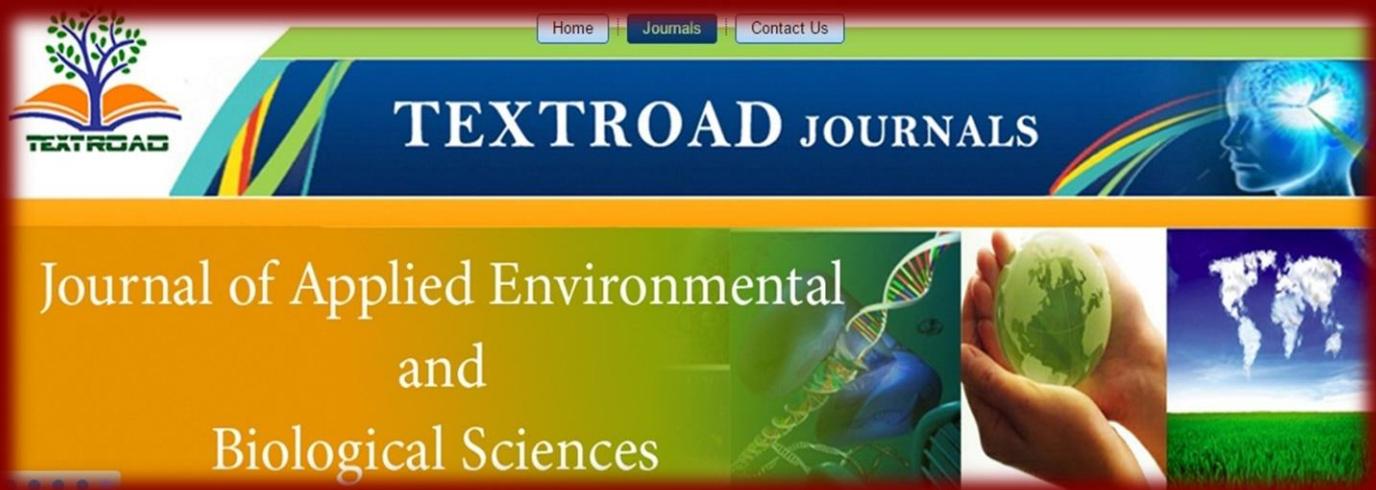


# Journal of Applied Environmental and Biological Sciences (JAEBS)



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**Journal of Applied Environmental and Biological Sciences (JAEBS)** is a peer reviewed, open access international scientific journal dedicated for rapid publication of high quality original research articles as well as review articles in the all areas of Applied Environmental and Biological Sciences.

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## Assessment of Added Value of Cempedak Fruit as Raw Material of Mandai Chips in Sub-district Batu Mandi Balangan District, South Kalimantan (Case Study of Chips Mandai Cap Gundul)

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the added value of cempedak fruit raw materials and the technique of making mandai chips, the amount of cost, revenue, profit, net, gross and added value per ingredient in mandai chips entrepreneurs in Batu Mandi District, Balangan Regency. The study was conducted in Batu Mandi Sub-district, Balangan Regency, the study time began from March 2018 to July 2018. Sample with drawals used a case study method. The results of this study indicate that the technique of making mandai chips includes: cempedak fruit, separation between the skin and the contents of the cempedak fruit, stripping the outer skin of cempedak fruit, washing the cempedak fruit from sap, soaking using salt, mandai washing, mandai cutting, washing, spice mixing, mixing wheat flour, frying pan, draining using spiner, packaging and labeling. Financial analysis includes: An average explicit cost of Rp.4,935,992.00, - / month, an implicit average of Rp. 780,000.00 / month, an average total cost of Rp. 5,715,992.00 / month, then obtaining an average revenue of Rp.8,000,000.00, - / month, an average profit of Rp.2,284,008.00, - / month, an average gross added value of Rp.3,797,000.00, - / month, an average net added value Rp.3,764,008, - / month, average value added per raw material Rp.47,462.5, - / Kg.

**KEY WORDS:** Value added, net and gross, Making mandai chips

### INTRODUCTION

Processing result is one of the agribusiness sub-sectors which is not only to change the form from raw material to semi-finished or until the product is ready to be marketed, but agro-industry also aims to increase the added value of the product and also increase producer's income.

Cempedak is one of the original fruits that is quite popular in Indonesia. The main use of cempedak is the fruit that is consumed either directly (fresh) or processed foods such as jam and fried cempedak. In addition to being used as processed material, cempedak also has a content that is very good for health because it contains Energy, Vitamin A, Vitamin C and cempedak skin and bark contains components that can help prevent tumor and malaria.

Chips are one of the most popular snacks in Indonesia. There are various types of chips in Indonesia, one of which is mandai chips. Mandai chips are made from cempedak skin which have been cleaned or have gone through a process of immersion, with industrial activities that change the primary form into a new product with higher economic value, after processing to increase attractiveness and be consumed by utilizing mandaiso as to obtain high selling value in the market.

Batu Mandi Sub-district is one of the sub-districts located in Balangan Regency, which has a mandai processing entrepreneur, and it is the only mandai chip processor. Mandai chips are one of the special souvenirs of Balangan. The processed mandai chips are in great demand by people, adults, teenagers, and children so that they can increase economic income and have added value for mandai chips entrepreneur and the surrounding community.

This business is growing rapidly from 2015 until now due to having business progress very well seen from the development of its business; that is why Mandai Cap Gundul chipsare produced almost every day. The increase in value added by Mr. Abdul Hadi includes product development by giving brands to packaging and having a halal label to attract consumers' attention because of the increasing market demand and demand for consumers who want to buy mandai chips. This prompted researchers to find out more about the added value of cempedak skin as raw material for mandai chips in Batu Mandi Sub-District, Balangan Regency.

