



Research Article

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Evaluating Government Policy of Monitoring NGOs in Pakistan

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Abstract

Non profitable organizations have been contributing in the development of state and society for a long time. These are generally praised for their progressive agendas. However, occasionally these have also been blamed for having some hidden agenda. This requires strict monitoring and evaluation of this sector. Different policies have been introduced in the past for this purpose. However, some of them have been found to be working for foreign agendas. Therefore, it is extremely important to comprehend the effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation policies in Pakistan. This paper is focused on different monitoring and evaluation policies and compared it with the policy of PML (N) government (2013-18) to bring to limelight the strengths and weakness of such policies. The research paper is primarily designed to find out comprehensive study that how the government presently monitored the working of NGOs. The analysis will help the policy makers to evaluate the working of NGOs in an effective way.

Keywords: NGOs, Foreign Funding, monitoring & effectiveness, Government Polices, PML(N), Pakistan

1. Introduction

Since the independence of Pakistan, there is a clear growth in the number of Non-Government organizations (NGOs). These NGOs are working in different fields for the social wellbeing of the people. During the early phase of NGOs, its growth was static and there were limited NGOs working in Pakistan. But for the last thirty years there is a rapid growth in the numbers of NGOs. Most of the NGOs are working effectively in promoting awareness in the masses for their human and legal rights. Some of them are consistently working for the promotion and fulfillment of basic rights like health care, employment opportunities and sanitation etc. They even work hard in those fields, where the government has had difficulties. On the account of these achievements, they played an important role in changing national policies related to sustainable development.

However, there are some weaknesses in the working of NGOs as well. For example, in Pakistan mostly NGOs do not have well well-defined strategies regarding its accountability and transparency

structure. Regarding its financial needs, some of the NGOs in Pakistan depend completely on public funds while a greater extent works completely with the help of foreign funding agencies.

The government of Pakistan is generally very supportive towards NGOs working in the state. It is supportive since the first Five-year strategy (1955-60). An eternal social wellbeing part was established within the planning commission. So, the regulatory policy towards the working of NGOs is very flexible since then. 38% NGOs is not registered and even the registered NGOs are also not focus to monitoring and evaluation under the controlling body. To report this problem, the Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy introduced a CSO certification system for tax exception and organizations evaluation, which has been continuing since 2003. However recently, because of several events in the social arena, the government of Pakistan is compelled to revive the monitoring policy towards NGOs for welfare and betterment of the state and society as well. This paper is meant to highlight the evaluation of government policy of monitoring NGOs, dynamics of poor implementation and impacts of poor monitoring in Pakistan.

2. Birth of Pakistan (14th August 1947)

After a continuous struggle for many years, Pakistan emergent on the world map on 14th of august 1947. The dreams of millions of Muslims comes true and Pakistan emerged as the largest Muslim country. It was consisted of two parts East and West Pakistan. Initially its population was almost eighty million. The father of nation, Quid e Azam as elected the Governor-General of Pakistan and Liaquat Ali Khan became the Prime Minister of Pakistan (Saqib, 2009-2010).

3. Emergence of NGOs in Pakistan

Pakistan is a state located in south Asian region having 207,774,000 populations (PBS, 2017). The population is growing day by day and no proper solution has been scrutinized for this issue (Jafarey, Kamal et al. 2008). Because of this rapid population growth, a number of social problems have been emerged (UNDP, 2012). It is a well-established fact that in Pakistan there is an acute dearth of fundamental needs like violation of human rights, poor infrastructure, low literacy rate and corruption. These social issues are the key factors behind the growing role of NGOs in Pakistan because the government are either incapable to solve these issues alone or unwilling to resolve the issues. So it becomes necessary that both the government and non-government organizations resolve these issues by joint efforts (David & Wayne, 2003 and Ali & David, 2016).

Whenever people realized that the services delivered by the government are insufficient to fulfill the basic necessities of the people, they always setup local groups initially at their street or town areas for self-help. These local organizations initiate various projects for welfare of the people with the help of available indigenous human and financial resources. After some time foreign assistance started to help these local organizations (Saeed, 1999).

4. Emergence of Monitoring and Regulatory Authorities

Recently a new debate started in the sphere of NGOs and the increased funding by the national as well as international donors demands media exposure, accountability and establish contract culture. All these developments compel the NGOs sector for increased measurement of performance, monitoring and evaluation setup (Edwards, 1999; Lewis, 2001; Hailey, 2000; 2003).

Thorough analysis of the five years plans introduced by the consecutive governments of Pakistan it can be concluded that there seems an evolutionary development in NGOs sector. For example, in 1983 when sixth five-year plan was introduced there seems no mention of nonprofit organizations. But the seventh five-year plans introduced this sector for the first time. In the eighth five-year plan introduced in 1993 the greater role of nonprofit organizations was recognized, and it was also highlighted that there is a dire need of monitoring and regulation policies for nonprofit

organizations (Pasha, et al; 2002). At the same time a consensus of the intelligentsia emerged that a dialogue between different stake holders like head of NGOs, religious organizations and political parties is needed for better understanding about how to regulate and monitor these NGOs. It was also suggested that a parameter should be drawn which can clarify the boundaries in which the nonprofit organizations can play its role (Pasha & Iqbal, 2003). It is because throughout the history of Pakistan alien donors had performed an active role in assisting the developmental programs. But history also witnessed that this foreign assistance has not been judiciously utilized. As a result, the fruit of these developmental plans had not reached to the common man. As a result of this hindrance the foreign donor agencies firstly demanded the government of Pakistan to support the local organizations so that the fruits could be reached to the common people and secondly demanded an accountability setup so that the funds could not be misused (Shereen, 1998, Rahman, 2005).

At the mid of 2015, the supreme (highest) court of Pakistan ordered the federal as well as provincial administrations to provide a detail list related to NGOs. This list must include the sources funding of NGOs, the detail about the spending of these findings by the NGOs and the registration status of NGOs. The reports submitted by the federal and provincial government reveals that there is no mechanism for the monitoring of these NGOs. However, it is not clear that these developments can further lead the Supreme Court to interfere in the right to privacy of the nonprofit organizations or not (ICNL, 2015).

There has always seen hostility by the foreign funded NGOs, and their operations remains outside by the regulatory control authorities of the government. This is because of two reasons firstly because they receive funding from multilateral donor agencies and secondly as they are a part of big umbrella of global not-for-profit organizations. This funding autonomy cannot be the only reason. It is also said the as these organizations works for woman rights, human rights, political freedom, environmental pollutions and nuclear disarmament therefore these are sensitive issues and can cause severe implications if interrupted by the government (Pasha & Iqbal, 2003). Likewise, in 1999, from Bait-ul-Maal RS four billion had been looted. The senate of Pakistan took a serious note of these financial irregularities in National Zakat Foundation and Bait-ul-Mal. In an inquiry it was exposed that these funds were given to those NGOs who only be on paper and did nothing for welfare activities. Therefore, viable mechanism for releasing of funds was demanded so that the deserving people could get their shares (Saeed, 2004).

The monitoring and regulatory mechanism is considered and a new and effective approach in development projects to increase transparency and accountability of these projects (Craig & Mayo, 2004). The need for community monitoring increased in recent times because of the repeated inconvenience found in the disbursement process (Burger, 2012). The monitoring process reduces the cost and created a useful environment in which targets could be achieved in a better ways (Dafna & Richard, 2009). This community monitoring approach helps to boost the community empowerment process (Baloch & Ali, 2015).

5. Monitoring & Evaluation Policies

M & E system is not developing by a single methodology, as it needs contextual knowledge one can decide what is best to use. Monitoring and evaluation methods will fall to single men responsible for M&E as it possible to many extents. Yet making systematic M&E is not only introducing many new methods. It is about making a culture, a way of thinking where reflection and learning become part of the everyday activity. It is more about how we think, not what particular methods we use (Garbutt, 2013).

In follow up place Caritas is doing activity with Agriculture Department on kitchen gardening. After this program they grow vegetable in his houses in various things. Workers of Naya Rasta Cooperative Society are also doing activity with caritas Faisalabad for kitchen gardening. So for this purpose I visited these workers in their homes for kitchen gardening and I saw how they grow vegetable in their homes. Anybody can see that they are very happy for this program and now they

have vegetable plants in his homes and vegetable plants are grow. So, in March 2009 agriculture coordinator was come to monitor kitchen gardening program so this was a preparation for this monitoring Caritas Pakistan Faisalabad visit. The workers are satisfied that twenty-seven workers of cooperative are growing vegetable in their homes. Kitchen gardening program is more suitable in follow up place because before its community workers are not work on it and now they are given interest to grow vegetable (Ahmad, et al; 2011).

The EU would work in a same way to forbid NGOs from abusing funds selected for development, democracy, human rights and peace for usage in harm workings and counterproductive (Steinberg, 2008).

Generally, there is no existence of quantitative evaluation in non-government organization. However, academic studies are concluded in this regarded to estimate the projects. Likewise, a number of projects in India and Kenya are conducted to enhance the outcomes regarding economics and education (Banerjee, 2003). The evaluation process of NGOs is mostly regarded as a symbol of good Governance, but many critiques argued that it has little effect on the working process of NGOs (Edward & Hulme, 1996).

In 1997 a survey was conducted by OECD and this Survey concluded that there is little proof about the positive impacts of NGOs developmental projects. According to the same survey, it was further added that mostly evaluation processes of these NGOs rarely contain statistical analysis and most of them are UN responsive to the developmental projects. Public opinion about NGOs in rich and poor countries are very high, comparatively the demand for evaluation process is low as compare to the public opinion (PEW, 2002; Barr & Fafchamp, 2006), (Werker and Ahmad, 2007).

Governments are striving to amend and strengthen the Boards of NGOs and its law in an advanced manner. The positions of these laws are presently uncertain the Government has also the right to withdraw the bill and gave the choice to develop a smooth policy for the NGO first. However, if this will becomes the official behavior of a government towards the NGOs, than it is possible that certain concerns of CSOs will be addressed. It is suggested that the Government should effectively regulate the registration bill of NGOs so that effective monitoring could be possible at local and general level. In order to establish smooth evaluation policies, government must tries to enact the public information bill as well to access the citizens about the working agendas of NGOs. The government also tries to spread awareness in the people, so that they become active in participation process and in this way the NGO will be more accountable. The public has the right to participate in developmental projects and assures that there is no misuse of public funds. Government should create an effective NGO policy. It should create an environment for the NGOs to be self-regulating (Uganda government, 2004).

