B0+%2D+st%5B0+%2DVolunteerism+++and+++effect+++and+++individual+db%5B0+%2D+daph+op%5B0+%2D+36A9&fn=1&rn=1)

<sup>60</sup> Gorman, Mark & Tannenbaum, Joel (1993) "New Rules Proposed for Joint Activities of NPOs" *Journal of Accountancy* (176) 4 pp 104 – 106 (online) Proquest Direct Database Available on <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=558659&sid=3&Fmt=3&clientId=5171&RQT=309&VName=POD> accessed on December 2004

exchange programs and networking will have an important effect on formation of a regional identity in Southeast Asia. This is what the survey attempts to signify.

## 4.2 Data Analysis

In this section various analysis and statistical calculations are performed. Analyses of data are done using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) specifically using Marija J. Norusis' SPSS 11.0 Guide to Data Analysis to test the hypotheses. Survey questionnaire and data found in each of the organizations website will be analyzed for this research. See table 4.1 for the summary of analysis.

As indicated in the table, the level of measurements of the survey that would be conducted for this research is Nominal Scale<sup>61</sup> and Ordinal Scale<sup>62</sup>. This means, according to authors Pamela L. Alreck and Robert B. Settle of the book *The Survey 2001, Research Hand Book* that the analytical technique fitting is univariate analysis<sup>63</sup> (Logan 285). They added that to find the significance between two variables cross tabulation is used (table 4.1).<sup>64</sup> The Findings will be shown using frequency<sup>65</sup>, percentages<sup>66</sup>, mode<sup>67</sup> and mean<sup>68</sup> in a table or graph form.

---

<sup>61</sup> Timmreck, T. C. *Planning, Program Development, and Evaluation: A Handbook for Health Promotions, Aging, and Health Services* (Massachusetts: Jones and Batlett Publishers, 2002) p. 109 – Nominal Scale are “categories of data that have no order in number (numerical) sense” (i.e. sex, religion, ethnic origin, age, etc.)

<sup>62</sup> Boulmetis et.al. op. cit. p 89 – Ordinal scale based on one principle or level of discourse, but they have order. “Ordinals are data collection on a scale of agreement (from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The categories within the response set are strongly agree, agree, no opinion, disagree, and strongly disagree.”

<sup>63</sup> Univariate analysis looks at one variable at a time, according to Logan, T.K., Padget, D.K., Thyer, B.A. and Royse D. *Program Evaluation* (United States: Brooks/Cole, 2001) pp.346 – 347

<sup>64</sup> Alreck, Pamela L. and Settle, Robert B. *The Survey Research Handbook: Guidelines and Strategies for Conduction a Survey* (New York: MsGraw-Hill, 1995) pp. 283 - 286

<sup>65</sup> Norusis, M. J. *SPSS 11.0 Guide to Data Analysis* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2002) p. 47 – Frequency determines how many people gave each response.

<sup>66</sup> Norusis, M. J. et. al. *op.cit.* While, percentages (p. 48) can tell you what proportions of people in the survey gave wash of the responses. Unlike counts, you can compare percentages across surveys with different number of cases. You compute a percentage by dividing the number of cases that gave a particular response by the total number of cases.

<sup>67</sup> Logan, et. al. *op.cit.* p.351. Mode is the most common category or value.

<sup>68</sup> Logan, et. al. *op.cit.* p.350. Mean is the arithmetic average of scores.

The data generated from the internet search provided the necessary data to categorize organizations in terms of the kind of organization, age of organization, funding source, staff size (paid and unpaid - board of directors), and program(s) present. These information's, specifically, kind of organization and the programs present will be proven valid through the survey. In addition, there are other more necessary data to categories organization in terms of educational level of responder.

Smith and Lipsky indicated that power is shifting from voluntary boards to more highly trained professional executive directors.<sup>69</sup> So, it can be argued that someone's position reflects his/her educational level. In the survey, the level of position of the responder is therefore considered an important independent variable in the model. The educational level of the responder on the regional identity in Southeast Asia is also determined with affiliation with or knowledge of someone who is affiliated with ASEAN. This will also determine whether or not knowledge of the workings of ASEAN matters in kind of program(s) present and in planning stage in an organization. Number of years been with the current organization and the primary role of the responder in the organization will determine the knowledge on culture of organization.

**Table 4.1 Summary of Analysis**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Type Of Measurement</i>	<i>Level of Measurement</i>	<i>Descriptive Techniques</i>	<i>Analytical Techniques</i>
Number of individuals surveyed	Outcome	Nominal, Interval	Frequency	Univariate
Kinds of organization	Outcome	Nominal, Interval	Frequency	Univariate
When organization was established	Impact	Ordinal	Mean, Mode	Cross tab, chi square
Size	Impact	Ordinal	Mean, Mode	Cross tab,
Funding	Impact	Ordinal	Mean, Mode	Cross tab, Chi square

<sup>69</sup> Smith, S. R. & Lipsey, M. (1993) *Non-profits for Hire: The Welfare State in the Age of Contracting*, Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Affiliation with ASEAN	Impact	Ordinal	Mean, Mode	Cross tab, Chi square
Know some who is affiliated with ASEAN	Impact	Ordinal	Mean, Mode	Cross tab, Chi square
Number of NPO's with key programs	Outcome	Nominal, Interval	Frequency	Univariate
Number of NPO's that will have key programs	Outcome	Nominal, Interval	Frequency	Univariate
Number of NPO's that participated in key programs	Outcome	Nominal, Interval	Frequency	Univariate
Number of NPO's that will participate in key programs	Outcome	Nominal, Interval	Frequency	Univariate
NPO's play a key role in forming a SE As identity	Impact	Ordinal	Mean, Mode,	Cross tab, Chi square
Regional Volunteering influence the development of SE As identity	Impact	Ordinal	Mean, Mode,	Cross tab, Chi square

In addition to the present/current programs, it is also essential to find out whether the organization have participated in a program, will participate and have a program in the planning stage. These are all important because it reflect that the organization although may not have a program now, it did, will have or participate in one. Thus, other than the kind of program it is important to know whether the organization did participate, will participate in a program, have or will have a program. The organizational characteristics selected to include in this study reflect the principal issue to be addressed in the analysis. These measurements can be seen in the Appendix: Table 4.2 and Table 4.3

## CHAPTER 5

### FINDINGS and INTERPRETATION

This also reports the findings from the quantitative data analysis of the results of surveys completed in the winter of 2005. The findings will prove the hypotheses: 1) there are NPOs with programs that affect forming a regional identity in the region, 2) There are volunteerism programs present in the region, 3) There are other programs that promotes regional identity. These findings predict a positive relationship between organizational characteristics, leadership and non-for profit organizations' program with establishing a regional identity in Southeast Asia.

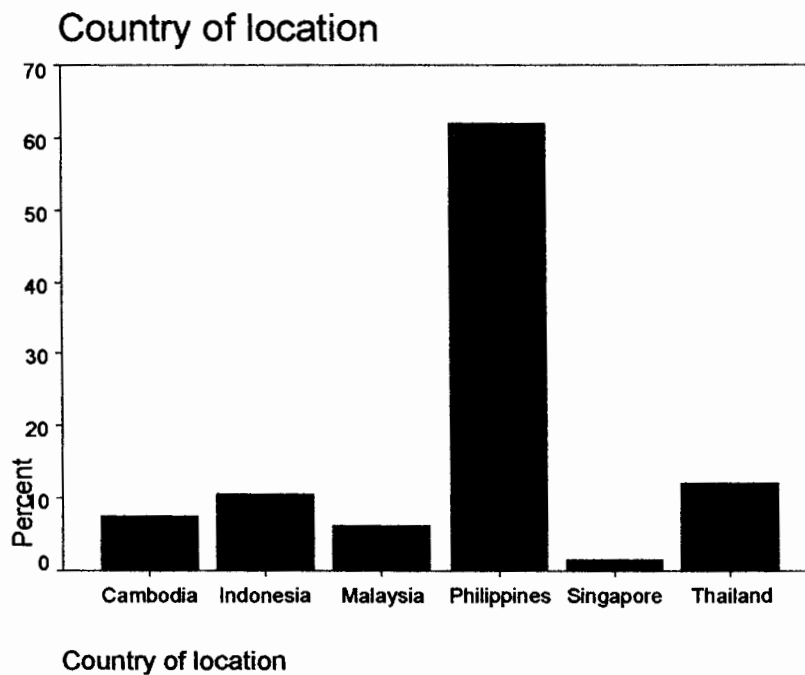
#### 5.1 Preliminary Findings

In the methods chapter, survey and web search were explained. For web search, or general search was used to assess first hand information found in the Internet on each organization. This included home pages of organization, as well as, other web pages (such as [www.idealists.org](http://www.idealists.org) and [www.afonline.org](http://www.afonline.org)). The variables tabulated for each organization included: 1) country of organization, 2) kind of organization, 3) type of program(s) (conference, workshop, seminar, student foreign exchange, volunteering, internship, other foreign exchange, and networking), 4) establishment of organization, 5) number of paid and non-paid workers, and 6) funding source(s). This information was an initial step before sending survey questionnaires.

Base on the web search, out of the 10 nation-states of ASEAN, NPOs where readily located in 6 member nation-states. See figure 5.1. These organizations studied were limited to English language or Filipino (Tagalog) language organizations. The reason was the author is fluent only in Tagalog and English. Some grassroots, NPO and

NGOs outside the Philippines may have programs of interest to this study but that information is not available in English (or Filipino).

**Figure 5.1 Percent of the Country of Location of NPO's Researched and Sent Surveys to.**



An example of this kind of organization is Pusat Telaah dan Informasi Regional-Center for Regional Information and Studies. This organization is located in Jakarta, Indonesia. Contact info and general background of this organization and other similar organizations were found in [www.afonline.org](http://www.afonline.org) or [www.idealists.org](http://www.idealists.org). Although that information was in English, no website in English was available. Or, whoever answered the phone in Jakarta did not understand English (or Filipino for that matter). Thus, the data presented here reflects a selection bias due in part to the author's linguistic limitations. Out of 66 organizations surveyed, 53 had websites in English or Filipino, 13 organizations either had no website or it was in another language.



The kind of organizations surveyed were those who believed to have or will have, participated or will participate in programs that promotes establishment of a regional identity such as, conferences, seminars, workshops, student foreign exchanges, volunteerism, internships, other foreign exchanges, networking and arts exhibit. These organizations are summarized in Table 5.1. The survey included reading and scanning through the organization purpose and list of programs when available found on the purpose link of the website.<sup>70</sup> The kind of organization was also queried in the survey, as will be noted below.

The distribution of various programs in the surveyed organization is tabulated in Table 5.1. From highest to lowest, 27 out of 66 organizations have workshop as their programs, for seminar its 24, 19 for conference, 18 for volunteerism, 9 internship, 9 networking, 4 other foreign exchange, 3 for student exchange and 1 art exhibit. Some organizations had more than one of the various kinds of programs.

