

# The Socio-Economic Impact of Ngos Development on Beneficiaries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (Kp) of Pakistan

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## ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the analysis of socio-economic impacts of Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) development on beneficiaries in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) of Pakistan. In order to accomplish the task, the qualitative method has been adopted based on the triangulation method in the study. Three fundamental approaches comprising of Regime Theory, Agency Theory, and Theory of Change have been applied to examine the role of NGOs. The findings illustrated a fact that NGO in KP are the root of improving the standard of living of beneficiaries who are poor and socially separated. In opposition, some adverse impacts of these NGOs were found during the 9/11 incident when the beneficiaries were socially divided and poorly developed. However, these impacts do not take over the positivity of NGOs development in KP including the Aga Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP) and such kinds of other NGOs.

**KEYWORDS:** Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, socio-economic impact, Asian Development Bank, Aga Khan Rural Support Program.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

When the governments are unable to provide services to the individuals and communities due to the lack of resources or rational decision-making then Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) take the responsibility for the improvement in the region (Teegen, Doh, & Vachani, 2004).

In the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) where the development of NGOs has been a considerable alternative to the beneficiaries/refugees hit by war and/or natural incidences (Khan, Kurosaki, & Miura, 2011). KP is also formally known as the North-west Frontier Province (NWFP) where the military disturbances and fallout have been increasing over the decades (Bennett, 1998). After the Afghanistan war, these disturbances have been further increased that affected the people mental health illnesses and injustice and increased the ratio of KP beneficiaries (Ahmad, 2010).

At this stage, NGOs development could be effective to ensure the social and cultural justice on the humanitarian ground (Jazayery, 2003). As per the Theory of Justice (Rawls, 2009), the socially just efficient distribution of goods/services in a society through developing social contract improves the social situation of a region. By contrast, it is ambiguous to what extent these organisations may contribute positively to the incumbent KP beneficiaries' living.

This study examines the literature on the role of NGOs on beneficiaries in KP by identifying the socio-economic impact that has been seen over the past few years, as Khan, Kurosaki, & Miur (2011), Mietzner (2012), Hafiza, Shah, Jamsheed, & Zaman (2011) reinforce the adverse impact of NGOs. According to Teegen, Doh & Vachani (2004), in all over the Pakistan, there are several NGOs performing well. In opposition, the role of NGOs can be inescapable, particularly in KP (Sungi Development Foundation, 2005). Over the past one decade, the number of KP NGOs has increased (Tahir, 2014).

After the tribal governance failure, these NGOs started social activities in most of the regions of KP (Tahir, 2014). This increased the justice for beneficiaries and/or refugees and empower the marginalised, particularly women in accordance with their rights (Mehboob, 2011). It led the NGOs to the replication of community participation model for other support programs (Tahir, 2014).

The NGOs located in KP have launched various working system of socioeconomic development by developing the partnership with Pakistan government (Bennett, 1998). The major purpose behind these programs is to facilitate local residents including refugees/beneficiaries (Teegen, Doh & Vachani, 2004). Therefore, these NGOs have positive economic impact on beneficiaries in terms of fulfilling the gap of poverties but after the 9/11 incident, some NGOs in Pakistan fragmented the country' local education system and ultimately contributed to the high