

İSTANBUL KÜLTÜR UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

**THE ROLE OF LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN: EXAMINING
EDHI CENTER AS A CASE STUDY**

MA Thesis by

Arslan Ahmad

2100002283

Department: International Relations

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ÖZET

STK'lar veya Sivil Toplum Kuruluşları, kâr amacı gütmeyen faaliyet gösterir ve kalkınma sorunlarını çözmek için gönüllülüğe ve toplum hizmetine odaklanır. Pakistan'da, özellikle EDHI Vakfı'nın insani çalışmalarıyla bilinen önemli bir örnek olduğu marjinal bölgelerde, hükümet çabalarının bıraktığı boşlukları dolduruyorlar. Abdul Sattar EDHI tarafından kurulan şirket, toplumsal ihtiyaçlara hızlı bir şekilde yanıt vermek için çeviklikten yararlanarak sınırlardan bağımsız olarak önemli destek sağlıyor.

Pakistan'da Uluslararası, Ulusal ve Yerel olarak sınıflandırılan STK'lar toplumsal zorlukların çözümünde önemli roller oynuyor. Bu çalışma, literatür taramasını yapılandırmak için Labaree'nin tipolojisini kullanarak Pakistan'daki STK yönetişimini, meşruiyetini ve hesap verebilirliğini incelemektedir. EDHI Vakfı bir vaka çalışması olarak hizmet vermektedir.

EDHI Vakfı'nın Pakistan'daki çok yönlü yardımseverliği, kapsamlı ambulans hizmetlerini, büyük şehirlerdeki 350 birimi, 5.191 barınma evini, onurlu cenaze hizmetlerini, langar erzaklarını ve yılda 16.143 öğrenciye ücretsiz eğitim sağlayan 89 okulu içermektedir.

Sonuç olarak, EDHI Vakfı gibi STK'lar, çeşitli zorlukları ele alarak Pakistan'ın sosyo-ekonomik manzarasını önemli ölçüde etkilemektedir. Acil durum müdahalesini, sosyal refahı, sağlık hizmetini ve eğitimi kapsayan bütünsel yaklaşımları, toplumları canlandırma ve şefkati teşvik etme konusunda kendini adanmış STK'ların dönüştürücü potansiyelini ortaya koyuyor. EDHI Vakfı'nın taahhüdü, STK'ların getirebileceği olumlu

değişimin ve toplumsal ihtiyaçların karşılanmasında destek temelleri olarak hizmet etme yeteneklerinin bir örneğini oluşturuyor.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sivil toplum kuruluşları, STK'lar, EDHI Center, Uluslararası STK'lar.



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ABSTRACT

NGOs, or Non-Governmental Organizations, operate without profit motives, focusing on volunteerism and community service to address development issues. In Pakistan, they fill gaps left by government efforts, especially in marginalized areas, where the EDHI Foundation is a prominent example known for its humanitarian work. Founded by Abdul Sattar EDHI, it provides crucial support regardless of boundaries, leveraging agility to respond swiftly to societal needs.

In Pakistan, NGOs, categorized as International, National, and Local, play crucial roles in addressing societal challenges. This study examines NGO governance, legitimacy, and accountability in Pakistan, using Labaree's typology to structure the literature review. The EDHI Foundation serves as a case study.

The EDHI Foundation's multifaceted humanitarianism in Pakistan includes extensive ambulance services, 350 units in major cities, 5,191 shelter homes, dignified funeral services, langar provisions, and 89 schools providing free education to 16,143 students annually.

In conclusion, NGOs like the EDHI Foundation significantly impact Pakistan's socio-economic landscape by addressing diverse challenges. Their holistic approaches, spanning emergency response, social welfare, healthcare, and education, demonstrate the transformative potential of dedicated NGOs in uplifting communities and fostering

compassion. The EDHI Foundation's commitment exemplifies the positive change NGOs can bring and their ability to serve as pillars of support in addressing societal needs.

Keywords: Non-Government Organizations, NGOs, EDHI Center, International NGOs.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS:

NGO: NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

UN: UNITED NATIONS

UNDP: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

AKRSP: AGHA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAM

CBO: COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION

UK: UNITED KINGDOM

APWA: ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

NPO: NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

IUCN: INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE

SDPI: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY INSTITUTE

SPO: STRENGTHENING PARTICIPATORY ORGANIZATION

RSPs: RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAM

TSO: THIRD SECTOR ORGANIZATION

AGM: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

TVO: TRUST FOR VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

PCP: PAKISTAN CENTER FOR PHILANTHROPY

CSO: CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION

FBO: FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATION

USAID: UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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1. Introduction

NGOs, short for Non-Governmental Organizations, are non-profit entities dedicated to volunteerism, self-management, and developmental missions. Globalization has heightened awareness of disparities between developed and developing nations, prompting increased civil society support in disadvantaged regions. Non-state actors have emerged to address governmental deficiencies (Ghani and Ghani, 2020).

NGOs are pivotal in contemporary governance, facing scrutiny for accountability and legitimacy (Kahlon, 2015). They play diverse roles in international development, collaborating with various entities for sustainable initiatives (Werker and Ahmed, 2008).

The term "Non-Governmental Organization" originated in 1945 with the formation of the UN (Dutt, 2018). NGOs' rise aligns with free-market ideology and neoliberal policies, exerting influence globally (Afaq, 2013).

In Pakistan, NGOs evolved post-partition (ADB, 1999). The surge in the 1970s and 1980s focused on community involvement (Tufail, 2006). Approximately 8,000 to 16,000 NGOs existed by 2001, addressing Pakistan's socio-economic landscape challenges.

Pakistan, facing numerous challenges, requires widespread outreach beyond governmental capacities. NGOs are crucial in bridging gaps and addressing inequities in reaching marginalized populations.

The three detailed categories are:

- a)** organizations primarily focus on welfare and charity.
- b)** those oriented toward community development.
- c)** entities centered around sustainable development and advocacy.

The first category primarily engages in alleviative efforts, the third predominantly pursue transformative initiatives, and the second encompasses elements of both approaches.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Pakistan serve diverse roles: alleviative, community development, and advocacy. Alleviative NGOs provide welfare services, relying on community donations and occasionally government resources. Some have expanded into community development, like the EDHI Trust and Layton-Rahmatullah Benevolent Trust, addressing gaps in government services.

First-generation NGOs maintain distance from the state, focusing on alleviative efforts without direct policy advocacy. Second-generation NGOs emphasize community development, providing various services and sometimes seeking government funding.

The Family Planning Association of Pakistan shapes national policies, transitioning from contraceptive services to community-based approaches. Second-generation NGOs collaborate with the government but refrain from advocacy.

Third-generation NGOs advocate for equitable development and transformation, addressing societal issues. They tackle environmental issues and women's rights in response to restrictive policies.

These NGOs may originate from urban areas but expand their agendas to address evolving community needs. Some focus on economic rights and women's empowerment, while others support institutional strengthening.

NGOs in Pakistan, categorized as international, national, and local, play crucial roles in addressing societal challenges fueled by foreign funds. They operate close to affected communities, offering timely assistance and fostering individual-led initiatives.

Examining the roles and challenges of local and international NGOs is vital for devising effective strategies aligned with Pakistan's socio-cultural context. The research aims to fill gaps in understanding NGO functions and collaborations, informing policies for sustainable development.

Objectives:

- a) The Impacts and Importance of Non-Governmental Organizations in Pakistan
- b) Evaluation of legitimacy and accountability of NGOs in Pakistan concerning certain theories.
- c) Their role in education, healthcare, welfare and more.

Research Questions

1. What is the involvement of Western NGOs in Pakistan?
2. What impact do they exert on Pakistani society?
3. How are the accountability and legitimacy of NGOs assessed?

Importance of Research:

The academic literature addressing NGOs in Pakistan is limited, prompting this research to delve into the unexplored realms of NGOs operating in the country over the years. The study aims to describe the geopolitical and social dynamics of Pakistan and its citizens, specifically focusing on the roles played by NGOs. It endeavors to develop and analyze the intricacies of NGOs within the local context, shedding light on the internal operations conducted by these organizations in Pakistan. Additionally, the research provides analytical insights into the strengths and shortcomings of such NGOs.

2. Exploring Varied Dimensions of NGOs

2.1 Historical Background of Non-Governmental Organization:

The initiation of Pakistan's nonprofit sector can be identified as originating in 1947, marking the country's independence from British colonial rule. Before this period, Pakistan was part of India, and both regions shared a history, culture, and a nascent non-profit sector. Despite the shared heritage, the population of pre-partition India was divided along religious lines, with a Hindu majority and a significant Muslim minority. After gaining independence, Muslim migrants embarked on their journey to the newly formed Pakistan, facing urgent needs for shelter, food, and financial assistance. In response, numerous unorganized charities spontaneously emerged to address these pressing needs (Ghaus-Pasha and Iqbal, 2003; Haider, 2010; Iqbal et al, 2004). Simultaneously, trusts and shrines that had existed before independence expanded their operations. This growth continued until the first round of martial law was imposition in 1960. The imposition of martial law resulted in the government taking control of shrines and trusts, leading to a significant decline in public giving and volunteering. Despite expectations of a resurgence in the non-profit sector with the return of democracy in the 1970s, the sector faced setbacks when the government decided to nationalize private and voluntary organizations' education and health institutions. Another pivotal moment for the sector occurred in 1979 when the war in Afghanistan broke out between the USSR-backed regime forces and the Mujahideen seeking liberation. This conflict triggered a refugee crisis as millions of displaced Afghans sought refuge in Pakistan. The crisis attracted substantial foreign funds to address the refugee situation, prompting the emergence of large voluntary organizations that brought greater organization to the sector. The Government of Pakistan, overwhelmed by the refugee influx, found support from NGOs backed by international aid to help refugees settle and rebuild their lives. Many refugees chose to stay in Pakistan due to the unstable situation in their homeland after the war, leading to a sustained flow of international funds. Exposure to international funding played a pivotal role in forming numerous small NGOs, which evolved into medium and large-sized organizations over time.

The global trend towards social service and philanthropy is on the rise, exemplified by approximately 350,000 voluntary organizations contributing to 4% of the gross national product in the UK. A similar surge is observed in France, Germany, and Japan, where the third sector is gaining prominence as a significant social force. Correspondingly, in South Asia, particularly in Pakistan, there is a rapid growth in the emergence of the third sector, reflecting a commitment to institutionalizing philanthropic activities (Hasan & Onyx, 2008). This sector encompasses non-profit, voluntary civil society organizations, and philanthropic entities. As per a survey conducted in 2004, Pakistan is home to approximately 45,000 active organizations, spanning from unregistered entities to formally registered and more professionally organized ones.

These organizations play a crucial role in delivering services to the citizens of Pakistan across diverse areas. The importance of the third sector is highlighted by its contribution, making up around 0.5% of the national gross domestic product. The educational domain alone makes up roughly 71% of the overall estimated employment within the nonprofit sector in Pakistan (Bukhari et al, 2014).

2.2: Evolution of Non-Governmental Organizations:

Non-Governmental Organizations have existed in Pakistan since its formation in 1947. Traditionally, these organizations have been engaged in activities focused on rehabilitation, social welfare, and catering to the needs of impoverished and marginalized communities. While the number of NGOs remained relatively stagnant for about 30 years, a significant proliferation occurred in the 1980s and 1990s.

Certain NGOs in Pakistan have played a pivotal role in raising awareness about crucial matters such as human and legal rights, the advancement of women, and population-related issues. Simultaneously, others have delivered essential services such as basic healthcare, water, sanitation, and employment opportunities, particularly in underdeveloped regions. NGOs have contributed to altering national perspectives and policies related to sustainable development by showcasing their effectiveness in areas where governmental efforts faced challenges.