Table 5.1 also illustrates the year of establishment. Establishment means the incorporation of the organization. Meaning registration to its country's government agency that collects taxes (like IRS for US, or SEC in Philippines). Some organization may have not registered. For these organizations that have not registered, establishment means when the organization initially acted to be recognized as its organization. Organizations established between the years 2000 – 2005 are designated young organizations. Organization established between the years 1989 – 1999 are “middle aged” organization. And, organization established on or before 1988 are “old” organizations.

---

<sup>70</sup> Most of the time this can be found in the “about [name of organization or abbreviation of the name of organization]” link of organization website.

**Table 5.1 Types of Organizations, Programs, Establishment, Number of Workers and Funding Resources.**

<b>Type of Organizations</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
NGO	24	36.4
Foundation	18	27.3
Association	1	1.5
Educational	12	18.2
Faith-based or Religious	2	3
Charitable	1	1.5
Network	7	10.6
<b>Programs</b>		
Conference	19 out of 66	28.8
Seminar	24 out of 66	36.4
Workshop	27 out of 66	40.9
Student Foreign Exchange	3 out of 66	4.5
Volunteerism	18 out of 66	27.3
Internship	9 out of 66	13.6
Other Exchange	4 out of 66	6.1
Networking	9 out of 66	13.6
Art Exhibit	1 out of 66	1.5
<b>Establishment</b>		
2000 – 2005	8	12.1
1989 – 1999	20	30.3
On or Before 1988	18	27.3
Missing	20	30.3
<b>Number of Workers</b>		
1 – 10 workers	9	13.6
11 – 20 workers	27	40.9
21 – 20 workers	9	13.6
31 and more workers	5	7.6
Missing	16	24.2
<b>Funding Resources</b>		
Government Grants	15 out of 66	22.7
Public or Private Donations	37 out of 66	56.1
Foundation/Corporation Grants	46 out of 66	69.7
Membership	9 out of 66	13.6
Fundraising Events	6 out of 66	9.1

Number of workers, on the other hand delineates the size of the organization. The personnel tabulated in Table 5.1 include paid and non-paid workers. Paid workers include staff earning hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly salaries. Non-paid workers usually included volunteers (serving in the community), as well as board members and interns. In

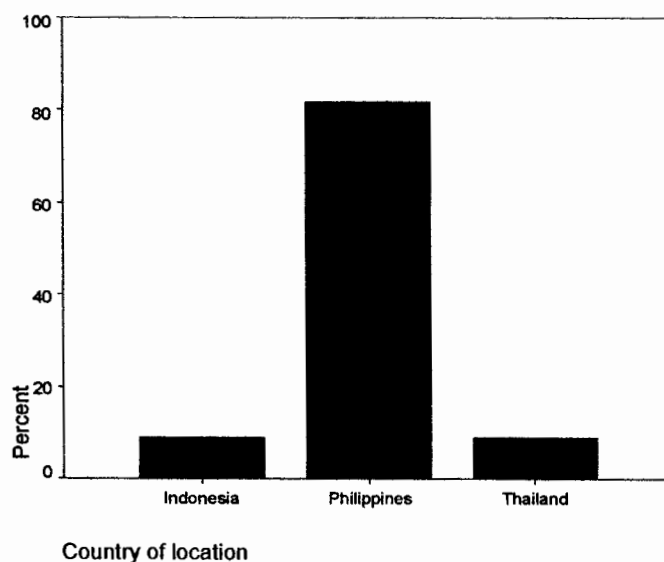
smaller organizations, the board members or founding members are the directors, chairperson, and frequently the community volunteers of the organization. It is safe to assume that “1 – 10 workers” are that kind of organization (found in table 5.1). Generally, “11 – 20” and “21 – 30 workers” are average size organizations. And, “31 or more workers” are large size organizations.

Non-for profit organizations have various sources of funding. Organizations may have more than one funding source. These funding sources can be seen in Table 5.1. Organizations receive grants from either government, from foundations or from corporations. These grants are generally on an annual basis, although, some grants cover two to five years. Some grants are unconditional. Others are given conditionally, meaning that the organization agrees in advance to follow certain directions or deadlines. Public and Private donations are financial or material contributions from the general public or from solicited private citizens. Membership dues are typical to foundations and corporations. These are monthly or yearly dues of individuals (members) to the organization. Fundraising events are another form, and final type of fundraising found. These events can vary from selling raffle tickets to hosting a concert.

As mentioned previously, only 11 out of 66 surveyed organizations returned the questionnaire. Were the responders representative of the whole group? With what statistical confidence can that question be answered? Obtained questionnaires may be useful to determine the organization characteristics of the responders and the non-responders. The relation between type of organization, kind of programs present, and other organizational characteristic with intention to answer survey will be shown.

The responding organizations were from Thailand, Indonesia and Philippines. These organizations consider themselves to be nongovernmental, educational or network non-for profit organizations. They all consist to have more than one program. To be specific it may be compilation of two, internship and volunteering; three, conference, seminar and workshop; four, conference, workshop, seminar and student exchange; or five, conference, workshop, seminar, internship and other exchange. The results were similar with respect to funding sources of the responding NPOs. Only one of the 11 did not have website. Summary of Organizational Characteristics can be seen in Figure 5.2 and Table 5.2

**Figure 5.2 Responder's Country of Location**



**Table 5.2 Frequencies and Percent of Responder's Types of Organization, Program, Establishment, Number of Workers, and Funding Resources.**

<b>Types of Organization</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
NGO	4	36.4
Foundation	1	9.1
Educational	4	36.4
Network	1	9.1
Volunteer	1	9.1
<b>Program</b>		
Conference	5 out of 11	45.5
Seminar	5 out of 11	45.5
Workshop	7 out of 11	63.6
Student Exchange	2 out of 11	18.2
Volunteerism	6 out of 11	54.5
Internship	4 out of 11	36.6
Other Exchange	1 out of 11	9.1
Art Exhibit	1 out of 11	9.1
<b>Establishment</b>		
2000 – 2005	2	18.2
1989 – 1999	3	27.3
On or Before 1988	3	27.3
Missing	3	27.3
<b>Number of Workers</b>		
1 – 10 workers	2	18.2
11 – 20 workers	5	45.5
21-30 workers	1	9.1
31 and more workers	2	18.2
Missing	1	9.1
<b>Funding Resource</b>		
Government Grants	4 out of 11	36.4
Public or Private Donations	7 out of 11	63.6
Foundation/Corporation Grants	9 out of 11	81.8
Membership	4 out of 11	36.4
Fundraising Event	4 out of 11	36.4

## **5.2 Survey Questionnaire**

### **5.2a Leadership**

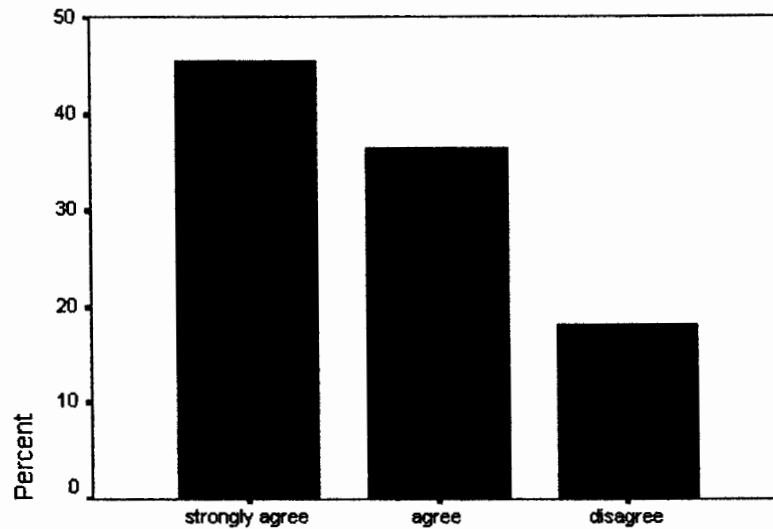
For the findings of the survey questionnaire, this research will start with the leadership. In the methods chapter, the selection of variables was explained. There were several possible measures of effect on establishing a regional identity, such as, programs of NPO's, organizational factors and leadership. For leadership, the variables included in

the analysis are the responder's primary role in the organization, level of appointments in the organization, number of years in working in the organization, personal affiliation with ASEAN, knowledge of someone who is affiliated with ASEAN and the question "if there is a regional mentality among NPO professionals in Southeast Asia" (reg.id.1).

Let's start with the first five variables describing leadership role. Most of the responders possess senior/executive or professional positions. Responders on the assistant level have been in their organization for more than one year. And so, their opinions about their organization, about NPOs and regional identity were deemed valid because of their status and experience. Also evident from the observations is that it does not matter if the leaders are affiliated with or know someone in the ASEAN. Programs that promote a regional identity in Southeast Asia can still be presented with or without knowledge or affiliation with ASEAN.

When the responders were asked if there is a regional mentality among NPO professionals, like them in Southeast Asia, there was a positive feedback. Most responders, seen in figure 4.3 and table 4.6, strongly agree and agree to the statement. According to table 4.6 the mean, median and mode constitute 1 or 2 (an average of 1.73) to be the most answer given to that section. Number 1 showing strong agreement and 2 showing agreement. However, two responders disagreed with the statement, which means that regional mentality (thinking of one self as a citizen of Southeast Asia, as well as a citizen of one's native country) is not universal, even among NPO professionals. Thus, education regarding regional identity is needed for the professionals as well as the general public.

**Figure 5.3 Percent of Agreement and Disagreement to the Statement “There is a regional identity among NPO professionals in Southeast Asia”**



**Table 5.3 Statistics of the Statement “there is a regional identity among NPO professionals in Southeast Asia”**

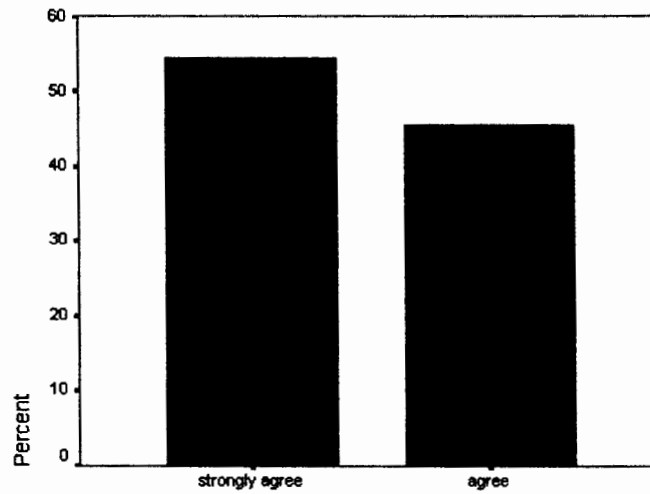
N	Valid	11
	Missing	0
Mean		1.73
Median		2.00
Mode		1
Std. Deviation		.786
Skewness		.574
Std. Error of Skewness		.661

## 5.2b Programs

For programs of NPO's, the variables included in the analysis were if organizations currently have, will have, participated and will participate in program(s) that promote the formation of a regional identity in Southeast Asia. In addition, kinds of programs and regional volunteering could have a significant influence on the development of a regional identity (reg.id.7). In Figure 4.4 all responders agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “Regional volunteering, between Southeast Asian nations, could have significant influence on the development of a regional identity.”