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## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The research was conducted in Batu Mandi Sub-District, Balangan Regency, South Kalimantan Province, starting in March 2018 until completion. The data used in this study include primary and secondary data:

1. Primary Data  
Primary data was collected by conducting observations and direct interviews assisted with a questionnaire to the mandai chips entrepreneur, Mr. Abdul Hadi.
2. Secondary Data  
Secondary data was data obtained by searching the literature of books, research reports, articles, magazines, scientific works related to research problems and through the internet. Secondary data was also obtained from government agencies.

This research was conducted by survey method with technical observation. Data collection was carried out with a case study method on the mandai chip business in Batu Mandi District. Data collected were in the form of primary data and secondary data; primary data were collected through direct interviews and observations using a list of questions (questionnaire). The primary data were from the identity of the entrepreneur and the business process of the Mandai Chips which included the technical manufacture of mandai chips and the costs used in the business of mandai chips, while the secondary data were obtained from the agencies involved in research, and included literature studies from various media related to research. Next step was to find out economic analysis which included: explicit costs, implicit costs, total costs, revenues, profits, net added value, gross added value and added value of raw materials.

Variables are objects of research, or what is the focus of research. The variables observed include:

1. Technical Processing of mandai chips
2. Input and input prices
3. Output and output prices
4. Problems

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The materials used in the business of mandai chips Cap Gundul in one production were mandai, salt, onion, garlic, flour, and flavoring, as for the comparison of spices in one production of the making of mandai chips was as follows:

1. A total of 10 kg of half-cooked cempedak skin that had been peeled and had been soaked in salt water of 3 packs of 250 gr salt for 2-3 days or more,
2. Red onion  $\frac{1}{4}$  kg, and garlic  $\frac{1}{4}$  kg
3. 1 kg of flour
4. 54 gr / 0.054 kg of flavorings.

The steps in making mandai chips Cap Gundul were as follows:

1. Cempedak fruit which was still half cooked and then separated between the contents of cempedak and cempedak skin or commonly called mandai which would be used for raw material for chips. Cempedak skin that had been peeled then washed thoroughly and soaked in salt water of 3 packs of 250 gr salt for 2-3 days could be used to make mandai chips while those with more than 2-3 days could also be used as raw material but seen from the mandai texture if the mandai was soft then it could not be used to make mandai chips, because if it was soft it would affect the taste and crispness of the mandai chips. The purpose of soaking the raw material for mandai chips using salt was that it could last a long time or not easily rot, after soaking the mandai it was washed until it was clean.
2. Cutting mandai which had been soaked in salt water using a knife, thinly sliced mandai with a size of approximately 1 cm then washed mandai again until mandai did not taste too salty but did not remove the salty taste that was on mandai then drained and put in into the basin.
3. Prepare the spices such as red onion, garlic and flavoring that had been mashed using a blender.
4. Mandai which had been cut into thin pieces mixed with the seasonings gradually until evenly spread.
5. After the spices were mixed and then put in dry flour gradually until evenly spread, the mandai which had been mixed with the spices should not soak too long into the flour because if it was too long the flour would clot and reduce the crispness of the chips.
6. Then mandai which had been mixed with spices and flour floured until it became crispy or cooked which was indicated by the change in color to become brownish.
7. Mandai chips that had been cooked were then put into a spinner or oil-draining device then put into a variety of plastic containers (jars) before entering the packaging process. This aimed to not reduce the crispness of the chips.
8. Mandai chips were packaged into packets with net 80 gr then labeled the packaging, and finally mandai chips were ready to be marketed.

Meanwhile, according to Rahma (2014) the ingredients needed to make cempedak chips included garlic, rice flour, pepper, cempedak skin, salt, and flavoring. Here's how to make mandai chips:

1. Brush the knife with cooking oil then peel the cempedak fruit so that the knife is not sticky from the sap from cempedak.
2. Cut the cempedak fruit lengthwise
3. Take and set aside the fruit
4. Cut into the cempedak fruit small pieces and then wash and drain
5. Boil the cempedak skin that has been cut by giving the pounded garlic until the skins soft enough, then add a little salt.
6. After it is tender, lift and drain. Squeeze so that the water content comes out, then shred thinly.
7. Put all flour and give pepper. Stir and spread evenly on cempedak skin
8. Fry with hot oil then lift and drain.

The materials and technical processing of mandai chips Cap Gundul in this study are slightly different from the literature according to Rahma, (2014), namely the peeled fruit was washed then cut into pieces and boiled with pounded garlic until the skin was soft enough, then it was added with a little salt, while the ingredients used by Mr. Abdul Hadi was mandai which had gone through the process of soaking in salt water for approximately 2-3 days. The ingredients used by Rahma (2014) were adding pepper, rice flour and flavoring while the ingredients used by Mr. Abdul Hadi did not use pepper. The reason for the entrepreneur was that the chips did not taste spicy and so that the flavor itself did not change. While the reason that the entrepreneur did not use rice flour was that the resulting chips would not be hard. The entrepreneur also did not do boiling first because if it was through the boiling process the mandai chips would not last long.

### **Recapitulation of Costs Used**

The results of recapitulation of explicit cost, implicit cost, total cost, revenue, profit, gross added value, net added value and value added per raw material in one month of production in mandai chips business in Batu Mandi Sub-District, Balangan Regency can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Explicit, Implicit Average Costs, Total Cost, Revenue, Profit, Gross Added Value, Net Added Value, and Added Value of Raw Material per Month in Mandai Chips Business in Batu Mandi Sub-District, Balangan Regency (Primary Data Processing, 2017)

No	Types of Costs	Average
1	Total of explicit cost	Rp 4,935,925.00
2	Total of implicit cost	Rp 780,000.00
3	Total Cost (TC)	Rp 5,715,992.00
4	Price (P)	Rp 20,000.00
5	Revenue (TR)	Rp 8,000,000.00
6	Profit	Rp 2,283,008.00
7	Gross Added Value	Rp 3,797,000.00
8	Net Added Value	Rp 3,764,008.00
9	Added Value Per Raw Material	Rp 47,462.50