In the initial years following independence, voluntary organizations directed their efforts towards the resettlement of migrants and ensuring they had access to fundamental necessities. During this period, nonprofit initiatives also encompassed activities such as poverty alleviation, education, healthcare, relief programs for workers and laborers, advocacy for women's issues, and initiatives related to population control.

In 1948, Rana Liaquat Ali initiated the All-Pakistan Women's Association (APWA) to channel women's efforts on a permanent and enduring basis, extending beyond the immediate settlement of refugees. APWA proved an immensely successful and popular umbrella organization, giving rise to several sub-organizations that operate effectively today.

Additional noteworthy organizations include the Family Welfare Cooperative Society of Lahore, founded by Mrs. Mumtaz Umar Karamat, and the Women's Refugees Rehabilitation Society in Karachi, established by Begum Hafiz. It is essential to highlight the significant contributions of the Pakistan Red Cross Society, founded in 1947, which later became a member of the International League of Red Cross Societies in 1948. Numerous organizations emerged throughout the country, with Karachi, Lahore, and, to some extent, Hyderabad and Peshawar, serving as the primary centers for refugee relief efforts. (Iqbal et al, 2004)

Until the late 1970s, the NGO sector in the developmental landscape comprised a limited number of small organizations that received minimal external support. Predominantly northern-based, these NGOs occasionally had a southern presence, often grounded in religious assistance and short-term relief efforts.

The late 1970s to the 1980s marked what is often called 'The NGO decade.' This period coincided with the Western pursuit of neoliberal agendas, positioning NGOs as a promising alternative for development. The late 1990s witnessed the emergence of concerns about NGOs alongside the rise of the good governance agenda, prompting a renewed focus on the state's role.

Entering the 2000s, a fresh international aid framework pledged increased consultation and a stronger focus on non-growth factors. NGOs, with their people-centered, rights-based, and grassroots-driven approaches, discovered themselves well-matched to sustain their prominence in this evolving landscape. However, by the 2010s, persistent concerns about NGOs went unaddressed, leading to the recognition of their limited success in advocacy and empowerment. There was an increasing realization that NGOs constituted just one sector within the broader civil society, prompting a call for them to reorient themselves with a stronger focus on grassroots engagement. (Banks and Hulme, 2012)

2.3 Types of Non-Government Organizations:

The nonprofit sector in Pakistan exhibits a dichotomy, comprising an unorganized sector and an organized sector. The unorganized sector comprises relatively small, informal, and unregistered entities primarily engaged in grassroots-level work. On the other hand, the organized sector can be further categorized into registered and unregistered subsectors. Organizations within the organized sector are registered under various laws, encompassing diverse entities distinguished by their specific registration laws, size, scope of activities, and operational management.

This organized sector includes umbrella NGOs, national Non-Profit Organizations, and mid-level and grassroots-level organizations. Within the organized sector, an unregistered segment typically involves small NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), and grassroots-level entities. It is noteworthy that some mid-level organizations may also opt to remain unregistered. Despite having identifiable existence, structure, and operational management procedures, these organizations choose to forgo registration for various reasons. For instance, an NPO may already have garnered recognition and, based on the goodwill generated through its work, can attract funding or technical assistance without formal registration.

NGOs in Pakistan can be classified into four primary categories. The first group comprises national-level organizations engaged in capacity-building, research, advocacy, and/or funding activities. Examples include the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the World-Wide Fund (WWF) for environmental

causes, the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) for research and advocacy, the Social Policy and Development Center (SPDC) for research, and the NGO Resource Center (NGORC) for human resource development. Entities like the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) and the Citizen-Police Liaison Committee (CPLC) concentrate on human rights and legal assistance.

The second classification encompasses implementing and/or supportive entities such as Strengthening Participatory Organizations (SPO) and South Asia Partnership Pakistan (SAP Pak). These organizations directly involve themselves with communities, aiding in forming community-based organizations in particular areas. They facilitate the transition from a welfare-oriented approach to participatory development, supporting community-led projects. The third category involves umbrella NGOs, which attract substantial funds from donors or the government. Examples include the Family Planning Association of Pakistan, the Population Council, the Trust for Voluntary Organizations, and the National Rural Support Program. These organizations act as conduits, channeling funds to smaller NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs) for service delivery. Rural Support Programs (RSPs) follow models like the Aga Khan Rural Support Program, empowering communities by forming village or community organizations, focusing on micro-credit, income generation, land development, poverty alleviation, education, health, and sanitation.

The fourth NGO category delivers social services, tackling fundamental aspects like basic education, health, and family planning. These organizations can vary in size, ranging from small local entities to mid-level NGOs. (Ghaus et al, 2003)

2.4: Legal Framework of Non-Governmental Organization:

The regulatory framework governing the nonprofit sector in Pakistan is outdated and intricate. There is a legal definition of the term 'nonprofit organization' in any law conferring legal status to such entities. Despite this, various laws provide avenues for the registration of nonprofit organizations. A notable distinction in the sector is between 'registered' and 'unregistered' components, with many NPOs operating without formal registration.

Many organizations register under four primary laws: the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration and Control Ordinance), 1961; the Societies Registration Act, 1860; the Companies Ordinance, 1984; and The Trust Act II, 1882. According to the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration and Control Ordinance), 1961, voluntary social agencies are organizations established voluntarily by individuals, relying on public subscriptions, donations, or government aid to provide welfare services. These agencies can operate in various fields, such as child welfare, youth welfare, women's welfare, services for the physically and mentally handicapped, welfare of beggars, recreational programs, social education, family planning, and more.

Under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, societies are entities formed voluntarily by individuals and can be established for various purposes. These encompass promoting science, literature, fine arts, education, the sharing of valuable knowledge, political education, charitable endeavors, creating and upkeep libraries/reading rooms, galleries, and collections, and religious and educational services.

According to the Companies Ordinance (Section 42), year 1984, associations formed for various purposes, including commerce, arts, science, religion, sports, social services, and charitable endeavors, may register as nonprofit companies. These organizations commit to applying profits or income to promote their objectives and prohibit dividend payments to members. In most instances, registered nonprofit companies engage in research with donor funding, operate clubs, or are large entities providing social and welfare services.

The Trust Act of 1882 defines a trust as a commitment linked to property ownership, representing the conveyance of property as a 'gift' to an individual or institution that benefits both parties involved. Establishing a trust involves a creator or author, a trustee in whom confidence is vested, and a beneficiary for whom the trust is established. The Trust Act allows for establishing trusts for any lawful purpose, with the added provision that they can be revoked. The Act also includes a provision for Public Trusts, offering legal protection for private acts of public charity. This legal framework provides significant flexibility to trust creators in their operations. (Ghaus-Pasha et al, 2002).

To explore the predominant governance model of certified Third Sector Organizations (TSOs) in Pakistan, the study assumes that a significant portion of organizations within the third sector adhere to corporate governance principles and practices. Adopting a corporate governance model by these organizations is a strategic measure to enhance efficiency and navigate the competitive landscape (Alexander & Weiner, 1998). Drawing on the foundational work of Cariño in 2008, the major elements of corporate governance in the third sector are identified, and the researcher further analyzes additional elements to assess the model's applicability and existence in the context of Pakistan. Cariño, in 2008, outlined six fundamental elements constituting the corporate governance model in third-sector organizations, which are scrutinized in the present study to evaluate crucial dimensions on:

- Registration/Incorporation
- Distinction between Policy and Administration
- Collective Leadership by the Board
- Voluntary Engagement in the Board
- Execution of Operational Activities by Paid Staff or Volunteers
- Formal Accountability and Transparency

This emphasizes the crucial role of board members as the primary stakeholders in the internal organizational governance of Third Sector Organizations (TSOs). Four theoretical concepts were utilized to outline the responsibilities, duties, and functions of the board within third-sector organizations in Pakistan. These concepts included i) framework governance, ii) operational governance, iii) advocacy governance, and iv) board self-governance ("Responsibilities of Non-for-profit Boards," 2009).

The concept of **Framework Governance** involves the formulation of policies concerning organizational values, mission and vision statements, as well as strategic directions and targets. To carry out the responsibilities associated with framework governance, board members must develop a strategic plan. They are also tasked with

aligning the organization's progress and operations with the pre-established plans and objectives.

Board self-governance elucidates how board members coordinate among themselves to fulfill their responsibilities and maintain strategic relationships with society and the members. Policies governing the self-governance of the board encompass the entire process of policy development, the board's governing approach, and the procedures for the Annual General Meeting (AGM). This also includes board members' recruitment, selection, training, and performance evaluation. The board's structure, size, and composition are also crucial to the self-governance mechanism. To fulfill these requirements, board members develop self-governance policies and subsequently implement them, ensuring the proper planning and execution of the Annual General Meeting (AGM).

Operational governance refers to board members' management and coordination of organizational programs, personnel, and financial resources in alignment with the organization's vision. It is applied in three primary areas: program governance, personnel governance, and financial governance. In effective program governance, board members oversee the utility of designed programs and delivered services for end-users. They are accountable for ensuring the proper allocation of resources to deliver programs or services. Additionally, board members are concerned with the post-evaluation of program and service implementation, focusing on cost-effectiveness.

Personnel governance primarily focuses on policies concerning the executive director and staff members within nonprofit organizations. The board outlines its association with the executive director, specifying the executive director's role, responsibilities, and functions and devises compensation and remuneration plans for them. Aspects like recruitment, policy formulation, compensation structures for staff members, and their engagement with board members are within the scope of personnel governance. Generally, the board chair is responsible for overseeing the performance of board members, while the executive director oversees the performance of the staff.

The third facet of operational governance is financial governance. To discharge this responsibility, board members set financial reporting and budgeting policies, ensuring the adequacy and safeguarding of assets and resources. Furthermore, financial governance dictates that board members oversee and participate in fundraising activities. Conducting financial audits and developing well-defined policies for the use of contracts also fall within the role of board members.

Advocacy governance is characterized by the board's responsibility to establish connections with the community and seek support from the general public, donors, and funding agencies. This involves initiating effective awareness campaigns to promote the organization's mission, vision, policies, and agenda. The aim is to build trust among the general public, government entities, foundations, corporations, and donor agencies. (Bukhari et al., 2014)

2.5: Skills Required for an NGO:

2.5.1: Community-based organizations and cooperatives can obtain, subdivide, and develop land, as well as construct housing, offering expertise in:

- Dynamics within the group
- Integration with the community
- Identification of problems
- Investigation within the community
- Facilitation
- Mobilization
- Communication
- Role Playing
- Objectivity, monitoring, and evaluation

2.5.2: PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH

- Identifying research problems
- Identifying various research tools
- Gathering data

- Analyzing data
- Consulting with the community and validating data
- Drawing conclusions
- Making recommendations

2.5.3: BUSINESS SKILLS

- Strategic planning
- Adopting participatory (circular) management approaches
- Proficiency in accounting and bookkeeping
- Competence in marketing and procurement
- Negotiation skills
- Monitoring and maintaining records
- Technical proficiency in micro-computers
- Organizing cooperatives/credit unions
- Addressing labor challenges
- Understanding legal aspects

2.5.4: DOCUMENTATION, DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

- Establishing small groups
- Articulating values and vision
- Understanding group dynamics
- Diverse forms of media production
- Communication skills and visual aids
- Concretization/sensitizing abilities
- Advocacy

Building networks and establishing linkages

2.5.5: TRAINING METHODS

- Utilizing cultural forms
- Using media

- On-the-job training-participant observation
- Organizing workshops
- Understanding group dynamics
- Practicing – Theory/Action – Reflection
- Exposure programs
- Group discussion and synthesis, brainstorming (Gondal, 2012)

2.6 Credibility of NGOs in Pakistan:

Democratic Dimension: Democracy has become ingrained in the political values of the Pakistani population, serving as a yardstick for evaluating the legitimacy of organizations. However, it's noteworthy that several government institutions exhibit nondemocratic characteristics without facing criticism. For instance, there is no questioning of the legitimacy of religious institutions or private educational entities by Pakistanis. Similarly, various entities such as public and private companies, housing societies, transport agencies, and semi-government departments, despite having undemocratic traits, are widely accepted as legitimate.