Figure 4.5 summarizes the type of programs currently present or anticipated for the future by the responding NPOs.

**Figure 5.4 Percent of Agreement and Disagreement to the Statement “Regional volunteering between Southeast Asian nations could have a significant influence on the development of a regional identity.”**



**Figure 5.5 Summary of Programs that are Current, Participated, Will Have and Will Participate in that are Divided to Volunteerism and Non-Volunteerism Program**

1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	<b>Volunteerism</b>
1, 1	1, 1	<b>Non - Volunteerism</b>
<b>Have or participated in programs</b>	<b>Will have or will participate in programs</b>	

In summary, regional volunteering may have a promising future in Southeast Asia as a means of promoting regional identity.



### 5.2c Organization

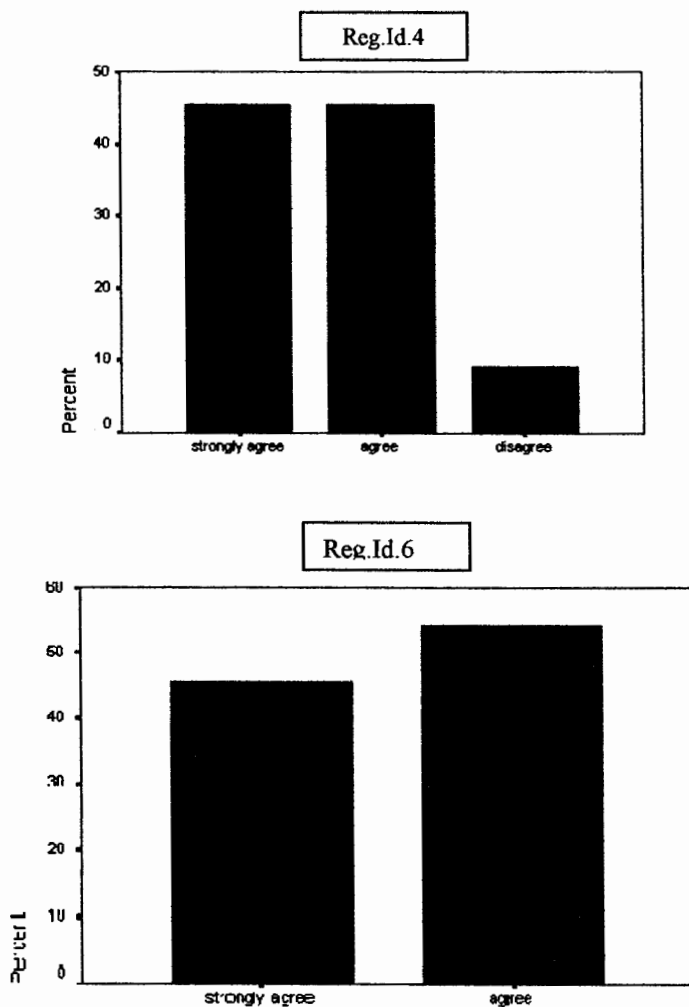
For organization, the variables included in the analysis in the general information section were composed of organizational variables, such as the kind of organization, funding source, establishment of organization and number of paid and non-paid workers, etc. The variables that will be used for analysis in this section are the relationship between kind of organization in survey and kind of organization in web search, NPO's in Southeast Asia play a key role in developing a SE Asian identity (reg.id.4), NPO's in SE Asia will play a key role in developing a SE Asian identity (reg.id.6).

As seen in Table 5.2, responding organizations were practically all NGO's. When these organizations were asked if NPO's in SE Asia play a key role in developing a SE Asian Identity and if NPO's in SE will play a key role in developing SE Asian identity, all agreed with the statements. Table 5.4 shows that looking in the mean, median and mode responders agreed with the statements. Responder's agreement can also be seen in figure 5.5. It is reasonable to conclude, within the limitations imposed by the small sample size and possible selection bias that NPO will play a key role in developing a SE Asian identity.

**Table 5.4 Statistics of the statements “NPO’s in Southeast Asia play a key role in developing a Southeast Asian identity” and “NPO’s in Southeast Asia play a key role in developing a Southeast Asian identity”**

		REG.ID.6 NPO's in SE asia will play a key role in developing SE asian identity	REG.ID.4 NPO's in SE asia play a key role in developing a SE asian identity
N	Valid	11	11
	Missing	0	0
Mean		1.65	1.64
Median		2.00	2.00
Mode		2	1 <sup>a</sup>
Std. Deviation		.522	.674
Skewness		-.213	.593
Std. Error of Skewness		.601	.601

**Figure 5.6 Percent of Agreement and Disagreement to the Statements “NPO’s in Southeast Asia play a key role in developing a Southeast Asian identity” (Reg.Id.4) and “NPO’s in Southeast Asia play a key role in developing a Southeast Asian identity” (Reg.Id.6)**



### 5.2 d Other Findings

Participants of this survey were also asked other relevant questions. Responders whose organizations currently have program(s) were asked to evaluate their program(s). This section will discuss this evaluation. Table 5.5 summarizes rate of pace, learned and attainment of objectives. Mind you that the organization's current program (seen in table 5.6) does not have any bearing in the outcome seen in table 5.5. The type and number of programs does not have a direct relationship with the rate of pace of the program, how much participants learned and if the objectives of the program(s) were met.

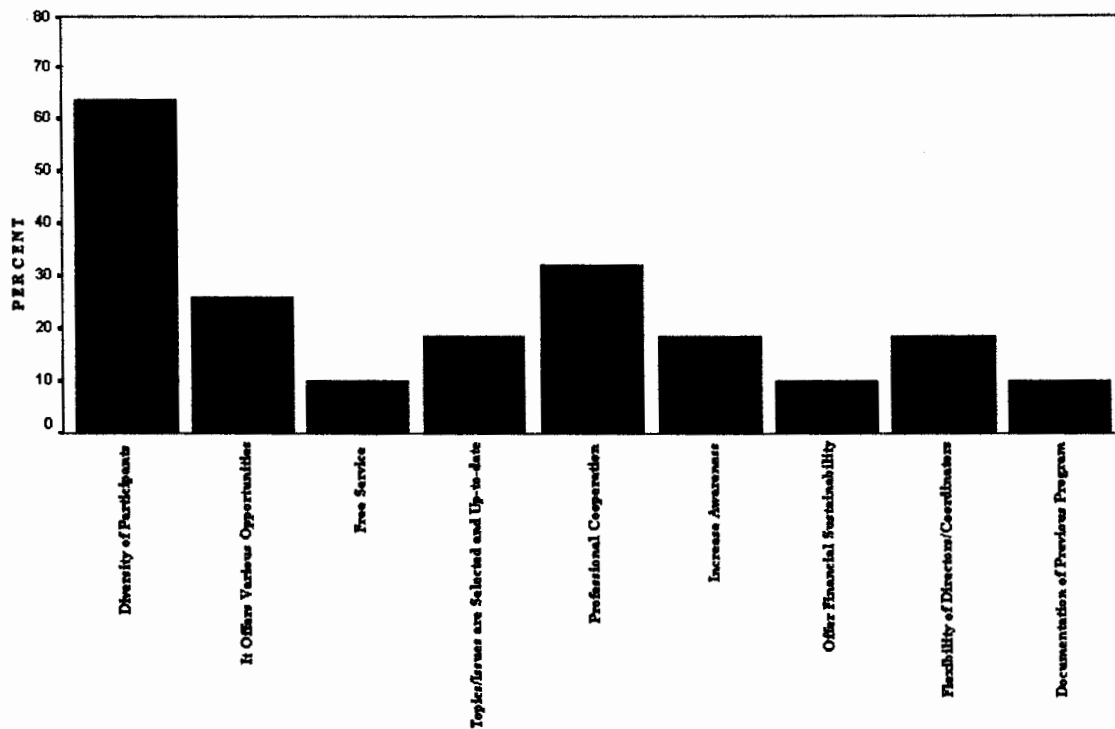
**Table 5.5 Frequency and Percent of Responder's Current Programs, Rate of Pace, Learned, and Attainment of Objectives.**

<b>Rate of Pace</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Too Fast	1	9.1
Fast	1	9.1
Just right	6	54.5
Slow	1	9.1
Missing	2	18.2
<b>How much Participants Learned</b>		
Very much	4	36.4
Much	1	9.1
Some	4	36.4
Missing	2	18.2
<b>Met Objectives of the Program</b>	1	9.1
Very much	1	9.1
Much	4	36.4
Some	4	36.4
Missing	2	18.2

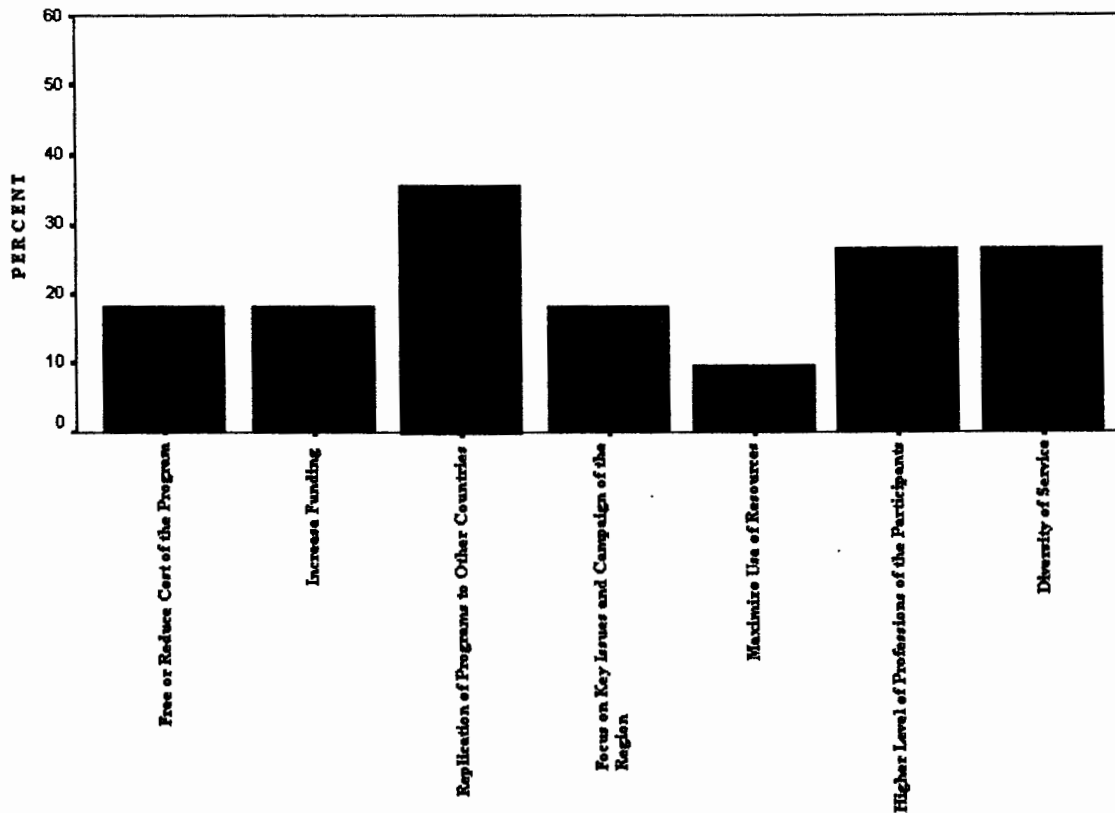
The strong point(s) of their program(s) was queried in the survey. According to figure 5.6, the eleven responders pointed out nine points. Some of them have similar and dissimilar traits. The two strongest points are the diversity of participants and professional cooperation. Finally, how to further improve their program(s) was asked in

the survey. As seen in Figure 5.7, the responders pointed out seven points of improvements. The three points in most need of improvement in their programs were replication of programs in other areas, higher professional levels of participants and diversity of service(s). Similar to rate of pace, learned and attainment objectives, there are no direct relations with program strong points and points of improvement with the kind of programs (table 5.6).