From Table 2, it can be seen that the average total cost of explicit cost per month of production in mandai chips business in Batu Mandi Sub-District, Balangan Regency is Rp.4,935,925.00/month, where the explicit cost consists of the cost of raw materials with an average of Rp.1,600,000.00/month, the cost of supporting materials with an average cost of Rp.2,603,000.00/month, depreciation costs of equipment with an average cost of Rp.32,992.00/month, electricity and water costs amounting to Rp. 100,000.-/month, and labor costs outside the family of Rp. 600,000.00/month. While the total of implicit average cost per one month of production is Rp.780,000.00/month, which consists of labor costs in the family with an average of Rp.280,000.00/month and the cost of renting building with an average of Rp. 500,000.00/month. The total cost (explicit and implicit) of the mandai chip business per one month of production is Rp.5,715,992.00/month.

Revenues on the mandai chips business were obtained from the sale of mandai chips. With the price of mandai chips of Rp. 20,000.00 / package, the net weight on one package was 80 gr and with 50 packs in one production. The results of the research on mandai chips Cap Gundul business showed that the total of average income of the chips per production month was Rp.8,000,000.00/month. The profit obtained by mandai chips

entrepreneurs in one month of production was obtained from the total revenue minus the total costs (explicit and implicit costs) of Rp.2,283,008.00/month.

The added value of cempedak fruit as a raw material for chips was marked with a Gundul trade mark with a final product value of Rp.8,000,000.00/month. The cost was between Rp.4,203,000.00 /month which consistet of raw material costs of Rp. 1,600,000.00/month the cost of supporting materials wasRp. 2,603,000.00/month. Intermediate costs are costs that are once used up in the production process and are non-durable and services. Gross added value of Rp.3,797,000.00/month was obtained from the value of the final product minus intermediate costs. Net added value in mandai chips Cap Gundul business was Rp. 3,764,008.00/month obtained from gross added value of Rp.3,797,000.00/month minus the depreciation value, where the depreciation value was obtained from the initial value of the equipment minus the final value of the equipment and divided by the economic age in the month of Rp. 32,992.00/month. The added value per raw material for one kilogram of raw material for cempedak / mandai skin used in production provided added value of raw materials of Rp.47,462.5/kg. The amount of added value was obtained from the average gross added value of Rp.3,797,000.00/month divided by the number of raw materials used as much as 80 kg.

## CONCLUSION

From the results of the research of mandai chips Cap Gundul business in Batu Mandi Sub-District, Balangan Regency, it can be concluded:

1. The technical processing of mandai chips Cap Gundul in Batu Mandi Sub-District, Balangan Regency is as follows: cleansing, cutting, mixing of spices into mandai, mixing of flour, frying, draining, and packaging.
2. The average total cost of mandai chips Cap Gundul business in 1 month of production is Rp.5,216,925.00/month. The revenue of mandai chip business is Rp. 8,000,000.00 /month. The total average profit is Rp. 2,783,075.00/month. Gross added value is Rp. 3,797,000.00/month. Net added value is Rp. 3,763,075.00/month. The value added per raw material is Rp. 47,462.5 / month.
3. The problems faced only occur in the product promotion section which is not as vigorous in social media; therefore there are still many communities, especially outside Balangan Sub-District who do not know the product.

## SUGGESTION

In order to overcome the promotion problem that occurs in trying to mark this mandai chips Cap Gundulis by making online social media such as Instagram and Facebook so that the people of Balangan Regency and outside Balangan Regency can find out and buy the product, so that the marketing of the product can spread widely. The marketing tips that can be done according to Dimas (2015), namely:

1. Become your own salesman.
3. Price game is needed.
4. Use online media.
5. Hire a salesman.
6. Use promotional media.

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## Attributes of Good Citizenship among University Graduates: A Pakistani Case

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### ABSTRACT

This research was carried out to explore the civic characteristics and its education among university graduates in Pakistan. A survey research method was adopted to collect data. A questionnaire probing the civic attributes was used to collect data from a sample of fifteen hundred graduates of fifteen public/private universities selected from Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Federal as well as Northern areas of Pakistan. Analysis of data (i.e. mean, percentage & chi-square) exposed that a substantial number of graduates were significantly in favor to develop civic responsibility, leadership skills, knowledge of current World events, civic literacy/ethical awareness and human rights. They supported to build up civic acceptance/compassion, civic participation/membership, nationalism and reliability (promise keeping). Most of the graduates drastically kept a positive outlook and were prudent with their health, emotions, time and money. Majority of graduates contributed to society, have reverence for existing laws pertaining to country, respect property and cultural heritage of their motherland. A substantial number of graduates do their best to fulfilled commitments fairly and honestly, and avoid unclear commitments. Institutions of higher education may consider mandatory to pass on guidance in citizenship proficiencies, which possibly furnish the learner through the comprehension, skillfulness and stance for civic edification.

**KEY WORDS:** Good Citizenship, Civic Attributes, Civic Education, Higher Institutions, University Graduates.

### INTRODUCTION

Nationality/citizenship be defined like, specification of becoming national by means of the privileges, responsibilities as well as professional responsibilities as a member of a community or a country. Fogelman (2001) stated that nationality is concerning to ask about ourselves that what is our identity and how we spend our time together. Citizenship reflects the correlation between a person and the country. Citizenship is a comprehensive theme which is able to educate by its own accurate way, or it also be taught by applying different methods, programs as well as the tasks. The foremost inspiration is that of the “good citizen” and builds well stress on citizens: they ought to be greatly apprehensive about community relationships, knowledgeable about matters with supporting actors, practiced sufficient to follow their wellbeing, and aggravated by an aspiration to promote the universal interests (Elms, 2011). This idea of a citizen was entrenched partially “inactive citizens” through the French Revolution.