While democracy is considered a valuable principle, its alignment with the philosophy of this sector's existence is questionable. The notion of majority rule can potentially lead to the tyranny of the majority and the exploitation of minorities. If NGOs adhere to egalitarian procedures, they may compromise their ability to advocate for the emancipation of women, protect racial factions, and speak for oppressed and voiceless minorities. Therefore, the value used to assess the legitimacy of NGOs may diverge from their mission. Additionally, in a democratic setup where there is already a government representing the majority, the *raison d'être* for NGOs becomes uncertain. Moreover, the cost associated with obtaining membership and representation can be prohibitively expensive, posing a challenge for many smaller NGOs. (Deserving Trust, 2003)

The criticism holds validity as Pakistani NGOs can influence public opinion through selective funding, leading to accusations of cultural interventionism by the Pakistani people. While achieving democracy and formal representation may pose challenges,

NGOs in Pakistan must still be answerable for their assertions of representing the voiceless. These assertions become particularly prominent in the public domain, especially when NGOs attempt to advocate for legislation, policies, or, notably, when seeking foreign funding. Such claims are made to enhance their legitimacy but are often perceived as more self-serving.

Accountability: NGO legitimacy and enhanced functionality necessitate a transparent accountability system. NGOs with substantial financial resources are inclined to wield more influence than their financially disadvantaged counterparts, and the absence of accountability may allow this influence to go unchecked. Scholars contend that beyond simple representation, accountability is vital to guarantee that NGOs behave responsibly and ethically.

NGOs may willingly overlook the broader societal context as their primary focus tends to be on objectives tied to donor funding. This deviation from the public interest implies that assistance may not be provided based on merit or actual needs but rather as a consequence of political and financial considerations in the aid arena. For instance, a Lahore-based NGO, acknowledging the importance of women in rural farming culture received guidance from international donors to train these women in sewing clothes to alleviate poverty. Similarly, a Gujranwala-based NGO improved adult literacy rates for village women. In such cases, some NGOs inadvertently work against the best interests of the people they aim to support due to their limited knowledge of their beneficiaries and a lack of accountability. Unintentionally, they end up causing harm while believing they are helping.

An instance is an NGO that received payment for releasing women held in bonded labor, resulting in more women falling into bonded labor, aligning with the ulterior motives of kiln owners and the affected women. Moreover, certain NGOs, during the American war on Afghanistan, provided aid to both victims and terrorists, highlighting the complex ethical dilemmas in their operations. Boutros-Ghali has advocated for NGOs to pay careful attention to the politics involved in aid to peacekeeping missions, acknowledging that lying for a good cause is acceptable. Numerous accounts exist of

NGOs engaging in deceit and other unethical practices, with some adopting this as their core philosophy. (UN press release, 2012)

Neoliberal: NGOs in Pakistan heavily rely on government and foreign funding to execute their missions, a trend observed in both developed and developing countries such as America, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Kenya, and Bangladesh. However, this dependence compromises the characteristics that grant NGOs independence and freedom of action. The UN adopts a similar approach by selecting NGOs for funding, thereby influencing the ideologies and politics of host nations. To secure funding from the UN, Pakistani NGOs often adjust their initiatives to align with UN perspectives, irrespective of whether it serves the best interests of their beneficiaries. The UN also leverages its funding influence by offering international trips to NGO managers.

Funding from private donors introduces challenges as they establish territories and fiefdoms. Local NGOs face immense pressure to emulate donor behavior and rhetoric. Pakistani NGOs actively seek a share of foreign aid controlled through foreign embassies in Islamabad. Some NGOs, reliant on specific donor funds, start adopting the thinking and behavior of their donors. This leads to conforming planned projects and sparks visible competition among Pakistani NGOs. Consequently, they engage in governance practices marked by confrontation and blame-shifting towards competing NGOs. Power is pursued and acquired through funding, which is then consumed to secure additional funding. NGOs advocating for marginalized communities find themselves marginalized by larger entities, rendering them voiceless. Consequently, prominent NGOs in Pakistan influence domestic policymaking and shape international dialogues by imposing their agendas.

A fierce competition ensues among NGOs to break news and attract funds, with NGO names becoming brands with significant value in Islamabad. A certain level of notoriety accompanies donations and government grants. While vibrant media coverage is not inherently negative, it has led to exaggerated claims of transgressions and biased press coverage on single issues, often overshadowing more pressing concerns.

Accreditation: The exercise of power by NGOs must be both legitimate and accountable, necessitating government intervention to establish a system for its implementation. In Pakistan, numerous laws exist under which various NGOs register to assert their legitimacy. The government has also instituted structures at both public and private levels to accredit NGOs. However, the government's bureaucratic structure, exemplified by the Trust for Voluntary Organizations (TVO), is often considered redundant. Additionally, a singular elitist NGO, the Pakistan Center of Philanthropy (PCP), not only serves the purpose of accreditation but also promotes its own interests.

The accreditation landscape in Pakistan faces challenges, with some organizations seeking accreditation primarily to evade income tax liabilities. PCP, endowed with a debatable mandate by Pakistani tax authorities, functions as a certifying agency to grant income tax incentives. However, many organizations that have opted not to undergo this certification process view PCP as an illegitimate mechanism for accreditation. The prospect of one NGO certifying another introduces the potential for an unholy alliance susceptible to corruption. Intriguingly, the leadership of PCP was involved in a funded study recommending creating such a certifying agency. Consequently, it is unsurprising that only a few NGOs currently hold "certification" from PCP. (Kahlon, 2015)

2.7: The Gender Issues and Non-Governmental Organizations:

The universal influence of patriarchy in Pakistani society has resulted in a profound disrespect for women, perpetuating a gender gap that is exacerbated by the perception that daughters neither provide nor protect the family. This mindset is further entrenched by the feudal system, contributing to the mistreatment of women who often bear the brunt of social evils under the guise of religion and local customs. The prevailing trend of male supremacy across all societal levels catalyzes deprivation and, in some cases, extreme cruelty and sadism towards the female gender.

The historical trajectory of women's activism in Pakistan can be traced back to the independence movement and its aftermath. During this period, numerous voluntary organizations led by women actively participated in the struggle for freedom and played pivotal roles in the nation-building process. Significantly 1948, Begum Rana Liaquat Ali

Khan founded the Women's Volunteer Service for Refugee Rehabilitation and the All-Pakistan Women's Association, which still operates as a coordinating organization. Likewise, other prominent individuals, such as Begum Jehan Ara Shahnawaz, established the United Front for Women's Rights and the Pakistan Family Planning Association in 1953.

The rise of women's organizations in Pakistan after 1947 can be delineated into three phases. The initial phase surfaced in the 1960s, fueled by women-led NGOs' advocacy for family laws. The second phase transpired in the 1970s, characterized by the opposition to discriminatory laws impacting women's social status. The third phase, commencing in the 1990s, saw increased prominence for women's organizations in reaction to globalization's widespread impacts. (Awan, 2020)

During the anti-Zia movements of the 1980s, women emerged as powerful advocates. Zia's Islamization policies stripped away the few constitutional and civil rights that women had recently gained. However, although detrimental, these policies inadvertently catalyzed women's groups, particularly in urban areas, to engage in tangible organizational activities. Strong opposition from women arose against the Hudood Ordinance, arguing that many aspects of the laws were inherently discriminatory. In 1981, activists came together to form the Women's Action Forum (WAF) in response to the severe penalties imposed by the Ordinance and the sentencing of a Pakistani woman to stoning. WAF's media advocacy laid the groundwork for establishing other women's initiatives, such as the Pakistani Commission on the Status of Women in 1983. In the subsequent decades, women's legal activism achieved notable successes, including a law in 1997 mandating the death penalty for perpetrators of gang rape and stricter punishments for 'honor' killings in 2005.

Pakistani women are playing pivotal roles as leaders within Civil Society, championing shared values centered on peace, tolerance, and women's rights. Numerous women-led organizations are actively engaged within communities across Pakistan, gradually fostering economic and political empowerment. These initiatives extend to providing essential social services for individuals affected by displacement and facilitating rehabilitation efforts for both victims and former militants. A notable example is the

PAIMAN Alumni Trust, a network of women leaders spanning Pakistan. PAIMAN is involved in extensive research, awareness campaigns, and media initiatives. Moreover, it conducts capacity-building programs for various stakeholders, including parliamentarians, government officials, judiciary members, the media, and fellow NGOs nationwide. (Reclaiming the Progressive Past, 2014)

2.8: The Impact of NGOs on Human Rights:

Human rights abuses present a multifaceted and intricate challenge in contemporary Pakistan, marked by a pervasive social landscape marred with incidents such as murders linked to blasphemy charges, child abuse, targeted killings, physical mistreatment by landowners, disappearances, and abductions. Despite the challenging context, Pakistan has paradoxically ratified various international conventions. These include the The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (including provisions on the sale of children for child prostitution and child pornography), and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. (Pakistan Human Rights, 2014)

Numerous factors contribute to the severe violation of human rights in Pakistan. Prolonged periods of military rule have hindered the country's developmental progress. Additionally, various forms of deprivation resulting from gender discrimination, religious sectarianism, economic disparities, and more create obstacles for individuals to defend themselves and assert their legitimate rights. The concept of human dignity has not fully permeated the societal mindset, as evidenced by the persistent practice of inter-generational slavery in Pakistan. Despite being in its early stages, the role of Civil Society is gaining prominence globally, including within Pakistan, in addressing human rights concerns. Though facing challenges, the Civil Society in Pakistan has been a target of both military and civilian establishments. Despite constraints, the Human

Rights Movement persists in Pakistan, with activists working diligently in the face of oppression and atrocities. (Singh, 2005)

Some Human Rights organizations play an active role in highlighting the human rights abuses by the state and widely disseminate information to mobilize public opinion. The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) stands out among these organizations. Established in 1986, it has consistently advocated for protecting civil and political liberties and the integrity of the judicial and electoral systems. The HRCP has been a vocal advocate against human rights violations targeting women and religious minorities. It has called for the abolition of capital punishment and forced labor, expressing a commitment to secular politics. The HRCP has been pivotal in establishing connections between human rights advocacy and promoting democratic development (Jahangir, 2015).

In Pakistan, Human Rights NGOs face consistent challenges and occasional threats from influential segments of society dominated by religious fundamentalism, which still wields influence over the state. A concerning aspect is that despite the active engagement of various organizations, instances of human rights violations have not diminished. While NGOs have achieved some success in safeguarding and championing human rights, their impact on broader political and economic issues remains limited. (Sattar, 2015)

2.9: The Impact of NGOs on Health:

Pakistan confronts significant health problems and obstacles, including a lack of fundamental healthcare facilities, exorbitant pricing of medications, the prevalence and influence of witch doctors in rural areas, and challenges in addressing communicable diseases. The nation also grapples with superstitions and biases against medical practitioners, contributing to a severe healthcare crisis. To accurately frame the situation, Pakistan is experiencing an epidemiological shift characterized by the concurrent prevalence of communicable diseases, maternal and prenatal conditions, and chronic non-communicable diseases. The distribution of public health services

demonstrates an uneven allocation of resources between rural and urban areas (Afzal and Yusuf., 2013).

Various policies have underscored the importance of effectively improving healthcare services to tackle Pakistan's health challenges. These encompass initiatives such as the health-related Millennium Development Goals, Medium-Term Development Framework, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, National Health Policy, and Vision 2030. Despite these policies, skepticism and mistrust exist regarding the successful resolution of health-related issues in Pakistan. Consequently, individuals engaged with diverse health-oriented Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) must raise awareness among the local population about Western medicines and their benefits.

