

# Contribution of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

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## ABSTRACT

Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) are one of the most trusted and visible institutions recognized by community, Nepal government, donors and development stakeholders in Nepal. Nepal government has given authority to Social Welfare Council (SWC) to create favourable environment for NGOs to work effectively in the field. The study was conducted in Karnali Zone, Midwestern Development Region of Nepal where Nepal government and donor communities have highly prioritized to address people's needs. The objective of this research was to explore the contribution of Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) in Karnali Zone, Nepal. The study was qualitative based with an explorative and descriptive approach. The study had collected the opinion of beneficiaries, NGO board and staff members, government and civil society representatives. Purposively qualitative research instruments were administered to generate the information i.e. key informants interview, focus group discussion, case studies and observation were done for data collection. Instruments were self-reported semi-structured. A total 45 interviews (beneficiaries - 20, NGOs board - 5, NGOs staff - 5, Civil society representative – 5 and Government Official – 10), 15 focus group discussions were conducted and 15 case studies were collected. NGOs contributed to enhance the knowledge of health service utilization, promotion of education, child rights and women empowerment as well as impact of climate changes. NGOs also contributed to develop the infrastructures; schools building, road, building drinking water's tank and sanitary units. It was also observed that some NGOs were working from 'need based approach' and some were working from 'right based approach'. NGOs had made significant contribution in change and development of Karnali Zone in relation to the up-lift of socio-economic status of community. Joint collaboration between the like-minded organizations was needed to reduce the duplication of activities and will be effective to provide the services in hard to reach areas of the Karnali Zone.

**Keywords:** Contribution, Development, Karnali Zone, NGOs

## I. INTRODUCTION

The study has focused to explore the contribution of NGOs in development and changes in Karnali Zone, Mid-Western-Development Region of Nepal. Karnali Zone has covered the five mountain districts; Dolpa, Humla, Jumla, Kalikot and Mugu,. These all five districts are geographically located in hilly mountain so from the development perspective, it is remained backward and marginalized districts. Human Development Index (HDI) is lowest in comparison to other districts and zones of Nepal. The people of these five districts are facing the crisis of basic needs also. So, regarding these problems, governmental and many non-governmental organizations are working there to

develop the infrastructures and change the social life-style of communities.

The nongovernmental organization formally began 66 years ago with the establishment of 'Shree Chandra Kamdhenu Charkha Pracharak Mahaguthi' in Nepal. The objectives were to participate in the country's development in order to supplement to government efforts, to arouse general awareness and to empower common people (NPC, 2013). There are more than 35,000 registered NGOs in Nepal and many unregistered NGOs working on the environment sector, forestry sector, wildlife sector and national development; poverty, human right, HIV and AIDS, health, etc. (Bhandari, 2014). NGOs can be defined as "self-governing, private,

not-for-profit organizations that are geared to improving the quality of life of disadvantaged people" (Vakil, 1997). According to the new model, development would now be promoted from below, and NGOs would be the ideal vehicle for reaching and including the "people" (Perry, 2000). NGOs are today visible, noticed, and acknowledged (Tandon, 2000).

Social Welfare Council (SWC) classified NGOs in ten categories based on program such as Aids and Abuse Control, Community and Rural Development, Educational Development, Environmental Development, Handicapped and Disabled, Health Services, Moral Development, Women Services and Youth Services (SWC, 2013). Similarly, studied carried out by IDS in 1985, NGOs are classified into three categories such as Social-Cultural, Community Services and Economic (IDS, 1985). Likewise, PACT classified the NGOs in two categories, first Social Services and second is Transitional. Under the Transitional is Social service and some development promotion, mixed service delivery and development promotion, local development promotion, sustainable local development promotion and sustainable and geographically extendable development promotion (PACT, 1987) and SAP Nepal classification of the Nepalese NGOs into seven categories such as Social Welfare, Sectoral, Community Development, Income generation, Research and development, Target-oriented and Active groups (SAP-Nepal, 1988). According World Bank NGOs classified into four categories i.e. Charitable NGOs (Service oriented NGOs), Participatory NGOs and Class Organizations (Empowering NGOs), Community Based Organization (Community Development Oriented Organization) and International Organization (NGO working more than one country).

