

The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Prevention and Treatment of HIV/AIDS in District Kech

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Abstract

The Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) has become a need of this modern world and no one can deny the role of NGOs in the developing world. The NGOs are not only playing their role in development but also in health sectors. Especially in health sectors, private organizations have an important role because in developing region it is not possible for local government to provide modern health facilities to population and control the chronic disease such as HIV/AIDS. In such situations, NGOs become involved in these developing countries to counter the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Non-Governmental Organizations are working on HIV/AIDS in Kech, Balochistan to prevent the further spread of the virus in district. For this purpose, NGOs are working on several programs in Kech, under these programs NGOs were provided the free test services among the population to find out positive cases and they proved them effective treatment. The study was conducted under the objectives of finding the major role of NGOs in the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS and socio-cultural hurdles faced by NGOs in control and treatment of virus. The mixed methodology of study came to the results after collecting primary and secondary data through questionnaire schedule, that the NGOs provided the free treatment and services to the HIV/AIDS patients. Moreover, NGOs became success to control the virus in some extend through HIV/AIDS awareness education. In addition, NGOs also faced some social and cultural barriers in the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS. Finally, private organizations' success was to limit the spread of virus but it more efforts eliminate the HIV/AIDS in district. This is the time for the Government of Balochistan to take groundbreaking steps on HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention.

Keywords: Non-Governmental Organizations, Prevention and Treatment, HIV/AIDS, Kech; Balochistan

Introduction

The Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) as “non-profit voluntary citizen’s group, organized on a local, national or international level to address issues in support of the public good” (UNDP, 2008). And on the other hand, NGOs “as a private organization pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interest of the poor, protect the environment or undertake community development” (World Bank, 1988).

In this modern world it is impossible to ignore the role of Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) in every field of life. The last two decades have witnessed various gross root efforts made by NGOs to prevent Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and also incredible work in health and education sectors. Especially, for developing countries it is a great challenge for them to fight against HIV/AIDS. In the face of their sinking economies Non-Governmental Organizations play key role in prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS.

According to (M.A. Mercer, 2007) the importance of Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in developing regions becomes a very crucial especially in health sector, because mostly there is a lack of resources. Then the role of NGOs becomes very important to develop HIV/AIDS control program in such regions. For this purpose, World health organization has developed a global acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) control programs to assist such nations. The main role of NGOs in health sector is to provide services, like health advocacy, medical service and social psychological service (Epidemiol, 2013).

In Pakistan 54 NGOs are playing their roles to support the community to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. Moreover, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are providing HIV awareness, care and support to the victims. They are also providing free treatment and technical education to lessen the risks of the disease. The most important contribution of a global donor is to provide financial support to the local NGOs to prevent further spread of the virus (World Bank, 2012). According to Balochistan AIDS control program in the NGOs which are working in district Kech for preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS have a significance role to provide medical treatment and awareness to the people. National AIDS control program and Baluchistan AIDS control program are jointly working in district Kech. Huge amounts of funds are being given by United Nations Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome (UNAIDS) and other organization to control the spread of HIV/AIDS in the developing regions. (Balochistan AIDS Control Program, 2020)

Background of study:

There are numbers of national and international organizations to deal with HIV/AIDS in the global level to minimize the spread and infections of this disease. For this purpose, several Non-Governmental Organizations have started programs to counter HIV/AIDS. The World Health Organization (WHO report, 2013). International AIDS Society and world health organization started global awareness programs in 1988. In the same way United Nations AIDS (UNAIDS) is an international organization whose main purpose is to prevent the

spread of HIV, support the infected patients by providing them treatment and medical support. UNAIDS is funding the HIV/AIDS programs in the developing countries to help them control HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS, 2010).

International AIDS Society is one of the oldest and largest organizations within more HIV professionals. There are 180 countries in this organization; those are working of HIV related cases. The main purpose of this organization is to minimize the growing threat of infection on global level. However, it provides the advance method of treatment to HIV patients without any cost (International AIDS Society, 2019).

United Nations AIDS(UNAIDS) is a body of 11 organizations of United Nations focused to take steps at grass roots level to minimize the risk of HIV/AIDS. In 2002 a global fund was announced to battle against HIV/AIDS in developing region regions. United Nations programs on HIV and AIDS is a global level organization; the main purpose of this organization is to stop the new cases of HIV in national and international level. And this organization is also supporting the people who are living with HIV. Even, this organization provides the free treatment and medicine access to each patient of HIV. Thus, it provides the funds to governments and Non-Governmental Organization to control the risk of HIV (UNAIDS, 2020]

Pakistan national AIDS control program estimated the numbers of HIV/AIDS patients in country are at least, 98000.And also the numbers of infected people are increasing day by day. The challenges faced by AIDS control programs are including lack of public funds and public awareness in rural areas (UNAIDS 2009).