Planning for Strengthening M&E System based on three parts: Taking stock of position to recognized Scenario site for determining strengthening needs; Deciding upon critical measures to be taken for meeting the above needs in the form of an idea of action and implementing the same defining roles and duties of people at various levels in the institution and building capacity for discharging roles effectively. An effort is made to explain some possible scenarios and critical steps needed to increase the function of M&E in institutions (Khan, 2003).

Most of the Authors pointed out that NGOs remains small and under developed. It also mentions the shift in government policy. The overall role of nonprofit sector in developmental projects is improved and can be further improved. The dire need is for the effective public policy regarding the role of NGOs and its monitoring. Moreover, the judiciary is required to be strengthened. If the private sector will be vitalize, the achievement of a just society will be increased. Most of the authors opined that evaluation and monitoring of its projects and funds for the process of accountability is necessary and required for development (Pasha & Iqbal, 2002).

One of the significant works for NGOs is anti-corruption monitoring. The important aim of NGOs was that, to hold the Government and Business sectors accountable to the citizens. For this watchdog role, monitoring importance will never be ignore and NGOs are likely to be able to have access to reach to local knowledge, local experience and local contacts (Holloway, 2005).

The non-presence of sufficient baseline information is mostly global problems that exist in both donor meta-evaluations studies and NGO (Mansfield, 1996). Another one problem is the prevalence of base-line survey records being neglect and un-accessible to evaluation groups (Goyder, 1997). Maximum institutions have many kinds of monitoring schemes; several writers have noted that there are problems of institutions monitoring costs, workings and outputs, but not results. These are indications rather than details that why NGOs do not understand what the effects of their activity (Fowler, 1997 & Roche, 1999).

If many kinds of information are not developed then we require asking a question that why is there no demand for that type of information. Between NGOs the image is more mixed with important funding from bilateral agencies. Wallace, et al; (1997) assert that patrons like DFID are accountable for the extensive usage by British NGOs, of the Logical Framework. On the other hand, in the INTRAC study all the Danish NGOs have gotten the bulk of their aid from Danida, then without some important effect on their ability to evaluate and monitor their activity (Oakley, 1999), (Davies, 2001).

Over the last 20 twenty years, participatory monitoring and evaluation has been used in a lot of projects to differentiate between contexts and programs around the globe. They have provided a reconsideration of many of the skills, drawing from debates, the aims and principles support the exercise of participatory monitoring and evaluation. Finally, have recognize four wide topics understanding PM&E as a social procedure; methodological issues; the institutionalization and scaling up of PM&E; and the claim for more documentation-which create problems for future research and implementation. There are various problems which also face participatory research. The problems cannot be understand easily, but as and when they are, we will our knowledge and practice in the field (Gaventa, 1999).

6. Corruption in the NGO sector

The embezzlement of assets is not a fresh occurrence in Pakistan by the NGOs. Throughout the 1980s billion of rupees were plundered by most of those NGOs who were registered under the Cooperative society's act 1925. This act deprived common people of their rights including women's. Cases were registered against the guilty but most of the influential peoples involved in NGOs had fled away to abroad. Only a handful of people get their money back in this case (Saeed, 1999). From the above case the Mafiasation of civil society becomes clear. These Mafias everywhere in the world support the dishonest officials from the governing authorities and get their easy way to flee away. In 2006 some people reported United Nations high commission for refugees that in a Quetta based NGO an abuses of funds have been find. Instead of taking initiatives against that person the accused asked further advice of chief executive of that NGO. The report was initiated by a female doctor and she was threatened by the authorities that if she further raised this issue she will have to face the severe consequences. She was also threatened that she can lose her government job. This threat functioned and the female doctor disappeared from the sight (Quettawaal, 2010).

7. Regulatory Framework and NGO Governance

There is no doubt it is a fact that since the previous twenty years Pakistani NGOs have emerged in sturdy progress and they are working in many social and economic projects. The Pakistani government itself helps many nonprofit organizations to establish them and asked them to assist with the government. Their importance society level cannot be denied. And it is these vary reason that they could function independently. However, with the passage of time the growing cases of corruption emerged in these nonprofit organizations and their role becomes doubt full. So, to control this increasing trend in NGOs sector the Pakistani government decided to impose rigid regulatory authorities over NGOs and setting up institutions to govern them. But unluckily it is stated that the Pakistani administration is not able to implement these initiatives.

8. Efforts to Develop Internal Governance Structure

So in Pakistan maximum of the NGOs are performing independently but not effectively. This is the reason that the problems remain not resolved. The Pakistan NGO Forum was recognized to band together the NGOs in 1996. This forum generated its own rules and regulations and membership rules. It has a selected body with its own governmental structure that wills holder the information to government as well as to the NGOs. Its rules contain the accurate structure of governance, transparency and accountability structure for Pakistan NGOs. It was also selected that this forum will improve the coordination among government and NGOs. But the core difficult in front of this debate remains the implementation process of this code. The government of Pakistan in 2000 receipts initiatives and presented the EEL, Enabling Environment Initiatives and agreed to jointly work for the larger accountability and transparency of NGOs.

9. Fragmented Registration

Mrs. Saima Khalid Ghurki the minister for social Welfare reported the National Assembly in 2009 that almost 100,000 CBOs and NGOs are working in Pakistan. She further said that almost 70 percent among these NGOs are registered but the number is not confirmed because of fragmented registration laws (Ghumman, 2010). She further said that a majority of NGOs are in Sindh and Punjab while the remaining is in KPK and Baluchistan (Lehtonen, 2013).

10. Fake NGOs in Pakistan

Adding fuel to the fire is the growing number of fake NGOs in Pakistan. These Unregistered fake NGOs are bribing millions of rupees by establishing relief camps. The claims of their owners are that “we don’t need to register our NGOs as we are doing relief works” said Malik Amjad an owner of a self-declared NGO at Korangi, Karachi. “We have collected donations and goods since August 5, and nobody from the police or administration has come to check our NGO credentials,” Ajmal told further. Hundreds of thousands of such NGOs are founded in Pakistan as said by the head of the National Disaster Management Authority, Lt-Gen (R) Nadeem Ahmed. He admitted that no mechanism for NGO mechanism exists ever in Pakistan. Likewise Ahmad said, “Relief operations are so fragile and speedily conducted that nobody can enforce any check on them, so we have to bank on the intentions of charities,” (Zia Ur Rehman, 2010). Al Gilani, another welfare organization set up its camp at Malir. The camp organizer Hussain shah gilani told the central Asian online reporter that he has not registered his NGO in Pakistan but at global level. But when asked about his global registration he becomes silent as has no answer to respond. The concerned department especially SWD and Home department lack mechanism to regulate and monitor these agencies. Hijab Manzar, deputy director of SWD said that, “We can take action only if we receive complaints from organizations registered with SWD,” Manzar said. “We need special orders from the provincial chief secretary in order to take action against these phony NGOs” (Rehman, 2010).

11. 2015 Policy for Monitoring NGOs

The Interior Ministry declared an innovative policy for the effective registration and monitoring of the working of International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs) in Pakistan in October 2015. Registering of global NGOs has been taken place online, as would the registration of Computerized National Identity Cards (CNICs), passports and visas with the Interior Department. As according to this policy, 60 days have been given to each NGO for online registration.

The registration process includes:

1. INGOs will be obtained a security clearance by the government principal law implementation agencies.

2. All the INGOs with the Interior Ministry will have to mark a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).
3. The registered all INGOs regularly will be checked by security agencies to confirm that they were follow the contracted MoUs.
4. Any institution in the country breaching its MoU automatically will be closed down and its certificate of registration will be immediately cancelled.
5. Registration of the INGOs originates to be involving in any illegal financing, funding, or interaction with prohibited organizations will be automatically cancelled.
6. The interior minister added that no state permits doings against its benefits and the registering of NGOs will be directly annulled if found include in illegitimate actions.
7. INGOs will not be permitted to supply local NGOs not gather capitals in the state without the approval of the Pakistani Government.
8. According to the Article seven (7) of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Enforcement, Protection and promotion of Human Rights Act, 2014. The directorates of Human Rights are requiring the entire NGO sector working on the issue of human rights to register with them, or they are warned that otherwise action will be taken against them.

12. Comparison between 2013 and 2015 NGOs Policies

The Interior Minister declared a newly policy for the registration and effective monitoring of the working of INGOs in Pakistan in October 2015. Registrations of international NGOs have been take place online, as would the registration of CNICs, passports and visas with the Interior Ministry or else stop working. According to the new policy, 60 days have been given to each NGO for online registration. INGOs must signs a MOU with the government of Pakistan, which says about the geographical area and work of the institution. The policy needs INGOs to disclose their workings, their areas of activity, their funding sources, and how they use their funding's, and the administration is required to demand any data from NGOs at any times. There are several similarities and dissimilarities between 2013 and 2015 policies.

13. Similarities between 2013 and 2015 NGOs Policies

The INGOs shall give all the information to the Government of Pakistan about alien funding's with their conditions and terms, as well as information's of entirely banks accounts established by the INGOs. The INGOs will establish their financials account according to international accounting standards. The same process was including in the 2013 policy.

In both the policies, INGOs can apply for renewals of registrations four months earlier to the ending of the registration.

All INGOs will submit a Yearly Plans of Action; listings all imagined schemes and particular financial (budgetary) distribution to the Economic Affairs Division (EAD) and Ministry of Interior (MOI) at the times of registrations and successively on a yearly base. EAD will shares these details with entire concern departments. The Development and Planning Departments of the Provincials government can similarly analysis the doings of the INGOs in term of their TORs, and afford consultation where supposed suitable, while the same process was contain in the previous policy of 2013.

Under the new policy when the government need any information at any time from the institution, then it became the duty of the institution to give these information to the state, this procedure was included in the previous policy. The old policy was also included, that the state may investigate any information that was provided by the institution.

If the Government may consider it in public interests (like in circumstances of state disasters and other catastrophes), it may, subject to such situations that it may exempt, specify an INGO from any or all of the provision of this procedure for a time not beyond six (06) months, the same process

was included in the previous policy.

14. Dissimilarities between 2013 and 2015 NGOs Policies

The purpose of INGO policy is to monitor INGOs in same way as the 2013 policy for regulation of organizations. However, various important deviations presented by the innovative policy of the INGOs, as compared to the policy of 2013, involve:

INGOs will have to sign a MoU with the state, the term of which has been decreased from five (05) years to three (03) years under the new policy of 2015.