The Family Planning Association of Pakistan, the largest NGO offering reproductive health services in the country, has evolved from predominantly providing contraceptive examinations to embracing a community-based multi-sectoral approach to women's empowerment. Reproductive health services remain a central component of its service package. Likewise, the Layton-Rahmatullah Benevolent Trust, functioning as a public trust, is a significant nonprofit eye treatment provider. It delivers quality and dependable services, distinguishing itself from the government's health services in this sector.

In 2009, the private multinational Procter & Gamble Pakistan joined forces with the NGO Save the Children to build 100 sanitation facilities within 100 days across Karachi (Sindh), Lahore (Punjab), and Quetta (Baluchistan). This initiative aimed to impact 40,000 school-age children through a health and hygiene awareness campaign. Such initiatives have the potential to alleviate the burden of communicable diseases substantially. (The State of Education in Pakistan., 2015)

Health workers and service providers associated with various Non-government Organizations (NGOs) encounter socio-religious obstacles when operating at the community level. They are often perceived as 'Western agents' attempting to influence the mindset of women and children. The stringent Purdah system observed within families poses challenges in conducting health-related interventions. Lady health workers, in particular, become victims of societal norms and strict patriarchal rules. In

many instances, they endure public embarrassment and physical abuse under the guise of safeguarding the 'Islamic heritage and culture.'

Ironically, despite being part of the global developing community, Pakistan struggles to provide basic healthcare opportunities to its citizens and fails to improve the challenging conditions in which NGOs strive to make a positive impact at the grassroots level.

2.10: The Impact of NGOs on Education:

The majority of the rural population faced limited access to education due to poverty, ignorance, and the indifference of feudal leaders who perceived mass education as a threat to their power. Additionally, conservative segments of the elite, including certain religious parties, opposed female education. Despite these challenges, several dedicated educational institutions operated in different provinces. Esteemed institutions established during the colonial period, such as Edwardes Church Mission School Peshawar, St. Joseph's Convent Karachi, Islamia College Lahore, and Sindh Madrasa-tu-Islam Karachi, were already functioning throughout Pakistan. New schools were established by non-profit organizations, primarily in urban areas.

Religious education also expanded, with renowned Ulema (religious scholars) contributing to the proliferation of religious disciplines through new madrasas in major cities and some rural areas. Many of these scholars were influenced by the Deoband movement and played a role in religious revivalism in Pakistan. Examples include the establishment of Jamia Ashrafi in Lahore in 1947, Darul Uloom Haqqani at Akora Khattak near Peshawar by Maulana Abdul Haqq, and Jamia Uloom-e-Islam in Karachi founded by Maulana Yousuf Binori. Subsequently, numerous madrasas emerged nationwide, following the "Ders-i Nizami" curriculum prescribed by conservative Ulama, with little emphasis on modern sciences. These madrasas served the needs of the backward and deprived sections of society, offering essential qualifications for individuals who could not afford modern education, primarily benefiting the poor rural

masses and providing them with qualifications for roles like imams (prayer leaders) (Iqbal et al, 2004).

Ensuring educational empowerment for its citizens is a fundamental responsibility of any state, serving as a crucial indicator of a country's progress. The designation of a state as 'developed' hinges on establishing a robust education policy. Unfortunately, despite the articulation of numerous policies to promote education, the education sector in Pakistan has endured prolonged neglect. Continuing underfunding affects the education sector, and the more pressing concern is the inefficient utilization of allocated funds, with significant proportions remaining unutilized and those that are spent contributing minimally to the provision of quality education.

As these public sector challenges persist, a staggering 5.1 million Pakistani children of primary school age find themselves without access to education, ranking as the second-highest figure globally. Notably, among the poorest 20 percent, two out of three girls do not attend school, reflecting one of the most significant gender disparities worldwide (Bhattacharya, 2016). The lack or inadequacy of education stands as a primary contributor to social issues such as street crime, poverty, and unemployment. Furthermore, the Pakistani education sector grapples with pronounced disparities between urban and rural education systems, exacerbated by variations between private, missionary, and cadet schools and government schools in rural areas and Islamic seminaries.

Educational institutions in Pakistan can be categorized into three systems: public, private, and madrasa. The private schooling system, which tends to be relatively expensive, is often beyond the financial means of many families. As a result, madrasas offering free education often become the sole option. NGOs are actively interested in introducing peace programs in both English and Urdu medium public sector schools, although this endeavor proves to be challenging. The adverse socio-economic and political landscape of Pakistan is evident in the education sector, where rural areas are frequently confronted with "Ghost-schools" that exist only on paper and are sometimes repurposed as cow-sheds. While the government may provide school buildings,

teachers, instructors, and essential facilities are absent. Schools are sometimes merely registered in government records without physical existence.

The continuous friction between NGOs and the government remains an enduring issue in Pakistan. For example, in an attempt to evaluate the education quality in public schools through a Citizen Report Card in two slums in Islamabad, the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) faced obstacles as the Federal Directorate of Education initially impeded the process by restricting schoolteachers from cooperating with the organization's research teams. This confrontation is largely attributed to inherent deficiencies that the authorities are reluctant to expose. (Maqbool et al., 2019)

2.11: The Impact of NGOs on Poverty:

Poverty prevails extensively in Pakistan and is intricately connected to a lack of awareness and the willingness to transition the country into an agrarian economy backed by industrialization and investment in human resource development. A notable contributor to the widespread poverty in rural areas is the continued dominance of feudal families. These landowners not only economically exploit the peasantry but also benefit from considerable impunity within Pakistani culture. Certain feudal figures have secured positions in Parliament and assemblies, wielding influence among the upper echelons of politicians and the societal elite in Pakistan.

The migration from rural to urban centers has been driven by rural poverty and contributes to urban poverty. The rise in urban slum dwellers, particularly in Karachi, experiencing inadequate living conditions and a lack of basic amenities, exacerbates the substantial portion of the population residing below the poverty line. Additionally, inadequate governance serves as a fundamental cause of poverty in Pakistan. Ineffective governance increases susceptibility and is the primary factor leading to low business confidence, resulting in reduced investment levels. Furthermore, poverty in Pakistan is associated with environmental degradation, with the connection between poverty and the environment most prominently evident in health-related consequences. (Asian Development Bank, 2002)

As poverty rises, strategists and program planners are actively exploring solutions. Among these, proposals to collaborate with the private sector to share the responsibility of health and education services and to form closer partnerships with NGOs have been put forth and partially implemented in recent years. This initiative began with the Social Action Program (SAP) scheme in the 1990s, intending to coordinate and integrate social sector activities. However, due to limited success or lack of comprehensive analysis of such endeavors, the effectiveness of civil society in poverty alleviation in Pakistan remains uncertain.

The government has formalized its backing for NGOs through various ministries, including the Ministry of Women's Development, Social Welfare, and Special Education. Financial aid is provided through organizations like the National Council for Social Welfare and the National Zakat Foundation and similar bodies in Provincial Governments. The Poverty Reduction Strategy acknowledges the significant role that NGOs can fulfill in delivering social services, support, and empowerment (Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan).

2.12: The Impact of NGOs on Media:

In Pakistan, successive governments have neglected the potential of the media to support people-centered positive agendas, overlooking the public's right to be informed about the workings of the State. However, there has been a positive shift over the last 10-15 years. The previously non-existent private electronic media sector, particularly after lifting the state monopoly on broadcasting in 2002, has experienced significant growth. Both visual and print media have raised the profile of political discourse, cultural expression, and national unity while strongly condemning extremism and authoritarianism. This transformation has introduced a new cadre of local heroes and heroines, with a younger population actively reporting on various natural and human issues, demonstrating greater empowerment and civic critique. TV channels, not only in Urdu but also in regional languages, have flourished. FM radio stations now cover the entire social landscape of Pakistan, featuring current affairs, news, entertainment, and English-language channels offering diverse programs and opinions. There are

conflicting views regarding the role of media in safeguarding civil liberties. The presence of an independent media system is a favorable sign for advancing democracy and civil society. Consequently, the degree of freedom enjoyed by the press or media in a given society is significant in determining that society's political landscape.

Over a significant period, the NGOs in Pakistan have consistently voiced concerns about freedom of speech and expression, with media being a fundamental component. It is widely acknowledged that a free press cannot operate in isolation. True freedom can only be realized when the government supports the media and adheres to democratic principles. Recognizing freedom of information is crucial and should be an integral part of the democratic framework. Various NGOs, including the HRCP and the Consumers Rights Protection, have advocated for a law on freedom of information. Some international donor organizations, such as the Asian Development Bank, tie aid to transparency in governance and the citizens' right to information. Despite facing challenges, the media's voice in Pakistan remains pressured to embrace democracy as a foundational political philosophy and societal value. Journalists and media professionals often face threats and violence while performing their duties. Recently, the media has been actively engaged in movements for the restoration of Justice, opposing government brutality, advocating for democracy, addressing women's issues, combating domestic violence, demanding government accountability, and upholding judicial independence. Media channels have played a significant role in amplifying citizens' voices on democratic rights and the war on terror. Media is increasingly becoming a participant in the political development of Pakistan as an active part of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Beyond the contributions of the media, ordinary people also play a crucial role in safeguarding and supporting the media. Increasing awareness of the risks taken by the media to present the true picture is essential. (Baqir., 2013)

2.13: Role of government and NGOs:

The government extensively supported non-profit organizations in social service delivery. In 1951, the government sought aid from the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration to provide training and technical assistance for social

workers in Pakistan. This initiative led to the engagement of UN advisors, the introduction of short-term service training courses, and the implementation of two urban community projects in Karachi, offering practical experience to trainees. Similar projects were later initiated in Dacca, Lahore, and other cities. The government's keen interest and support resulted in a rapid rise in voluntary organizations. The government established the National Council of Social Welfare in 1958, acknowledging the necessity for coordination in these activities. The council's duties included examining the needs of social welfare organizations, providing financial aid to deserving institutions, evaluating projects of assisted agencies, coordinating social welfare efforts across various government departments, and promoting welfare organizations in remote and deprived areas. Initially consisting of 32 members from public and voluntary agencies, the council was chaired by the minister of works (Minwalla, 1956). Later, the fieldwork of the Council was taken over by the Directorate General of Social Welfare, while the Council continued to function as an advisory figure.

2.14: Raising Funds for Non-Government Organizations:

Fundraising for NGOs involves soliciting financial support from individuals, corporations, and organizations to sustain and advance the organization's mission. This can include diverse strategies such as events, grant applications, and online campaigns. NGOs aim to build transparent relationships with donors, ensuring accountability and conveying the impact of contributions. Successful fundraising is vital for NGOs to secure the resources needed for their projects and initiatives.

2.14.1: Faith-based Non-Governmental Organizations:

Numerous studies indicate that faith significantly influences fundraising within organizations. Faith-based organizations (FBOs) are particularly impactful, as individuals motivated by their faith tend to contribute more generously to such organizations. Typically rooted in religious principles, FBOs address social isolation and strive for societal integration. These organizations play a crucial role in aiding the

impoverished and providing services during disasters, fostering trust among donors who, in turn, generously contribute to support their initiatives.

Fundraising is fundamental for NGOs and nonprofit organizations, with fundraisers often leveraging religious texts to generate funds. This strategy involves tapping into the generosity of religious communities. In the context of faith-based organizations, two prominent religious affiliations are discussed: Muslim faith-based organizations, or Islamic relief organizations, and Christian faith-based organizations. Muslim FBOs extend support to the needy and generate funds through Zakat, connecting with donors willing to contribute Zakat to benefit the less fortunate—a charitable system within the Muslim economy. Christian communities contribute a portion of their income to churches and Christian FBOs to worship Jesus. Some churches also donate funds for international projects. (Boyer, 2011)

2.14.2: Impacts of Social Media on Fundraising of Non-Governmental Organizations:

Social media serves as an additional fundraising method, facilitating the establishment of connections between an organization's members and donors. The rapid flow of information and the network effect contribute to organizations generating increased funds. Various social media tools, including Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, e-newsletters, emails, and Skype, are employed for fundraising purposes. Through these social media channels, organizations actively seek donors, aiming to create a strong brand image in the eyes of the public. Public support is crucial for these organizations as it sustains their efforts for the betterment of society. (Boyer, 2011)

Globally, digital social media plays a pivotal role in establishing donor connections. The online nature of the digital bookplate program has enabled Western Libraries to expand its relationships with donors worldwide. Digital bookplates play a crucial role in fundraising for libraries, facilitating the collection of funds, charity, gifts, and donations on an international scale (Foster and Robinson, 2012).