A belief that the comparative advantage of NGOs - the quality of their relationships with beneficiaries, their capacity to experiment, and their capacity to be flexible in relation to local contexts - (Hulme, 1992). Activists and NGOs are generally non-profit groups "organized primarily around ideas: around a collective commitment to some shared belief or principle" (Spar, 2003). NGO advocacy has become more focused, more strategic, and has made more effective use of the media. NGOs have learned to gain access to and use the political processes, structures, and institutions of their home countries as well as those of the multilateral agencies (Anderson,

2000). NGO (They) have had different and differing inputs into the development process. Not surprisingly they have different concepts of what constitutes sustainability. Even within the same community there is diversity in the analysis and approaches, reflecting the complexity of the issues (Yap, 1989/1990).

Although NGOs are non-party/politically affiliated organizations and have no explicate political missions, however, given the nature of their activities and funding dependency political significance of NGOs should not be under estimated (Ateljevic, 2008). All development decades have their emphases. The 1980s were dominated by an economic ideology of adjustment, coupled to an institutional doctrine promoting private enterprise and encouraging non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (Fowler, 1991). One of the recognized strengths of NGOs is their ability to reach the poorest groups whom official aid and government channels cannot reach (Gibson, 1993). Considering the fact of social contribution of NGOs providing all over the world, the study was going to measure the level of contribution of NGOs in the areas of Karnali zone of Nepal in relation to the level of knowledge of community people as well as infrastructure facilities available in that particular study areas.

## II. METHODS

The study was qualitative based on explorative and descriptive research. The respondents of the study were beneficiaries, NGO board and staff member, government and civil society representatives. Purposively qualitative research instruments were administered to generate the information i.e. key informants interview, focus group discussion, case studies and observation were done for data collection. Instruments were self-reported semi-structured. The data was collected from the 5 districts: Dolpa, Humla, Jumla, Kalikot and Mugu. A total 45 interviews (beneficiaries - 20, NGOs board - 5, NGOs staff - 5, Civil society representative - 5 and Government Official - 10) were done, 15 focus group discussions were conducted and 15 case studies were collected. Instruments were pre-tested to ensure the validity and reliability of instruments. The study observed the physical setting and emotional responses of NGOs and communities to verify the data. Manual editing, transcribed and narrative analysis was done for qualitative data.

### III. RESULTS

The study had explored the contribution of NGOs in the development and changes of Karnali Zone of Nepal. The contribution of developments were measured from development and changes in health services, educational attainment, economic development, environment and climate change, infrastructure development, women empowerment and child rights, youth service program ... etc. It was also observed that some NGOs were working from 'need based approach' and some were working from 'right based approach'.

There were 576 NGOs in 1992 at immediate restoration of democracy in Nepal. But NGOs significantly increased after multiparty democratic constitution of Nepal which increased a total of 30276 NGOs in Nepal and 563 in Karnali Zone in 2010 at the time of research study. The trend of increment of the NGOs in Karnali and national level is most encouragement. There were official records of Social Welfare Council (SWC) 39758 NGOs affiliated in Nepal and in 766 NGOs in Karnali at the end of Nepali Fiscal Year 2070/71 which means 16 July 2014. During this 4 years research study 31.31% NGOs increased at national level and 36.05% increased in Karnali Zone.

According to SWC of Nepal, a record of the end of Ashadh 2071 (16 July 2014), total of 189 INGOs of 26 countries made general and project agreement with Social Welfare Council (SWC) to provide financial and technical support to needy people through local NGOs in Nepal in different development sectors. Out of 189 INGOs, 21 INGOs were supporting their funds and technical expertise through NGOs in Karnali Zone.

NGOs have significant contribution made in the Karnali Zone to bring the Karnali in national development mainstreaming. NGOs contribution sectors were as follows:

#### 1) Contribution in Health Service Sectors

NGOs had been contributing to sensitize the local people to increase their access on health services as well as also worked to develop the infrastructure for health facilities.

NGOs were working to raise awareness program to social worker, political parties and other stake holders, awareness programs to local healers (Dhami, Jhankri), awareness raising program about sanitation and health related diseases, organizing the health campaigns, door to door visit program and educate and inform community about the facilities provided by the Nepal Government and other concerned authorities.

