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**The contribution of NGOs to the cultural diversity: the case of Balochistan**

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## **Abstract**

An NGO- though not a permissible term- is a nongovernmental organization or an association made for the welfare of society as a charitable trust, non-profit corporation, foundation or other common person who is a part of governmental sector. NGOs have played a considerably important role in the development of countries and 60% developing countries obtain their aid through NGOs. In Balochistan the NGOs have been actively engaged in regional, local, national and international matters with government and business since their beginning. Therefore, over time the NGOs are often said to have shifted the cultural diversity of the province in some ways or the others either directly or indirectly through their operations, struggles and improved understanding of societies. In this study we have discussed the impact of NGOs and their limits in the province which is a critical part and an opportunistic state of Pakistan, Balochistan.

**Keywords:** shifts in the cultural diversity; NGOs; Balochistan

## **Introduction**

In academic field the definition of NGOs is difficult. The term NGOS which is used and understood in different way in different times and places. In Encyclopedia of International Law, NGO is defined as, it is a private organization, not established by a government or international agreement, which is capable of playing a role in international affairs by virtue of its activities and whose members enjoy independent voting rights (Scott Calnan, 2008). Similarly, article.1 of the European Convention on the Recognition of the Legal Personality of International Non-Government Organizations, defines NGOs as associations, foundations and other private institutions, which have a non-profit making aim of international utility; have been established by law; carry on activities in at least two states and have their official offices in the territory of one of the parties to the Convention (Scott Calnan, 2008). However more generally the term refers that non profitable organization which considered the activity which is neither relate with state sector or nor a business sector. An important addition is that unlike cooperatives and mutual benefit organization whose activities benefit more directly their members. Although there is overlap with mutual bodies, NGOs aim to help interested of many and unspecified persons.

NGO first invented by the United Nation (UN) and it describes it, "A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a not-for-profit, voluntary citizens group, which is organized on a local, national or international level to address issues in support of the public good. Task oriented and made up of people with a common interest, NGOs perform a variety of services and humanitarian functions, bring citizens' concerns to Governments, monitor policy and program implementation and encourage participation of civil society stakeholders at the community level. They provide analysis and expertise, serve as early warning mechanisms and help monitor and implement international agreements. Some are organized around specific issues, such as human rights, the environment or

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health" (Lynn R. Kahle, Angeline G. Close, 2011). But NGOs came to world long before name and concept. NGOs are problematic and nongovernmental associations. It was structured from the point of view of government and gained its boundaries as nongovernmental organizations.

NGOs roles and their relation are attached with social development of society. It is held that government failure and market failure. It's built for the welfare demand for market sector. NGOs plan the welfare of economy in the charity project of rolling back the frontiers of the state. These can play best positive role in shaping future intellectual property policy initiatives and can influence the non-governmental public action as well (Duncan Maththews, 2011).

NGOs change the role from the direct provision of services to planning, monitoring and regulating of services provided by government and NGOs reduce the scale of government activities. NGOs impact on civil society in the course of social change. NGOs work closely to their government as partners. In developing countries NGOs received fund to their donors and governments and perform the role of service providers with a strategic goal.

NGOs carry out health, education, welfare and development functions, especially in weak states (Maryann Cusimano Love, 2011). More activities involving with the function of NGOs as service providing are promoting, volunteerism, assessing people needs, inventing new services or ways of provision, delivering services, evaluating results, funding small grass roots organizations etc. They may contribute significantly to socio economic development. NGOs can make their voices heard without being restricted in the case of international or transnational matters. NGOs play a key role in countries where government abuses its power to press down individual's freedom and rights. In the private sector NGOs plays a counter weight. NGOs are not seeking profit because of diversity in their scale, size and money to their target beneficiaries. NGOs are said to be more flexible innovative in their activities.

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They are quick to find out needs of people. NGOs as not being accountable but NGOs have a strong commitment to social to change whether it is explicit or not. NGOs have become key players in international relief and development efforts. It reduces poverty and promotes sustainable development. It seems ideal partner for donors. It's effective to find out the way to address the solution of problem.

The areas in which NGOs are active include a list of societal issues such as human rights, humanitarian relief, environmental degradation, health and economic development (Steve W. Witt, K. G. Saur. 2006). NGO basically suggested an association in societies, charitable organization, foundation and non-profitable corporation, which does not operate under the restriction of government, they do not have any profit earn motive. If it ears profit, it does not distributed like other legal or government organizations (Icni, 1997)

Every country always tries to get an independent, vigorous and full of energy NGOs sector due to

- A) Having the right of conversation and negotiation.
- B) Promote the sense of tolerance and patience.
- C) Existing of true rule of law and economical and social stability.
- D) Efficiency.
- E) Stability in private business sector.
- F) A good and stable market economy. (Icni, 1997)

NGO`s have different perception in different people of different country but generally it is consider as a basic entities which activate for human betterment not for profit (Salmon, 1997). Some time NGOs created some other activities or

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will to engage all persons of society to contribute closely, like they announce some scholarships for students (Irish, 1999).