The new policy gives project and financial reports every 6 months to the government, while annual under the old policy. It also delivers precise reports like external audit.

The only power accountable for the registrations of INGOs will be Interior Ministry and a monitoring Committee has been formed chaired by the Secretary of Interior to monitor the activities of INGOs, while under the old policy the Economic Affairs Division was answerable for the regulation of registration.

The foreign nationals working for INGOs will require visa for their entrance in the country that will only be valid for up to one year and the visas of the INGO employees will also not be altered under the new policy, while the previous program did not include a period limitation.

The 2015 policy (new) includes a privilege to plea in occasion of dissolution of registrations by a Special Ministerial Committee while openly not rights hear by a law courts. The old policy did not deliver fact to the provided "opportunities to be heard."

Under the new policy of 2015 of INGOs must create entire payments above twenty thousand (20,000), (about \$191) through banking's, while the previous plan did not create such requirement.

The new policy of 2015 has precise prohibition on NGOs doings as against Pakistan's strategic, security, economic or other interests.

15. Apprehensions

There are various supporters of NGOs who stress their strengths, while there are also aggressive criticisms about NGOs in many quarters. The top one is that, NGOs in developing states undermine the centrality of the country. In today world the peoples are moving towards the development of private organizations, such as NGOs as compare to government institutions. Tvedt (1998), for example, examine this trend as section that transform changes in state-society relations, which brings a powerful donor state/ NGO (DOSTANGO) system and compose worldly relations among the states. Another place of criticism, about NGOs is that there are difficulties in the accountability process of NGOs. For example, in the perspective of Bangladesh, Wood (1997), upraised question about a franchise state in which main jobs were mostly given to local NGOs with unobvious lines of answerability to individuals. There are well critiques, which NGOs restrict their own projects and benefited their own self at the cost of the public and they are in theory helping. Kaldor (2003), suggests, that In the area of humanitarian act and reaction, there have too condemnations, of NGOs which have nothing providing provision in emergency situations, point to organizational self-interest by single NGOs, a dearth of harmonization lead to duplicate struggle, controlled identifying of local situations among global NGOs and some simple access to the underlying reasons of struggle and instability (Kanji & Lewis, 2009).

Critical works has found, questioning the importance of NGOs in enhancing the lives of their beneficiaries. Such as, Glenn & Mendelson (2002) gave scrutiny about democracy building NGOs in Eastern Europe and speak that foreign NGOs may have generated domestic offshoots, that were well financed and weak in grassroots help. Stiles (2002), has speaks that the development of Bangladesh's NGO segment may create problems for these institutions to seek a larger involvement in the public arena by getting contained in politics and to pursue for-profit kind workings, that may have many unintentional and harmful results for the lives of the poor. Relatedly, Gauri & Galef (2005), note that

micro-finance workings by Bangladeshi NGOs to have generated inducements for members of these institutions to increase the size of their selections by targeting richer villages (Werker & Ahmed, 2007).

In economic sense, the working of NGOs not arrive the poorest people. Both in Bangladesh and Uganda NGOs do not situate in the disadvantaged communities (Guari, 2005 and Fafchamps, 2006), (Werker & Ahmad, 2007).

16. Monitoring

It is a systematic process by which the effectiveness and progress of a program initiated by the government or some other private sector. This process helps to identify the objectives of a program and guide the decision making. This process normally focuses on the activities that how and by whom they delivered and how it fulfills the said objectives. Monitoring is conducted on a program throughout the time period of that program until its implementation (Gage and Dunn 2009, Frankel and Gage 2007).

16.1 Types of Monitoring

Monitoring is also concerned physical and financial monitoring along with the inputs and outputs. It measures the progress of the programe according to its established schedule. There are many types of monitoring. Some are written as under.

16.1.1 Process Monitoring

This type of monitoring focuses on the process of monitoring. It identifies the factors that accounts for progress of its activities. It also identifies the output of production.

16.1.2 Impact Monitoring

This type of monitoring measures the initial responses and its reaction. It mainly identifies the immediate short term effects of the project. The programs are monitor to;

- Identify the understanding of the stakeholders about the project or activity
- Curtail the risk of the projects failure
- Enhance professional and systematic management
- Access the implementation status of monitoring.

The understanding of various stakeholders is necessary as they are the participatory of the project by giving financial and man power to the project. Furthermore monitoring should be regular so as to check the implementation status of project as well as to curtail the risk of its failure (Fotieno, 2000).

16.2 Aims of Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation and monitoring is used for multiple aims. Some of these aims are written as under.

i. **Management decision-making**

Monitoring and evaluation process boost the managerial process and helps in decision making. There is some exception in this case as some the managerial process itself is so well established that monitoring and evaluation could do nothing but to interfere and slow down the managerial process. But most of the data shows that this process has its brighter side and it helps in decision makings.

ii. **Organizational learning**

Monitoring and evaluation helps in organizational learning. This process will helps to formulate a process design that how and what program should be initiated in which

manner. It will provide a useful alternative if the fruits of the existing plane is not useful. However in this process sometime the translation of findings into learning challenges even the most experienced organizations.

iii. **Accountability**

The process of accountability is one of the most important tasks in any organization to stop the mal practices and corruption. The public authorities have a constitutional duty to submit their audit reports to the concerned authorities. There is a dire need of broadly accountable setup which can clarifies spending of funds that who and when they were spent. The monitoring and evaluation process clarify this spending processes. It gives a detail evidences that how public money has been spent.

16.3 Functions of Monitoring

Some of the major functions of monitoring is written as under;

- Compliance: Monitoring and accountability clarifies whether the policies administrators, stakeholders and other staff are in compliance with the procedures and standards put in place by the regulatory bodies, legislators and other authorities (Dunn, 2004, p. 277).
- Auditing: Monitoring and evaluation also helps to identifies whether the policy is implemented in a useful manner, whether the target groups e.g. states, families, municipalities or other targets, have been reached by the allocated funds and targeted point or not. The main task in this place is that whether the funds has reached to grassroots level or not (PesaMashinani, 2010)
- Accounting: Monitoring and Evaluation also accounts the information that the said target is either achieved or not. For example a plan is initiated to raise the level of education is specific area, now it becomes the function of M &E to identify that whether the education has reached to its pre-determined goals or not.
- Explanation: Monitoring and evaluation helps to determine that who and why the programs and policies differ from one another. For example and experiment in education, criminal justice and social welfare helps to know what programs and policies suit which of the social problem (Dunn, 2004).

16.4 Steps in Monitoring

1. Planning: After the determination of problems, expectations are established against the policy delivery process.
2. Allocation: This step includes the allocation of resources to the intended goals
3. Implementation: The policy is implemented according to a proper pre-defined channel
4. Measurement: It means that the observance of all indicators like the technical aspect cost and time etc.
5. Evaluation: In this step it is identified either the policy is implemented according to its policy structure or not.
6. Adjustment: In this step the corrections are adjusted if needed (Behr, 2014).

17. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Since the last two decades with the emergence of a more globalized world the socio economic structure of states has been changed.

This globalization has becomes an opportunity for economic progress to states through information exchange, foreign direct investment, trade liberalization, technological transfer and capital flows. All this becomes an impediment in the way of those states that are economically backward and are unable to adjust themselves in the global village. Thus on one hand there is a rapid

economic development and on the other hand there is a huge gap between haves and have not. Malnutrition and poor birth rate is one of the major problems in these countries. These ground realities compels the international community to strive for a new ways that can rid the world of poverty. So in this way the Millennium Declaration were adopted in 2000. In this declaration all the rich and poor countries decided to strive for the poverty elimination from the world. It was decided that by mid-2015 poverty should be eliminated from half of the world. However the declaration gets not satisfactory progress. Some regions like China and Asia pacific are generally working on track but others are not. This progress seems that the target of MDGs will not reach. All this required a sincere efforts by the national governments, international agencies, civil society organizations, private sectors and local authorities to makes contributions both indirectly and directly for poverty reduction and attainment of the MDGs. The civil society in this regard can play an effective role in three ways. Firstly they can provide services on community organizations. They can perform like a watchdog to makes the government accountable. They can also take assistance from bilateral and multilateral agencies to assist them in this regard i.e. the fulfillment of MDGs (Ghaus-Pasha, 2004).

Following are the major goals of MDGs

- Achieve universal primary education
- Eradication of hunger and poverty
- Promote women empowerment by ensuring gender equality
- Improve mental health
- Reduce child mortality
- Combat life threatening diseases (Ali, 2006).

18. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

At the end of 2015 when the time period of MDGs comes to an end the united nations member states introduce a new plan that is called Sustainable development goals. This plan has universal objectives to be achieved as all the United Nations members are its signatory. This plan includes the agendas for socio-economic development which would have to be achieved beyond 2015. The main agenda was to create a world where no one is left behind. This new program set a framework for the global community that how poverty could be eliminated from the globe. Hunger, poverty, economic development, climate change, peace, environmental sustainability and good governance are the major objectives of this program. This document has almost 17 goals to be achieved by 2015 (LEAD Pakistan, 2015).

Proposed Sustainable Development Goals

1. Eliminate poverty
2. Eliminate hunger and achieve food security
3. Promote wellbeing of all the people regardless of their age, cast and gender
4. Ensure quality education
5. Promote women rights
6. Set up a proper system for sanitation and clean drinking water
7. Access for reliable and reasonable modern energy
8. Enhance equitable economic development
9. Build infrastructure
10. Decrease discrimination among states
11. create cities safe and justifiable
12. Make justifiable production and consumption patterns
13. Combat climate alteration and its adverse impacts
14. Conserves ocean, seas and marine resources for smooth development
15. Protect eco system
16. Provide access to justice

17. Ensure the implementation of SDGs for sustainable development (Lead Pakistan, 2015).

19. Dynamics of Poor Implementation

Each phenomenon which achieve power and increase rapidly in a society will surely come under public as well as business scrutiny. One finds Pakistani NGOs subjected to all types of criticism challenging their legitimacy to exist. They are termed undemocratic creatures, insensitive to culture and religion, existing with the sole aim to act as an agent of foreign countries. However, all NGOs are not evils or business concerns. They have many good works to their credit and people in Pakistan have contributed billions of Rupees as charity through these organizations for the welfare of the poor and needy.