Additionally, NGOs had various contribution in health related activities; e.g. formation of the health network, capacity building of the health workers and health institutions, CBMCI Program, CBNCP, child and mother health care, health related awareness raising training, conference, street drama, health related trainings, training on first aid and first aid tools support, training to mother-child health, training to women health care providers, safe motherhood and child care related training, Kishor and kishori training programs. Similarly, more activities were reported from the group discussion and individual interview with local beneficiaries. NGO had supported to operate the community based health care clinic, Dental clinic, eye camps in the district and VDCs level, distribution of medicines and health related facilities (worm, vitamin A), establishing of birthing centre, expansion of Immunization (EPI) program, health equipment and medicine support to health post and health institutions, health personnel support to health centres/posts

Some of the health activities were focused to care and support the mother and child. Safe motherhood program had focused to support especially economically challenged people. NGO had organized the prolapse and family planning support program, uterus rupturing operation annexes for women, support pregnant women for proper and regular check-up, safe birthing, Maternal Child Health (MCH) program/Child health program - Vaccine program to children, Vaccination to children, Vaccine campaign, nutrition support, toothpaste, tooth brush distribution for children.

Technical and Financial support had given for Open Defecation Free (ODF) declaration to VDCs and

district. Program also designed against smoking and alcohol.

**Production and dissemination of the IEC**

**Materials:** HIV and AIDs and drug abuse related information, education and communication materials i.e. posters, leaflets, pamphlets, hoarding boards installation and radio programs massively produced and disseminated in the Karnali zone for the precaution of the HIV and AIDS and drugs abuse and its serious affects.

**Counseling Services:** Established counseling centres and provided counseling services to the HIV and AIDS victims and drug addicts. Free condom distribution, blood test for HIV and AIDS and distribution of family planning contraceptives.

**2) Contribution in Educational Service Sectors**

NGOs have promoted formal and informal moral and vocational education. Parental, Mother, Kishori/Girls education, and spiritual education classes were also run in the cluster level.

**Developed Leadership skill**

Adolescents Girls Empowerment Program (AGEP) gave me orientation on reproductive health, women and child rights, mensuration cycle, social security and many more. I learnt many things from them. Before implementing AGEP in my school, I was unable to put my views with my family, friends and teachers. I usually stay alone because of my shyness. Even I didn't use to ask my study related questions to my friends and teachers. After implementing the AGEP in our school, this program focused the girl's empowerment and it gave me the great opportunity to lead Girls Leading Child Club as the president.

- President

Haatemalo Namuna Child Club

Mahakali Namuna Higher Secondary School, Shreenagar, Gamgadhi, Mugu

NGOs promoted quality education, established child friendly schools, declared school and children are zone of peace, class room management and coaching and special tuition to students. To attract the children in the school education, various supports were provided from NGOs i.e. educational material support, books support, facilities for uniform and lunch to schools children, uniform support to girls and boys, sports materials support to school and other sponsorship programs were introduced and continued in Karnali Zone.

Similarly, capacity building program were organized for school management committee, parents and teachers carried out through trainings, workshop and seminars. In addition, training and seminar conducted on Active Teaching Learning (ATL), Child Friendly Learning (CFL), teaching to develop local teaching materials and First Aid trainings were arranged in the school.

NGOs had facilitated and bridged the support for infrastructure development of the education institutions. Construction of the buildings, repair and maintenance of the buildings, library and resource centre construction, toilet construction, furniture and carpet for the class room management, books, educational and sports material supported and waste pit arranged in the school. Awareness raising program on HIV and AIDs, child marriage, girls trafficking, traditional violence and education campaigns for enrolment and quality education were launched by the NGOs.

School teaching and learning environment improved in the districts. Regular quiz and sports were organized in the school. Weekly extra curriculum activities were organized to promote overall child moral and physical development.

### 3) Contribution in Economic Development

NGOs had significantly contributed to the Socio-economic transformation of the communities in Karnali Zone. NGOs were making their efforts in promotion of

rural tourism, agriculture based activities, livestock, saving and credit, income generation activities, market promotion and policy reformation and effective implementation of the government programs.

#### **Imporved Economic life through support of NGO**

Economic condition of my family was poor. Food was not sufficient for more than three months. When I was participated in Education for Income Generation (EIG) literacy class then I got the vegetable farming training and provided me the seeds and pesticides, water pipe and sprinkler in the beginning. Now I can earn NRs. 6000.00 per month from selling vegetables. Now, I have no problem to manage my daily expenditure; food, clothing, health and education for family. When I become trained on vegetable farming then now a days I am invited to facilitate the vegetable farming training. Now, I am a member of Ghiu Dhunga Kirshak Samuha. After improvement in my economic life, I am involving in social activities which encourage my social leadership skill also. So, I am thankful to NGO's EIG literacy program.