**Figure 5.7 Percent of Responders Current Program's Strong Points**



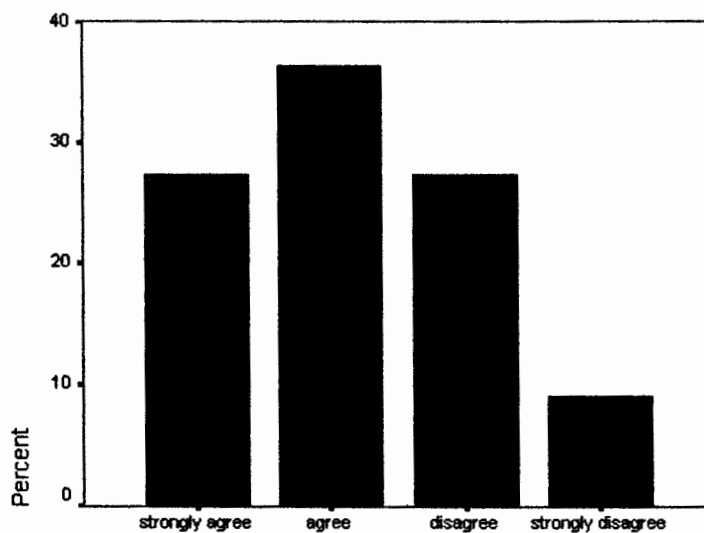
**Figure 5.8 Percent of Responders Current Program's Points of Improvements**



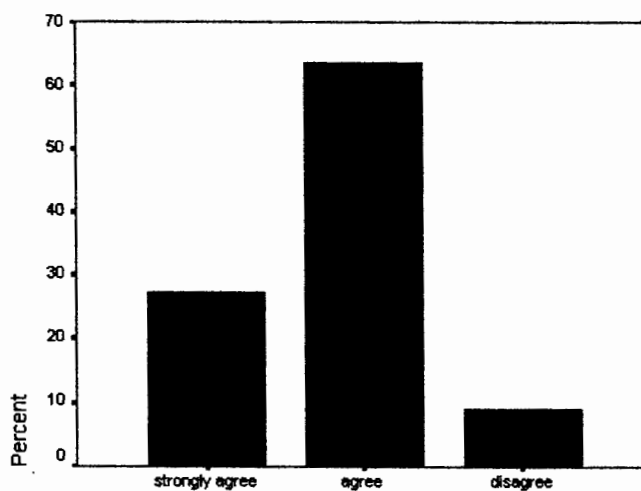
In addition to the evaluation of current programs, the survey also asked questions regarding regional identity. Here, responders were asked to indicate their agreement or disagreement on statements. These statements were as follows: “There is a sense of regional identity among the average Southeast Asian citizens”(reg.id.2). According to figure 5.8 20 % disagree with this statement. This means that although some may already believe that there is a sense of regional identity among the average SE Asian citizen, there are still some who does not believe to be so. Next statement is that “ the prospects are good that regional identity will increase among average citizens in the next 25 years”(reg.id.3). 25 years may not be enough time to spread the idea of regional identity, but as seen in figure 5.9, 90% of the responders thought that it was enough. Last

statement for this section is that “there can be a regional identity in Southeast Asia” (reg.id.5). Here, as depicted in figure 5.10, all respondents agreed that there could be a regional identity in Southeast Asia.

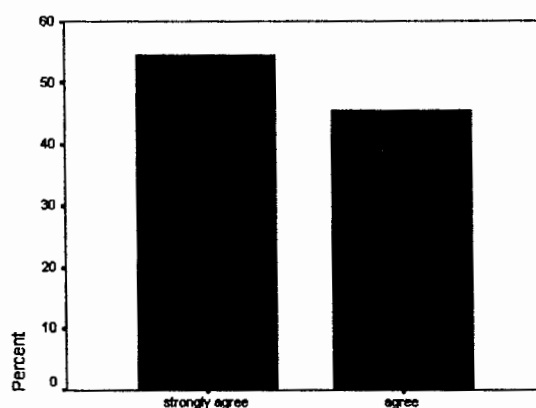
**Figure 5.9 Percent of Responders Agreement or Disagreement to the statement “there is a regional identity among the average Southeast Asian citizen.”**



**Figure 5.10 Percent of Responders Agreement or Disagreement to the Statement “The prospects are good that regional identity will increase among average citizen in the next 25 years.”**



**Figure 5.11 Percent of Responder's Agreement or Disagreement to the Statement "There can be a regional identity in Southeast Asia."**



**Table 5.6 Frequencies of the Barriers According to Importance, 1 Being the Most Important.**

Barrier	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Language	6	0	1	2	1	1	0
Geography	0	4	0	1	4	1	1
Education	0	1	2	4	0	4	0
Religion	1	3	3	2	1	0	0
History	0	3	1	1	1	4	0
Political	4	2	3	0	2	0	0
Financial	1	1	0	0	1	0	0

Lastly, the survey indicated 7 barriers that may hinder the development of regional identity in the region (see table 4.13). The survey asked the responders to identify which of the factors hinders the most, using numbers 1 – 7, indicate their importance (1 being the most important). As seen in the table, based on frequency language is ranked 1, geography and religion are both ranked 2, politics or government are ranked 3, government and religion are ranked 4, geography clear winner for the 5<sup>th</sup> ranked, education for ranked 6 and geography is ranked 7. Though this table is not clear on the level of hindrance, the fact still remains that 6 out of 11 ranked language as the one that hinders the most to regional identity. What is also important in this table is the

fact that 3 out of 11 responders indicated addition of lack of financial resource to the barriers. It is notable that the responders themselves were the ones who added financial resource as a barrier.



## CHAPTER 6

### RECOMMENDATION & CONCLUSION

This study on the effects of NPO and regional volunteering in Southeast Asia on establishing a regional identity in Southeast Asia can provide encouragement and guidance for students of Southeast Asia contemplating an international experience in the region, as well as resource for educators, social researchers and ASEAN members.

#### 6.1 SEA Corps: A Proposed INGO

*SEA Corps* a proposed inter-nongovernmental organization affiliated with ASEAN is composed of at least one non-for profit organization per Southeast Asian country as members. Members of *SEA Corps* possess a volunteering opportunity for those who want to gain skills and experience in the humanitarian services and social work while also culturally integrating themselves into local communities. Sample organization will be PHILCORPS<sup>71</sup> and Vibe Foundation<sup>72</sup>. PHILCORPS is a local NPO in the Philippines. Vibe Foundation, on the other hand is a local NPO in Indonesia. Both organizations have volunteer opportunities for those who want to make a difference and experience new culture. The idea is for members to recruit participants from their own country to volunteer to another country, as well as, welcome volunteers from another country. Thus, *SEA Corps* will promote citizen participation to engage in regional volunteering within the Southeast Asian nation-state.

The specific objectives of *SEA Corps* are to:

---

<sup>71</sup> Information about PHILCORPS can be found in [www.idealists.org](http://www.idealists.org) specifically, <http://www.idealists.org/en/ip/idealists/SiteIndex::Search/search?SID=6c36b3b3002bc3ef10ab2a9e08ded6&l.9=1&keywords=PHILCORPS&assetTypes=Org&>

<sup>72</sup> Information about Vibe Foundation can be found in [www.vibefoundation.org](http://www.vibefoundation.org)

- a) Raise awareness of the contributions by volunteers and by the NPO's to Southeast Asian society;
- b) Promote volunteering and community involvement; and
- c) Strengthen the capacity of NPO's to provide programs and services for the benefit of establishing a Southeast Asian identity.

A successful INGO that will promote regional identity through regional volunteerism is able to address the challenges at hand. It should be able to become an interactive factor that can create a regional pattern, and become an agent to where regional identity can be imagined. It should address financial deficiencies of member NPO's. According to the findings NPO's with programs that effect or will effect establishment of regional identical already exist. In addition, volunteer programs exist within these NPOs.

And so, to achieve these objectives, the *SEA Corps* will recruit and fund NPO's in the region with volunteering opportunities. In addition, *SEA Corps* will increase knowledge about regional volunteering. Finally, *SEA Corps* should provide financial resources for volunteers (sample financial needs is travel fare (i.e. airfare)).

*SEA Corps* will have two sectors, ASEAN Volunteerism Initiative (AVI), and ASEAN Volunteerism Foundation (AVF). AVI will aim to improve the ability of organizations to benefit from the contribution of volunteers, to encourage ASEAN citizens to participate in voluntary organizations, and to enhance the experience of volunteering. In doing so, AVI will establish national and local centers in ASEAN member nation-states.

The national centers will deliver a range of programs and services related to volunteerism. *The Knowledge Development Centers*, which will provides support for both local and national research to improve SE Asian citizen's understanding of volunteerism. *The Capacity-Building and Awareness Centers* will manage a resource center, an awareness campaign, and a capacity-building program. *The Community Support Centers* will provide support for organizations to develop and test innovative methods for sustaining volunteerism.

The local networks, on the other hand will ensure that the AVI responds to the needs of NPOs with volunteer programs and volunteers in each province and territory. Through these networks, NPOs of all sizes and representatives from various levels of government will meet to exchange ideas and develop a better understanding of local priorities. Each network will develop a volunteering action plan and community investment strategy for their respective region.

AVF, on the other hand, will be responsible for sponsoring the volunteers of NPOs. A typical volunteer fee consists of a payment to the NPO by the volunteer. This usually excludes airfare to the country of the NPO. These fees are usually part of the budget of NPO. For instance, PHILCORPS Organization, volunteer participation fees per individual for one-month stay is \$900, but \$700 per individual in a group of four. This fee is used to compensate food, lodging and travels within the Philippines. The fee does not include airfare to the Philippines. And so, having a sponsor (ASEAN Volunteerism Foundation) will increase the number of volunteers taking part in the *SEA Corps*.

*SEA Corps* volunteers are residents of Southeast Asia who are recruited to serve in another ASEAN member states. These volunteers selected by *SEA Corps* members, are

sent to another *SEA Corps* member. Volunteers become enlightened about Southeast Asian regional identity thru volunteering within Southeast Asia.