In 1990, the Pakistan started HIV preventive programs with help of world health organization, to prevent the transmission of AID in country. The major task of this program was to prevent the transmission of infection through blood and other sources with the help of medical support and treatment, and also report shows that the 16 HIV treatment centers are functional in country (World Health Organization, 2015).

In 2019, the Balochistan AIDS control programs estimated more than 5000 HIV patients in province. The Balochistan AIDS control program provides the medical care and treatment to HIV infected community in the province. And play their role to prevent the further spread of disease (Balochistan AIDS control program, 2019).

Problem of statement:

This study investigates the role of NGOs in the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS in district Kech. But the role of Non-Governmental Organizations is controlling the risks of infection has been discussed a lot on various platforms. Here in this study, we will not only examine the performance of NGOs in pushing back the spread of disease but also identify the support, treatment and awareness given to victims in different time.

Non-Governmental Organizations have an important role in developing country, especially in the health sector. It is not possible for under developed countries to control HIV without NGOs support. So, the Balochistan is one of the most backward provinces in the country,

with high illiteracy rate and poverty. Under these circumstances it seems difficult for the government to prevent the HIV cases in the province; in that case the Non-Governmental Organizations played a vital role in the prevention and treatment of HIV.

The main purpose of this research is to highlight the efforts of NGOs in district KECH which are contributing genuine role for the mitigation of HIV in the district. On the other hand, to seek the attention of government at domestic level as well as in international level to support the HIV program in Balochistan. The study will be helpful for public, government as well as for Non-Governmental Organization. Finally, the research provides clear picture of HIV in the province, so it will be helpful for both government and Non-Governmental Organization to make new HIV related policies for the future.

Objectives of study:

1. To explore the efforts of NGOs in limiting the spread of HIV/AIDS.
2. To identify the services of NGOs in provision of medical support, and awareness regarding HIV/AIDS victims.
3. To discover the socio-cultural barriers, those are the greatest hurdle for NGOs freely work on HIV/AIDS.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Non-Governmental Organizations consist of an independent body are made for the purpose to support the needy individuals, who really deserve basic needs of life and have not access to get their fundamental needs, even state is not able to provide them. Then these private organizations help under privilege people in several regions around the globe. Non-Governmental Organization run by private donor groups and not control by state. Moreover, these organizations provide add and economic support to developing countries and also these organizations try to attain political and social goals but not under the control of government.

Non-Governmental Organization as an independent voluntary association of people, acting together on a continuous basis for some common purpose, other than achieving government offices making money or illegal activities. (Willts,2008). Non-Governmental Organizations are non-profit associations that are self-governing and not controlled by government. These organizations are usually found by volunteers and donors for the purpose of welfare, and also these diverse groups engaged in variety of activities to support needy people across the world. Non-Governmental Organizations are made for the flowing purpose. Like charitable, social, political, economic, religion and other purpose. (Khan et al., 2020; Parkash, 2016).

Non-Governmental Organizations are nonprofit associations made by individuals or groups to achieve social, welfare, economical, religion and political causes. So, these groups are organized locally, nationally and internationally. Even, Non-Governmental Organizations particularly are free from government influence, and receive funds from private donor and government to maintain their structures, and activities in the world. The idea of Non-Governmental Organization was made under article 71 by United Nations in 1945. Further,

Non-Governmental Organization can be any kind of association, which cannot be controlled by government and not for profit. (Gordan, 2020)

Historical background of Non-Governmental Organizations

The term Non-Governmental Organization used in 1945, due to needs of United Nations to make distinguish in its charter of right for different worldwide agencies and also for private organizations, to identify all private organizations as Non-Governmental Organization (Willets, 2008). NGOs are free from governmental control. So, they focus on human rights, not making profit and not involved in criminal activities. All Non-Governmental Organizations come under the charter of United Nations to provide different structure for different organizations because these private organizations share a common agenda. There are varieties of organizations on different levels. Like, local, provincial, national and international Non-Governmental Organization. (Cullen, 2021)

NGOs stands for Non-Governmental Organizations, and also well-known as a non-profit organization. It is a group or association, which is not profit based and governmental, established by social activists to bring out community needs, welfare and development. Another words, it is known as a voluntary organization of social activists. (Singh, 2020)