- **22 years, Mrs. Rokya of Simikot VDC-4, Humla**

NGOs facilitated to form various community based groups i.e. formation of mother group, vegetable and fruits group, women agriculture, saving and credit group for the income generation and institutional development. NGOs enhanced the capacity of the groups through skills based training and small entrepreneurship trainings i.e. carpeting training, hotel management training, mobile repairing training, small business training, agriculture farming, promotion of the organic vegetable farming and agro based business. NGO had provided the equipment support, mobile fund support, seed money support, livelihood support. Poverty alleviation was prime program of most of the NGOs working in Karnali zone. World Bank and Agriculture Development Bank supported with huge funding for income generation and employment generation activities.

NGOs of the Dolpa district were more focused in promotion of rural tourism, non-timber forest product (NTFP) and income generation activities. Similarly, NGOs provided their inputs in livelihood improvement in different sectors such as agriculture, livestock jointly with government and non-government initiatives. NGO had also supported in seed distribution, operating the poultry farming, bee keeping, and small scale business.

### 4) Contribution in Environment and Climate Change

NGOs contributed their efforts for promotion and protection of environment and climate change. Established nurseries and plantation in the land slide and flooding area to protect the community from land slide as well as promotion of forestry. Similarly, forest and wild life protection programs also were carried out in Rara National Park and Foksundo Lake.

NGOs were making their efforts for awareness raising program to promote and protect community forest through street drama, poster, pamphlet, celebration of the world environment day, various environment related days' celebration, installation of hoarding boards, notice, production and broadcasting radio program.

NGOs had formed the community forest groups, environment protection groups, sanitation groups and enhanced capacity of the institution, expert and team members, group members on disaster risk management, environment safeguard and management, sanitation and environment protection to plan and implement programs effectively at community level.

Cleaning program of the road and public sports, collection of plastic items, waste and other items for proper management, organize climate and environment protection interaction and workshops, facilitation of the ODF declaration to Village Development Committee and promoted one home one toilet slogan in the district.

Similarly, medicinal herbs plantation, environment protection program, environmental campaigns, environmental sanitation, management of the dustbins in the public places, material support, protection of the water sources and support for alternative energy solar, electricity and smokeless stoves were promoted in the community. NGOs were working as development partners of the government and development hands of the community.

### **5) Contribution in Infrastructure Development**

NGOs were working for community and rural development programs in the communities i.e. Tourism development, capacity building, drinking water, irrigation, road, bridge, agriculture, forest development and other programs.

Very rigorously, NGOs had supported in infrastructure development i.e. Roads, Community based drinking water supply, irrigation, buildings, canals, Badhshala construction, Community building construction, construction of the health post building, construction of the school building, construction of the local water mills (Panighatta), construction of the mule track, Bridge construction in small river, Hydroelectricity, Repair and construction of the road, bridge, Toilet construction, Tuine construction (River crossing) and Protection of the cultural heritage.

### **6) Contribution in empowerment of women, youths, socially deprived groups and child rights**

NGOs found more prioritized for the women, children, youth and socially deprived groups to implement the development activities in Karnali. NGOs facilitated to form, operation and institutionalized AAMA group, saving and credit group, single women group and enhanced their capacity to lobby and advocacy for their secure life. Women entrepreneurship development and income generation program for women through saving and credit, promoted agriculture based income

generation activities, greenhouse building, apple farming and livestock related initiatives. Capacities of women, youth and deprived groups had been strengthened through various training, conference, workshops and interaction and exposure intra and inter districts and zones. New tools, techniques and approaches transferred for the agriculture and other business to manage independently for their economic independent. Domestic and traditional violence were mitigated and respectful life style and working culture established in the community. Series of trainings organized on gender equity/equality, gender discrimination and women rights. Informal literacy classes and skilled based trainings were provided to women.

Women established radio FM in the Jumla district and operated properly maintaining minimum standard of the media. Women issues are raised and consulted for the possible solution from government. This was most encouraging example of NGOs empowerment in the Karnali.

Women health check-up, maternity and safe motherhood programs were implemented in the district by NGOs. NGOs had contributed to form women networks at district and national level to explore their issues and problems.

NGOs had organized various trainings, seminars, workshops and orientation programs for women to develop the leadership skill. NGO also advocated on policy formulation and implementation to promote women in managerial position in every sector. NGOs had promoted women rights (33 rights of the women) and created safe and healthy environment in the society.