Few might observe the concept of good citizen as excessively challenging; in this way the concept of adequate citizen would be more reasonable. If persons who require the scientific comprehension or capability are to be permissible to partake in the strategy development, yet, their actions have to be carried and assisted by various actors so that the depressing impact of such citizen contribution might be alleviated. This sustaining and assisting function cannot be effectively carry out by actors who have slight scientific understanding as well as capability; good citizens are probable to play this function. Consequently, even when the concept of the adequate citizen is in motion; the concept of the good citizen is still seen as fundamental to civilian membership (Matsuda, 2013).

Societal as well as ethical conscientiousness are the basics of citizenship. Ornstein (2016) specified the possible aims of citizenship education as take on students in learning the knowledge and talents; motivate pupils’ sense of responsibility, as they become aware of their duties and rights; foster and develop students’ admiration and support students to play an effective role in society by ensuring that they can participate in civic activities. Similarly Gearon (2015) has given key objectives of the citizenship education which include: to become an informed citizen; rising skills of enquiry and communication; increasing skills of participation and responsible action; supporting students’ religious, ethical, communal learning with literary improvement through nationality.

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Gearon (2015) further added that nationality gives chances in favor of students for the improvement of main talents of: relationships, all the way through researching, discussing and sharing information and ideas about community; functions of numerals; information technology and crisis solution through becoming involved in political and community issues. Moreover citizenship provides opportunities to promote: thinking skills, financial capability, enterprise and entrepreneurial skills, occupational knowledge, civic learning and managerial skills.

Government of Pakistan Ministry of Education (2007) stated that instead of placing citizenship education into social studies, Pakistan studies, and Islamic studies, in which citizenship is seen to be boxed into a specific subject for the allotted grade levels, it needs to be ingrained as a fundamental foundation of education in all subjects with various aspects. Within the international prospective, the countries affiliated with United Nation ought to support civic learning at all educational levels. These should provide a dynamic public guidance that will facilitate each learner and human being towards getting civic information related to present society. Moreover, the provision of civic learning, community organizations through countrywide or global and contribution within civilized living are also related to the civic programs of these countries. However, the latest civic contribution of these countries should connect civic learning with learners' achievement; should work out troubles related to civic environment within the country and up to intercontinental stages (UNESCO, 1995).

Ahmad (2003) indicated an important factor regarding civic participation. He mentioned that the civic engagement is preparing students for public life as citizens and leaders. It reflects a commitment to improve public communication on significant questions, responding to the social needs of the local and global communities in which we live. Civic engagement is a contemporary expression of the historic liberal arts mission, humanizing effective and ethical public leaders, encouraging civic imagination and creativity, and promoting a democratic way of life in a multicultural and increasingly globalized world (Latham, 2003).

Indicating the dimensions of civic education, Moore and Teskey (2006) have given the concept of "accountability/answerability and enforceability (also called controllability or sanction) that both dimensions require transparency i.e. in the absence of reliable and timely information there is no basis for demanding answers or for enforcing sanctions. Another dimension to accountability is responsiveness. Responsiveness is what citizens want when they exercise their voice, and it is fostered by the existence of soundly functioning accountability mechanisms. Responsiveness and accountability are the critical missing elements in our understanding of the relationship between the powerful elites and the disempowered poor who are asserting their rights" (Gloppen, 2003).

An important characteristic of citizenship is patriotism which means citizens showing loyalty to their motherland, together with loyalty to the basic standards as well as values upon which it depends (Michigan Department of Education, 1998). Patriotism comprises the show of fondness, like getting out and holding others in times of requirement. These acts of kindness were especially seen on September 11, 2001. According to Smith (2002) a true patriot is someone who is willing to show love toward people, even at times when nobody is watching. "The first duty of the citizen is obedience to law. It extends to the ordinances of every jurisdiction in which the citizen finds himself. This idea of obedience, which may be quite formal, mechanical and even reluctant, adds the notions of intensity, emotion, spontaneity, and constancy. A genuinely loyal citizen is always ready and eager, not only to obey the laws, but to support and maintain the political institutions of his country. Second duty is that of respect for public authority, and this means both public officials and their enactments" (Fowler & Blohm, 2011).

Civic knowledge as well as the ethics is the training of a person that has to partake like energetic as well as reliable populace within community. Civic knowledge has to clarify through graduates in which learning is seen as citizenship rather than learning about citizenship (Keller, 2003). One more dimension of civic knowledge and ethics is promise-keeping that is whenever we make promises or other commitments that create a legitimate basis for another person to rely upon us, we undertake special moral duties. We accept the responsibility of making all reasonable efforts to fulfill our commitments. It is imperative to evade bad belief pleas, understand your promises reasonably and sincerely; do not attempt to increase disobedience and keep away from foolish obligations. Be careful about making a promise think cautiously whether you are enthusiastic and expected to carry on it. Consider about unidentified or upcoming trials that could make it complicated, objectionable or unfeasible. Occasionally, the entire we can promise is to do our finest (Making Ethical Decisions Joseph Son Institute of Ethics).

Another key aspect related to civic education is morality that academics and the community together must develop a civic morality. In serving the community, academics develop an understanding within the community that they see the university and its academics as accountable to the community. The relationship and the work must be informative (Vernon, 2010). "Many people within many religions have, throughout history, and continue to this day, practiced intolerance in order to gain personal or secular power. No Muslim, no Jew, no Christian, no Hindu, no Buddhist, no one who is true to the principles of any of the world's faiths, no one who claims a cultural, national or religious identity based on values such as truth, decency and justice can be neutral in the fight against intolerance" (United Nations Information Service, 2004). Acceptance goes a step beyond tolerance. For example, when a son or

daughter tells a parent about an unwelcome career choice or marital partner etc, he or she wants that information not just to be tolerated but to be accepted. There is a third concept: understanding that is a psychological process related to an abstract or physical object such as a person, situation or message whereby one is able to think about it and use concepts to deal adequately with that object.