Non-Governmental Organizations have a long history. After World War II the private organizations emerged in Europe. Evidently, in 1919 the world first NGO was formed as Save the Children Found (SCF). So, the organization was engaged in child protection in industries and also protects the rights of children during industrial development (Lewis, 2010).The numbers of NGOs came into existence after World War II like Oxfam to support the needy people by providing foods and shelters effected from war and faced the shortage of food. Eventually, NGOs became more popular and active in Europe for eighteen centuries when NGOs became involved in solving local issues like slavery. In twentieth century, NGOs were known all over the world due to their involvement in welfare works and owing to that the article 71 of the United Nations formalized the NGOs in 1945 (Khattak, 2022)

Non-Governmental Organizations promote public interests and work for the community betterment rather than personal interests. In fact, NGOs came into existence in 1945 when World War II ended. So, the number of private organizations became involved in welfare of displaced people due to war. These groups provide them food, shelter and financial support. Evidently, few writers and scholars believed that the Anti-slavery International was first NGO that was established in 1939. Now, in present era there are at least 40000 international NGOs operating in the world. Finally, all NGOs worked for the betterment of public to solve community issues on grassroots level. (Aviles, 2012)

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that directly impacts the immune system and destroys the white blood cell, because white blood cell protects the body from infection. So, it causes several infections in human body (World Health Organization, 2005).

AIDS is also called immunodeficiency syndrome. It is the last stage of HIV infection in individual. When human body's system entirely destroys due to virus than this stage occurs is called AIDS. (Matsuyama, 1991)

HIV/AIDS mostly spread through sexual intercourse, contact with blood of an individual who is already affected by HIV/AIDS. So, HIV/AIDS infection has following symptoms in human body. Like, muscle aches, rash, night sweats, chills and mouth ulcers. In addition, the infection is not identifiable in its first stage and it cannot be treated due to its chronic nature. Even, this disease progresses in human body eventually converted into AIDS from HIV. In fact, modern science has found a way to treat HIV/AIDS infection but they also treat the infected person with medicines as known antiretroviral therapy that help the patient to survive in specific time period.

Wicaksono (2020) in his article in *Journal of OPCION* argued that the HIV/AIDS is one of the most complex and chronic disease in human. So, it is nature of AIDS that only create in human body with HIV. The stage of AIDS in individual is the most dangerous stage of HIV. An individual affected by HIV that doesn't mean having AIDS. Bramanantoro, T et al (2019) in his article *Journal of International Oral Health* said that the HIV/AIDS is the most dangerous disease in human that cannot be treated completely, but with help of treatment infected persons only survive for three years. The infection is transferred from individual to individual through sexual contact, already used needles and other used tools. Eventually, with help of preventive measure person can protect themselves from infection.

HIV is a pernicious virus that targets the immune system of human beings. Even, the last stage of HIV virus is called AIDS. In addition, in the first stage people are mostly unaware about the disease, and after initial stage they realize the symptoms of infection in their bodies. So, it is not possible to treat HIV/AIDS completely but also treat the infected victims to survive for specific time period. Thus, the disease only prevented through some kinds of measures. Like, avoid to sex with HIV/AIDS infected individual and do not use already used needles. (Cohen, 2021)

According to scientist's HIV/AIDS virus basically came from specific animals' chimpanzees into human during 1930 in West Africa. In fact, the virus has the ability to transfer from blood and sexual intercourse. Unfortunately, nomadic tribe in Africa hunts the chimpanzees already affected by virus than hunters came in the contact of the chimpanzee's blood and got affected by the virus. Evidently, HIV/AIDS virus started from Africa and spread to other parts of the world. (Chopran, 2019). In the early times, people had no idea about the virus and how it transmits, how to protect others from virus as well as no idea about treatment. After 35 years in 1980, the virus was recognized as HIV/AIDS. So, in the beginning scientist believed that it is only founded in gay men but soon they realized that it not only infects the gay men but also affects the other people. Finally, scientists discovered the way of virus transmission and treatment in some extent. (Celum, 2005)

HIV/AIDS virus exists in the universe from a long time. Because in beginning it was only presented in animals. The research-based studies proved that the HIV/AIDS came from animals into human beings. Further, the evidence explores the spread of virus from chimpanzees to human in 1935 in Africa. [United States AID (UNDID, 2009)]. The scientist

claimed that the hunter killed the chimpanzees to get food but unfortunately with contact of virus they got affected from HIV and experts argued that it was not made by men because HIV/AIDS virus is natural. In addition, in initial stage it is very difficult to identify the virus due to lack of its symptoms. Thus, the virus was identified in United States when it infected several people (Shrp, 2011)