In some countries it is important for these entities that they have to take the approval of government and ministry to work there, e.g. the work of NGOs should get approval from health ministry, education ministry etc. NGOs not only work on the bases of good system of establishment, they have to significant and meaningful programmers as well (Icni, 1997)

As we clear some NGOs workers with the permission of government same like they cannot close up their agencies without the permission of government like in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Srilanka) (Salmon, 1997)

By nature, some time NGOs face problems (Martens, 2002:277). Before Pakistan came in to being since that time NGOs are in process but well developed in 1980s and 1990s (Boone, Paul, 2009) but in the current environment thousands of NGOs are proceeding for the betterment of these countries, especially in Balochistan which has great strategic importance for the world's key players like USA, UK etc. NGOs play a key role in the process to development of country and many countries raised their development 60% aid through channel of NGOs (Furterro, 2004). This development is in the form of international relief and efforts. For the poor communities where NGOs honor build local resources for low cost which full fill the basic needs through a modern technology (Uibbs, Fumo and Kuby, 1999)

NGOs prove its self an ideal partner or donor in the work to reduce poverty and sustainable development promotion (Furterro, 2004) like in Balochistan where the poverty ratio is much more than other provinces of Pakistan, many NGOs are trying hard to get rid of this issue. The projects of NGOs are supported by world bank in 1999 in which nongovernmental organization and civil society involved (Uibbs, Fumo and Kuby, 1999). NGOs also address the fundability

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problems in effective way (Furterro, 2004). The idea supported the effects of foreign aid which serves the property alleviation beyond that (Burnside and Dollar, 2004). Government NGOs and donor these relationship increased the share of aid big donor is more important to NGOs because it gives more political influences which is used for the allocation of resources NGOs are characterized as having their scope of action or well defined goals fixed by donor countries and recipient government. Government relation is directly to the aid of NGOs. NGOs play in the welfare of society emergency relief and poverty reduction (Fruttero, 2004).

NGO is a social nongovernmental institution which first aim of stage is development (Shishkareava, 2006). NGOs also focus social life of state, legal and environment programmers. NGOs also connect with foreign donor agencies and interval models communications. On profit organization NGOs do not force on people wealth and share of profit among their shareholders to solve social and economic problems. NGOs implement a various project which direct link with provision of finance and other resources. NGOs full fill their responsibilities toward society the indirect link of NGOs is with community of business through collection of support varies initiative NGOs perform their responsibilities for both local and central levels to society welfare (Alymbaeva and Stakeeva, 2006). NGOs also do partnership with donor with reduction of poverty, agriculture development, health care, education and further so on. NGOs for women which protecting women right to prompt mobilization, solidarity and networking problems (Shishkarava, 2006)

NGOs are playing very important role in different world disasters although if it was tsunami or earth quick or land scope from these work now NGOs have an dominant global and national public profiles NGOs are practicing in reducing poverty and increase in development of countries (Edwards and Hulme, 1992) like in Oct, 2005 a biggest earthquake in different areas of Pakistan, hundreds of



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NGOs worked sincerely and helped thousands of people to overcome the disaster and come to the normal life. NGOs are also mostly become target of criticism like most NGOs work for religious teaches which are destroying our own religious teaches most people think that NGOs work now as they worked at past when they did teaches of missionary moments and give teaches of gospel another complaint against NGOs is that it has grown to corporate and professionalized (Fisher, 1997). It is complex ambiguous and controversial but NGOs have universally intrinsic qualities they are reflection of socio historical condition of people in which they are living but opposite says that NGOs are not interested in our socio historical values its work for new modern world culture and just want to increase economic development on man mind progeny and belief its work just to increase standard of livings of economy (Farrington and Bebbington, 1993). NGOs field is very wide and intensive which have no range and every NGOs face different area everyone have different aims and challenges the resent research on NGOs show that it work on developed countries and un developing countries (Lewis,2006)

### **Methodology**

Donor's countries and recipients' governments have different preference or priorities. NGOs usually being specialized one a single well defined goal (maybe in poverty reduction or emergency relief etc). This would imply that donor's channels are higher share of aid, NGOs in countries who has not sufficient funds and in countries that are not strategically important for their political agenda. If we have a look of International Polities, we will realize that majority of NGOs are working in those countries which are strategically vital, from the business and political point of view like "the area of present-day Balochistan in Pakistan has been at the crossroads of conquerors, explorers, settlers and traders for all of recorded history. Its location is ideally suited for travel along the coast from the Middle East toward India and beyond, as well a critical hub for goods to and

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from Pakistan, Central Asia and points north. As a major crossroad, it is curious that the area should be so uninhabited, a desert of mystery and unknown” (Jason R. Murtha, 2011).