19.1 No Proper Registration of NGOs

While registration of our NGO We face many problems including; postponement strategies, complex processes, high fee and very high sum to remunerate the officers of concern branches as bribe cash, thus it is not easy to deal with these issues for workers like us. However, at the occasion we assist individuals without registering of our NGO (President Al-Mehran Awareness Development Organization, Muhammad Yaseen Bandija (unregistered NGO) November 30th 2012 Shahid (2009, p.13) illustrate motives to nonregistered NGOs differ, yet could contain the optional and incompatible implementation of the registration laws and heavy registration fees by the prevailing power. In 2005, a study showed that institution registration position arose that 6% of NGOs are functioning as a trust, 15% NGOs are registered through ordinance of Voluntary Social Welfare, 65.4% registration through a society act, and 13.6% NGOs registered with other registration acts, containing the companies law, the cooperative law, and inhabitants' community boards (PCP, 2012), (Ali & David, 2016).

It is predicted that 100,000 NGOs in Pakistan nearly are working. However, the accurate numbers of NGOs in Pakistan are not known because approximately 50% of CSOs are unregistered in Pakistan and authorized registration proceedings are not regularly reorganized or several of them are not working vigorously. CSOs contains registered and unregistered institutions involving labor unions, trade unions, coalitions, faith-based organizations, professional associations, cultural associations, social welfare organizations, community based organizations, non-for-profit schools, not-for-profit health providers, voluntary organizations, and philanthropic foundation (Salamat, 2011).

For the registration not give essential information or use needless postponing tactics due to not known details. Dishonesty and relations in the registration or recording authorities are the other reasons that assist in registering any NGO.

For example, the Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation (Novib) in 1995, demanded for the formation of a local advisory office and to acquire a lawful being for its main adviser for Pakistan. The Expert with the help of a legal consultant arranged essential papers and applied to the Corporate Law Authority for registration under the Companies Ordinance of 1984 Section 42 (nonprofit companies' ordinance), as it was indispensable to work at the state level. Different agencies from registration authority or law implementation departments go to the office locations. Since long, so the registration procedure has been not accomplished. Nevertheless, DevFound has unsuccessful to be recognizing the cause why that the registration process has not permitted to it. So that the Principal Adviser acquired registration under the 1932 partnership law nonetheless, this does not permit it to work as an accurate NGO.

This situation is not the single one; one of Novib's allies the Thar Rural Development Programme (TRDP), in Sindh too confronted related difficulties in receiving registration under the 1984 of Companies Ordinance. TRDP submitted registration in 1997. The increasing numbers of NGOs in recent years, their resources and their outreach is unknown even by Pakistani values. In the

country the number of vigorously operational NGOs is, at minimum, among 100,000 to 150,000, inquiry by the Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy (PCP), a certification institution and aid organizations for NGOs reveal. By this calculation, there is approximately one NGO for each 2,000 individual. According to one estimate by Civil Society Index, place the number of "registered and active NGOs in Pakistan" at "about 10,000 to 12,000 in 2001, by the Aga Khan Foundation in Pakistan, in harmonization with Civics, an international coalition of civil society groups, (shah, 2016).

The registration expert's required accurate practical office is in place or apartment with the preservation of office accounts and records as well as beginning of deeds to the registration authorities. In a circumstances like this, and if an organization is not listed then how the answerability procedure can be originated and who will be accountable for any misbehavior, if occurs. Many law enforcement organizations, alongside the registration body, are contained in the registering procedure and they dearth inter departmental message. This generates complications for the performers of civil society structure and an environment to enhance corruption or dishonesty (Saeed, 1999).

The registration procedure is very complicated and NGOs face challenges underneath the delineated registration regulations (whether ordinance or act). Maximum NGOs are uninformed of the diverse acts beneath which they look for registration. Usually they wanted registration in a specific act because only one or more of their participants identify it. The registration authorities do request to the concerned authority and could not acquire registration from the CLA. They have submitted another request under the Societies Act 1860 and prospered in receiving the registration (Saeed, 1999).

In the early 1990s, there was another fast growth in NGOs, when innovative institutions were shaped to yield benefit of new accessible funding under the people's works programme, especially in rural Punjab and Sindh. It is difficult to estimate the number of NGOs workings in Pakistan. Because NGOs can be listed under five diverse acts, with registration offices in various provinces, and with a general dearth of systematic updating, just rough estimations are imaginable. In a current publication, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) recommended that the number is among 8,000 and 16,000. Several of the organizations, however, may solely be social welfare organizations. If unregistered NGOs and CBOs are counted to those registered under the five laws, the quantity of Pakistani NGOs might be anywhere between 25,000 and 35,000 (Transparency international, 1999).

Pressure continued on government to increase NGO registration procedures and laws will assist NGOs/CBOs particularly in rural parts from illogical deed of local bureaucrats and government agencies. This will enable their getting grant funds from donors and government who have favoritism towards registered NGOs (Khan and Khan, 2004).

One of the NGO professionals remarked that there is no defined action or punishment if any unregistered NGO is originate to work for any reason. According to a study that was directed on 'NGOs in Pakistan in 2000', the registered NGOs consist of 38% in Pakistan (Regulation, 2012).

19.2 Poor Accountability

One problem that has expected significance in current ages is the answerability within the non-profit region. In spite of its various shortcomings, one advantages of the planned NGO Bill that it is emphases on instruments for presenting more answerability of non-profit institutions. The requirement for this that has risen for a numeral of causes. First, beings involved in constructing benevolent assistances are not able to correctly measure the value of various non-profit institutions in the lack of sufficient data disclosures on internal governance structures, mission goals, sources of funds and budgets, outputs and results, etc. Second, then there is harmful observation that overhead expenditures of the various non-profit institutions are comparatively very high and that reveal the extraordinarily huge perquisites and salary are given to the very senior management and chief executives. The third one, there is deal that various non-profit institutions obtain alien funding

openly, the facts that on which usually is not made obtainable either to the state or at large to the public. Since several of these institutions are involved in the social or in the political advocacy, so this has generated mainly a robust understanding within the religious organizations and government in the state that alien organizations are operating NGOs to follow a 'foreign' program. Given these opinions, it is essential that except the procedure of responsibility is enhanced the NGO program in Pakistan will encounter robust confrontation which could bound its development. Therefore, the fundamental concern is one that constructing bigger answerability in the scheme without threatening the sovereignty, particularly with regard to the financing, and leading to better interruption by state or outbreaks by aggressive groups that based on the larger facts delivered on external funding and nature of actions or operations (Pasha & Iqbal, 2003).

NGO legitimacy needs an open and honest system of accountability. Well-financed NGOs have more control than their needy parallel, and the absence of accountability is likely to keep this power unchecked. Scholars advise that more than representation, accountability is necessary to assure that NGOs behave responsibly and ethically. Some NGOs end up working against the very interest of the people they support due to their limited knowledge of its beneficiaries and lack of accountability to them. . Inadvertently, they end up harming people while they think they are helping them. An NGO was paid for releasing women held in bonded labour. The outcome was more women in bonded labour as it suited the ulterior motives of the kiln owners and labour women both. Similarly, NGOs helped people on both sides of the war, providing aid to both victim and terrorists during current American war on Afghanistan. Boutros-Ghali has been on record to ask NGOs to pay due attention to the politics in aid to peacekeeping missions. This takes a cue from the phrase that it is perfectly acceptable to lie for a good cause. There are unlimited accounts of NGOs engaging in lies and other unethical practices. Many NGOs have adopted this as their main philosophy (Tahir, 2015).

NGOs have become a part of contemporary governance with crucial roles `to overcome challenges threatening interdependent world. While their roles have been evolving, they have come under scrutiny of government, media, and civil society. It has resulted in deep international concerns focusing on their accountability and legitimacy. People suspect their credentials and powerful stakeholders raise doubts on their ideologies and intentions to advocate polices and engage in public service. They are also criticized to be unaccountable and websites like "NGO Watch" are dedicated to expose NGO activities. These questions hit at the very heart of their legitimacy to engage in actions that are principally the domain of government.

The utmost criticisms of Pakistani NGOs are on their lawfulness. Such criticisms find its foundations in the dearth of accountability and transparency in this area. Legitimacy of this sector arises under rigid surveillance when NGOs schemes spread to the territories of sturdy religious clergy and to the primitive structure which sustain on the eternity of illiteracy and poverty. Pakistanis have spoken doubts that actions of NGOs are categorical impenetrable. About NGOs, this is not at irrelevant to global opinions. They occupy effect on state decisions behind enclosed gates and without pluralist participation. This brings into light the democratic connotation of their legitimacy. NGOs are also considered to be anti-state and working on foreign agendas to seek funding. People trust that influence and power of NGOs should be organized by certain lawful measure in order to provide some form of visibility and accountability in cases of their preconceived irresponsibility (Tahir, 2015).

Another part of criticisms has in relative to the inadequacies of NGO answerability. For instance, (1997) Wood, elevated apprehensions about the formation of a "franchise government" in Bangladesh country in which important civic services were progressively given to alien supported NGOs with poor responsibility to the local inhabitants.(Devid, 2009).

19.3 Poor Monitoring/Field work

The primary data reveals that NGOs are monitored through different ways in Pakistan.

The Voluntary social welfare agencies ordinance 1961, gives registration certificate to NGOs

once for life while, NGOs that are recorded under the societies 1860 act, they are obligatory to renew their registration certificate annually. NGOs that are registered with the companies' ordinance 1984 under section 42 bound to hire a company secretary, they are bound to have an active board member, they are bound to submit annual reports, audits reports and every minute of board meetings to SECP, that is an also monitoring mechanism. There are two types of NGOs humanitarian and developmental.

Humanitarian Organizations. Man-made or natural disaster humanitarian NGOs are monitored through No Objection Certificate (NOC). NOC are received through the concerned Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA). NDA at national level, PDMA at provincial level, and FDMA at ex-FATA level has been established. While, the

Developmental Organizations are monitored by the registration authorities through registration renewal, audit reports, and through progress reports sharing submission, and are accountable before registration authorities.

Another mechanism of monitoring NGOs is Directorate of Monitoring (DM) established at the provincial levels under the local governments. Directorate of Monitoring has representative at district level they are called District Monitoring Officer (DMOs). Directorate of monitoring directs DMOs to monitor NGOs projects at district level then they meet with concerned organization. DM monitored projects at national or provincial level where there is standing committee (concerned district DCOs or commissioner members, and local government additional chief secretary). For example, UK aid sent grant in KPK province and informed economic affair division about grant. Then the planning commission of Pakistan sent message to the concerned local government that informed us about grant. They made standing committee comprised of (concerned donor members, concerned NGOs members, and concerned district members) then they making decision. But if the standing considered that there is need of monitoring then, they write a letter to the DM and additional chief secretary then they direct DMOs at district level. DMOs meet with the concerned NGO then they design sample, monitor and sent independent monitoring report to the DM. DM submit this report to chief secretary, additional chief secretary and further share in standing committee. These are the monitoring mechanism in Pakistan but unfortunately, they not monitored NGOs activities.