NPOs will work as members of a network, *SEA Corps*. As a network of NPOs with the same mission, it will increase the chances of volunteering. Few volunteers learn about opportunities through the mass media, and face-to-face invitations are much more effective than impersonal appeals, especially if they come from a volunteer who knows something about the work.<sup>73</sup>

In addition, these NPOs have programs that directly involve community service to the underprivileged community in their nation-state. As members, these NPOs will be responsible to recruit participants to the *SEA Corps* members. According to the DoSomething<sup>74</sup> survey, used by Paul Light in his article “The volunteering decision” volunteers respond to the programs that make good use of their time. Volunteers want to make a difference, see the effects of their work, and gain valuable experience, skills, or contacts.<sup>75</sup> In order to attract the right kind of volunteers, *SEA Corps* must establish the right program.

To encourage cultural immersion, according to writer Ester Louise Miriam Miranda, it is necessary to maximize the amount of exposure to the locals and their everyday life. This maybe achieved through many different ways. One is maximal exposure to the locals, who naturally help them experience the culture as fully as possible. This can also be achieved through staying with host families, or living around

---

<sup>73</sup> Wilson J. and Musick M. (1997) “Who cares? Toward an integrated theory of volunteer work.” *Sociol. Relig.* (56) pp 694 – 713 found in Wilson, *Ibid* p. 223

<sup>74</sup> DoSomething is one of the NGO found in the region.

<sup>75</sup> Light, Paul C. (2002) “The Volunteering Decision” *The Bookings Review* (20) 4 pp 45 – 49 [online] Proquest Direct Database available on <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=1&did=000000208848801&SrchMode=1&sid=1&Fmt=6&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1091597547&clientId=5171> accessed July 2004

the locals. Living with a host family often helped the individual see the culture from the “inside.” Also, through an extended stay, which provide more exposure because it allowed the individual to become really familiar and comfortable in the culture. Another is through treatment. This will play an important part in how much the volunteer will be able to enjoy, and therefore get more from their experience. Lastly, traveling around the country, exposure to the city or country life and experiencing the heritage and arts. These are necessary to fully understand the people of a culture and their lives.<sup>76</sup> Thus, NPO’s in the program should supply volunteers a maximum cultural experience.

## 6.2 Conclusion

For the citizens of Southeast Asia to become truly regional, it will be necessary to know other cultures outside of their own community and country. Borders will be made open and citizens will be able to move much more freely in the region. The responsibilities to know others - how to be respectful of others, and how to empathize and communicate cross-culturally- will require knowledge through experience. Experience such as volunteering in *SEA Corps*.

The creation of a regional identity is an ambitious and long term and demands a substantial change by all. Politically and socially, this is an historical event whose success relies on no less than a cultural revolution. SE Asian citizens and leaders must re-evaluate their conceptions of identity rooted in the past and renew their common passions for a brighter future. A regional identity is the transformational intersection where tradition meets the future.

An important feature of Southeast Asia is the diversity of cultures, religions and languages. The drawback of this feature, however is that dominant groups have clung

---

<sup>76</sup> Miranda, *Ibid* pp. 185 – 189.

onto power and will limit the acceptance of a regional citizenry. Until regional citizenship becomes a concern and focus of all SE Asian nations, regional identity will be but a concept or dream with no facilities or governance. The governing structure in ASEAN member countries will remain exclusionary, perhaps even antagonistic to ASEAN ideals. The key to preventing domination by negative forces is an awareness and education taken from international experience through volunteering leading to acceptance of both diversity and common heritage. *SEA Corps* could become a reality in our time.

## Bibliography

- (15 February 2001) “Action by Volunteers must be Factored into National Development Strategies, Social Development Commission Told” Commission for Social Development. Thirty-ninth Session. 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting (AM)
- (1997) *Webster’s Universal College Dictionary*. Gramercy Books, New York
- “Volunteer Guide: Working as a volunteer and volunteerism” by the UN Volunteers [online] available on <http://www.unvolunteers.org/volunteers/unvols/guide.htm> accessed on July 2004
- Alreck, Pamela L. and Settle, Robert B. *The Survey Research Handbook: Guidelines and Strategies for Conduction a Survey* (New York: MsGraw-Hill, 1995)
- ASEAN secretariat, Declaration of ASEAN Concord II (Bali Concord II), [online] available on <http://www.aseansec.org/15159.htm> accessed July 2004
- ASEAN, *ASEAN Vision 2020* (1997) <http://www.aseansec.org/1814.htm>
- ASEAN, *Hanoi Plan of Action* (1998) <http://www.aseansec.org/687.htm>
- ASEAN, *Initiative for ASEAN Integration* (2000) <http://www.asean.or.id/14020.htm>
- Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) Overview website, [www.aseansec.org](http://www.aseansec.org) accessed July 2004
- Behn, Robert (2003) “Why Measure Performance? Different Purpose Require Different Measures” *Public Administration Review* 63 (5) p. 588 – table 2a was taken from this article.
- Boulmetis J. and Dutwin, P. (1998) *The ABCs Evaluation: Timeless Techniques for Program and Project Managers* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press)

CALO, José Ramón. ¿Qué es ser voluntario?. Madrid: Plataforma para la Promoción del Voluntariado, 1990. In *Cuadernos de la Plataforma*, 2, p.14. (Translated in

*Centre d'estudis Cristianisme i Justícia* website

[www.fespinal.com/espinal/english/visua/en68.htm](http://www.fespinal.com/espinal/english/visua/en68.htm))

Carlson, J.S. and Widaman, K.F. (1988). "The effects of study abroad during college on attitudes towards other cultures." *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*

(8), 14. excerpted from Miranda, *Ibid*

Center of Civil Society *London School of Economic*, Encyclopedia [online], *Ibid*

Cook, T.D. and Shadish, W.R. (1986) "Program Evaluation: The Worldly Science,"

*Annual Review of Psychology* 37, pp. 193-232

Delgado-Moreira, Juan M. (1997) "Cultural Citizenship and the Creation of European

Identity." *Electronic Journal of Sociology* (2) 3 [online] available on

<http://www.sociology.org/content/vol002.003/delgado.html> accessed July 2004

Dictionary [online] The free dictionary found on <http://www.tfd.com/organization>

Encyclopedia [online] The free dictionary found on

[www.encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com](http://www.encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com)

Evans, G. and Newnham J. (1998) *The Penguin Dictionary of International Relations*.

Penguin Books

[http://web15.epnet.com/citation.asp?tb=1&\\_ug=sid+3D59CDF2%2D047B%2D47F3%2DBCD4%2D5F6EB5234B4C%40sessionmgr6+dbs+aph+cp+1+A65F&\\_us=hs+True+cst+0%3B1+or+Date+ss+SO+sm+KS+sl+0+dstb+KS+ri+KAAACB+XB00022874+2562&\\_uso=hd+False+tg%5B0+%2D+st%5B0+%2D+Volunteeris](http://web15.epnet.com/citation.asp?tb=1&_ug=sid+3D59CDF2%2D047B%2D47F3%2DBCD4%2D5F6EB5234B4C%40sessionmgr6+dbs+aph+cp+1+A65F&_us=hs+True+cst+0%3B1+or+Date+ss+SO+sm+KS+sl+0+dstb+KS+ri+KAAACB+XB00022874+2562&_uso=hd+False+tg%5B0+%2D+st%5B0+%2D+Volunteeris)



m++and++effect++and++individual+db%5B0+%2Daph+op%5B0+%2D+36A9&fn=1&rn=1

- H.E. Ong Keng Yong (10-12 March 2005) "Building an ASEAN Community: Role of Provincial Governments." Remarks on the Closing Ceremony of Lake Toba Summit: First Summit of the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development. [Online] ASEAN website Found on <http://www.aseansec.org/17358.htm> February 2005
- H.E. Ong Keng Yong (12th November 2003). "ASEAN Cultural Connection: ASEAN Values and its Relevance to the Modern World" Address during the ASEAN at the Public Relations Academy of Singapore. . [Online] ASEAN website Found on <http://www.aseansec.org/15988.htm> February 2005
- H.E. Ong Keng Yong, (12 November 2003) "ASEAN Cultural Connection: ASEAN Values and its Relevance to the Modern World" Address at the Public Relations Academy of Singapore [online] ASEAN website available on <http://www.asean.or.id/15988.htm> accessed July 2004 pp.1-2
- Jeavons, Thomas H. (2003) "The Vitality and Independence of Religious Organizations." *Society*.
- Jones, Michael E. (2004) "Forging an ASEAN Identity: The Challenge to Construct a Shared Destiny." *Contemporary Southeast Asia* (26) 1. pp.140-141 [online] Proquest Direct Database available on <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=0&did=000000637190341&SrchMode=1&sid=1&Fmt=6&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1091088814&clientId=5171>

- Karns, M.P. and Mingst, K.A. (2004) *International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance*. Lynne Rienner. London
- Kleiman, D.G., Reading, R. P., Miller, B. J., Clark, T.W., Scott, J.M., Robinson, J., Wallace, R.L., Cabin, R.J., and Felleman, F. (2001) "Improving the Evaluation of Conservation Program" *Conservation Biology*, 14 (2) p356-366 Academic Search Premier <http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=5472331&db=aph>
- Koester, J. (1987). *A profile of the U.S. student abroad – 1984-1985*. Council on International Educational Exchange exerted from Miranda, *Ibid*.
- Krishna, Kisha Chantelle & Khondker, Habibul Hague. (2004) "Nation-Building Through International Volunteerism: A Case Study of Singapore." *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy* (24) 1 / 2, pp 21-64 [online] available on [http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2004&res\\_dat=xri:pqd&rft\\_val\\_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&genre=article&rft\\_dat=xri:pqd:did=000000650104751&svc\\_dat=xri:pqil:fmt=html&req\\_dat=xri:pqil:pq\\_clntid=5171](http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&res_dat=xri:pqd&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&genre=article&rft_dat=xri:pqd:did=000000650104751&svc_dat=xri:pqil:fmt=html&req_dat=xri:pqil:pq_clntid=5171)
- Light, Paul C. (2002) "The Volunteering Decision" *The Bookings Review*(20) 4 pp 45 – 49 [online] Proquest Direct Database available on <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=1&did=000000208848801&SrchMode=1&sid=1&Fmt=6&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1091597547&clientId=5171> accessed July 2004
- Logan, T.K., Padget, D.K., Thyer, B.A. and Royse D. *Program Evaluation* (United States: Brooks/Cole, 2001)

Mamadouh, Virginie (1999) "Beyond Nationalism: Three visions of the European Union and their implications for the linguistic regime of its institutions" *GeoJournal* (48) 2, pp 122-144 [online] Proquest Direct Database available on <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=4&did=000000395689381&SrchMode=1&sid=1&Fmt=10&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1091470617&clientId=5171> accessed July 2004.