NGO had advocated for construction of the disable friendly physical infrastructures, rehabilitation centre for disable, parental education to parents of the disable children, special education support to disable children, medicine and treatment support, encourage to give special facilities, allowances to handicapped and disabled, cash incentives, cloth support, arranged for Braille and other specialized trainings for mentally retarded and blind people, free education to disable children, build village and district disable network and forums of handicapped people. Capacity development of the disable children and disable related institutions, arrangement for skill development trainings, scholarship

program to disable children, Skill based trainings, organize various trainings, seminars and conferences, interaction meeting to protect and promote disabled rights. Empowerment Campaigns for the Handicapped individuals, Formation of the related committee and subcommittee, Identity card issues to handicapped and disabled. Infrastructures support, Management of the shelter for disabilities children. Medical support for the treatment of disabled children i.e. transportation, food, accommodation and medicine to referral hospital to disable, deaf, blind and others. Public Awareness raising Programs, Advocacy and lobby program, CBR Program, Celebration of the handicapped days, Counselling support program, Data collection to find the disabilities information and its requirements, Education materials support, wheel chair support to disabled children. NGOs had focused their program in child right promotion and protection. Formation, operation and institutionalization of child club, establish child network, data collection of the vulnerable children, mother and child health education, promotion of free education and health to children. In addition, capacity building program to child club, child protection committee at VDC and ward level, child journalism training program, child Right related trainings, workshop and seminars. Promotion of the feeding of mother milk, campaign for discrimination, exploitation and child abuse, street drama and campaigns for child rights and various life skills training, awareness raising programs were conducted for child labour, establishment of the birthing centre, Birth registration compulsion and tally with concerns government institutions, scholarship program to children, Vaccine for various diseases i.e. polio, Vitamin program for children Nutrition program. Early Childhood Development Program, children friendly education, monitoring of the child grant under the 5 years children, monitoring of the child rights violation, Production and dissemination of the IEC materials to promote child focus awareness. Child Friendly Local Governance, Children assembly, Child marriage campaigns, health related program, cloth support to child, Day-care and nutrition program for the children and material support to children were conducted by the NGOs.

Formation, operation and enhanced the capacity of the Youth Club to exposure in development and run the club smoothly. Youths were recognized as pillar for nation building process. Therefore, capacity building of the

youths through youth conference, establishing youth centre, skills based trainings, leadership developing and creating an opportunity to participate in development process from planning to implementation and encourage developing young entrepreneur.

#### **7) Contribution in the promotion of human rights, media and information technology**

Human rights issues were massively consulted and awareness raising programs were hugely implemented through campaigns in the Karnali zone. Most of the NGOs were adapting their working approaches in right based approaches. Those who were adapting need based program also implementing the human rights promotion and protection issues in Karnali. The reason of such activities was government service delivery mechanism and systems because it was not smoothly running and citizens were not aware about their rights. NGOs produced human rights defender in the districts who were involved in facilitating and taking mediator role to mitigate conflict and contribute peace building in the society.

They were playing role to promote accountability and improved the service delivery system effectively. NGO supported to establish many resource centre and youth club in the communities to create peaceful and harmonized environment in the societies. Policy and effective implementation advocacy and lobby were prime activities of the NGOs in Karnali. To promote human rights formation of the citizen watch groups, child and listeners clubs, child journalism and youth journalist produced in the district. As a result of NGOs impact in the human rights, media and information sector, FMs Radios were established in each district. NGOs also provided the legal advisory support to victims to protect human rights and eliminate any forms of discrimination in the society.

Karnali was isolated to access in information i.e. media and communication. One of the main reasons of under development was an opportunity which made big expand in information. Due to correct and immediate information their voices were not heard in policy level and their needs were in the same level for long time. After, the restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990, civil societies contribution windows was opened and NGOs formally registered as NGOs. They are

independent and can make their inputs to involve in development activities. As strengthening the awareness of the citizen and empower them by information, local news print media established and electronic media established in the Karnali by local NGOs in each district. In the Karnali Zone, a total of 12 community radio have been established, 2 FM in Jumla, 4 in Kalikot, 2 in

Humla, one 3 in Mugu and 1 in Dolpa. Local FM's were producing educational, informative and entertainment programs. These all FM's were promoted by local NGOs. Similarly, local news -paper were established by NGOs in the districts.