Newsletters are also employed as a fundraising technique, where the newsletter's readers contribute financial support. Given the challenge of identifying donors from a large pool of individuals and cultivating strong and meaningful relationships, virtual media becomes essential in fundraising. (Silverman, 2009)

Cutting-edge technological tools greatly aid NGO members in effectively communicating with donors. These tools play a crucial role in fundraising for nonprofit organizations, and the internet stands out as a prominent and invaluable technology in the modern era. Utilized tools encompass blogs, emails, websites, telecommunication, electronic media, television, and radio. (Neale, 2011). Through analysis of surveys and interviews, finance advocates assert that text messaging for fundraising purposes is the most effective tool for conveying messages to donors or the target population. The impact of funding text messages is evident in their influence on the financial support received by nonprofit organizations (Nichols, 2008).

2.14.3: The Effects of Events on Fundraising of Non-Governmental Organizations:

The expansion of fundraising is contingent on various occurrences, including tragic events, special events, concerts, sports events, dinners, and galas. Concert events, in particular, serve as effective fundraising tools for nonprofit organizations. Fundraisers employ diverse advertisement methods to promote these events, and administrators and researchers within nonprofit organizations scrutinize past fundraising strategies employed in special events. These analyses inform decisions for future fundraising endeavors.

Donor recognition is indispensable for successful fundraising. Several essential approaches ensure donor recognition, including annual meetings, identification of opportunities, annual reports, creating public awareness through media, and organizing sponsorship events.

Fundraisers extend donor invitations for special events where gifts are distributed to express gratitude by analyzing donors' preferences and dislikes to enhance future fundraising efforts. (Malik and Rana, 2008)

The research explores the dynamics of trust governance in certified NGOs in Pakistan, focusing on adopting corporate governance models. It endeavors to investigate the role of board members in internal organizational governance, emphasizing framework, operational, advocacy, and self-governance aspects. The study delves into the challenges and complexities faced by NGOs, emphasizing the need for accountability addressing issues of legitimacy, democracy, and the influence of faith-based organizations. Ultimately, the research seeks to contribute valuable insights for enhancing the effectiveness and transparency of governance models in Pakistan's Non-Governmental Organizations.

2.15: Assistance from the United States Agency for International Development in Pakistan:

USAID, or the United States Agency for International Development, is a U.S. government agency that operates as part of the United States Department of State. It is not an NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) but a federal agency responsible for administering civilian foreign aid and development assistance.

USAID's primary mission is to provide economic and humanitarian assistance worldwide to support the growth of stable, democratic societies and address global challenges. The agency focuses on health, education, economic development, governance, and disaster relief. USAID collaborates with governments, non-profit organizations, and other partners to implement its programs.

Pakistan has historically received aid to address its resource and funding challenges, particularly after the partition. The country's geo-strategic significance has attracted

major powers, leading to a complex relationship with aid. The United States, as a major donor providing military and civilian assistance, has exerted influence on Pakistan's political processes and imposed sanctions based on its demands. However, with the recognition of the failure of military-based assistance in light of rising terrorism and internal security concerns, there has been a shift in focus to civilian assistance. The Obama Administration's passage of the Kerry-Lugar-Berman (KLB) bill in 2009 marked a significant increase in economic assistance to Pakistan, emphasizing collaborative projects to promote a softer image of the U.S. and foster democratic stability. Despite efforts, the fluctuating relationship and increased U.S. intervention in counterterrorism have impacted the success of civilian engagement projects, necessitating greater engagement with local policymakers and stakeholders.

In the pursuit of winning the hearts and minds of the Pakistani people, USAID has directed its efforts toward various social projects addressing critical areas such as energy, agriculture, civic participation and education with a specific focus on women's empowerment and humanitarian crises in regions like FATA and Baluchistan. Despite downsizing projects and funding in 2011, USAID continues to undertake initiatives in these vital areas, aiming to contribute to the development and well-being of both the United States and Pakistan.

2.15.1: The Impacts of USAID on Energy:

The energy sector in Pakistan has been a focal point of national and international discussions on social development. Challenges like the energy crisis and circular debt have prompted international collaborations, but the outcomes have been questionable. USAID's involvement in Pakistan's energy sector traces back to the 1950s when it provided infrastructural assistance to the newly formed Pakistani state. Through USAID support, Pakistan has completed two dams, namely Gomal Zam Dam in FATA, South Waziristan, and Sat Para Dam near Skardu, Gilgit-Baltistan, contributing 1200 MW to the power grid. A significant project aiming for 4500 MW on the Indus River is underway. Collaborating with Pakistan's Water and Power Development Authority

(WAPDA), USAID has added approximately 700 MW to thermal power plants in Sindh and Punjab.

Beyond infrastructure, USAID actively enhances human capital by establishing training and research centers in the energy sector. The organization also expresses concern about policy-making related to energy demands. Notably, USAID has played a role in improving power distribution effectiveness by partnering with WAPDA and nine other state-run power distributors to address issues such as power losses, revenue generation, and customer care. The focus extends to addressing water shortages and advancing turbine development. (USAID report., 2013)

Since 2010, the United States Agency for International Development has joined forces with the Government of Pakistan to address the energy crisis that has significantly impacted the country's economy and its inhabitants. This partnership has resulted in the incorporation of more than 3,900 MW into the national grid, leading to savings of \$429 million in revenues for the distribution sector and attracting over \$2.6 billion in private investments. USAID continues its collaboration with the Government of Pakistan, offering advisory services for initiatives such as importing liquefied natural gas, constructing new electricity transmission lines and substations for wind-generated power, and rehabilitating thermal and hydroelectric power plants. Currently, USAID, in partnership with the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), is actively engaged in the rehabilitation and construction of hydroelectric projects at Mangala Dam, Tarbela Dam, and Kaitu Weir, with expectations to increase power generation capacity by 340 MW by 2024 (USAID report, 2023).

2.15.2: The Impacts of USAID on Agriculture Department:

USAID has implemented numerous medium and small-scale projects in the agricultural sector, creating employment opportunities for both men and women in rural areas. Notably, initiatives have reduced post-harvest losses in mango farming by 40%, leading to a 60% increase in exports from three processing units, with a dedicated investment of US\$3.2 million. Other achievements include the Dairy Project and collaboration with Nestle Pakistan to train and educate farmers, resulting in a 19% increase in milk yield

and an additional \$72 to farmers' monthly income, facilitated by a \$3.4 million investment in technical assistance and training.

Moreover, USAID has recently introduced the Pakistani Private Investment Initiative (PPII) to secure loans for individual farmers and present cost-sharing options for acquiring equipment and fulfilling other agricultural requirements. This initiative seeks to lay the groundwork for attracting foreign investment and aims to provide technical assistance to 625,000 farmers and 2,500 agribusinesses. Additionally, USAID has committed to irrigating 1 million acres of land by 2016, enhancing the income of 250,000 rural households and positively impacting at least 2 million people in Pakistan (USAID report., 2013).

USAID's long-standing investments in Pakistan's agriculture and economic growth trace back over five decades, encompassing initiatives like the Indus Basin Project, Faisalabad Agricultural Institute, and support for wheat variety development, resulting in a 25 percent increase in wheat yields during the 1960s. These efforts persist today, recognizing that Pakistan's agriculture sector, employing over 40 percent of the labor force, plays a pivotal role in the nation's economic advancement. USAID continues to collaborate with Pakistan, enhancing agricultural productivity by introducing new crop varieties, improving management practices, and increasing farmers' access to advanced technologies and irrigation water. In 2019, USAID's support led to 20 new high-yielding and disease-resistant wheat and maize varieties, benefiting over 211,000 individuals who adopted improved technologies on nearly 367,000 hectares. Furthermore, USAID contributed to the construction of 420 km of irrigation canals, granting irrigation water access to almost 8,000 farming households in the newly merged districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. To further augment the incomes of farmers and agricultural SMEs, USAID facilitates access to financing, promotes value addition to agricultural commodities, and connects them to more lucrative markets. (USAID report., 2023)

2.15.3: The Impacts of USAID on Education Department:

Since 2009, USAID initiatives have led to the establishment of 600 schools nationwide, facilitating the enrollment of 85,000 students and enhancing the skills of 12,000 teachers

through workshops and training centers. Notably, projects undertaken by Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) and the Institute of Business Administration (IBA) in Karachi have evolved into key educational institutions in Pakistan. The launch of the National Reading Program in 2013 aims to expedite primary school enrollment, particularly in rural areas.

In addition to developing educational infrastructure, USAID extends support through need-based and merit-based scholarships for teachers and students, fostering increased enrollment in higher education and facilitating exchange programs for enhanced research outcomes. Specialized advanced study centers for professionals have provided university education to nearly 10,000 students since 2009, with an anticipated addition of 8,000 students pursuing advanced studies by 2016. (USAID, 2013)

The United States Agency for International Development collaborates with the Pakistani government to deliver quality primary and advanced education to students in the country. This partnership involves initiatives such as the training of teachers and school administrators, the formulation of educational policies adapted to local requirements, and the promotion of community involvement in schools by actively engaging families and the private sector. Additionally, USAID aids with market-driven workforce development training and conducts research focused on meeting the workforce needs of the 21st century.

Since 2013, over 46,000 teachers and school administrators have received training. Approximately 19,000 scholarships have been provided to talented students for tertiary education within Pakistan over the last nine years. The initiative has reached more than two million learners at the primary level nationwide, contributing to a 26 percent improvement in oral reading fluency for grade-two graduates in classrooms supported by early-grade reading programs. Furthermore, 17 faculties of education have been established to ensure the training of future teachers. The efforts also encompass constructing or repairing over 1,600 schools across Pakistan, including 946 in the Newly Merged Districts of the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province. (USAID report., 2023)

2.15.4: The impact of USAID and Charity:

Pakistan, with a population exceeding 240 million, faces significant vulnerability to natural disasters like droughts, earthquakes, floods, and landslides. These events can lead to widespread displacement, humanitarian crises, and exacerbate long-standing issues of food insecurity and malnutrition, especially among low-income households. Between June and September 2022, intense monsoon rains and glacial lake outbursts triggered flooding and landslides, impacting around 33 million people, as the Government of Pakistan reported. The aftermath saw over 1,700 fatalities, almost 12,900 injuries, displacement of approximately 7.9 million individuals, and extensive damage to over 2.3 million houses, along with vast agricultural lands and crops.

To address the immediate humanitarian needs arising from the 2022 floods, USAID allocated nearly \$80 million between fiscal years 2022 and 2023. Moreover, USAID is committed to providing sustained, multi-year support to enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations in Pakistan against natural disasters. This support involves activities focusing on food security and livelihood strengthening, such as offering cash assistance for essential agriculture inputs and training communities in climate-resilient agriculture and livestock management practices. USAID collaborates with local, regional, and national Government of Pakistan authorities, developing risk reduction plans, providing capacity-building assistance, establishing early warning systems, rapid response mechanisms, and enhancing coordination and information sharing among emergency responders. (USAID report., 2023)

3. The Impacts and Importance of EDHI Center

3.1. Assessing the Role of EDHI Center:

Labware's (2009) typology of literature review was selected, specifically adopting a theoretical approach as a research method. This comprehensive framework categorizes literature reviews into four distinct types, each serving a specific purpose in academic research. The typology includes instrumental, methodological, theoretical, and substantive approaches. The instrumental approach focuses on the practical utility of literature to address a specific research question, while the methodological approach emphasizes examining research methods. The theoretical approach involves exploring the theoretical frameworks underpinning a topic, contributing to broader theoretical discussions. Lastly, the substantive approach delves into the content of a particular field, providing a detailed overview of existing knowledge. Labware's typology offers researchers a structured means to navigate and strategically employ literature reviews based on their research goals, enhancing the depth and relevance of scholarly inquiries.