"Through citizenship education, graduates are expected to learn democratic values and dispositions on one side, and knowledge and skills on the other" (Veugelers, 2007). Independent principles and characters are observed as indispensable for graduates to cooperate in democracy. This type of role for graduates, additionally, is more significant if they cover sufficient knowledge and abilities to be occupied in the strategy plan. The objectives of university edification diverge from those of basic and secondary edification. University graduates are experienced and more knowledgeable than those in basic and secondary institutions. University edification is distinguished by assisting non-situated education, similar as basic and secondary edification. Non-situated education intends just at learning, while situated learning is distinct as learning that carry out in the course of a work or activity (Matsuda, 2013).

Once civic education intends at rising graduates into good citizens, universities are probable to assist in citizen development by accomplishing professional edification. In recent times, in different countries, counting United States and Japan, a lot of universities present skilled graduate and undergraduate plans on civic affairs (Tsuchiyama & Ohyano, 2008). Such plans are able to help graduates attain technical information and skills concerning strategy investigation, design and estimation. Rotating to civic edification on the foundation of the concept of the adequate citizen, universities are probable to offer fundamental information on the strategy development and public edification (Annette & McLaughlin, 2005). These viewpoints and information are crucial for any graduate to partake in the strategy development. In this logic, it is important that university edification of such type be attained by as many graduates as probable. Specially, it must be presented not simply to full-time graduates; prospects for such edification have to be released to different graduates, for example, through university expansion plans.

It is obvious from the above discussion that civic education and its attributes have been the vital aspects of the development of human life. Citizenship characteristics have been studied in most of the higher institutions of the World. However, still there is a lack of study/research about citizenship and its attributes at university level in Pakistan. So it was crucial to conduct a research about attributes of good citizenship among university graduates in Pakistan to encompass profound understanding of base for fundamental research and strategy formulation for citizenship innovation.

### **Objective/Question**

The present research was conducted to measure the attributes of good citizenship among university graduates: a Pakistani case; having an objective as (i) to explore the attributes of good citizenship among university graduates. A follow-on question was also devised as (i) what attributes of good citizenship exist among university graduates?

Owing to limited time period and financial conditions and related restrictions, this study was delimited to only two provinces of Pakistan (i.e. the universities situated in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab; including Federal as well as Northern Areas); university graduates of BS program of the year 2014 having 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> semester.

The conclusions of present study emphasize strengths and weaknesses among university graduates concerning citizenship attributes in Pakistan; and to find the key reasons regarding the promotion of civic education through curricular and co-curricular programs. Further these finding may be valuable for university faculties, university administrators, policy makers and educational planners in advanced education. These findings may help university faculties and administration to overcome deficient areas of citizenship and its attributes, in addition to develop the activities and plans in which universities are lagging behind. Moreover, the present research may unlock innovative opportunities for researchers working in the field of human services.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study was conducted to explore the attributes of good citizenship among university graduates: a Pakistani case. Subsequent procedure was adopted to accomplish this purpose.

### **Population**

Population of present research was consisted of all the graduates of BS program in universities of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. There were 44250 BS level graduates within 103 Universities (public/private) in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa together with Federal and Northern areas of Pakistan, from which sample of research was selected.

### Sample

For the purpose of getting a suitable sample from population, a multistage stratified random sampling technique was adopted. Whole population was divided into two parts as: the province of the Punjab with Federal Capital Area (Islamabad) and the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with Northern Areas (Gilgit Baltistan). 1500 BS level graduates of the 15 selected universities i.e. 100 graduates from each university were chosen for study.

### Instrument

According to Saravanavel (2011) a questionnaire is well thought-out the heart of survey study. So for the collection of data regarding the exploration of the attributes of good citizenship among university graduates, a questionnaire having like 5 point Likert scale (citizenship attribute scale) was developed for BS level university graduates. The instrument has been passed through pilot testing and executed experts' opinions and, the entire necessary modifications were worked out; then finally passed through judgmental validation and was used for further progression.

### Data Collection

Data was collected by visiting the sampled institutions/departments and administered the questionnaire to the respondents. The respondents were asked to go through the suitable technique as to carefully think each statement and cautiously mark the answer sheets. The collaboration and seriousness of the respondents made it feasible to get a 100 % return rate of the instrument.

### Analysis

After setting and tabularizing the collected data, SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) were used for numerical analysis; as percentage, arithmetic mean, frequency and chi-square were used. The analysis reflected complete outcomes of the study. These results were further used to search the findings as well as the conclusions of the study.

## RESULTS

Citizenship attributes have been analyzed after getting the output of the respondents by using a questionnaire like five point Likert scale (i.e. Always, Mostly, Sometimes, Rarely, Never). Chi-square test (goodness of fit) has been applied and the scores of all respondents with their percentages; mean values are given in the succeeding tables.

**Table 1: Acceptance/Compassion/Obedience as Aspects of Citizenship among University Graduates**

St.No	Statements	Response					Mean	$\chi^2$
		A	M	S	R	N		
1	As a member of society I keep a positive outlook and avoid becoming cruel or insensitive.	463 (31%)	548 (36%)	323 (22%)	136 (9%)	30 (2%)	3.85	628.0*
2	As a student I am prudent and self-disciplined with my health, emotions, time and money.	466 (31%)	610 (40%)	298 (20%)	104 (7%)	22 (2%)	3.93	797.9*
3	I never use threats or physical force to get what I want or to express anger.	555 (37%)	511 (34%)	281 (18%)	131 (9%)	22 (2%)	3.96	718.2*
4	Being a member of society I accept individual differences and beliefs without prejudice.	472 (31%)	590 (39%)	295 (20%)	115 (8%)	28 (2%)	3.91	739.7*
5	As a responsible member of society I work out self-discipline, preventive excitements and appetite (such as desire, disgust, greed, voracity and terror) in favor of the sake of longer-term vision and better decision.	506 (34%)	511 (34%)	336 (22%)	123 (8%)	24 (2%)	3.90	652.5*
6	As a citizen I contribute to society and community/ perform civic duty.	499 (33%)	552 (37%)	311 (21%)	121 (8%)	15 (1%)	3.93	722.6*
7	I try my best to perform my public responsibility by doing more than my reasonable share to make the community work, now and in the future.	463 (31%)	525 (35%)	356 (24%)	140 (9%)	16 (1%)	3.85	622.0*