Martinez, Teresa A., & McMullin, Steve L. (January 2004) "Factors Affecting Decisions to Volunteer in Nongovernmental Organizations." *Environmental & Behavior* (36) 1. pp. 112 – 127. [online] Academic Search Premier Database. Available on

Miranda, Ester Louise Miriam, PHD (1999) *Multiple cultural experiences: An exploration of their effects and the fostering of creativity* (Disertation) Texas A&M University pp. 1 – 227. [online] Proquest Direct Database available on <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=6&sid=1&srchmode=1&vinst=PROD&fmt=6&startpage=-1&clientId=5171&vname=PQD&did=000000063046741&scaling=FULL&ts=1091593131&vtype=PQD&rqt=309&TS=1091593139&clientId=5171> accessed on July 2004

Naar-King, S., Siegel, P.T., Smyth, M. and Simpson, P. (2000) "A Model for Evaluating Collaborative Health Care Programs for Children With Special Needs." *Children's Services: Social Policy, Research & Practice* 3(4), p233-246 Academic Search Premier. <http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=4742545&db=aph>

Norusis, M. J. *SPSS 11.0 Guide to Data Analysis* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2002)

Pfetsch, Frank R. (2002) "European Culture, European Identity" *Center for the Study of Democracy Bulletin* (9) 2. p. 1 [online] available on [http://www.ciaonet.org/pbei/west/sum02/esd-summer02\\_01.pdf](http://www.ciaonet.org/pbei/west/sum02/esd-summer02_01.pdf) accessed July 2004.

Pickert, Mary Alice (2003) *Creating citizens: Volunteers and Civil society, Japan in Comparative perspective*. University of Washington. Dissertation.

Poulin, M.E. (Oct 2000). The Significance of Definitions of Success in Program Evaluation. *Evaluation Reviews*, Vol. 24 (5) p516-537 Academic Search Premier. <http://search.epnet.com/direct.asp?an=3633245&db=aph>

Publication 557. (Rev. May 2003). *Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization*. Department of the Treasury. Internal Revenue Service. Chapter 3. Section 501(c)(3) Organizations

PUBLICATION: Culture and Information. [online] ASEAN website available on <http://www.asean.or.id/11518/htm> accessed July 2004 pp. 1-2

Solbes, Pedro (2001). "The European Union, EMU and Enlargement." *Intereconomics* (36) 2. pp.68-71. [online] Proquest Database available on <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=16&did=000000071416745&SrchMode=1&sid=3&Fmt=2&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1091080018&clientId=5171> accessed July 2004

The Foundation Center [online] "What is a foundation?" found on <http://fdncenter.org/learn/faqs/html/foundfun.html> The free dictionary [online] Voluntary Association found on <http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/voluntary%20association>

The Free Dictionary [online] Charitable trust found on

<http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/charitable%20trust>

The Free Dictionary [online] Encyclopedia article about Foundation found on

<http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/foundation%20charity>

The World Factbook 2005[online] Central Intelligence Agency's world fact book about

countries found on <http://www.odci.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>

Timmreck, T. C. *Planning, Program Development, and Evaluation: A Handbook for*

*Health Promotions, Aging, and Health Services* (Massachusetts: Jones and Batlett

Publishers, 2002) p. 109 – Nominal Scale are “categories of data that have no

order in number (numerical) sense” (i.e. sex, religion, ethnic origin, age, etc.)

Wearing, Stephen (2001) *Volunteer Tourism: Experiences that Makes a Differences*. New

York: CAB International.

Wilson J. and Musick M. (1997) “Who cares? Toward an integrated theory of volunteer

work.” *Sociol. Relig.* (56) pp. 694 – 713 found in Wilson, *Ibid* p. 223

Wilson, John (2000) “Volunteering” *Annual Review of Sociology* (26) pp. 215 - 241

World Bank and other definitions of an NGO [online] found on

<http://www.gdrc.org/ngo/wb-define.html>

Yeow, Jimmy “5 Challenges to test ASEAN” *Business Times*. (July 21-23, 1997) [online]

available on [http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?url\\_ver=Z39.88-](http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?url_ver=Z39.88-)

[2004&res\\_dat=xri:pqd&rft\\_val\\_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&genre=article](http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&res_dat=xri:pqd&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&genre=article)

[&rft\\_dat=xri:pqd:did=000000074780546&svc\\_dat=xri:pqil:fmt=text&req\\_dat=xr](http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&res_dat=xri:pqd&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&genre=article&rft_dat=xri:pqd:did=000000074780546&svc_dat=xri:pqil:fmt=text&req_dat=xr)

[i:pqil:pq\\_clntid=5171](http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?url_ver=Z39.88-2004&res_dat=xri:pqd&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&genre=article&rft_dat=xri:pqd:did=000000074780546&svc_dat=xri:pqil:fmt=text&req_dat=xri:i:pqil:pq_clntid=5171) accessed 24 July 2004

## APPENDIX: DEFINITION OF TERMS

*Identity* – the term means the state or fact of remaining the same one, as under varying aspects or conditions. It is the condition of being oneself or itself, and not another. It is the sense of self, providing sameness (similar language, location –geography, religion or culture) and continuity over time.<sup>77</sup> Identity may apply to individuals, to nations, or to regions. For example, individuals usually have a strong sense of identity; nations sense of identity is variable. Regional identities tend to be weak or non-existent at present.

*Regionalism* –Regionalism is to a region what nationalism is to nation. It implies a complex of attitudes, loyalties and ideas, which concentrates the individual and collective minds of people upon what, they perceive as ‘their’ region. Regionalism exists both within states and between states. Within states it can be one manifestation of ethnic nationalism and the political goal of separatism and independence. Between states, regionalism is positively correlated with the idea of region. In the conduct of their foreign policy, leaders of states frequently approach their external environment wearing ‘regional lenses.’<sup>78</sup>

*Global Governance* – refers to activities backed by shared goals. It embraces government institutions and subsumes informal, nongovernmental mechanisms whereby those people and organizations within its purview voluntarily move ahead to satisfy their needs, and to fulfill their wants. It is the collection of governance-related activities, rules, and mechanisms, formal and informal, existing at a variety of levels in the world. Global

---

<sup>77</sup> (1997) *Webster’s Universal College Dictionary*. Gramercy Books, New York

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid* pp. 473 - 474

Governance is not to be confused with global governments that imply power backed by force (police and/or army) to insure the implementation of duly constituted policies.<sup>79</sup>

Intergovernmental Organizations (IGO)- are organizations whose members include at least three states, that have activities in several states, and whose members are held together by formal intergovernmental agreement.<sup>80</sup> An example of an IGO is the Pan American Union or NATO.

Civil Society – refers to the set of institutions, organizations and behavior situated between the state, the business world, and the family. Specifically, Civil society includes voluntary and NPOs of many different kinds, philanthropic institutions, social and political movements, other forms of social participation and engagement and the values and cultural patterns associated with them.<sup>81</sup>

International Civil Society - A term indicating the demise of the concept of independent sovereign states and its replacement by a system of overlapping communities, jurisdictions and loyalties centered around a recognition of global interdependence. The existence of a civil society in international relations, like its domestic counterpart, assumes the presence of a complex web of autonomous organizations and institutions, which transcend the state and monopolistic ideas of territorial sovereignty. Again, like its domestic counterpart, international civil society is associated with the democratization of politics and is regarded as a bulwark against authoritarianism and power politics. Part of its rationale involves a rejection of established power structures and the creation of

---

<sup>79</sup> Karns, M.P. and Mingst, K.A. (2004) *International Organizations: The Politics and Processes of Global Governance*. Lynne Rienner. London. p. 4

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid* p. 7

<sup>81</sup> Center of Civil Society *London School of Economic*, Encyclopedia [online], *Ibid*

formal and informal regimes to promote stability, economic development and environmental protection. As concept, it is still in an embryonic state.’<sup>82</sup>

Regional Civil Society – regional form of international civil society

International Nongovernmental Organization (INGO) - ‘INGOs are transnational, non-profit-making organizations. Thus the multinational corporations (MNCs) are specifically excluded at the outset, since they are profit making, and merit special attention on their own. INGOs tend to develop in several areas of interest: economic and commercial, environmental, arts and leisure, medicine, science, technology and education, youth and women’s organizations and humanitarian relief work. Although INGOs’ constituent members are states, the state representatives are non-governmental. Although some government representation may be allowed within the definition, the majority of the members should not be agents for any governmental interest. The *separation from the state-centered perspective* is further enhanced by the fact that INGOs will necessarily have their own secretariat, which will be internationally recruited – but from outside governmental structures.’<sup>83</sup>

Non-profit Organization (NPO) – often called “non-profit org” or simply “non-profit” or “not-for-profit” encompass all varieties of private, nonprofit and voluntary organizations that are involved in socioeconomic development. NPO’s include NGO’s, foundations, citizens associations, educational organizations, “faith-based” or religious organizations, and other charitable organizations. An NPO may be a formal incorporated not-for-profit corporation that does not have shareholders, though it may have members and issue membership certificates or requires member subscriptions, dues or donations. Its

---

<sup>82</sup> Evans, G. and Newnham J. (1998) *The Penguin Dictionary of International Relations*. Penguin Books pp. 256 - 260

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid*, pp 267 - 268



members who elect the Board of Directors or Board of Trustees may control the organization. NPO's may have a delegate structure to allow for the representation of groups or corporations as members. It may be a non-membership organization with a board of directors, which elects its own successors. It may have a tax-exempt status or it may be a de-facto group of individuals operating for a common purpose. NPO's are often charities or service organizations. Sometimes they are also called foundations that, for the most part, give out grants to other NPO's or to individuals.<sup>84</sup>

*Nongovernmental Organization (NGO)* – NGO's are private, non-stock and non-profit organizations formed to provide welfare and development services to the poor and other marginalized sectors of the society. The defining features of an NGO include: It is private (they are institutionally not part of local, nor state, nor federal government); It does not issue stock and is non-profit (they do not have stockholders and do not provide services to individuals or organization for financial gain); NGO's are voluntary (they benefit from some degree of volunteer participation). They are non-membership-based (do not derive financial or operational support from members, but operate on contributions or earned income by paid staff or volunteers). It is a type of non-for-profit organization. There are NPO's that derived at least a portion of their funding from private sources. NGO's exist primarily to provide service for a variety of different purposes, e.g. preserving the environment helping the indigent, fostering the arts, furthering education and research, or advancing the political and/ or social goals of their members (e.g. improving the state of the natural environment, encouraging the observance of human rights, or improving the welfare of the disadvantaged).<sup>85</sup>

---

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>85</sup> World Bank and other definitions of an NGO [online] found on <http://www.gdrc.org/ngo/wb-define.html>

Quasi-NGO – Quasi Nongovernmental Organization, an organization that is financed by the government yet acts independently of the government.<sup>86</sup>

Foundation - A foundation is an entity that is established by either individuals or institutions as a nonprofit corporation with a principal purpose of making grants to unrelated organizations or institutions or to individuals for scientific<sup>87</sup>, educational, religious, or other charitable purposes.<sup>88</sup> This broad definition encompasses two foundation types: private foundations and public foundations. The most common distinguishing characteristic of a private foundation is that most of its funds come from one source, whether an individual, a family, or a corporation. A public foundation, in contrast, normally receives its assets from multiple sources, which may include private foundations, individuals, government agencies, and fees for service. Moreover, a public foundation must continue to seek money from diverse sources in order to retain its public status.<sup>89</sup>

Association – Also sometimes called voluntary association. It is a group of individuals who voluntarily enter into an agreement to form a body (an organization) to accomplish a purpose. It may take the form of non-for profit or it may be a not-for profit corporation. This does not mean that the association cannot make benefit from its activity, but all the benefits must be reinvested. Most associations have some kind of document or

---

<sup>86</sup> Dictionary [online] The free dictionary found on <http://www.tfd.com/organization>

<sup>87</sup> Scientific organizations according to Section 501c(3) Organization of the Department of Treasury's IRS Publication on *Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization*, are those organization whose search carried on in the public interest or if the research is carried on for one of the following purpose: 1) Aiding in the scientific education of college or university students, 2) Obtaining scientific information that is published in treatise, thesis, trade publication, or in any other form that is available to the interested public, 3) Discover a cure for a disease, or 4) Aiding a community or geographical area by attracting new industry to the community or area, or by encouraging the development of retention of an industry in the community area.