The EDHI Foundation/Center was chosen as the domain for research purposes. Within Labware's typology, the theoretical approach aimed to explore and synthesize theoretical perspectives relevant to the EDHI Foundation. This involved meticulously examining scholarly works, conceptual frameworks, and theoretical underpinnings contributing to shaping the narrative around the foundation. Research papers and articles were sourced through Google Scholar, Elsevier, PubMed, and JSTOR. This approach uncovered theoretical insights that explain the EDHI Foundation's role and contribute meaningfully to broader theoretical discussions within humanitarian studies.

The literature selection process adhered to the theoretical lens, involving a systematic search across academic databases, scholarly journals, and reputable publications. Identified literature was then categorized according to theoretical themes, facilitating a nuanced exploration of how different theoretical perspectives have been applied to understand and analyze the EDHI Foundation's humanitarian initiatives.

Regarding inclusion/exclusion criteria, literature was included based on its theoretical relevance, academic rigor, and contribution to advancing theoretical discussions within their working domains. Priority was given to recent publications to ensure the theoretical framework aligns with the current scholarly discourse on the EDHI Foundation.

Markus, Robey, and others (1988), along with Mohr (1982), suggest that theoretical frameworks are frequently derived from either variance (factor) theories or process theories. Variance theories involve independent variables causing fluctuations in independent variables, whereas process theories utilize events and states to elucidate dynamic phenomena (Markus and Robey, 1988; Mohr, 1982). Both models were deemed appropriate for our research. The literature review incorporates a range of sources, including journal articles, books, newspaper reports, and Non-Governmental Organizations' (NGOs) reports, to examine the fluctuations in dependent variables underlying the successes and failures of decentralization. It also delves into the social and political processes contributing to such occurrences. While acknowledging the potential limitations of generalizing from a specific case, this paper aims to present the decentralization case in Pakistan with broader relevance (Pamphlet issued, 2016).

3.2: History and Origin of EDHI Center:

In Pakistan, the EDHI Foundation has emerged as a growing humanitarian network operated by local volunteers and sustained through private donations. Its principal mission is to surpass religious and societal divisions, instilling a spirit of unity and fostering tolerance by aiding without discrimination. The founder, Abdul Sattar EDHI, is a testament to the transformative potential of individual efforts in consolidating disparate segments of society. A distinctive feature of the foundation lies in its resolute

refusal of financial aid from governmental and religious entities, relying exclusively on contributions from individual benefactors. Presently, the institutional mantle of the welfare center, originally instituted by Abdul Sattar EDHI, is borne by his successors, overseeing a comprehensive array of services, including 24-hour emergency assistance, a fleet of over 1,500 ambulances, shelters, and diverse support initiatives.

Abdul Sattar EDHI devoted his entire life to the selfless service of those in need, without any distinctions based on familiarity, gender, religious affiliation, or nationality. His altruistic mindset lacked greed; instead, he sought help for the less fortunate and directed all charity towards their well-being. Not retaining a single penny for himself, EDHI dedicated his efforts to constructing facilities for the destitute, including orphans, widows, and the helpless. Witnessing his impactful work, individuals were inspired to contribute to assisting the needy through the establishment of the EDHI Trust, later renamed the Bilquis EDHI Trust. Initiated with a modest five hundred rupees donation in Karachi, this trust became a guardian for the vulnerable and impoverished, providing financial support for them to lead dignified lives. Additionally, the trust played a pivotal role in extending and amplifying EDHI's humanitarian services. (Pamphlet issued, 2016)

The beginning of the EDHI Foundation can be traced back to a modest dispensary in Mithadar, Karachi, established in 1951. This humble initiative gradually expanded into a nationwide network encompassing ambulances, shelter homes, clinics, asylums, maternity homes, blood banks, adoption centers, schools, and orphanages. Beyond the borders of Pakistan, EDHI's humanitarian efforts extended to countries such as Ethiopia, Bosnia, and Afghanistan, delivering essential supplies like food, medicines, and clothing to refugees.

The foundation gathered widespread acclaim during the severe flu epidemic of 1957, where Abdul Sattar EDHI's selfless response, personally financing epidemic control measures, resonated deeply. Despite financial constraints, EDHI sought public donations and acquired the dispensary building, where he established a free school and maternity center.

Reflecting on the epidemic, EDHI remarked, "The flu had spread in Karachi, and there was no one to treat them. So, I set up benches and got medical students to volunteer. I was penniless and begged for donations on the street. And people gave. I bought this 8-by-8 room to start my work."

Recognizing the necessity for an ambulance service in Karachi, EDHI initiated one with the support of donations from a local businessman. Personally, converting a dilapidated van into an ambulance, he drove it himself, proudly emphasizing his commitment to being the first responder at accident scenes. Presently, EDHI Centers are scattered nationwide, and EDHI ambulances consistently lead response efforts, significantly reducing road accident fatalities.

During critical incidents, the EDHI Foundation has played a pivotal role in rescuing individuals. Notably, following the 9/11 tragedy, EDHI donated \$100,000 to overseas Pakistanis, aiding them during the ensuing economic crisis. Funded entirely by private donations, Abdul Sattar EDHI even declined financial assistance from President Zia-ul-Haq in 1980. (EDHI welfare center)

3.3: Role in Providing Shelter to Children:

Bilquis EDHI, wife of Abdul Sattar EDHI was the one handling the management of the "JHULA" or baby cradles service, specifically designed for neglected or abandoned children. This service, however, stirred controversy, particularly among religious clerics who vehemently opposed what they perceived as an encouragement of childbirth outside of wedlock. "JHULAs" are strategically placed at numerous emergency EDHI Centers, providing a safe place for unwanted infants to be left. These abandoned infants are subsequently taken into EDHI Homes, offering them shelter and care. (Raponi and Zanzucchi, 2013)

Despite facing considerable pressure and criticism, particularly from religious quarters, Abdul Sattar EDHI persevered with the JHULA service. Over time, the concept gained acceptance, and individuals now voluntarily approach EDHI Centers to entrust babies to their care. Abandoned infants are then placed with deserving families, unable to have children of their own, through a carefully managed adoption process. Mrs. Bilquis EDHI, overseeing this service, employs a centralized system to verify the credentials of adopting parents and conducts regular follow-ups.

In cases where babies are found abandoned in garbage dumps outside Karachi, they are airlifted to the central nursery in Karachi. Here, they receive necessary medical and nursing care before being placed for adoption. To protect the child from potential social challenges in the future, all documentation related to this service is kept confidential. This meticulous approach reflects EDHI Center's commitment to ensuring the well-being and prospects of abandoned children. (EDHI Foundation Services since 1947)

3.4: Role in Education and Health:

Establishing educational and healthcare institutions, EDHI Center focuses on both institutional and human capital development. Implementing training programs contributes to the educational and healthcare processes available to the citizens (Temple, "Christianity and Social Order," 81).

Abdul Sattar EDHI's services will be eternally remembered. Despite his limited formal education, he did not profess to hold an advanced degree. His demeanor was unassuming, resembling a hermit's, yet his simplicity was a potent attribute. Attempting to engage in politics with a straightforward approach, he faced challenges due to his commitment to truthfulness, righteousness, justice, generosity, opposition to corruption, and love for humanity. Unfortunately, these values were incompatible with the prevailing political landscape in Pakistan. Consequently, he had to revise his political objectives as he had no space in the higher-power echelons.

Having observed democratic values abroad, EDHI endeavored to apply them to Pakistani politics but encountered difficulties as the prevalent mindset favored personal

advancement over collective progress. He noted a trend where individuals often neglected their duties upon attaining leadership positions, prioritizing personal gain and promoting nepotism. This attitude contributed to hindrances in educational advancement and obstructed progress in literacy rates in Pakistan.

EDHI contemplated improving this situation but ultimately surrendered to the prevailing governance structures. In Pakistan, the EDHI Foundation operates on a humanitarian motto that transcends religious boundaries, embodying "Serving Humanity without any discrimination among the Religions globally." Despite criticism from right-wing Islamic clerics for aiding non-Muslims, EDHI remained steadfast in his commitment to aiding all in need, regardless of religious affiliations.

When questioned about transporting non-Muslim dead bodies, EDHI responded with a profound perspective, emphasizing that all are creations of Allah. He challenged the notion of religious animosity, highlighting the incongruity of engaging in trade with non-Muslim nations while discriminating against them in humanitarian efforts. Although not secular-minded, EDHI consistently opposed territorial, racial, and religious prejudices. The EDHI Foundation actively participates in disaster relief efforts and, in addition to various welfare activities, manages the funeral and burial services for unclaimed bodies in Pakistan.

During his lifetime, Maulana EDHI personally performed the ritual bathing of unclaimed deceased individuals and ensured their burial without any form of discrimination. The EDHI Foundation consistently endeavors to expand its global humanitarian, social, and public welfare initiatives. In the realm of funeral services for unclaimed bodies, the foundation has established welfare centers, financial facilities, and ethical support centers. Additionally, it provides medical services to underprivileged and needy patients. The foundation has gained immense respect worldwide for its efforts in assisting lost and kidnapped children across the globe (Pakistan, 1947,03).

3.5: EDHI Center's Impacts on Politics:

Abdul Sattar EDHI ventured into the political sphere with a distinct ideology that diverged from the prevailing trends. His involvement in politics commenced during the

Ayyub era when he Contested Local Body Elections in Karachi. However, he withdrew from the political arena by resigning as a member of Majlis-e-Shoora during the Zia regime. EDHI took a stance against Bhutto's Peoples' Party and refrained from participating in Ayyub's convention of Basic Democrats. His engagement in political and governmental platforms aimed to advocate for social services, and he exited the corridors of power to instigate positive change in the country's landscape, striving to establish a social welfare state in his way.

EDHI possessed a formidable political persona. Contrary to common perception, he actively participated in political affairs, contesting elections for local bodies and the National Assembly of Pakistan. Additionally, he served as a member of the Majlis-e-Shoora formed by Zia ul Haqq. EDHI consistently resisted actions suppressing public will and devoted himself practically to serving the needs of the less fortunate. Described as a humanist, his humanitarianism was viewed as a political act (Amir, 2016). Although he initiated his social services in the early 1950s, he formally entered electoral politics in 1962 (Kanwal., 2016).

3.6: Funding and Resources:

The EDHI Foundation envisions establishing an institution dedicated to welfare work to transform Pakistan into a progressive welfare state. This vision encompasses providing security, health, education, and vocational expertise to those in need. Charitable contributions, varying from modest to substantial sums, play a crucial role in supporting the Foundation's initiatives for social welfare. Donations take the form of food, medicine, clothing, and animal hides, emphasizing the commitment to the public's well-being. The Foundation collaborates with other Non-Governmental Organizations to receive medical facilities and scientific support. Notably, contributions often originate from individuals who have benefited from the EDHI Foundation's services in the past.

Additionally, the Foundation actively raises funds from Pakistani citizens residing abroad. (EDHI Foundation Service., 2013)

3.7. Evaluation of EDHI Center:

The author, Anas Malik, conducted a study based on hypothesis and data and found that the results align with the anticipated expectations, indicating that the EDHI Foundation places a significant emphasis on effective outreach to secure the resources necessary for its continued operation. Foundation officials recognize the importance of publicity and opportunities, emphasizing a strategic intent in their marketing approach to potential donors. Notably, the marketing strategy varies based on the audience—emphasizing the founder's character in the domestic Pakistani context and focusing more on the Foundation's record in developed overseas contexts.