Expected Frequency=300

p=0.000,

\*Significant at 0.05

Table 1 shows the graduates' acceptance/compassion/obedience as aspects of citizenship. The analysis of statement No.1 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=628.0$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) of the majority of graduates (Always=31%, Mostly=36%, and mean=3.85) about keep a positive outlook and avoid becoming cruel or insensitive. The analysis of statement No. 2 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=797.9$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) of the majority of graduates (Always=31%, Mostly=40%, and mean=3.93) about prudent and self-disciplined with their health, emotions, time and money. The analysis of statement No.3 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=718.2$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) of the majority of graduates (Always=37%, Mostly=34%, and mean=3.96) about avoid using threats or physical force to get what they want or to express anger. The analysis of statement No. 4 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=739.7$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) of the majority of graduates (Always=31%, Mostly=39%, and mean=3.91) about accept individual differences and beliefs without prejudice. The analysis of statement No. 5 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=652.5$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) of the majority of graduates (Always=34%, Mostly=34%, and mean=3.90) about exercise self-control, restraining passions and appetite (such as lust, hatred, gluttony, greed and fear) for the sake of longer term vision and better judgment. The analysis of statement No. 6 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=722.6$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) of the majority of graduates (Always=33%, Mostly=37%, and mean=3.93) about contribute to society and perform civic duty. The analysis of statement No. 7 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=622.0$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) of the majority of graduates (Always=31%, Mostly=35%, and mean=3.85) about try their best to perform civic duty by doing more than their fair share to make society work, now and in the future.

**Table 2: Civic Participation/Membership/Morality as Aspects of Citizenship among University Graduates**

St.No	Statements	Response					Mean	$\chi^2$
		A	M	S	R	N		
1	I like to perform my public responsibility by staying knowledgeable on matters regarding rights and compulsions as a member of the society and of a democratic society.	468 (31%)	580 (39%)	306 (20%)	116 (8%)	30 (2%)	3.89	711.4*
2	I consider that it is my duty to contribute to society and community.	525 (35%)	579 (39%)	256 (17%)	110 (7%)	30 (2%)	3.97	798.0*
3	I recognize that it is government's job to provide me basic facilities (such as electricity, gas, water supply and telephone etc) and in return I have to pay the tax in order to help government.	529 (35%)	533 (36%)	297 (20%)	122 (8%)	19 (1%)	3.95	724.6*
4	I consider that it is my duty to involve in community e.g. I could make the town a better place by cleaning it up.	535 (36%)	506 (34%)	304 (20%)	141 (9%)	14 (1%)	3.94	682.5*
5	I also try my best to contribute for the town events.	489 (33%)	500 (33%)	362 (24%)	115 (8%)	34 (2%)	3.86	615.2*
6	I respect other people's property.	457 (30%)	580 (39%)	310 (21%)	105 (7%)	48 (3%)	3.86	682.3*
7	As a citizen I care about the common good.	442 (30%)	605 (40%)	307 (21%)	127 (9%)	19 (1%)	3.88	740.4*
8	I must respect the cultural heritage of my country i.e. I will have to respect the heroes, the prophets, the sages and saints of my country.	480 (32%)	562 (37%)	301 (20%)	120 (8%)	37 (3%)	3.89	675.4*

Expected Frequency=300

$p=0.000$ ,

\*Significant at 0.05

Table 2 shows the graduates' civic participation/membership/morality as aspects of citizenship. The analysis of statement No.1 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=711.4$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) of the majority of graduates (Always=31%, Mostly=39%, and mean=3.89) about like to perform their civic duty by staying informed on issues concerning privileges and obligations as a member of the community and of a democratic society. The analysis of statement No. 2 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=798.0$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) of the majority of graduates (Always=35%, Mostly=39%, and mean=3.97) about consider that it is their duty to contribute to society and community. The analysis of statement No.3 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=724.6$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) of the majority of graduates (Always=35%, Mostly=36%, and mean=3.95) about recognize that it is government's job to provide them basic facilities (such as electricity, gas, water supply and telephone etc) and in return they have to pay the tax in order to help government. The analysis of statement No. 4 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=682.5$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) of the majority of graduates (Always=36%, Mostly=34%, and mean=3.94) about consider that it is their duty to involve in community e.g. they could make the town a better place by cleaning it up. The analysis of statement No. 5 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=615.2$ ,

p<0.05) of the majority of graduates (Always=33%, Mostly=33%, and mean=3.86) about try their best to contribute for the town events. The analysis of statement No. 6 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=682.3$ , p<0.05) of the majority of graduates (Always=30%, Mostly=39%, and mean=3.86) about respect other people's property. The analysis of statement No.7 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=740.4$ , p<0.05) of the majority of graduates (Always=30%, Mostly=40%, and mean=3.88) about care for the common good. The analysis of statement No.8 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=675.4$ , p<0.05) of the majority of graduates (Always=32%, Mostly=37%, and mean=3.89) about respect the cultural heritage of their country i.e. they will have to respect the heroes, the prophets, the sages and saints of their country.