**NGO contribution in promotion of Media sectors in Karnali zone**

The Radio Karnali is first community radio established in rural part of Nepal leading by the NGO, KIRDARC Nepal. This initiation became one of the models in the sector of ensuring the rights to information in rural community. Learning from this other organizations is encouraged to establish the community radio in Karnali. As a result, there are 12 FM radios in Karnali uniting the voices of voiceless people.

Districts	Name of Radios	Established date in B.S.	Ownership
<b>Humla</b>	Radio Kailash	2065	SIDC
	Radio KarnaliAwaj	2070	BhihiChharaJaitun Cooperative
<b>Mugu</b>	Radio Rara	2068	Rara Cooperative
	Radio Mugu	2068	RRDC
	Radio Suraydaya	2071	KoijiMorakka Cooperative
<b>Jumla</b>	Radio Karnali	2061	KIRDARC Nepal
	Radio NariAwaj	2067	Nari Sanchar Kendra
<b>Kalikot</b>	Radio NayaKarnali	2065	KIRDARC Nepal
	Radio Nepali Awaj	2066	SADA Nepal
	Radio Malika	2071	VDSEP
	Radio Chankheli	2072	HURANDEC
<b>Dolpa</b>	Radio Dolpa	2064	Suchana, Sanchar and SikshyaSanjalDolpa

All these FM Radios are collectively involved in promotion of cultural values, health education, and agriculture and sensitize the local people on their human rights.

**8) Holistic perspective of beneficiaries and service providers on Contribution of NGOs in development and changes**

NGOs were able to create image of development partners of governments, donors and INGOs to facilitate the development activities in the community. NGOs contributed huge efforts to educate citizens for their active participation in the development process. NGOs were established and developed to create collaborative working culture for the development activities. The need based approaches in development was found gradually changing into right based approach.

Citizen didn't use to raise their voice earlier but they can speak confidently now. NGO contributed to reduce unemployment by creating opportunity of Employment and self- employment. Earlier, development was considered only infrastructures development but now social transformation and overall indicators were considered as development of the citizen. An equal participation and respecting gender equality was improved. Due to education and technology life has become easier.

NGOs promoted child education by enrolling children in the formal education. Earlier, people were depended on local healers but now it has been changed and increased the number of people that visiting hospital for health



check-up. People were uneducated earlier now they are educated and enhancing their capacity by training, exposures and participating in different forums. NGO played vital role to promote human rights through social and cultural rights, economic rights. It was found that there was positive change in every sectors and aspects. Traditional thinking had been changed. Superstitious values had decreased. Significant progress could be observed in women empowerment through education, training and opportunities.

Government services had been improved and became accountable to citizen. With the inputs of the NGOs, people had become aware on the human rights which decreased violation of the human rights specifically child and women rights improved. Social discrimination and disparity issues were reduced. Changes were also observed in the agricultural farming. New technologies

were found used in farming and plantation which contributed to increase economic growth at grassroots level.

### 9) Status of community from observational checklist

The changes of community made by the efforts of NGOs were observed by using the rating scale. The 10 points rating scale was used to measure the changes of community. There were 10 indicators developed to measure the changes; sanitation condition, health condition, water facilities condition, school condition, students condition, awareness condition of the women, condition of the youth, thinking condition of the civil society leaders, condition of the agriculture and industry, business and entrepreneurship condition.

**Status of Community from Observational Checklist**

S. N.	Description	Rating									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Sanitation condition	0	0	1	4	5	10	3	0	2	0
2	Health condition	0	0	2	1	11	4	5	1	1	0
3	Water facilities condition	0	0	8	5	2	1	3	4	2	0
4	School condition	0	1	0	1	12	3	4	2	2	0
5	Students condition	1	0	0	1	8	6	4	2	3	0
6	Awareness condition of the women	0	0	1	5	4	6	5	2	2	0
7	Condition of the youth	0	1	0	1	5	6	5	4	3	0
8	Thinking condition of the civil society leaders	0	1	3	2	4	6	6	0	2	1
9	Condition of the agriculture	0	4	5	5	2	2	5	1	1	0
10	Industry, business and entrepreneurship condition	8	4	1	4	2	3	1	2	0	0
	Sum of scores	9	11	1	29	55	47	41	8	18	1
	Percentage of sum	3.60	4.40	8.40	11.60	22.00	18.80	16.40	7.20	7.20	0.00

**Source:** Field survey, 2014

The data of above table shows that in total, 22% rating was given in 5 point and 18.80% given in the 6 rating point. If we take the 5 & 6 point as the mean value out of total 10 points. It covers the 40.80% in total. The lower value from mean value is 28.00% and upper value from mean value is 31.20%. From the analysis of observation, around 70% contribution was provided by the NGOs for the change and development of community which can be said well.