Culture may be considered a confounding variable in this context. Still, the argument against it is strengthened by the fact that many learning about the EDHI Foundation online are expatriate Pakistanis, indicating a shared cultural background. The literature suggests that the emphasis on Abdul Sattar EDHI's personality could be a strategic choice to generate support in an information-poor environment, where reputation is a straightforward and easily communicable measure compared to complex organizational details.

The apparent puzzle arises from the extensive personal glorification of Abdul Sattar EDHI, whose actions are selfless and characterized by humility. This could be perceived as a strategic choice to build a mini-personality cult and simplify communication in an environment of low transparency and accountability. While EDHI's self-proclaimed goals are humanitarian, the literature distributed by the Foundation presents an adulatory portrait rather than emphasizing the organization's accomplishments.

The author explores various interpretations for this emphasis on EDHI's personality, ranging from vanity and hypocrisy to cultural tendencies prioritizing charismatic individuals over organizational achievements. A plausible argument is made for the

rational choice of creating a personality cult as a strategic decision to garner resources and support in an environment with limited information and transparency.

The author acknowledges the EDHI family's dedication and sincerity in improving social conditions but underscores the tactical pragmatism in investing in Abdul Sattar EDHI's reputation. The rationale behind this choice is explained as a means to appeal to donors and navigate Pakistan's low-information, low-accountability, and low-transparency situation.

The essay highlights the generalizable lesson from the EDHI Foundation's experience—civic organizations in weakly institutionalized contexts must adapt to their functional environment, prioritize charismatic leadership, and navigate challenges by appealing to people for resources and support. The criticism faced by EDHI, especially from political movements, is suggested to be an attempt to discredit him and revitalize their resource base. (Malik & Rana, 2019)

The outcomes will be construed based on information gathered up to date, sourced from various online resources such as articles and research papers. Additionally, data available on the EDHI Foundation's official website will be incorporated into the analysis. Tables will be utilized as an organizational format to present the findings systematically. This structured approach enhances clarity and facilitates a comprehensive understanding of the interpreted results.

4. The Importance and Impacts of EDHI Center on the Development of Pakistan

4.1: EDHI Services:

The EDHI Foundation, established by the philanthropist Abdul Sattar EDHI in Pakistan, is a remarkable organization that offers a diverse array of services across various sectors. One of its most critical and well-known services is its ambulance service,

providing timely and free emergency medical assistance to those in need. The fleet of EDHI ambulances is often the first to respond to accidents, disasters, and medical emergencies, playing a crucial role in saving lives.

In addition to emergency medical services, the EDHI Foundation extends its support through EDHI Homes, providing shelter and care for orphans, abandoned children, and the elderly. The organization also operates hospitals that offer medical treatment to the underprivileged, ensuring access to healthcare services for those who cannot afford it. The EDHI Foundation's commitment to society is further reflected in its provision of educational services, rehabilitation centers, and even an Animal Center, demonstrating a holistic approach to humanitarian work that addresses various aspects of societal well-being. With initiatives like graveyards and an extensive network of social welfare services, the EDHI Foundation stands as a beacon of compassion, touching the lives of millions in Pakistan and beyond

4.1.1: Ambulance Services:

The EDHI Foundation's ambulance services exemplify a well-orchestrated and comprehensive approach to emergency response, with a fleet designed to address diverse terrains and situations. With a remarkable fleet of 1800 land ambulances strategically stationed throughout Pakistan, the foundation ensures a rapid and widespread emergency response. This extensive land ambulance network is a testament to the foundation's commitment to reaching individuals in need, regardless of location.

In addition to land ambulances, the EDHI Foundation recognizes the significance of air and water-based emergencies. Including three air ambulances in their fleet enables the organization to provide swift medical assistance in remote or challenging geographical areas. Moreover, the foundation's readiness to tackle water-related emergencies is evident in its 28 marine ambulances, demonstrating a commitment to nautical rescue operations. The mobile mortuary, capable of accommodating 30 deceased individuals, reflects the organization's preparedness to handle situations involving casualties. Overall, the EDHI Foundation's diverse ambulance infrastructure showcases a holistic

and adaptable approach to emergency services, embodying its dedication to saving lives across various circumstances throughout Pakistan.

Ambulance Service	Available
Air Ambulance	2 aircrafts and 1 helicopter
EDHI Marine Ambulance	28 rescue boats
Mobile Mortuary	Having space to keep 30 coffins
Land Ambulance	1800

Table 4. 1: Ambulance Service

Source: EDHI Foundation website

4.1.2: Shelter and Food:

The EDHI Foundation, as part of its unwavering commitment to addressing the fundamental needs of vulnerable populations, has established a vast network of working units across Pakistan. These units serve as crucial hubs dedicated to providing essential services, particularly in food and shelter. The strategic placement of these units is a

testament to the foundation's meticulous approach to ensuring widespread coverage and accessibility.

With a notable presence in major cities like Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana, Sukkur, Multan, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi/Islamabad, Lahore, and Peshawar, the EDHI Foundation has strategically positioned 350 working units across the country. This extensive network includes 49 units in Karachi, 48 in Hyderabad, 9 in Larkana, 8 in Sukkur, 35 in Multan, 18 in Faisalabad, 125 in the combined regions of Rawalpindi/Islamabad, Lahore, and Peshawar. The foundation's reach also extends to Quetta, where 8 units are operational, while additional EDHI Centers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and Baluchistan contribute an additional 60 units. Through this comprehensive network, the EDHI Foundation ensures that food and shelter are accessible to those in need, exemplifying its dedication to uplifting and supporting communities throughout Pakistan.

Location	Number of offices
Karachi	49
Hyderabad	48
Larkana	9
Sukkur	8
Multan	35
Faisalabad	18

Rawalpindi/Islamabad, Lahore and Peshawar	125
Quetta	8
Other EDHI Centers in KPK and Baluchistan	60
Total	350

Table 4.2: Working Units

4.1.3: Shelter Homes:

The EDHI Foundation, as a beacon of compassion and social welfare, demonstrates a profound commitment to providing shelter and care for various vulnerable groups through an extensive network of 5191 shelter homes. One notable aspect of their comprehensive approach is the provision of 2916 shelter homes specifically dedicated to mentally retarded persons, underscoring the foundation's dedication to meeting the unique needs of this demographic. This specialized care extends further to 462 shelter homes explicitly designed for mentally retarded children, ensuring a supportive and nurturing environment for their well-being.

EDHI Foundation's social welfare initiatives also address the needs of orphans through 883 shelter homes, fostering a supportive and caring environment to facilitate the growth and development of these children. Recognizing the importance of dignified living for senior citizens, 424 shelter homes cater to the elderly, offering them a comfortable and respectful space to call home. Moreover, the foundation prioritizes the

safety and well-being of women by operating 506 shelter homes tailored to their specific needs.

The EDHI Foundation's extensive network of shelter homes, spanning various demographics, reflects a holistic and inclusive approach to social care. By managing these 5191 shelter homes, the foundation plays a vital role in uplifting and supporting diverse, vulnerable groups, embodying its commitment to creating a compassionate and inclusive society.

EDHI Homes	Mentally Retorted Persons	Mentally Retorted Children	Orphan Destitute Children	Old Age Persons	Women
EDHI Village Super Highway Karachi Destitute Mentally Retorted Male	1210	241	355	40	9

EDHI Children Home for Male EDHI North Karachi Centre (Home for Mentally Retorted women)	1330	165		65	87
EDHI Homes Sohrab Goth Karachi (A Home for women with family and Girls)			67	39	128
EDHI Female Child Home Clifton Karachi		7	180	18	30

EDHI Home Korangi for Male (Lost and Runaway Children)	5		130		6
EDHI Old Age Home Karachi				190	
EDHI Home Multan (at National Highway for Male and Female)	190 Males & 160 Females	46	29	19	35
EDHI Home Lahore for Female			18	22	59
EDHI Home Lahore for mentally retorted persons	5	3	10		5

EDHI Home Islamabad G-10 (Home for Female and Children)			45	9	62
EDHI Home Hayatabad Peshawar (Home for Female and Children)			31	14	49
EDHI Home Patel Bagh Quetta (Home for Female and Children)			18	8	36
Total	2916	462	883	424	506

Table 4.3: Showing the count of individuals in dire circumstances, orphaned children, and women provided shelter in EDHI Homes across Pakistan.

4.1.4: Services for patients and dead bodies:

The EDHI Foundation is crucial in Pakistan's humanitarian efforts by providing medical assistance during emergencies and accidents, especially for destitute individuals. Notably, the foundation ensures the dignified management of deceased individuals, offering funeral and burial services. This commitment reflects a profound respect for human life and cultural sensitivities, showcasing EDHI's comprehensive and compassionate approach to community service. The following table represents the data

of patients, dead bodies received and missing children reported to EDHI Center on a daily, monthly and yearly basis.

Location	Patient/Dead bodies			Services provided in Emergencies to Destitute, Unclaimed Dead bodies and Missing Children		
	Average Daily	Average Monthly	Average Yearly	Average Daily	Average Monthly	Average Yearly
Karachi	680	20400	248200	45	1350	16200
Hyderabad	220	6600	86300	18	540	6480
Larkana	46	1380	16790	6	180	2160
Sukkur	40	1200	14600	5	150	1800
Multan	180	5400	65700	18	540	6480
Faisalabad	127	180	60500	12	360	4320
Lahore	185	4050	49275	15	450	5400
RWP/Islamabad	310	9300	113150	36	1080	12960
Peshawar	125	3750	45625	8	240	2880

Quetta	140	4200	51100	11	330	3960
Other EDHI Centers in KPK and Baluchistan	180	5400	65700	18	540	6480
Total:	2183	65490	806940	192	5760	69120

Table 4.4: EDHI Foundation's Free Services Nationwide

4.1.5: Food Services:

The EDHI Foundation exemplifies its unwavering commitment to alleviating hunger and supporting those in need through the provision of free meals twice a day. Langar services are at the heart of their charitable initiatives, where nutritious meals are generously provided to individuals grappling with economic challenges. This compassionate and community-focused effort underscores the EDHI Foundation's dedication to promoting social well-being and ensuring that vulnerable populations, regardless of their economic status, have reliable access to essential sustenance. Through the daily provision of meals, the foundation addresses immediate nutritional needs. It fosters a sense of care and solidarity, embodying the organization's overarching mission to uplift and support communities in Pakistan. The statistics related to this impactful initiative are represented in a table to illustrate the scale and reach of the foundation's LUNGER services.

Center	Daily Average	Per Month	Per Year
EDHI Khidmah Gah M.A Jinnah Road Karachi	400	12000	144000
EDHI Khidmah Gah, Allama Iqbal Town, Lahore	300	9000	108000

Table 4.5: Free LUNGER Provision

4.1.6: Education Service:

The EDHI Foundation has emerged as a key player in the education sector, actively contributing through its network of 89 schools operating directly or supported by its educational fund across Pakistan. This educational infrastructure is a cornerstone for providing free education to many students. Annually, 16,143 students directly benefit from this initiative, highlighting the foundation's substantial impact on fostering learning opportunities.

The schools under the EDHI Foundation's umbrella play a crucial role in addressing the educational needs of children at both primary and secondary levels. The foundation strives to eliminate financial barriers by offering free education and underscores its commitment to promoting widespread access to quality learning. This initiative reflects the foundation's dedication to empowering the youth of Pakistan by providing them with the tools and knowledge necessary for personal growth and community development. In essence, the EDHI Foundation's educational efforts are integral to its broader mission of creating positive and lasting impacts on the lives of individuals and communities throughout the country.

Number of Schools	Number of Students
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89	16143
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Table 4.6: Showing demographic data of EDHI schools

4.1.7: School for Nurses:

Bilquis EDHI, a pivotal figure within the EDHI Foundation, assumes a crucial role in overseeing six training schools dedicated to nurses. These institutions serve as hubs for enhancing nursing skills, providing contemporary information and methods in the ever-evolving field of healthcare. The commitment to the professional development and education of healthcare practitioners is evident as, on average, these training schools contribute to the training of 630 nurses annually.