**Table 3: Reliability (Promise-keeping) as an Aspect of Citizenship among University Graduates**

St. No	Statements	Response					Mean	$\chi^2$
		A	M	S	R	N		
1	I do my all efforts to fulfill commitments and promises.	422 (28%)	605 (40%)	298 (20%)	149 (10%)	26 (2%)	3.83	686.0*
2	I try my best to keep my promises fairly and honestly.	442 (29%)	549 (37%)	332 (22%)	163 (11%)	14 (1%)	3.83	612.5*
3	Being a community member I do not try to rationalize noncompliance.	408 (27%)	603 (40%)	306 (20%)	156 (11%)	27 (2%)	3.81	662.6*
4	Before making a promise I think about unknown or future events that could make it difficult, undesirable or impossible.	436 (29%)	564 (37%)	355 (24%)	130 (9%)	15 (1%)	3.85	671.1*
5	I avoid unclear commitments (i.e. when I make a promise, the other person understands what I am committing to do).	464 (31%)	524 (35%)	333 (22%)	154 (10%)	25 (2%)	3.83	583.7*

Expected Frequency=300

p=0.000,

\*Significant at 0.05

Table 3 shows the graduates' reliability (promise-keeping) as an aspect of citizenship. The analysis of statement No. 1 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=686.0$ , p<0.05) of the majority of graduates (Always=28%, Mostly=40%, and mean=3.83) about do their all efforts to fulfill commitments and promises. The analysis of statement No.2 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=612.5$ , p<0.05) of the majority of graduates (Always=29%, Mostly=37%, and mean=3.83) about try their best to keep their promises fairly and honestly. The analysis of statement No.3 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=662.6$ , p<0.05) of the majority of graduates (Always=27%, Mostly=40%, and mean=3.81) about do not try to rationalize noncompliance. The analysis of statement No. 4 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=671.1$ , p<0.05) of the majority of graduates (Always=29%, Mostly=37%, and mean=3.85) about before making a promise they think about unknown or future events that could make it difficult, undesirable or impossible. The analysis of statement No. 5 shows a significant response ( $\chi^2=583.7$ , p<0.05) of the majority of graduates (Always=31%, Mostly=35%, and mean=3.83) about avoid unclear commitments (i.e. when they make a promise, the other person understands what they are committing to do).

## DISCUSSION

The present research was carried out to explore the attributes of good citizenship among university graduates: a Pakistani case. Results of the research concerning the objective of the study i.e. to explore the attributes of good citizenship among university graduates were discussed below:

### Acceptance/Compassion/Obedience as aspects of citizenship among university graduates showed that,

The university graduates responses significantly favored their acceptance as well as obedience. Their responses showed that they extensively keep a positive outlook and avoid becoming cruel or insensitive ( $\chi^2=628.0$ , p<0.05). They were notably prudent and self-disciplined with their health, emotions, time and money ( $\chi^2=797.9$ , p<0.05), and were avoided using threats or physical force to get what they want or to express anger ( $\chi^2=718.2$ , p<0.05). Similarly, at significant level the university graduates accepted individual differences and beliefs without prejudice ( $\chi^2=739.7$ , p<0.05), work out self-discipline, limiting obsession and enthusiasm to have a huge vision and improved decision ( $\chi^2=652.5$ , p<0.05), had significantly contributed to society and perform civic duty ( $\chi^2=722.6$ , p<0.05), and tried their best to perform public responsibility by doing more than their reasonable part to make the public job, at the present and in the future ( $\chi^2=622.0$ , p<0.05). These findings were in line with the findings of research conducted by Kahne, Westheimer and Rogers (2000), Saltmarsh (1996).

### **Civic Participation/Membership/Morality as aspects of citizenship among university graduates indicated that,**

The university graduates responses drastically privileged their civic participation and morality. Their responses showed that they significantly like to perform their public responsibility by staying knowledgeable on issues regarding rights and compulsions as an associate of the society and of a independent public ( $\chi^2=711.4$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). They were significantly consider that it is their duty to contribute to society and community ( $\chi^2=798.0$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), and recognized that it is government's work to offer them fundamental conveniences and in response citizens should reimburse the tax for the purpose to assist government ( $\chi^2=724.6$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Likewise, at significant level they consider that it is their duty to involve in community e.g. they might build the city an improved place by cleaning it up ( $\chi^2=682.5$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), tried their best to contribute for the town events ( $\chi^2=615.2$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), and respect other people's property ( $\chi^2=682.3$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). They had momentous care about the common good ( $\chi^2=740.4$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) and considerably admire the cultural heritage of their motherland ( $\chi^2=675.4$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). These findings were in line with the findings of research conducted by Teixeira (2011), Goren (1997), Soss (2002), Skocpol (2004), Mettler (2007), Marshall (1973) and Tocqueville (2010).

### **Reliability (promise-keeping) as an aspect of citizenship among university graduates showed that,**

The university graduates responses appreciably favored their reliability (promise-keeping). Their responses showed that they significantly do their all efforts to fulfill commitments and promises ( $\chi^2=686.0$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). They considerably tried their best to keep their promises fairly and honestly ( $\chi^2=612.5$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), and do not radically try to rationalize noncompliance ( $\chi^2=662.6$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Similarly, at significant level before making a promise the university graduates imagine about unidentified or upcoming actions that could make it complex, unwanted or impracticable ( $\chi^2=671.1$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), and avoided unclear commitments (i.e. when graduates have a commitment, the other people recognized what they are willing to perform), ( $\chi^2=583.7$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). These findings were in line with the findings of research conducted by Callan (1997) and Kahne, Westheimer and Rogers (2000).

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

On the basis of the research findings and discussion it is concluded that university graduates were compassionate and devoted with other society members. They tried their best to vindicate others for their shortcoming, resolve disagreements, and deal with anger peacefully without aggression; have an optimistic outlook and avoid becoming malicious or insensitive. They were cautious for their health, emotions, time and money; avoid using terrorization or physical force to get what they want and accept individual differences and beliefs without prejudice. Like good citizens, university graduates contribute to society, perform civic duty and try their best to do public job, at present and in the up comings. And also like to perform their civic duty by staying knowledgeable on matters relating to rights and compulsions. They recognize that it is government's work to offer them fundamental conveniences and in response they have to give the tax for the purpose to assist government.