The NGOs financial dependence on patrons has had two results. Maximum NGOs have completed slight try to activate amounts from within. Their programs reflect donor initiatives and have serious consequences for answerability. NGO, like a member of help conditionality, essentially submits regular checked data reports to finance organizations. To evaluate their activities Consultants select by donors. Consequently NGOs strategies may arise to realize patron significances rather than their users' aspirations and needs. Consecutive regimes have controlled, monitored the funding and the workings of NGOs through procedures guidelines and laws.

Donors check the amounts of several of large NGOs, and so that they safeguard and enhance the advantages of the NGOs. In various circumstances donors have interfere when the states have striven to carry NGOs under strict control and regulation. In the future of NGOs Donors have a big stake, and in a sturdier position to evaluate, review and monitor NGO workings and attainments than governments. Donors make NGOs answerable through half-yearly performance reports, continuous evaluation, and consultation, audit reports, and annual activity reports (Zahir, 2001).

NGOs critiques neither to the developing world, nor essentially to those on the political port are confined. During 2000s US neo-conservatives asserted that NGOs were possibly injurious to US business interests and foreign policy. Nearby the Bush administration, for instance, in June 2003 a think-tank, American Enterprise Institute (AEI), set up a watchdog website to highpoint problems of accountability and transparency in the NGOs actions realized that institutions work to confine US room to negotiate in alien plan (Lewis, 2009).

Donors stance toward functioning style of NGOs is very complicated In Pakistan. They reply very gradually on news and reports like misappropriation and bribery of amounts within their colleagues' institutions. Continuance of larger financing on suggestions of consultants (most time associates or friends of NGO holders) and without measuring the capability of an organization or

assessment of the earlier development are the main reasons. Feeble observing by the patrons is the other cause that encourages dishonesty within the NGOs. The NGOs yield refuge by operating western terminology like sovereignty to an institution, sharing consensus or decisions etc. Dislikeliness and likeness to supply NGOs and hesitancy to act with rural based NGOs are the other motives that have taken the NGO segment of Pakistan at this position (Saeed, 1999).

According to primary data, although government of Pakistan does not give guidelines or directly monitor NGO workings, it is important to get registration of NGOs with the state. Registration is generally under ' social welfare ordinance 1961' OR Societies Act of 1860. The guidelines for the NGO workings and operations are generally provided by the Funding agencies / Donors. The donors also performed Quality control audits.

19.4 Lack of Implementation Structure/Agency

Our country Pakistan is a frangible country with respect to the dearth of institutionalizations, seeming to be sight everywhere that Pakistani provincial and national legislatures are busy in making laws. Though, the violation and breaching of act is a usual matter. NGOs largely function for advocacy, welfare and development. Proof about control structures for inhabitant well-being illustrate that various legislations and laws have been approved by the legislature. Although, implication is extremely absent. Moreover, poor management and corruption in regulatory institutions is a main challenge. Studies indicate that bribery present both in government and NGOs institutions. Recently, the activity and significance of NGOs is expending in Asia. Different international, European and regional institutions are gives aid to Pakistani NGOs. By the Pakistani Government if proper steps are not taken concerning active NGO lawmaking and application, these supporting institutions may enforce constraints on their relief services to Pakistan (Ali and David, 2016).

The Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) in November 2013 finalized a procedure for the controlling of institutions getting alien assistances. Before using foreign goods, monies, and services, foreign and domestic institutions in Pakistan must be register with the EAD, under the framework of the policy. In addition, foreign and domestic NGOs with the government must sign a MOU, the activity and geographical place of the organization. Until the Foreign Contributions Act is approved, the policy was considered to be in effect. However, according to many CSOs the policy was meagerly executed, if at all. Additionally, from June 2015 news reports point that the security clearance and monitoring of NGOs has now shifted to the Interior Ministry from the Economic Affairs Division (ICNL, 2015).

19.5 No Sufficient Laws and Updating of Rules

According to the primary data in Pakistan there implemented Acts which is made by British government and not is according to the current situations. This is also one of the problems in implementing the laws.

To control and facilitate NGOs government could not provide proper regulation and rules and seriously unsuccessful to establish trust. The NGOs are suspect to go along with the state. Because government regulation means exploitation. Continued force on state to enhance NGO registration laws and procedures will assist CBOs/NGOs particularly in backward places from tyrannical behavior of government agencies and local bureaucrats. This will make easier for receiving grant amounts from donors and government who have hostility towards registered NGOs (Gondal, 2012).

The legal framework regulating the NPS is confusing and archaic, and originated from the United Kingdom laws. According to the Indian Rebellion (as the United Kingdom's historians denote to it) or (one set of historian from the sub-continent), that these acts goes back to just after the 1857, Battle of Freedom (Ismael, 2002).

19.6 No Strict Check and Balance

The Supreme Court of Pakistan in late June 2015, commands provincials and federal government to give entire details of NGOs' NGOs monitoring mechanism' workings, and registration procedure, and funding, containing sources of funding, arenas in which they were expend. According to the submitted reports, there are 10,000 (ten thousand) NGOs functioning in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa state having no watching mechanism to checked the alien aid of these NGOs. It is not clear if this reexamine by the Supreme Court will effect in intervention with the NGOs' right to resources or privacy.

The SECP canceled the license of 108 absentee or cheat not-for-profit companies recorded with the SECP of the Companies Ordinance 1984 under Section 42, in April 2015. The SECP had recognized 136 (one hundred and thirty six) defaulter businesses who had neither applied for restoration of Licenses throughout the previous five (5) years nor filed any accounts and the SECP delivered them notification and a chance to be received, according to its press release. Following comprehensive examination of every situation, the SECP resolved to cancel the certificates (Licenses) of 108 corporations or companies, while others shall be dealt with briefly (ICNL, 2015).

The Government has recognized PCP, but only examines those NGOs which are documented by the center or state. Separately from this, so that thousands of institutions are not recognized by The PCP. There is not a scheme that assures the accountability and transparency of those not recognized NGOs, and that accelerates their activity (Ali & David, 2016).

19.7 Lack of Coordination between Government Institution

There are difficulties between NGOs relations, there also problems between different state departments, especially among the registration agencies, and the registration authorities unaware of each other did not have enough information of processes, and frequently bogus NGOs came to them, and had little or no connection with other state departments.

At current there is no mechanism within the state to safeguard harmonization between registration organizations. This has caused in various standards and approaches. The government's effort to decide this problem by carrying entire NGOs under the control of ministry of social welfare is not appropriate because NGOs included in a vast scope of workings beside the scope and mandate of any one ministry.

The dearth of consistency in the government attitude, no policy has been enunciated to the nonprofit sector. This is the result of the non-presence of an institutional mechanism to organize the role of various registration consultants (as highlighted in SPDC (2002). Government control NGOs only through registration. But the procedure is obtainable in various sectors having not coordination between them. Even the government not agreed upon legitimate meaning of NGO. NGOs create their own rules or constitutions (Pasha & Iqbal, 2002).

Beyond the registration authority, different law enforcement agencies are included in the registration procedure and dearth interdepartmental communication. These generate difficulties for the civil society actors constructing and a climate to enhance bribery (Saeed, 1999).

There is minimum no coordination between different federal, state or local controlling establishments allocating with various kinds of NGOs. For instance, at the districts level, there is not any organization among the district officer (controlling social welfare organizations), registrar (regulating trusts), and EDO Finance (the main individual for listed societies at the district stage). The circumstances are much the similar at the federal and provincial stages (Imtiaz, 2016).

19.8 Absence of an Autonomous Regulatory Body/No uniform mechanism for NGOs Regulation

For NGOs' registration, regulation and monitoring there is no uniform mechanism in Pakistan. CBOs and NGOs in the country can register themselves anywhere. There are more than twelve Federal acts

which affect the philanthropic institutions and the NGOs get registration under some of these twelve Federal Acts. Though, the greatest important ones are: Companies Ordinance of 1984, Trust Act of 1882, Social Welfare Ordinance of 1961 and the Societies Act of 1860. (PCP 2012, 4) The registering regimes demand to give state officers e.g. an audit and yearly reports done by authorized chartered accountants and annual report on their workings. Due to an intricate regulatory framework, capacity constraints and indifference those acts are frequently inadequately implemented. Usually due to a complex registration process, in practice a local NGO manage its developmental activities without state supervision over its areas of progress and workings, sources of funds, if not worked in humanitarian help. NGOs just give reports to the donors and do not make their finance report about their workings openly obtainable, hence dearth transparency and answerability. (Ghumman, 2010; Sattar & Baig 2001, 12-13, 19) When NGOs is gaining maximum funding's from alien donor organizations, there is a low motive for institutions to create their reliability either to society or government at great (Hassan et al. 2000, 137) (Lehtonen, 2013).

There is not effective self-regulatory mechanism in the NGO segment. An upper body of five regional networks, The Pakistan NGO Forum (PNF), was formed in 1994 - 1995 through a new NGO Bill to bring NGOs directly under its control, in response to the government's attempt which was never promulgated. PNF provided a national platform to over 5,000 NGOs and CBOs, according to its website. PNF developed for Pakistani CBOs and NGOs in July 2000, a code of conduct its purpose is to establish for NGOs self-regulatory norms and practices, and would enhance accountability and democracy. (Sattar & Baig, 2001, PNF). As an umbrella body, PNF in 2002 was still an early phase of Improvement and has not develop an active body since then and in the public discussion the code of conduct is not took up any longer. Establishing umbrella institutions has been arduous due to the tough personality control of several NGOs, as these charming leaders have favored to work separately, (Pasha et al. 2002). In Pakistan the only outer State certified CSO certificate organization is the PCP, which is listed as a nonprofit liberated support institute. In 2003 started the volunteer certificate program and it seeks to bring good governance, accountability and transparency in the nonprofitmaking sector. The certifications program includes the evaluation on program delivery, financial management and internal governance. So far the PCP has had a restricted effect. It is certifying only 167 CSOs¹³ as of December 2012. The certification program is lawful for 3 (three) years and certification fees is quietly very high despite PCP distributing a section of the prices. But these two bodies also not play a good role between NGOs, (PCP), (Khan and Khan, 2004) (Lehtonen, 2013).