Under Bilquis EDHI's guidance, these training schools become catalysts for fostering a well-equipped and skilled healthcare workforce. The emphasis on contemporary knowledge and techniques ensures that nurses receive up-to-date training, allowing them to adapt to the dynamic challenges of the healthcare industry. By annually training a substantial number of nurses, the EDHI Foundation not only invests in the individual growth of healthcare professionals but also contributes significantly to elevating the overall standard of healthcare services provided by its network. Bilquis EDHI's leadership in this endeavor reflects a commitment to advancing healthcare education and, by extension, improving the quality of healthcare delivery within the EDHI Foundation's comprehensive framework.

No of Training Schools for Nurses	No of Students
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06	630
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Table 4.7: Showing data of Training Schools for Nurses

5. Assessing the Findings About EDHI Center

Abdul Sattar EDHI, a Pakistani Muslim philanthropist, humanitarian, and ascetic, is renowned as the founder of the "EDHI Foundation." This organization operates the world's largest volunteer ambulance network, along with providing services such as homeless shelters, animal shelters, rehab centers, and orphanages throughout Pakistan. The vision of the "EDHI Trust" is rooted in the principle of caring for all beings created by God, and EDHI's personal mission is to extend help to anyone in need. Presently, the EDHI Foundation is expanding its reach across Pakistan through its extensive social network. The foundation offers a range of services, including ambulances, hospitals, children's services, EDHI homes, orphanage centers, educational services, graveyards, marriage bureau services, charitable shops, animal hostels, missing person services, and online Qurbani service. (EDHI Foundation.,2019) In a similar context, Dr. Muhammad Ramzan CHHIPA is driven by a mission and motto centered on "love humans, respect humanity." His dedicated efforts aim to bring comfort and mental solace to the poor, worried, and destitute individuals. A significant initiative involves providing free food services, groceries, and cradles, leaving a profoundly positive impact on the entire nation and establishing him as a hero in his country. Through CHHIPA Restaurants, his organization serves free meals twice daily to thirty thousand individuals from the impoverished, laborers, and low-income groups, offering them a sense of respect, proper attention, and due care. The objective is to alleviate the financial burden on these individuals, allowing them to allocate their savings towards their children's education, healthcare, and utility bills. Motivated by a noble purpose, the organization set up the advanced CHHIPA Kitchen, a fully automated bread-baking facility running 24/7. The trust guarantees a constant provision of prepared meals to CHHIPA Restaurants at its

multiple locations, upholding the dedication to offer complimentary cooked and uncooked food to the underprivileged population of Pakistan (Freeman and Hasnaoui, 2011).

In our study, it was discussed that among many services provided by EDHI Foundation, one of them is called as “JHULA” which is a distinctive initiative that involves the installation of cradles at various emergency EDHI Centers. This service is designed to address the needs of unwanted infants who can be left in these cradles by individuals. The abandoned babies are then taken into custody by EDHI Foundation and provided shelter in EDHI Homes. Despite facing initial criticism and objections, the "JHULA" service has become an essential aspect of the foundation's efforts, with people now even coming forward to hand over babies themselves to officials at EDHI Centers. The infants are carefully placed with suitable adopting families through a centralized system overseen by Mrs. Bilquis EDHI, the head of this service, who ensures proper credentials and conducts regular follow-ups to maintain the well-being of the children. The documentation of this service is kept confidential to protect the child from potential social issues in the future. A similar initiative was seen in the Chhipa Welfare Association. Under the compassionate leadership of social worker Muhammad Ramzan CHHIPA, extends care and affection to newly born unwanted babies. Various reasons, such as societal norms, poverty, and lack of family planning, may lead individuals to disown their legitimate children. The CHHIPA Welfare Association has strategically placed CHHIPA Paalna (cradles) at all CHHIPA Emergency Ambulance Centers. An earnest appeal is made to people to leave unwanted newborns in these cradles gently. These infants are then available for adoption by childless married couples registered with the CHHIPA Head Office, expressing a heartfelt desire to adopt and nurture these abandoned children. This thoughtful initiative by Muhammad Ramzan CHHIPA demonstrates a commendable step towards transforming deserted newborns into valuable contributors to the nation. (Pakistan and Gulf Economist, 2015)

Our study discussed that EDHI Foundation plays a pivotal role in healthcare provision, managing hospitals that offer vital medical services to individuals who lack financial resources. These hospitals serve as lifelines for those in need, providing essential

healthcare, medical treatments, and medications. EDHI Foundation's commitment to health equity is evident through its free medical camps, ensuring underserved communities have access to necessary check-ups and consultations. The foundation's unwavering dedication extends to supporting destitute individuals, offering them medical aid and ensuring that mental health is not overlooked. Additionally, rehabilitation centers operated by EDHI aid individuals in their recovery from various health challenges. This holistic approach reflects EDHI Foundation's mission to make quality healthcare accessible to all, aligning with its vision of a progressive welfare state in Pakistan. A similar trend is observed in Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, founded by the late Pakistani philanthropist Imran Khan, which operates as a beacon of hope for individuals battling cancer. This Non-Governmental institution is dedicated to providing cancer care without any discrimination based on financial capabilities. This establishment's primary objective is society's welfare, with a particular focus on offering free treatment to the poor and needy. The institution covers all medical expenditures for those who cannot afford it. As the sole cancer hospital in Pakistan, it holds the distinction of being a pioneer in the field, emphasizing providing the best care to all patients, regardless of their financial status. The institution's vision is firmly rooted in treating individuals without bias, ensuring that whether they can afford or are unable to pay, they receive the same quality of treatment. (Chaudhary et al, 2023)

Our study discussed that the EDHI Foundation is committed to providing educational opportunities to underprivileged children, establishing schools and offering scholarships. Their focus is on quality education that aligns with the broader mission of serving humanity without discrimination, ensuring intellectual development for those facing financial constraints. Similarly, HOPE (Health Oriented Preventive Education) is a substantial charitable organization to deliver health and education services to the underprivileged in Pakistan. They deliver hospitals, health centers, vocational centers, and schools in various regions, including Sindh and Baluchistan. Throughout Karachi and rural Thatta, HOPE Home Schools are strategically located, accommodating nearly 9000 students across 195 schools. HOPE ensures that children receive free books and essential school supplies, supporting teachers with resources such as blackboards and stationery. These schools, led by educated community girls, offer education to children

who may not otherwise have access, redirecting them from playing on the streets. The schools cover primary, secondary, and vocational education.

The Aga Khan Schools (AKS) include both the Aga Khan Academies (AKA) and the Aga Khan Education Services (AKES), creating a comprehensive network that consists of more than 200 schools, 100 non-formal education program centers, and seven hostels. This network serves more than 96,000 students from 18 months to adulthood annually and is supported by a dedicated team of over 6,400 teachers and staff. Operating in 12 countries across East Africa, South and Central Asia, and the Middle East, AKS is an integral part of the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN), ensuring a comprehensive perspective on the AKDN school system and its global connections. The Aga Khan Academies, operating as part of this network, delivers top-tier education to outstanding students, fostering their capabilities to become leaders and contributing to positive societal progress. AKES, one of the largest non-profit private networks for pre-university education, has a legacy dating back to 1905 and is established in 11 countries, specifically in underserved rural and remote regions with restricted access to high-quality education (Aga Khan Schools. akdn.org).

In conclusion, the study sheds light on the vital role Non-Governmental Organizations play in addressing societal challenges, with a particular focus on the EDHI Foundation in Pakistan. NGOs like EDHI, founded by the visionary Abdul Sattar EDHI, emerge as crucial pillars of humanitarianism, offering diverse services from healthcare to education.

The Foundation's extensive range of services, from ambulance networks to orphanages and educational initiatives, exemplifies a holistic approach to societal well-being. Abdul Sattar EDHI's philosophy of "You have to care for all being created by God" resonates through the Foundation's diverse activities, demonstrating a commitment to serving humanity without discrimination.

Philanthropy, as exemplified by the EDHI Foundation, emerges as a powerful force for positive change. The willingness to address immediate needs, coupled with a visionary outlook toward education and social welfare, sets a precedent for other organizations to

follow. The importance of such initiatives cannot be overstated, especially in regions where vulnerable populations face significant challenges.

Moving forward, it is crucial to recognize and support the continued efforts of organizations like the EDHI Foundation, acknowledging the transformative impact they have on society. The combination of immediate relief efforts, educational initiatives, and a commitment to humanitarian values collectively contributes to the building of more compassionate and equitable world. The journey of philanthropy, as seen through the lens of the EDHI Foundation, serves as a testament to the positive change that individuals and organizations can bring to communities in need. The EDHI Foundation's commitment to providing free medical treatment, and ambulance services, and its innovative initiatives, such as the JHULA service, showcase the adaptability and creativity needed to tackle complex social issues. The examination of EDHI's strategies, including the emphasis on Abdul Sattar EDHI's reputation, reveals pragmatic responses to the information-poor environment and the need for public trust in Pakistan.

Despite criticisms and challenges, the EDHI Foundation exemplifies the transformative impact NGOs can have on societies, especially in regions with limited resources and institutional support. The study underscores the importance of recognizing the cultural and contextual nuances that influence NGO strategies, and how these organizations navigate challenges in their pursuit of social welfare. As a beacon of altruism, the EDHI Foundation stands as a testament to the potential of NGOs to contribute significantly to building a more compassionate and inclusive world.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the EDHI Center stands as a beacon of hope and humanitarianism, embodying the altruistic spirit of its founder, Abdul Sattar EDHI. This thesis has delved into the multifaceted roles played by the EDHI Center in shaping the social, educational, and healthcare landscape of Pakistan. From its humble beginnings in 1951, the organization has evolved into a comprehensive social welfare network, touching the lives of millions. The history and origin of the EDHI Center underscore Abdul Sattar EDHI's visionary approach to addressing societal challenges. His commitment to selfless service laid the groundwork for an institution that has become synonymous with compassion and efficiency. The EDHI Center's pivotal role in providing shelter to orphaned and abandoned children reflect its dedication to uplifting the most vulnerable segments of society. By offering a safe haven and educational opportunities, the organization contributes to breaking the cycle of poverty and despair.

In the education and health sectors, the EDHI Center's impact is undeniable. Through schools, vocational training, ambulance services, and healthcare facilities, the organization addresses the fundamental needs of the population. Its presence in these critical areas enhances the overall well-being of communities, fostering a healthier and more educated society.

While the EDHI Center remains apolitical, its influence on the political discourse is evident. The organization's emphasis on humanitarian values and social welfare subtly shapes the national narrative, emphasizing the importance of collective responsibility towards the welfare of the people. Funding and resource management have been integral to the EDHI Center's sustained success. Relying on public donations, the organization has demonstrated transparency and accountability, ensuring that most funds directly contribute to its welfare activities.

An evaluation of the EDHI Center underscores its efficiency, adaptability, and resilience. The organization's ability to respond to emergencies and changing societal needs reflects its commitment to serving humanity with dedication and effectiveness.

In terms of Pakistan's development, the EDHI Center plays a transformative role. Beyond immediate relief, its comprehensive services contribute to the long-term development of the nation. By addressing education, healthcare, and shelter needs, the EDHI Center catalyzes positive change, fostering a more inclusive and compassionate society. In essence, the EDHI Center's services, including ambulance services, shelter homes, healthcare, education, and more, collectively form a tapestry of social welfare that has become integral to the fabric of Pakistan. Its impact extends far beyond the immediate alleviation of suffering, leaving an indelible mark on the nation's journey towards progress and compassion. The EDHI Center is an enduring testament to the transformative power of selfless service, leaving a legacy that continues to inspire and uplift generations.

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