In this paper we provide two measures relevance and weight. The first attempt that total percentage was distributed to a recipient. It measures that recipients were how much important for donors. In second attempt total assistance was coming from donors. The higher the percentage the less expendable its support total data we collect from NGOs department in which different post of people involved in one strategic goal. We collect the data by the method of interviews. All the respondents give full time in the plan we make to find out the problem. Some sampling was also distributed among the NGOs workers. In interviews varies questioning was asked to respondents about per capital income and average life expectancy and affected people by natural disasters and what an impact on Balochistan. Our panel data was not rejecting the hypothesis that the model is well specified.

### **Data**

Data on flows to NGOs, are not readily available the model consist with NGOs the data collected in interviews from, respondent find it very good. We were above to find data detailed data for Balochistan. There donors fund mainly national NGOs and some international NGOs that work with local partners in developing countries. The full scope of Balochistan include the development cooperation program as well as expenditure administered by other common wealth, state and local government bodies (OGPs) the aid program is divided into five main sub programs country and regional, global, corporate services, Balochistan is a centre for international agricultural research (ACIAR) and OGD expenditure 95% of NGOs. NGOs specific scheme emergency rehabilitation activities generate funds for country. During the period a donor disturbed in one

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pod we was also finds that average and put these all information in a software program to analysis the results.

### **Results and Discussion**

We begin with the analysis of the whole sample, pooling all the observations .the dependent variable is the share of development assistance channeled through NGOs in percentage points. In the result when including measures of is significant. Humanitarian needs do not seem to be major factor affecting the percentage of aid funneled through NGOs. This is a considerable effect when recipients receive a bigger share of the aid distributed by the donor, the % going to NGOs decrease. This suggested that donor is more important to government. Our result suggested that NGOs have played a key role in international relief and development efforts. NGOs work mostly to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development in Balochistan. NGOs directly involved in the welfare of civil societies of Quetta. NGOs can be effective way to address the problem of fundability.

### **Growth of NGOs is related to the growth of the civil society in Balochistan**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agree	42	42.0	42.0	42.0
	somewhat agree	52	52.0	52.0	94.0
	no idea	4	4.0	4.0	98.0

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	somewhat disagree	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
	strongly agree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

The above statement shows that 42% of people strongly agree that growth of NGO's is directly related to the civil society where 4% have no idea about the statement. This is of particular importance in Balochistan as the growth of the civil society has remained extremely slow in the last century due to the feudalistic social environment of the province. Thus, the NGOs have hastened the pace of the growth of the civil society in the province. Thus, we consider this as an important milestone achieved by the NGOs in the tribal context of the area and thus improved interests of the people in common. This in fact a great sign of cultural shock in the province and a defiance of tribal values.

**NGO's have been delivering social services which government are unable or some time unwilling to provide.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agree	49	49.0	49.0	49.0
	somewhat agree	46	46.0	46.0	95.0
	no idea	3	3.0	3.0	98.0
	somewhat	2	2.0	2.0	100.0

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	disagree				
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

In this statement 49% of the respondents strongly agree that government has often failed to provide or delivering social services. Thus, NGOs are associated with improving the living standards of people in areas where government has failed or even where the market has failed. This again an important sign towards the ability of the NGOs to influence the masses in the province. They feel a sense of care and thus have good affiliation for such organization.

**NGOs are quick to assess the actual needs of people in the province.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agree	76	76.0	76.0	76.0
	somewhat agree	15	15.0	15.0	91.0
	no idea	3	3.0	3.0	94.0
	somewhat disagree	6	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

76% of people strongly agree that Ngo's are quick to findings the needs of the people in the province. Amid the feeling of being neglected within the national

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socio-economic development, the people of Balochistan especially the indigenous people have developed some respect for the NGOs. Thus, through quickly assess the needs of the people and responding NGOs has softened the hearts of people towards foreign culture and their obligation towards the organization and their foreign donor creates a space for change towards modern concepts of development and get rid of their obsolete cultural values.