20. Impacts of Poor Monitoring

There are a lot of hurdles in the way of monitoring NGOs in Pakistan. However, the government not develops a mechanism to monitor NGOs in Pakistan because of the influence of many people.

20.1 Corruption/Lack of Transparency

According to the primary data in the NGO sector, there is a lot of corruption in Pakistan. The quality of their work is not good. Although they are provided funds, it is wasted on their employees' salaries and corruption.

Dishonesty is prevalent to several development emerging states but Pakistan constantly marks in the uppermost place in the grades that are creates by global institutions (e.g. Kaufmann et al., 2005; Transparency International, 2004). In the Pakistan societies, the sensation of bribery is specifically spreading to all parts and impacts also the actions of the judiciary and police (law and enforcement agencies) (Transparency International, 2002). Studies, recognized by global institutions with the purpose of comparing between states, point that member of law enforcement organizations are between the primary transgressors in bribery bags. The lack of monitoring by government in the NGO sector, generally the Pakistani public administration is very corrupt that contributes to the prevalent of bribery in the NGO sector. We collected testimony about employees of the NGO sector,

through interviews with informed agents, during our study (Pellegrini, 2007).

A large quantity of NGOs, besides liking the alien funding's, similarly tap assets from the bases which fundamentally are for the wellbeing of deprived, widows and orphan childrens like Bait-ul-Maal. The public and government now called such NGOs civilized dacoits, looters, steals! In the meantime about R.S. four (4) billion had looted from the Pakistani Bait-ul-Maal. The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of the Legislature took a thoughtful note of financial indiscipline and irregularities in the Pakistan National Zakat Foundation and Bait-ul-Maal. Whereas scrutinizing, the PAC create that these capitals were announce to those NGOs which are present on documents just or did not work for the welfare and upliftment of the needy and poor people. The PAC resolved to establish sub-committees to investigate into the misdeeds and to recommend sustainable machinery for payment of capitals from these foundations to the eligible persons.

TI Pakistan analysis shows that government institutions are more corrupt than private institutions. This dissatisfaction in the redress of complaints that has increased from the local to the federal level as well as reduced government spending, demonstrates the inefficiencies at the federal level. At the same time, within the lower ranks in all public offices, the factor of low salaries is uprooting the structure of the organizations (Transparency International, 2014-16).

The failure of NGOs and embezzlement of funds by them is not a new occurrence in Pakistan. Throughout the period of 80s, a high quantity NGOs registered under the 1925, Cooperative Societies Act looted Billions of monies and disadvantaged of the common peoples containing women and deprived. Cases had been recorded against them by the state. Most of the influential (owners) of these NGOs in 1992 have been escaped away from the state. However, the losers are seeing onward for the honesty since previous eight (8) years and after a chaotic judicial procedure merely a handful sufferers have acknowledged advantage or currency give from them (Saeed,1999).

The Pakistan public administration is caused by bribery. Hard proof about corruption's is difficult to achieve historical accounts, surveys, case studies , news reports, and data gathered throughout our studies all designate that dishonesty is prevalent at the all stages. Islam states, about the Pakistani public services, "Bribery is a way of life in Pakistan" (2004). A governmental agency, the National Accountability Agency, recruiting the National Anti-bribery Strategy which states that: "Dishonesty becomes a virus affecting all level of social, economic and political doings" (Hafiez, 2002: 1). In Pakistani's enforcement agencies the scope of corruption is proofed from the consequences of a widened household survey showed by the Transparency International (2002), (Pellegrini, 2007).

Data about the range of the embezzlement and corruption of align funding in the NGO area is mostly unreliable. Both of the NGOs and donors may be hesitant to take the cases publically, as these may be misexplained as proof of disappointment rather than prosperous performance of bribery discovery network (Trivunovic et al. 2011). However, the Pakistan local media have been covered several NGO bribery cases. (Excluding Urdu-language newspapers) this small list centered on a limited news reports in English language newspapers is not complete, but gives some notable and verifiable cases from the past years in Pakistan.

Sheledia and Academy for Educational Development (AED), two American NGOs, were found included in a very large and heavy embezzlement, misappropriation and corruption and were inquired in 2010 by the NAB for bribery. In two projects by USAID the NGOs were involved and were part of FATA uplift program of US\$ 750 million. USAID accompanied a criminal audit of US\$ 3.5 million expenditure of the AED project, which spends US\$ 1.5 million through deceitful offers for flood victims in 2008. Three business partners run three supplier companies were included, who had to get the contract operated the bidding process. Sheledia in the road building project was involved and the NAB recognized minimum 80 to 100 million monies of corruption around (US\$ 1 Million), (Abbasi, 2010).

Pirbhat Women's Development Society have corruption of £135,000 which were basically distributed for functioning human resources, overheads and expenses for the flood relief programs in Larkana and Shahdaktot, during 2010 and 2011 in Sind. The inquiry agents founded false statements and wide use of cheques to the dealer. Oxfam GB, which had delivered the monies, prepared the case

civic and highlighted its zero-tolerance plan to dishonesty (Sherazee, 2011).

The Norwegian Refugee Council shoot sixteen of its workers in Bajaur Agency in FATA on cases of mismanagement and corruption founded on the objections of tribal leaders. According to the inner enquiry, the employers, comprising various senior staff leaders, were contained of captivating corruption and other profits from tribesmen (Dawn, 2012)

Columns and editorials in reports also highlighted NGO dishonesty rarely. Ayesha Siddiqi, the Express Tribune's columnist a civilian military analyst and political commentator blamed the advantaged civil society of local elite. Since the NGO segment is the newest tendency, patrons do not deliberate the bribery in this area. Virtuous knowledge of the English languages, talking the right terminology and receiving issued in some magazines and newspapers generate sufficient reliability in the sights of donors. Alien givers are not watching for resolutions but for associates in allocating currency. (Siddiqi, 2010) In his message to the editors Dr. Akekh Khan measured USAID and other international institutions as the key motive for bribery in Pakistan. According to him, relief institutions not ever accuse and hold accountable anybody include in bribery. He denoted to UNICEF assisted KP education department package, in which bribery of US\$ 47 million was discovered a very some years back in the fund of tools to government colleges or schools. UNICEF had shoot all the fraudulent workers and had taken an inside inquiry oppose some of them, however they not ever blamed any worker in the law court in Pakistan. He also accused USAID of abruptly hitting out three of their workers, who perpetrated deceits value more than US\$ 1 million, but not accusing them in Pakistan. The poorest portion was that these fraudulent officers have acquired later innovative occupations in other relief institutions because of their UN and USAID practice. (Akekh, 2012), (Lehtonen, 2013).

Usually all the respondent were of the similar thoughts for very large bribery threats in NGO progress plans. NGOs were sight as susceptible to dishonesty like the other players in humanitarian aid and development areas in Pakistan. One respondent deliberated indigenous NGOs to be even very susceptible to bribery causing from lesser pay stage. The threat stage in universal was reflected to be the similar, not merely because of ethnic motives but also because of defects in political and regulatory framework (Lehtonen, 2013).

A news piece seemed in Jang London's of January 31, 2010 Urdu online publication. It states that a female who as the Chief Executive of binary donations for kids, shawl deceitfully £ 80,000 (eighty thousand) pounds; this woman was referred to jail for three years. Unluckily, the 'Thief Executives' get encouraged and promoted to the upper posts in Pakistan so that they could deprive more and more and portion the embezzled cash with those persons who assisted them to acquire away with their offences. You cut my back, and I will cut yours! Instead of decreasing deficiency the NGO gang has produced most pseudo-millionaires between its file and rank! (durrani, 2010).

20.2 Funding to Terrorist groups

India not only intervening in Pakistan's internal matters, but also assist the terrorism in our country (DAWN, 2015). Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry, the Foreign Secretary said the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) an Indian intelligence agency is comprised in many terrorists' actions crossways Pakistan (Mateen Haider, 2015). Federal Defense Minister Khawaja Asif appealed that India was facilitating terrorist groups in Pakistan to bring out "monstrous works". The Taliban have relations with India. Also, India's contribution in the rebellion in Baluchistan cannot be unnoticed. Military sources had also appealed that one part of US Secretary of State John Kerry's visit would emphasis on the distribution of intelligence evidence and reports of Indian connection in rebellious doings across Pakistan. The proof is suspected to reliably recognize financial support, training and provision of weaponries to militants (DAWN, 2015). The Pakistan state run news agency-Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) recited Foreign Office spokesperson Nafees Zakaria as saying at his weekly meeting that "one single nation" was increasing terrorism or extremism in South Asia ... India was really that single nation."

The draft FCA, in January 2015 seemed back or rear on the government program, with the supposed purpose of avoiding extremist funding by controlling the overseas aid of INGOs and local NGOs. The draft act arose in debate in a conference held under the Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Law and Human rights, chairmanship and Department suggested more changes to the draft. In start May, it was stated that the FCA was reviewed again and completed, taking into explanation opinion from all participants, the administration of Pakistan, and the United States government. This innovative draft was not revealed. As of last May, subsequent huge force from global contributor agencies, INGOs, and the civil society segment throughout the past some months, the FCA draft was detached from the website of the National Assembly's.

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), on January 1, 2015 delivered Circular No. 02/2015, asserting that, pursuant to the National Action Plan on Counterterrorism, will yield to that all nonprofit companies registered under the Companies Ordinance Section 42 to a license renewal procedure to safeguard they are not involved in extremist funding. Furthermore, the procedure would contain evaluation for obedience with the 1984 Companies Ordinance, comprising checking that profits and income "are applied only to the advancement of the substances for which the relationship was designed," and not used indirectly or directly for other intentions (ICNL, 2015).

On August 23, 2007 the Bush administration declared policies to implement improved security inspection of the employees of American charities, which obtain funds from U.S. Agency for International Development watching for those who might have ties to terrorism. Charities which are turned down will not be presented details, or an opportunity to plea the decisions. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, 2010

Muslim charities or contributions assemble millions of dollars each year, and millions further are decided to progress schemes by the World Bank, United States, U.S. AID and global assets through non-governmental institutions. Though the vast number of this financing is used for compassionate reasons, several of it, unluckily, is moved to extremists, whichever by plan or over the misuse of otherwise valid institutions. The western donors are including directly as well as indirectly to financing the terrorists in the Muslim countries as well as in Pakistan against the Muslims.