Being good citizens, graduates admire other people's property; regard the cultural heritage of their motherland and have firm faith in the welfare of the country and society. They recognized that the imperative quality of a good citizen is patriotism; has a real love for the motherland. Compliance to laws is the important public duty of a citizen and society can make no progress if the people have no respect of laws. So graduates never try to resist a law and believed in changing unjustified law by constitutional means. They admire the autonomy of others and tried their best to tell others good choices about their lives; never think to use or manipulate others and considered it very bad to abuse or mistreat anyone. Having good moral conduct, graduates try their best to fulfill commitments and endeavor to keep their promises honestly. They evade unclear commitments and before making a promise they imagine about unidentified or upcoming proceedings that could make it complicated, objectionable or unfeasible.

In the light of the above discussed consequences it is quite certain to suggest few imperative recommendations that are; the administration of entire current institutions of higher education may consider it mandatory to establish citizenship education as a crucial discipline and try best to facilitate it by operating all the consistent resources. It may feasible to integrate the citizenship education like a requisite portion of the syllabus from basics to the higher levels of educational system. It would be probable to create a civic atmosphere within the society and in all the didactic institutions that may supportive to emphasize the magnitude of citizenship among all categories of populace. There is a strong need of awareness about citizenship. Subsequently a general campaign for the understanding of citizenship along with the provision of civic services up to higher institutes may be processed right through Pakistan.

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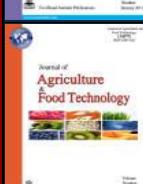
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Key words (5-7 words) should be provided below the Abstract to assist with indexing of the article. These should not duplicate key words from the title.

### Introduction

This section should include sufficient background information, provide a clear statement of the problem, the relevant literature on the subject, and the proposed approach or solution. The aims of the manuscript should be clearly stated. The introduction should not contain either findings or conclusions. It should be understandable to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines.

## **Materials and Methods**

This should be complete enough to provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be repeated by others. However, only truly new procedures should be described in detail; previously published procedures should be cited, and important modifications of published procedures should be mentioned briefly. Capitalize trade names and include the manufacturer's name and address. Subheadings should be used. Methods in general use need not be described in detail.

## **Results**

Results should be presented in a logical sequence in the text, tables and figures; repetitive presentation of the same data in different forms should be avoided. The results should not contain material appropriate to the Discussion. It should be written in the past tense when describing findings in the authors' experiments. Results should be explained, but largely without referring to the literature.

## **Discussion**

The discussion should consider the results in relation to any hypotheses advanced in the Introduction and place the study in the context of other work. Results and Discussion sections can be combined.

## **Conclusions**

If an optional conclusion section is used, its content should not substantially duplicate the abstract.

## **Acknowledgment**

The acknowledgments of people, grants, funds, etc should be brief.

## **References**

Bibliographic references in the text appear like [1, 2, 5, 6], using square brace in superscript. References should be numbered consecutively, with style:

### **Journal paper:**

1. Hadjibabaie, M., N. Rastkari, A. Rezaie and M. Abdollahi, 2005. The Adverse Drug Reaction in the Gastrointestinal Tract: An Overview. *Intl. J. Pharmacol.*, 1 (1): 1-8.

### **Books:**

1. Daniel A. Potter, 2002. Destructive turfgrass insects: Biology, diagnosis and control. Wiley Canada Publishers, pp: 24-67.

### **Chapters in Book:**

1. Bray R.A., 1994. The leucaena psyllid. In: *Forage Tree Legumes in Tropical Agriculture* (eds R.C. Gutteridge and H.M. Shelton) pp. 283–291. CAB International, Oxford.

Titles of journals should be given in full. 'In press' can only be used to cite manuscripts actually accepted for publication in a journal. Citations such as 'manuscript in preparation' or 'manuscript submitted' are not permitted. Data from such manuscripts can only be mentioned in the text as 'unpublished data'.

### **A Report:**

1. Makarewicz, J.C., T. Lewis and P. Bertram, 1995. Epilimnetic phytoplankton and zooplankton biomass and species composition in Lake Michigan, 1983-1992. U.S. EPA Great Lakes National Program, Chicago, IL. EPA 905-R-95-009.

### **Conference Proceedings:**

1. Stock, A., 2004. Signal Transduction in Bacteria. In the Proceedings of the 2004 Markey Scholars Conference, pp: 80-89.

### **A Thesis:**

1. Strunk, J.L., 1991. The extraction of mercury from sediment and the geochemical partitioning of mercury in sediments from Lake Superior, M. S. thesis, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI.

## **Tables and Equations**

Tables and equations should not be submitted in a format exceeding the A4 page size (in portrait form). **All tables should be embedded within the manuscript, and must be captioned and numbered sequentially.** Each table should be on a separate page, numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals and supplied with a heading and a legend. Tables should be self-explanatory without reference to the text.

## **Figures / Illustrations / Photographs**

Graphics should be supplied as high resolution (at least 300-600 dp.i.) electronic files. Digital images supplied only as low-resolution print-outs cannot be used. Graphs, diagrams, chromatograms, photos, etc. should be prepared as clear, original positives, suitable for reproduction. **All figures should be embedded within the manuscript, and must be captioned and numbered sequentially.**

## **Proofs**

Proofs will be sent via e-mail as an Acrobat PDF file (e-mail attachment) and should be returned within 3 days of receipt. Page proofs are considered to be the final version of the manuscript. With the exception of typographical or minor clerical errors, no changes will be made in the manuscript at the proof stage.

## **Check List**

We recommend that you ask a colleague to read over your paper prior to submission to ensure it is of a high standard and conforms to a high level of scientific writing.

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- All figures and tables are cited in the text.
- Figures are at least 300 d.p.i.
- The pages are numbered.