## IV. DISCUSSIONS

The study found significant contribution of the NGOs in health services, educational service, economic development, environment and climate change, infrastructure development, empowerment of women, youths, child, socially deprived groups, promotion of human rights, media and information technology,

income generation and in over all respondents evaluated satisfactory of the NGOs work in development.

NGOs are significant players in the development field (Lenihan, 2006). The NGOs are gaining credibility both as a leading institution and as a catalyst in different development projects, displacing the government (Vivekananda Mukherjee, 2003). For many NGOs the obvious strategy for increasing their impact on development is by expanding projects or programmes which have been judged to be successful (Hulme, 1992).

NGO partnerships are one link in a system of civic affiliations that urgently need to be forged in this decade in order to increase our hope for more equitable and sustainable development in the next century (Fowler, 1991).

Non-governmental organizations vary widely in terms of their history, operational objectives, organizational resources, and thematic and geographical areas of interest. (Yap, 1989/1990). In Nepal, transformation is taking place in every sector such as in political sector, economic sector, social sector, and cultural sector. NGOs and CBOs are key stakeholders to bring change in Nepal (Bhandari, 2014). Both national and international policy-making institutions have acknowledged the contribution of NGOs in alleviating poverty, through empowering the poor and continuing to support their endeavours (Chowdhury, 2008). Donors will increasingly favour those NGOs that already have strong management systems or are in the process of putting them in place (Lenihan, 2006). Both the government and international community in Nepal find NGOs and civil society handy partners for development projects considering that they are less bureaucratic, more flexible, adaptable and issue-based (Dahal, 2006).

NGOs are significant players in the development field (Lenihan, 2006). For many NGOs the obvious strategy for increasing their impact on development is by expanding projects or programmes which have been judged to be successful (Hulme, 1992).

NGOs serve an important role in the health sector (McPake, 1993). The NGOs of Nepal have developed a concept of "Community Learning and Development System (CLDS)" and "Community Learning Center (CLC)". The community learning center organizes non-formal education programmes to help the local people to

identify their problems through mutual discussion and dialogue (Bulletin, 2000).

Often, owing to their flexibility and grass-roots-level organizing ability, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are entrusted with the task of administering micro level development programs to mitigate poverty and to enhance women's empowerment (Ruhul Amin, 1998).

In modern development discourse, one area that has gained considerable currency has been the impact delivered by NGOs, mainly because their work is understood to have direct and obvious effects on the lives of poor and marginalized people (Linda Kelly, 2004). The NGO sector is hugely diverse, ranging from small CBOs dealing with local community issues to larger, nationally based NGOs, which mostly address social or economic needs (Mercer, 1999).

## V. CONCLUSION

The study was focused to explore the contribution of the nongovernmental organization in Karnali Zone. The study found that NGOs had significantly contributed to enhance the level of knowledge of human rights, conscious about the proper utilization of health services, accessing on education and develop the rural infrastructures. NGOs contribution found in economic development through the skill based training; community were aware on the maximum utilization of available local resources. It had indirectly contributed to reduce the rate of migration also for the sake of job. Environmental degradation was felt one of the challenges of Karnali zone which was addressed by the local NGOs by disseminating the knowledge on environment and Climate change and its impact on social life. NGOs were working on promotion of media and information technology also. Media became one of the promotion partners of NGOs for the wider dissemination of information and knowledge. In overall, respondents evaluated NGOs' work in the communities was admirable and significant contribution was made to bring the changes in development of Karnali Zone.

On the basis of results obtained from this study, the following recommendations are made:

- i. The future researcher may conduct the comparative study of contribution of NGOs of Karnali Zone and

- other districts located at different than Karnali Zone applying the established NGOs assessment criteria.
- ii. This research was carried out in the unilateral state mechanism system, but similar researches may be carried out in changing federal state promulgated through the new constitution in 2015.
  - iii. Joint meeting should be organized regularly involving the NGO board members, senior management team members and field staffs to develop the strategic plan, implementation modality to bring the changes in society.

## VI. REFERENCES

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