Since 11 September, the U.S. has selected seven (7) alien (foreign) charitable institutions as having links to al Qaeda organization and has closed down two (2) noticeable U.S based contributions with accused links to the Taliban and with al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden. An important Saudi assistance connected to terrorists funding is the al Wafa Humanitarian institution. U.S. officers have designated al Wafa as a very significant part of bin Laden's institution. One (1) officer was recited as says that al Wafa as well as additional portions enumerated, "do a very low level of lawful philanthropic workings and increase a portion of expanse for weapons and equipment." For instance, a Saudi citizen, Abdul Aziz, senior al Qaeda money official and Camp X-Ray captive, supposedly funded al Qaeda workings through al Wafa Mr. Levitt. Well, there are various motives. I consider the serious cause that Saudi Arabia has to contract with rich persons, dominant persons who established several of these institutions and back certain of these institutions, and the nature of people in Saudi Arabia is that several of these influential, rich personalities who are funding extremism are very near to the kingly family, and in various cases, portion of the kingly or royal clan. And that generates a very difficult and clear condition (WASHINGTON: 2003).

20.3 Foreign Agenda

There is commonly a doubtful attitude towards NGOs and doubt that NGOs are ensuing foreign programs and dearth responsibility. Pakistan is filled with large and rich NGOs from the advanced and developed West. Maximum of these institutions are either working directly or through their allied Pakistani NGOs. The intention of their program is thus either masked and subtle or not publically shared with their targeted societies. Polio vaccination scheme is a brilliant instance of such projects. The scheme has not been capable to attain its goals because several NGOs' employees were found spying for the donor states. Thus, it is the overseas contributors who fund and create the

schemes. Pakistani NGOs clearly tow them without any questions. This is “simply to acquire monies. It creates them enables and rich them to live in Islamabad in cozy houses and plush offices (Kahlon, 2015).

The media, particularly the print media has played a varied role in the NGO movement. There are harsh changes among support for the association in the English and Urdu Press. The Urdu press in general has been negative towards NGOs, whereas the English newspapers appear to be fewer negatively prejudiced. (NGORC 2003) There is generally a skeptical arrogance towards NGOs and distrust that NGOs are ensuing foreign agendas and dearth responsibility (Khan and Khan, 2004).

There is really security threat in the country. Associating with funding agencies and NGOs has become very risky, particularly when CIA runs a bogus polio vaccination program in 2011 to track down Osama bin Laden. (HRCP, 2012) There has been fatwas issued by Islamic or Muslim scholars against woman NGO activists. There have been very attacks on NGOs and in a consequence help activists recently face several fatalities (Lehtonen, 2013).

The GoP has not have an inclusive information of usage of capitals given by foreign organizations to NGOs. The Standing Committee on Financial Affairs of National Assembly has stated concern that foreign aid given by foreign organizations to NGOs could profit anti-state elements without government oversight. Similarly, foreign donors are realized utilizing NGOs to follow “foreign” program. (Ghumman, 2010, Pasha et al. 2002), (Lehtonen, 2013).

A growing interest between multilateral and international organizations to include the NGOs to appliance their program created grows development of NGOs in initial 90s and worried the state officials. Resultantly, stages to curtail them were greatly under debate by the state and first it generated personal NGOs in the title of Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) and then it presented NGO-Bill (as most of the donors favored to funds grassroots NGOs), (saeed, 1999).

The Washington founded INGOs office in country’s biggest metropolitan city was invaded by forces over accused custodies of hi-tech spying for US primary secret agent organization CIA. The INGO was identified as iMMAP whose office located on the eighth floor of Horizon Tower. Karachi police conducted the raid on the direction of interior ministry. It was believed that iMMAP had already secured the digital mapping and data of Karachi’s atomic plant, all airports in Sindh and other sensitive installations. Although in this digital age almost every map is readily available on global search engines but this iMMAP continued collecting data unlawfully. It was also revealed that those Americans came to Pakistan on tourist visa. Few of them were professional satellite visionary experts believed to be working for US premier spy agency CIA. iMMAP is working in Pakistan since 2006. The official website of the organization describes their work as “Emergency responders, development practitioners, Posted by: in Pakistan, Sindh.

20.4 Political Influence

In various regions, in specific North Eastern and South Rift, NGO leaders recognized the intrusion of civic leaders and local politicians as a key interference to their activity. Where NGOs are consisted in sensitive problems, like land clashes, native leaders can intimidate NGOs with de-registration. NGOs are unconscious that the Boarding and possibly the Assembly are there to safeguard them from such threats.

Another declaration assumed by a state officer that printed says: "The eligible person acquires a very lesser sum after a detailed investigation. Whereas on the other side, NGOs acquire vast sums on the references of influential and Minister. The saying for such NGOs is "gold attracts the gold." What are these NGOs undertaking? Not anything! But looting currency. The sum which is stolen in the term of ladies' well-being in the past has no contrast. In several of the circumstances, the patrons or head of these NGOs are females. These are not the familiar females relatively, the ladies of elite or rich. The request is what are the goals of these NGOs? And, what is the usage of resources being obtained by these NGOs? If these NGOs had applied the programs according to their acts then unlike nowadays, situation of the deprived females was diverse. The deprived ladies' situation was not so

depressed. The society might not be anxious... (Saeed, 1999).

The notion of volunteerism is rising alter with comfortable life style. Individuals with political networks have generated their own NGOs in the label of social amenities like health, education, non-formal, micro credits, women development and the poverty mitigation program. The great officials of NGOs are not greatly informed to the denial of the community for whom; the whole NGO systems have been recognized. The workings of NGOs in mid 90s illustrate severe deliberation of deposed Nawaz Sharif administration. This government is afraid the growing flows of funding are directly to the NGO segment and growing workings of spiritual groups through Madrasas. Showing procedure of NGOs was ongoing in initial 1998, December. As a consequence, more than 2000 NGOs were disqualified and their recordings were invalid. Out of this number, 1942 NGOs belonged Sindh and Punjab. This action of screening and, later on, revoking the recordings of NGOs was broadly convicted by the managers of NGOs and politicians (Rahman, 2005).

NGOs can willingly ignore the "big picture" as they are more interested in the objectives linked with donor funding. This goes against the public interest, meaning that people will not be helped on merit or based on their needs but as a consequence of political and financial battles in the arena of aid. An NGO in Lahore knew that women in villages are an important part of farming culture. Yet, it was foreign donors who asked it instead to teach these women to stitch clothes to alleviate their poverty. Another Gujranwala based NGO did a similar thing for the village women and instead, went to improve their adult literacy rates (Kahlon, 2015).

20.5 Ghost NGOs

Only after the restriction of NGOs, surveys of the University Punjab issued in Newspaper involving eighty percent (80%) of NGOs of the state acquires dollars in millions without undertaking any prosperity activity. Their purpose is just looting cash. Just twenty percent (20%) NGOs are comparatively working. In Punjab 4002, Sindh 3302, NWFP 310, Baluchistan 287 and Azad Kashmir 93 NGOs were stated not functioning according to their promises and constitution.

Certain times a group of persons advance an NGO to become profited from monies obtainable for international agencies and government. Several governments prepared support rules but difficulties like political instability and bureaucratic procedures did not permit proceeding in correct way.

But another discussion happening within individual and by print media around the ways NGOs working and benefits they receipts from funding's obtainable to them. According's to the news reports, "These NGOs mostly are supervised by the politician, rich people/elite, influential and bureaucrats. These are the persons who stolen monies in the term of the NGOs and remove the eligible persons of their privileges. In the past there are NGOs persons who were riding on bikes but now have their own, more than one car like Pajero/Land Cruiser and Honda Accord at their house. Those had currencies in their purse up to yesterday nowadays having financial records in millionaires of dollars, what to says that accounts are in rupees. The impolite persons nowadays have their lunch/dinner in five star inns (Saeed, 1999).

Subsequently the orders of the Interior Minister Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan and the Chief Commissioner Zulfiqar Haider had established an examination group. In the first stage the inspecting team checked 151 NGOs getting resources at foreign and local levels of which 122 NGOs were originate to be bogus and after approvals of the Chief Commissioner, their registration cancelled by the Directorate of Registrations. An entire of 1428 NGOs were recorded with the Directorate of Registration and the Chief Commissioner, Zulfiqar Haider has given 3 months deadline for their inspections (nations, 2016).

The Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) administration has cancelled the registration of 121 ghost NGOs. According to an official, the ICT's inspection committee cancelled the registration of 121 NGOs receiving funds from local and foreign donors after seeking approval from the Chief Commissioner, Directorate of Registration. He said the Directorate of Registration has so far cancelled registration of

the 350 ghosts NGOs. As many as 1,427 NGOs were registered with the Directorate of Registration Islamabad, he added (Business Recorder, 2017).

20.6 NOC Issues

NGOs annoyed with the NOC policies promulgated by the state. The NOC initially was introduced to track the organizations receiving funds for humanitarian and early recovery projects. But with the passage of time and its relevancy with monitoring, the government started demanding of NOC of development projects funded by international funding agencies. The initial process of NOC was smart but responses from the concerned departments found delay. As a result, organizations lost funding opportunities and implementation as well. The problems become more complex when NOC was demanded by the funding agencies along with project proposal documents when it is being submitted. Otherwise, the funds are not provided to address the development issues of underdeveloped areas of Pakistan.

The requirement of NOC is also affecting the job market as the NOC issuance takes time, therefore NGOs failed to provide jobs to the residents of concerned districts.

Market economy also effected with the lack of funding.

Socio-political development remains undermined.

20.7 Lack of Trust

The development of the not-for-profit area has generated a numbers of institutions which have been recognized without due consciousness of the processes and resultants of the legitimate frameworks which runs their operations and establishment. Resultantly a state of distrust exist among the government and the NPO segment.

During the PPP term (1988 to 1990 and 1993 to 1996) certain enlightened steps were taken to improve the role of the nonprofit sector and to enhance its connection with the state. But components within the PPP government that had hesitant towards the nonprofit sector and harbored doubts about its role. This clarifies the conscripting of the NGO bill in 1996 by the PPP government, planned to attain greater control over NGOs (Pasha & Iqbal, 2003).

There is an obvious appearance of the distrust among the government and the segment actors. The 1999 Bill is restricted just to the registering of the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies, the 1961 Ordinance registrants, (Ismail, 2002).

In the Northern parts of Pakistan the traditional people have even confirmed the polio injection against the teaching of Islam, which fundamentally is a result of dearth of trusts on the NGOs (Kahlon, 2015).