**NGO's have a huge interest in influencing public policy and social change.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agree	36	36.0	36.0	36.0
	somewhat agree	46	46.0	46.0	82.0
	no idea	14	14.0	14.0	96.0
	somewhat disagree	3	3.0	3.0	99.0
	strongly disagree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

While influencing public in Ngo's where 36 % strongly agree 46 somewhat agree 14 have no idea somewhat disagree or 1% strongly disagree the statement. This has been already expected that the NGOs have important role in the shifting values in the cultural diversity of the province.

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**NGO's compete with radical socio-political movements and fundamentalism.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agree	34	34.0	34.0	34.0
	somewhat agree	14	14.0	14.0	48.0
	no idea	38	38.0	38.0	86.0
	somewhat disagree	13	13.0	13.0	99.0
	strongly agree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

This is an important deduction as the NGOs are very staunchly denounced for reducing the religious and cultural radicalism in the province. The province is mainly influenced through the old norms or the religion and the respondents perceive that the NGOs have changed the situation in their favor for many reasons.

**Due to pressure of funding requirements, the often fulfill their tasks in order to accomplish the goals of their donors, which sometimes go against the social norms.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

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Valid	strongly agree	45	45.0	45.0	45.0
	somewhat agree	45	45.0	45.0	90.0
	no idea	9	9.0	9.0	99.0
	strongly agree	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

in most of the cases Ngo's seems to satisfy his donor first instead of poor people where 45 people strongly agree. This conclusion support our discussion earlier that NGOs have created soft-heartedness towards foreign donor and the acceptance and appreciation of their values, which creates room for the acceptance of foreign values and culture.

**The most influential period of the NGOS on the culture is observable in the late 20th and early 21stcentury.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agree	35	35.0	35.0	35.0
	somewhat agree	32	32.0	32.0	67.0
	no idea	25	25.0	25.0	92.0
	somewhat	4	4.0	4.0	96.0



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	disagree				
	strongly disagree	4	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

35 people agree with above statement 32 somewhat agree 25 have no idea or 4 disagree with the statement. This again suggests the fast spread of the NGOs in the province in the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the first one of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Analyzing categorically we see that the fastest shifts in the cultural values are observed in the same time period. Though there can be several causes of this, the respondents consider NGOs as important sources of the shifts.

**NGOs work to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	strongly agree	51	51.0	51.0	51.0
	somewhat agree	26	26.0	26.0	77.0
	no idea	11	11.0	11.0	88.0
	somewhat disagree	7	7.0	7.0	95.0

Once again the results indicate that NGOs have contributed highly in the improvement of the living standards of the people in the province and has provided the access of the poor people towards education, inclusion of women

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into the mainstream society, lesser child labor and improved understanding of the global values. Thus, improvement in the living standards has also resulted in lesser dependence of the feuds and sardars and liberty from the outdated, inhumane cultural values.

### **Recommendations**

Whether a new generation of organic intellectuals can emerge from the burgeoning radical social movement which can avoid the NGO's became integral members of the next revolutionary wave. In word this petty bourgeois from the radical wing of neo-liberal establishments the NGO's fit politically in new thinking of imperialist strategists while the IMF world bank work the domestic elites at the top to privilege the economy.

### **Conclusion**

Civil society cannot grow without a political social environment that encourages it. NGO's must be examined to ascertain the way in which they accomplish the desire result. NGO's and building their capacity the social structural terms the expansion of NGOs. It reflects the emergence of new petit bourgeois distinct from the old shopkeeper's free professional as well as the new public employee groups. This subcontracted is closer to earlier comprador bourgeoisie in so far as it produced no tangible commodities but serves to link imperial enterprises with local petty commodity producer's engaged in micro-enterprises. It has to combine an anti-statist appeal with populist's rhetoric. Hence, the convocation of the third way and the civil society nations are sufficiently ambiguous to cover both bases. NGOs is not a legal term it is a nongovernmental organization refers to an association made for welfare of society, charitable trust, non-profit corporation, foundation or other common person who is a part of governmental sector. It is not operate for profit earning but called non-governmental organization which does not include trade unions, political parties, churches,

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profit distributions cooperatives etc. NGOs play a major role in the process of development of countries and 60% developing countries complete their aid through NGOs. The non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in industrialized or non industrialized countries like are clearly witness in report and data. NGOs have been actively engaging in regional, local, national and international matters with government and business since their beginning. In the operation, struggling and developing understanding of societies NGOs play an important role. In this study I will discuss the impact of NGOs and their limits in a Balochistan.

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