<sup>88</sup> The Free Dictionary [online] Encyclopedia article about Foundation found on [http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/foundation%20\(charity\)](http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/foundation%20(charity))

<sup>89</sup> The foundation center [online] What is a foundation found on <http://fdncenter.org/learn/faqs/html/foundfun.html>

documents that regulate the way in which the body meets and operates. Such as instrument is often called the organization's bylaws, regulars, or agreement of association.<sup>90</sup>

*Educational Organization*- the term educational relates to the instruction of training of individuals for the purpose of improving or developing their capabilities, or the instruction of the public on subjects useful to individuals and beneficial to the community.<sup>91</sup> Qualifying organizations are those whose activities consist of conduct in public discussion groups, forum, panels, lectures, or other similar programs; Organization that presents a course of instruction by correspondence or through the use of television or radio; A museum, zoo, planetarium or other similar organization; A primary or secondary school, a college, or a professional or trade school, that has a regularly scheduled curriculum, a regular faculty, and a regularly enrolled student body in attendance at a place where the educational activities are regularly carried on.<sup>92</sup>

*"Faith-based" or Religious Organization* – Organizations created and operated by religious people for the purposes of trying to “mend the world.”<sup>93</sup> These organizations are mostly nonprofit organizations; and the vast majority is engaged in some form of social service, education, health care, advocacy, or evangelism. These agencies are heavily dependent on external funding, and quite frequently very dependent on government funding. Very few survive now or can count on private giving to sustain them.<sup>94</sup>

---

<sup>90</sup> The free dictionary [online] Voluntary Association found on <http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/voluntary%20association>

<sup>91</sup> Publication 557. (Rev. May 2003). *Tax-Exempt Status for Your Organization*. Department of the Treasury. Internal Revenue Service. Chapter 3. Section 501(c)(3) Organizations, p. 21

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid*, p. 22

<sup>93</sup> Jeavons, Thomas H. (2003) “The Vitality and Independence of Religious Organizations.” *Society*. p.31-32.

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid*, p. 34

Charitable Organization– often called charitable trust, is an organization that serves private or public charitable purposes. Some are referred to as foundations. Charitable trusts are usually non-profit organizations or have been registered with the government of a country, and which has to account for its activities (especially financial) to the government, usually on an annual basis. There is normally an obligation to register a non-profitable charitable organization as the public is entitled to some oversight of organizations that wish to act for the public good.<sup>95</sup>

Nation-state - is the dominant political entity of the modern world and as such may be considered to be the primary unit of international relations. It developed during the emergence of the centralized state claiming exclusive and monopolistic authority within a defined territorial area. Its characteristic feature is absolute political power within its defined boundaries and acts as an independent entity outside the boundaries. The people compromising the nation became the ultimate source of the state's legitimacy, and the national idea itself became the natural repository of, and focus for, political loyalty. The nation-state, which is commonly regarded as the "ideal" or "normal" political unit, is in fact, a particular form of territorial state. In particular, the obsessive emphasis by nationalists on sovereignty and that *raison d'etat* has tended to unite against the development of a cohesive and pacific international community.<sup>96</sup>

Nationalism – This term is used to identify an ideology and to describe a sentiment. It seeks to identify a geographical and behavioral entity – the nation – and thereafter to promote certain political and cultural goals on behalf of it. Nationalism, in addition, is a

---

<sup>95</sup> The free dictionary [online] Charitable trust found on <http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/charitable%20trust>

<sup>96</sup> Evans, G. and Newnham J. (1998), *Ibid* pp. 343 - 344

sentiment of loyalty towards the nation, which is shared by its people.<sup>97</sup> Strong nationalism overlaps with patriotism. Rabid nationalism is “my country, right or wrong, my country.”

*Region* – This term is used in a number of contexts with a number of meanings in international relations. The primary usage connotes physical or geographic contiguity. Indeed proximity seems to be a necessary, although not sufficient, condition for confident stipulation of a region. Within states, physical contiguity or proximity seems to be an important prerequisite for creating and maintaining a sense of unity. Between states or state actors, contiguity as a variable in delineating regions produces mixed results. Between state actors, it is possible to arrive at grouping based upon homogeneity of interest. On the basis of the criteria of proximity and homogeneity discussed here, it seems to be valid to conclude that some regions are more ‘regional’ than others. In most instances, it also seems valid to designate ‘core areas’ within the region from ‘peripheral areas.’<sup>98</sup>

---

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid* p. 346

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid* pp. 472 - 473

## **APPENDIX: PROCEDURE, EMAIL SENT With SURVEY, INFORMED CONSENT FORM and SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

### **Procedure**

- 1) Research organizations online.
- 2) Identify characteristics of organizations using information found in their website.
- 3) Construct survey questionnaire and informed consent form.
- 4) Call each organization requesting if they are interested of answering survey.
  - a. Procedure of Calls
    - i. Step 1: Catch Phrase (“Who Can I Speak to about your organization’s position in the existence of a regional identity in Southeast Asia”). The objective of step one is to be able to speak to
      1. Someone in a higher position than the secretary;
      2. Someone who is educated enough to speak English, and
      3. Someone who is knowledgeable about their organization
 (This step is only used if the contact information found in the organization’s website does not include names of executives and program directors, as well as, names of board of directors.)
    - ii. Step 2: Introduction: (“My name is Paolo Tagatac, a graduate student of Seton Hall University at New Jersey United States. I am writing my Master’s Thesis on the role of non-for profit organization in forming a regional identity in Southeast Asia.”) Objective of step 2 is to introduce myself and to give an idea of the importance of the call.
    - iii. Step 3: Inquiry: (“Ma’am/ Sir, Would you be interested of answering a survey for my thesis that I can send to you through e-mail or fax?”). Objective of this step is to get a verbal agreement that he or she will answer the survey.
    - iv. Step 4: Information: (“I will send you a survey questionnaire and an informed consent form and explain the informed consent form, if you have any question at any time please feel free to e-mail me”)
    - v. Step 5: Clarify e-mail or fax: (“What is your e-mail address or fax number? “Is your e-mail address or fax number ...?”)
    - vi. Step 6: Send questionnaire and informed consent form
- 5) The survey questionnaires will be sent (via e-mail) to each organization, along with the informed consent form. Mind you that not all of the organization found online answered their calls. But survey questionnaires were still sent to them. They were called 2 more times to make sure they received the survey.
- 6) Read and try to understand each question. If there are any comments, concerns or remarks regarding any question, please contact and discuss with the researcher. This is important so responders will be able to answer the questionnaire.
- 7) Explain the Informed Consent Form. Make sure they understand the reason why the researcher is conducting a survey. Reiterate on each part of the Informed Consent Form, especially that their participation on this survey is voluntary, and confidential.
- 8) Upon handing out the survey, let them know that it is preferable to get their responses in one (1) week to answer the survey.
- 9) Encourage participants to read the questionnaire, and invite questions.
- 10) After one (1) week or so, if the organization did not send his/her answered questionnaire they are contacted and reminded.
- 11) A thank you letter was sent to those who returned their answered questionnaire.
- 12) Researcher will send each participant a copy of the result of the survey.

## E-mail Sent to Responders

Date

Name

Title

Organization

Address

Address

Dear \_\_\_\_\_:

I am e-mailing to ask you to participate in my research by answering the attached survey. This survey is an essential part of my Master's Thesis.

On 15 December 1997 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ratified and pledged to *ASEAN Vision 2020*. ASEAN formulated a planned integration among its member nations and citizens to accept a regional identity. To achieve that goal, there is a need to develop a plan for citizens of ASEAN nation-states to transition from a "nationalist" to a "regionalist" mentality.

Over a period of time, a regionalist mentality will be promoted by non-for profit organizations (NPO) in Southeast Asia. As a graduate student who has already established a small NPO in the Philippines (called PHILCORPS), I am interested in determining the link between regional identity and regional NPOs, as well as, regional identity and regional volunteering in Southeast Asia.

The purpose of this survey is to assess current beliefs and practices of NPOs (and their programs) and regional volunteering in Southeast Asia. It is hoped that the results of this survey (which is being circulated among NPO professionals in the region) will be of interest and value to academics in International Relations and Management, as well as NPO professionals in Southeast Asia. Hopefully, the survey may advance the concept of regional identity, the significance of NPO's and the value of regional volunteering. Your participation will be greatly appreciated. All replies will be respected with complete confidence.

Thank you very much for completing the questionnaire. Please e-mail answered questionnaire as an attachment to [tagatapa@shu.edu](mailto:tagatapa@shu.edu) and/or [paolo\\_tagatac@yahoo.com](mailto:paolo_tagatac@yahoo.com) or Fax to 001 914 636 2017.

Hope all is well,

Paolo Rico Sarthou Tagatac  
Graduate Student  
Seton Hall University  
South Orange, NJ

## Informed Consent Form and Survey Questionnaire

### INFORMED CONSENT FORM

#### *Researcher's Affiliation*

Paolo Rico Sarthou Tagatac is conducting a survey concerning your organization/institution and its impact on regional identity in Southeast Asia. Paolo Rico Sarthou Tagatac is a graduate student at Seton Hall University currently taking up Masters in International Relations and Masters in Public Administration.

#### *Purpose*

The purpose of this survey is to assess current beliefs and practices of NPO's (and their programs) and regional volunteering in Southeast Asia. It is hoped that the results of this survey (which is being circulated among NPO professionals in the region) will be of interest and value to academics in International Relations and Management, as well as NPO professionals in Southeast Asia. Hopefully, the survey may advance the concept of regional identity, the significance of regional NPO's and the value of regional volunteering.

#### *Procedure*

This form along with the survey questionnaire is attached through e-mail. This e-mail is sent to organization/institutions. After downloading/saving to file, open and answer the questionnaire. One questionnaire is sent and asked for per organization/institution. When you are done answering save it. You can either 1.) E-mail and attached your answered survey to [tagatapa@shu.edu](mailto:tagatapa@shu.edu) and/or [paolo\\_tagatac@yahoo.com](mailto:paolo_tagatac@yahoo.com), or 2.) Print and fax your answered survey to 001 914 636 2017.