Financial accountability is extremely necessary. People of Pakistan lack trust in NGOs because NGOs have been reported to pocket money meant for projects. It is also because their leaders are very wealthy and public perception is that they are rich through steeling money meant for them.²⁶ NGOs being accountable to their beneficiaries mean projects that produce sustainable benefits. An official succinctly sums up that “NGOs go for small projects lasting ridiculously for short periods, have no serious long-term vision, are not transparent and are designed by their foreign masters. Delays in projects go in their favour as it means pays and perks for longer time. They create a friendly auditing and a weak monitoring system. While reviewing projects, they interview those whom they have provided financial benefits and not the targets of the project” (Kahlon, 2015).

20.8 Misperceptions

There are misperceptions among the registration bodies. So, there is need to arrange training centers for these members. Because on one hand they were of the view that we have power from government of Pakistan to monitor NGOs and on the other hand they says that the consultant for monitoring are

selected from donors (those who give project). But if the donor sent us request to monitor NGO then we monitored NGO otherwise not monitor.

21. Discussions and Conclusion

Pakistani government resorted to enforcing redundant, rigid and excessive acts and setting up organizations to rule NGOs, generating inefficiency and confusion. Unluckily, it was stated that the Pakistani administration dearth the capability to even impose such rules NGOs. One of the reasons of failure of implementation is fragmented laws in the country. There are more than 17 laws that affect the NGO sector. Almost, every act or ordinance has its way of monitoring but they not monitored and the government is unaware that weather they monitored or not, and no centralized system in the country of these fragmented laws. So, there is no proper implementation and monitoring of such laws, ordinances and policies in Pakistan.

Political influence is another reason in the way of implementation of such policies. There is political influence in the country of major parties. The government officials are also involve in making fake NGOs just for making rupees. Mafias everywhere in the globe constantly have support of various dishonest government officers, without them they will not ever be present.

Many of the NGOs are manage by a single group, such as a singular man administering whole workshop. She or he designates the board of directors. Mainly the board of directors comprises of also friends or relatives. There is actually not any responsibility feature.

So far the civil society has not successful awfully to convey what it has been demanding in its bombast. Dearth of accountability and transparency simply reveal the savagery of definite mafia and NGOs, falsifying their saying movement of public progress. They are the ones who are truthfully flourishing in a kleptocratic environment wasting and exploiting millions of monies.

The exact numbers of NGOs in Pakistan are not known because almost partial of Pakistan's civil society institutions are not registered and official registration records are not regularly reorganized or several of them are not vigorously functioning. Many said there are 100,000 or 150,000 NGOs, while other said there are 10,000 to 12,000 or 100 NGOs active. So the exact figure is unknown because of no proper registration regime, no proper monitoring mechanism and no coordination among government departments.

The current circumstances of NGO controlling authorities are wretched. The bribery and corruption are very common in the departments of the state. If any institution is search whereas creating bribery the harsh ultimate act by any controlling power is to terminate its registering or announce it as a prohibited institution by the patron organization. In this condition various NGO leaders modify the title of their institutions or become registered another institution very simply. There is not any appropriate observing systems that occurs and under the exercise by the controlling consultants. While the NGO regulations scheme is accomplished not properly and corruption is found anywhere then why we do not like the power and create cash. Feeble consequence of the regulatory system is a countless chance for individual like us.

If one can plunder money from Pakistan National Zakat and Bait-ul-Maal Foundation, then what's your hope from these government officials? There is no proper implementation and monitoring of policies because of these government officials, they doesn't represent Pakistan they represent their own interests. There is no strict check and balance upon these irregularities.

Another reason of lack of implementation and lack of monitoring is lack of rule of law in the country.

Government makes policies with consideration of all stakeholders, (political leaders, government officials, and NGOs leaders, etc.) then they can implement the policies in an effective way.

Government is supportive at the policy level and wellbeing and service delivering role of the NGOs but obstructionist at the operational level and antagonist with respect to the role of NGOs in political and social support. Government support NGOs at the policy level and support the welfare

and service providing role of NGOs, but why the government doesn't support NGOs at the level of operations and their role in social and political advocacy? The government doesn't want to educate the public and bring awareness in people in Pakistan because through awareness the public can effect on the policy formulation and implementation. The government doesn't want to be accountable to the people and they want to prevail their own will on the people.

The concerned authorities have lack mechanisms to monitor fundraising activities of NGOs in Pakistan.

Transparency enhances honesty of the democratic procedure through feedback and reporting, procedures and clear procedures and the regulations of activities by those judging policymaking power. It keeps obvious standards accessible to publics and produces information understandable.

NGOs that are under distrust should be more approaching with information on their governance arrangement, funding arrangements and activities. More information exposure will possibly increase the insights about these institutions.

A current publication by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) states that there are less number of NGOs than one hundred (100) active NGOs in Pakistan, but thousands (1000) of commonly poor CBOs. A small good recognized NGOs active in such regions like policy debate, women's progress, publications and research, but their outreach and effect is quite narrow, whichever as they shortage assets or as their targets groups is limited (Transparency International, 1999).

Research on the NGO's regulation schemes is in its minor. Not inclusive reading has been approved out on this problem. A quantity of readings has been attempted in advanced states, mostly in EU and USA. These examine the difficult nature of NGOs operations and their dealings with broader socio-economic and socio-political problems (Hofstede, 1981; Young, 1995; Alexander & Weiner, 1998; Baraldi, 1998 Abdug & Webb, 1999; Najam, 1999, 2000; 2001; Kaplan, 2001; Lindenberg, 2001; Bruce, Sawhill & Williamson, 2001; Thayer & Fine, 2001; Lewis, 2001, 2002). However little readings have deliberated in development emerging countries. Exclusions are Hailey's & Smillie activities on nine (9) South Asian NGOs, Devine's (1999) activity on Bangladesh, and Najam's (1999) activity on Pakistan. Nothing of these observes regulator problems to any deepness. Nevertheless, regulations used by Western organizations are not simply transferable to developing states as the social and political situations can be very diverse. Certainly social, cultural and political elements may differ extensively among developing states (see Hoque, 1993; Uddin, 1997; Wickramasinghe & Hopper, 2000), (Zahirudin Ahmad, 2001).

The first trend of academics writings on NGOs arose in 1990s (like Fowler, 1997 Korten, 1991Au2, Clark, 1990,) that was applied and normative rather than principally logical in its emphasis. Whereas such effort offered an extensive variety of event studies of NGOs in act and arose to promote significant question about NGOs accountability and performance, it was noting till the subsequent period that a next trend of extra comprehensive, academically grounded researches on NGOs arose to develop greater public within the ground of interdisciplinary ground of progress studies (Hilhorst, 2003; Igoe & Kelsall, 2005).

There is currently nearly no state of the globe where NGOs do not operate or exist, however their values and form are frequently sturdily fixed in specific situations. Like Carroll (1992) has pointed out, "whole NGOs effort within an appropriate milieu originate from particular historic and locational situations that modify over period." The flow and ebb of global NGO workings in the frameworks of North America and Western Europe is just portion of the situation. The different beginnings and effects on the third area in various portions of the globe too require being deliberated (David Lewis, 2009).

A regulating scheme for civil society institutions is the very significant part to monitor, control and facilitate NGOs in any state. The tradition based regulation model wishes to dictate and control NGO regulations (Burger, 2012). Several controlling organizations present in Pakistan; the state seems as only a government of regulations. These rules dearth clearness and become puzzling, generating difficulties. Numerous NGOs in Pakistan deliver charity amenities to societies. However, maximum of

these, are not registered. In spite of the presence of several acts, studies shows that just 38% (thirty eight percent) of NGOs are listed with various acts in the state.

If the NGO lawmaking systems is not effective or feeble, if the package provision mechanisms does not function efficiently, and if particular NGOs are dishonest, help will be discontinued by the patrons (Pellegrino, 2007). Active NGO lawmaking is important to regulating inefficient and weak NGOs. Lawmaking would be strengthened and reviewed. Else, the societal progress of the state shall be unfavorably impacted, as shall the life of the deprived. Pellegrino (2007) mentions that bribery in Pakistan as damaging the maintainable progress and active administration of possessions in the state. He says that the 'punishment and crime' method can't be workably applied if generally the entire institutional atmosphere is not effective or feeble. Several law making on NGO regulations don't confirm operative management mechanism and transparency. Dearth of active assistance for the NGOs has developed a key difficult in the regulations system. The state would modernize the regulating groups, and improve the harmonization mechanisms between concerns units. Computerized management information will help this really.

The terrible requirement of capability constructing of officers is sensed by persons functioning in the regulating authorities, therefore that they can assist NGOs and can monitors in the ground. A bribery open situation in regulating authorities would be established. Those officers who exercise for regulating authorities would also be checked efficiently, and harsh actions against bribery essentially be taken. The gap between the concern divisions would be linked. A checks and equilibrium in economic reasons should happen without any concern. Every regulating organization must have a complete review branch that checks NGOs. Regulating units should too act actively, dedicatedly, honestly, and efficiently. The units must understand that their roles is important, so to safeguard actual use of resources, and to provide amenities in the best interests of humankind. An available records base of the NGOs would arise and so that organizations and individuals can recognize about the NGOs position.

Some dishonesty cases in the NGO area arose throughout disastrous in Pakistan (Reporter, 2011). Daily Dawn, a credible and respected English Newspaper in Pakistan, informed numerous cases in this respect. Throughout the flood of Sindh in 2011, one of the bribery cases was disclosed in the region Thatta. The National Accountability Bureau (NAB) has taken actions in contradiction of the alarms due to ill use of funding and embezzlement of nutrition objects circulated between floods impacted societies (Reporter, 2011).

The dishonesty concern is very difficult one and there is not humble solution to compensate it; it is a societal virus. Bribery, ignorance and illiteracy as the key base reasons that destroy the structure of our societies. Just Country's truthful officers, if there are some ones, and then they can imprint it out from our societies. The initial step should be taken by the police and the judiciary. Only just, conscientious, independent, accountable and powerful judges can strengthen the disintegrating bases of our societies that have been destabilized by periods' dishonesty and exploitation; they can just release us if they release first these significant organizations from an entire downfall. An all-out jihad against dishonesty is the solely method forwards to eliminate our societies of fraudulent rudiments.

The state also must advance its understanding about and means of collaboration with NGOs and come to NGOs with a platform. This would enable effective negotiation and consultation.

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