#### *Instruments*

This research study will utilize a structured survey questionnaire. Questions can be answered with either, two to six possible answers for you to choose. An "open essay" answer portion and "numbering the most important" are other forms of questioning. Listed below are two examples of questions you will encounter during this research study and a way you can answer them:

#### *Sample Question 1*

O's in Southeast Asia play a key role in developing a Southeast Asian ity.	A	D	SD
---	---	---	----

#### *Sample Question 2*

In your opinion, what are the most important barriers to the development of regional identity in Southeast Asia?

Directions: Rate the following in order of importance (1 being the most important and 7 being the least important)

- \_1\_ Language barriers
- \_6\_ Geography barriers
- \_2\_ Religion barriers
- \_3\_ Historical or Traditional barrier
- \_4\_ Political or governmental barriers
- \_5\_ Educational barriers



\_\_\_ Others Please Specify \_\_\_\_\_

### **Voluntary Nature**

Please be advised this a voluntary research study. You are not obligated to take part of this study. You may withdraw from the study at any time.

### **Confidentiality**

All the topics of discussion and information within the survey will not be revealed to any person not associated with the project.

### **Contact Information**

If questions should arise concerning the research or the research subjects' rights I can be reach at:

**Paolo Rico Sarthou Tagatac**

**15 Park Row, 18 C**

**New York, NY**

**USA 10038**

**Phone: + (914) 329 4587**

**E-mail: [tagatapa@shu.edu](mailto:tagatapa@shu.edu); [paolo\\_tagatac@yahoo.com](mailto:paolo_tagatac@yahoo.com)**

**Fax: + (914) 636 2017**

### **Consent Forms**

All participants in this survey will be provided with a copy of the Informed Consent Form. For the sake of anonymity, instead of asking for a signature, consent to participate is indicated by returning the enclosed questionnaire to the researcher.

This project is being reviewed and advised by Dr. Omer Gokcekus (Master's Thesis advisor) and Dr. Michaela Hertkorn (Master's Thesis reader).

Please answer each item honestly and frankly. The information withheld will be used to assess the impact of non-profit organizations (and its programs) and regional volunteerism on building a regional identity. The outcomes of this survey will be analyzed in depth to make a generalization about the research. Please e-mail answered questionnaire as an attachment to [tagatapa@shu.edu](mailto:tagatapa@shu.edu) and/or [paolo\\_tagatac@yahoo.com](mailto:paolo_tagatac@yahoo.com) or Fax to 001 914 636 2017.

### **Information**

E-mail:

Name of Organization/Institution:

Name of Department:

Country:

### **Individual**

1. What is your primary role in your organization?

- Programs
- Fundraising
- Management
- Operations
- Communications
- Others Please Specify \_\_\_\_\_

2. At what level is your current organizational appointment?

- Executive/Senior
- Professional (Teacher, Consultant)
- Others Please Specify \_\_\_\_\_

3. How long have you been with your current organization?

- Less than 1 year
- 1 – 3 years
- 4 – 7 years
- 8 – 10 years
- 11 or more years

4. Are you affiliated with ASEAN?

- Yes
- No

5. Do you know someone who is affiliated with ASEAN?

- Yes
- No

**Organization**

1. Is your organization?

- Non-for profit  
 Nongovernmental  
 Others Please Specify \_\_\_\_\_

2. What kind of Organization do you work for?

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charitable  | <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific/Literary         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Foundation          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religious   | <input type="checkbox"/> Others Please Specify _____ |

3. When was your organization established?

- Between years 2000 – 2005  
 Between years 1989 – 1999  
 On or before 1988

4. Approximately, how many paid and non-paid (volunteers and board members) workers does your organization have?

- |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 10  | <input type="checkbox"/> 21 – 30    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11 – 20 | <input type="checkbox"/> 31 or more |

5. Your organizations funds come from? (Check all that apply).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Membership           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Donations                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Fundraising event(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grants from Foundation/Corporation |   |

6. Does your organization currently have programs that promote the formation of a regional identity in Southeast Asia?

- YES  
 NO

7. If Yes on question 6, what kind of program(s)? (Check all that apply)

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seminar    | <input type="checkbox"/> Exchange Students           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Workshop   | <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteering                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conference | <input type="checkbox"/> Others Please Specify _____ |

- a. How would you rate the overall pace of these program(s)? Pick one.
- 1 – Too fast  
2 – Fast  
3 – Just right  
4 – Slow  
5 – Too slow
- b. How much have your participants learned from these program(s)? Pick one
- 1 – Very much  
2 – Much  
3 – Some  
4 – Very little  
5 – Nothing
- c. To what extent, would you say, have the objectives of these program(s) been attained? Pick one.
- 1 – Very much  
2 – Much  
3 – Some  
4 – Very little  
5 – Nothing

d. What are the strong points of these program(s)?

---



---



---

e. In your opinion, how can these program(s) be further improved?

---



---



---

8. Does your organization have any program that promotes the formation of a regional identity in Southeast Asia in the development or planning stage?

- YES  
 NO

9. If yes on question 8, what kind? (Check all that apply)

- Seminar  
 Workshop  
 Conference
- Exchange Students  
 Volunteering  
 Others Please Specify \_\_\_\_\_

10. Have your organization participated in a program that promotes the formation of a regional identity in Southeast Asia?

- YES  
 NO

11. If Yes on question 10, what kind? (Check all that apply)

- Seminar  
 Workshop  
 Conference
- Exchange Students  
 Volunteering  
 Others Please Specify \_\_\_\_\_

12. Will your organization participate in a program that promotes the formation of a regional identity in Southeast Asia?

- YES  
 NO

13. If Yes on question 12, what kind? (Check all that apply)

- Seminar  
 Workshop  
 Conference
- Exchange Students  
 Volunteering  
 Others Please Specify \_\_\_\_\_

### **Regional Identity**

**Directions:** Indicate your agreement or disagreement with each of the following statements by choosing one of the following to indicate your answer:

SA – Strongly Agree      A – Agree  
SD – Strongly Disagree      D – Disagree

- |  |    |   |   |    |
|--|----|---|---|----|
| 1 – Among NPO professionals like you, there is a regional mentality in Southeast Asian region.   | SA | A | D | SD |
| 2 - There is a sense of regional identity among the average Southeast Asian citizen.   | SA | A | D | SD |
| 3 – The prospect are good that regional identity will increase among average citizens in the next 25 years.                              | SA | A | D | SD |
| 4 – NPO's in Southeast Asia play a key role in developing a Southeast Asian mentality.   | SA | A | D | SD |
| 5 – There <u>can</u> be a regional identity in Southeast Asia.   | SA | A | D | SD |
| 6 - NPO's in Southeast Asia <u>will</u> play a key role in developing Southeast Asian mentality.   | SA | A | D | SD |
| 7 – Regional Volunteering, between Southeast Asian nations could have a significant influence on the development of a Regional Identity. | SA | A | D | SD |

8. In your opinion, what are the most important barriers to the development of regional identity in Southeast Asia?

**Directions: Rate the following in order of importance (1 being the most important and 7 being the least important).**

- \_\_\_ Language barriers
- \_\_\_ Geography barriers
- \_\_\_ Religion barriers
- \_\_\_ Historical or Traditional barriers
- \_\_\_ Political or governmental barriers
- \_\_\_ Educational barriers
- \_\_\_ Others Please Specify \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX: TABLE 4.2 and TABLE 4.3****Table 4.2 Measurement of Organizational Variables – Internet Search**

Knd	Kind of org do you work for 1 = "NGO", 2 = "Foundation", 3 = "Association", 4 = "Educational", 5 = "'Faith-based' or religious", 6 = "Charitable", 7 = "Undefined" (network)
Confrcnc	Have conference program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Seminar	Have seminar program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Workshop	Have workshop program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Stxchprg	Have student exchange program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Volntrsm	Have volunteerism program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Intnshp	Have internship program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Otxchprg	Have other exchange program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Ntwrkng	Have networking program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Est	Establishment 1 = "2000 - 2005", 2 = 1989 - 1999", 3 = "On or before 1988", 11 = "No answer"
Numwrk	Number of workers 1 = "1 - 10 workers", 2 = "11 - 20 workers", 3 = "21 - 30 workers", 4 = "31 and more workers", 11 = "No answer"
Fundgov	Funding: Government 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Funddon	Funding: Public or Private Donations 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Fundgrnt	Funding: Foundation/Corporation Grants 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Fundmbr	Funding: Membership 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Fundevnt	Funding: Fund raising event(s) 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"

Table 4.3 Measurement of Organizational Variable

Roleprg	Primary role in organization is program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Rolefund	Primary role in organization is fundraising 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Rolemgmt	Primary role in organization is management 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Roleoper	Primary role in organization is operations 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Rolecom	Primary role in organization is communications 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Rolesec	Primary role in organization is secretarial/ assistant 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Level	Level of position in organization 1 = "Executive/Senior", 2 = "Professional", 3 = "Executive Assistant", 4 = "Program Coordinator/ Director", 11 = "No answer"
Years	number of years been in the organization 1 = "less than 1 year", 2 = "1 - 3 years", 3 = "4 - 7 years", 4 = "8 - 10 years", 5 = "11 years or more", 11 = "No answer"
Affiliat	Are you affiliated with ASEAN 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Know	know someone who is affiliated with ASEAN 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Ngo	Is your org an NGO 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Foundati	Is your org a foundation 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Associat	Is your org an association 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Education	Is your org an educational organization 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Religious	Is your org a "faith-based" or religious organization 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Charity	Is you org a charitable organization 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
network	Is your org a networking organization 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
Have	Organization have program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
havesem	Seminar program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
havework	workshop program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
haveconf	conference program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
havefxst	foreign exchange student program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
havevol	Volunteering program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
haveintr	have internship program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
haveoth	have other exchange program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
haventwk	have networking program



	1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
willhave	have program in the development or planning stage 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
willsem	will have seminar program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
willwork	will have workshop program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
willconf	will have conference program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
willfxst	will have foreign exchange student program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
willvol	will have volunteer program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
willintr	will have internship program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
willoth	will have other program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
willntwk	will have networking program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
prtcpd	have org participated in program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
prtedsem	participated in seminar program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
prtedwrk	participated in workshop program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
prtedcon	participated in conference program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
prtedfxs	participated in foreign exchange student program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
prtedvol	participated in volunteer program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
prtedint	participated in internship program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
prtedoth	participated in other exchange program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
prtednet	participated in networking program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
willprtc	will participate in program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
wilptsem	will participate in seminar program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
wilptwrk	will participate in workshop program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
wilptcon	will participate in conference program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
wilptfxs	will participate in foreign exchange student program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
wilptvol	will participate in volunteer program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
wilptint	will participate in internship program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
wilptoth	will participate in other exchange program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"
wilptnet	Will participate in networking program 1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 11 = "no answer"