HIV/AIDS in Pakistan and Balochistan

According to Siddiqui (2021b) in article in Pakistan Journal of Medicine Science said that Unfortunately Pakistan is also affected by HIV/AIDS for more than three decades. The first case of HIV/AIDS was reported in 1987 in Lahore city. After that all the provinces of Pakistan had the number of HIV/AIDS patients. All positive cases in adults are estimated to be more than 80,000 in 2009. Due to social and cultural hurdles majority of the cases are unregistered. Only 70% of the cases were registered in Pakistan. Sheaik.I.A and Sheaik. M.A (2005) in his article argued that there are dramatic increased in the HIV/AIDS cases are due to favorable spread of infection in the country. Moreover, lack of knowledge, facilities, and resources are gloomy facts that are the gravest threats for government to prevent the separation of infection. Finally, numbers of private organizations are helping the government to minimize the risk of infection among the population.

(Mabani, 2020) HIV/AIDS first case was reported in Pakistan in 1987. After the identification of first HIV positive case the government took an initial step to counter the virus spread. Instead of that there is also dramatic increase in HIV/AIDS cases from 2005 to 2015. Because in given period the HIV/AIDS infected patients also increased from 8360 to 45990, not only number of HIV case increased but also numbers of death increased from 350 to 1480. (Ilyas, M. et al, 2011) Evidently, in Pakistan the major sources of HIV/AIDS transmission includes in inject drugs, sex with the transgender, male and female sex workers. Unfortunately, in Pakistan the majority of HIV/AIDS patients are adult their age is below and above 15 years. Moreover, non-profit organizations are working to control the HIV/AIDS spread in society and treat the patients.

In Balochistan a huge number of HIV/AIDS cases were unreported due to that government and private organizations do not have information of actual number of infected cases in province. According to Balochistan AIDS control pregame the most HIV/AIDS infected case was reported in Quetta and Turbat city. Research was conducted in Ganddani jail estimated that there are 27 HIV/AIDS positive prisoners in there and also similar condition of Turbat and Quetta central jails (dawook, 2019). In addition, Balochistan AIDS control programs and other NGOs providing HIV/AIDS treatment services in district headquarter hospital to prevent the spread of virus. Finally, the international communities are funding the local groups to control the virus in province. (Sheik, A.A et al, 2013)

According to Balochistan AIDS Control Program report (2006) in its survey was conducted in Balochistan to see the cases of HIV in the province, and also suggests the preventive

measures and improves the infected patient health. In addition, help the government make policy regarding HIV virus to save population. In fact, number of cases founded in Quetta city, Turbat, and Gadanni Jail. The main sources of virus transmission were identified women and men sex workers, use of needles, and lack of knowledge about the chronic disease among the people.

HIV/AIDS based study was conducted in Balochistan to prevent the virus in among high-risk group. The research founded the key factors that are responsible for HIV/AIDS transmission among the prisoners and provide the preventive measure to control the HIV/AIDS spread. (Bergernstrom, A ,2015) Furthermore, the lack of awareness among the prisoners about HIV/AIDS because they share drugs needles and shaving razors with each other cause further spread of virus. The study shows that there are 200 HIV/AIDS patients out of 300 in Quetta central jail. Finally, Balochistan AIDS control program and NGOs are providing HIV/AIDS awareness and treatment to the infected patients. (Kakar, 2017)

Roles of Non-Governmental Organization

Non-governmental organizations play a key role in this advance world, especially in third world countries when majority of population depends on foreign aid to get their daily needs. Nowadays, private organizations are growing powerful agents in every walk of life to facilitate the poor individuals. Moreover, it is not possible for developing countries to progress without help of international organizations. So, private groups are main agents that involved in welfare services such as in education, health, women empowerment, human rights and other sectors.

Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in health sector

In this modern world, the private organizations are the primary agent of healthcare in poor countries. They provide the basic healthcare services to the needy people for to improve their health and save their life for deadly daisies without any personal interest. So, the poor health infrastructure is great task for developing countries with lack of resources and technology, in such circumstances it is not possible for these backward regions to provide the basic health services to its population with the help of limited wealth (Kumar, D, 2005). The Non-Governmental Organizations became active helped the developing countries to improve their health system with the support of private group. Finally, these private associations give the aid, healthcare products and also identify the areas, which need health services. And also help them to make better its technical quality of healthcare services. (Shamith, 2004)

Non-Governmental Organizations are involved in healthcare services in Nigeria from a long time. NGOs that are working in health sectors primarily identify the health problems and then promote the health care services to improve the life of local people. Furthermore, in developing countries non-profit organizations are contributing in health sectors in local level (Din&Muhmudat, 2019). The large number private groups were providing the health facilities in Bangladeshi population include in free test, medicine and health related

education. In addition, NGOs not only provide the health care services but also grant funds for the infrastructure of health system. Finally, the NGOs' efforts make possible local population access to free healthcare services and treatment in health centers. (Alam, 2010)

Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS

A study was conducted in Africa to investigate the role of NGOs and founded that the NGOs play vital roles in prevention of pandemic as well as supporting the people living with HIV. The study founded that the NGOs in Africa did an outstanding work to prevent the spread of deadly disease. However, the non-governmental organizations are more effective than the government in controlling over the HIV/AIDS (Patterson, 2018). NGOs are the most important agent Tanzania to control the impact of HIV/AIDS disease. So, in a study the 90% of respondents were satisfied in receiving medical supports from non-governmental organizations. In this study researchers applied the case study design, and followed the questionnaire tools to collect qualitative and quantitative data. This paper provided the concept of functionalism theoretical frame work, because NGOs are cooperating with government and HIV victims by playing their best possible roles. Thus there arises the concept of cooperation based on functionalism. (Ndimbwa, 2013).

Another study conducted by (Lado, 2006) in Africa, the main objective of the study was to investigate the role of NGOs in combating HIV. Further researchers applied the focus group discussion and collected primary data. The paper followed the descriptive and analytical method. According to (PAYAM, 2018) the NGOs which were working against the HIV/AIDS have become successful in changing the behavior of people to lessen the levels of infection among the population. Furthermore, the NGOs provide information and material assistance to the HIV/AIDS patient and convince the people to conduct their tests voluntarily. So the non-governmental organizations are more effective than the government to fight against the disease.

The study held in Pakistan founded that the NGOs are involved to give education about the HIV/AIDS. Moreover, the international donors and sectors are funding to the national AIDS control program through non-governmental organizations to provide medical care to the HIV victims. The main contributions of these organizations against the battle of HIV/AIDS are their public awareness campaigns to improve the health and life of patients. Further, NGOs are helping the government in policy making and developing effective measures to prevent the cases of HIV/AIDS (Khan, 2001).

The role of NGOs in prevention of HIV/AIDS

The global based study conducted by (Fernandez, 2005) in Latin America and Caribbean region in Revista Panamericana de Salud Publica described that the HIV prevention program run by NGOs. Researcher applied the online method to collected data responded. Finally, researcher founded that the 28 NGOs promoted 58 kinds of HIV/AIDS preventive and treatment programs. Vijayakumar, G. (2021) in his article to Qualitative Sociology argued that the non-governmental organizations that were working on HIV/AIDS provided variety of service including HIV prevention programs to control the further spread of infection through

information and treatment. Moreover, made initial efforts to reduce the risk of sexually transmitted in the region. Even NGOs provided voluntary staffs with three months HIV prevention training for this purpose.

The alliances of HIV/AIDS are the group of international organization is purpose to support the communities and under develop countries facing a threat of HIV/AIDS. This alliance has significance role to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support to children infected form HIV in developing countries. Further these alliances provide finical support and HIV prevention program in developing region. (Green, 2003)

The study carryout in India to find out the role of NGOs are supporting HIV/AIDS victims and facing problem form government. The research data collected for three-year period by interviews to NGOs directors and staffs. Moreover, research explores the theoretical implementation of NGOs role in society helping HIV victims. (Analoui, 2021) The NGOs were playing a big role through programs and services to those who affected by HIV/AIDS. So, the India is one the most affected country by HIV having large number of infected people in the world. For this because WHO provides help to prevent the transmission of disease through blood, needle and sex. For this NGOs creating HIV awareness live use of condom and other protective sex method limited the spread of various. (Lawrence, 2011).

HIV/AIDS related awareness and education provided by NGOs to local communities

Research was conducted in India to show the roles of Non-Governmental Organizations that are providing HIV/AIDS related education and awareness among the population. The main objectives of NGOs behind the HIV/AIDS awareness and education programs are that to curb the further spread of virus in country. So, for this purpose NGOs are mobilizing the students in the educational institution to reduce the risk of virus among the youth. (Shinde, 2017) Moreover, NGOs awareness campaign includes in safe sex and use of condom to avoid sex with multiple sexual partners and stay away from use of already used needles. Especially, for private organizations education is the most important tool to counter the HIV/AIDS spread. Then the World Health Organization conducted several programs in colleges and universities to prevent the virus like workshop, seminars, role playing and debates.

The HIV/AIDS based study point outs the role of Non-Governmental Organizations in created awareness and provided education to prevent the HIV/AIDS virus out of danger on global level. According to UNAIDS the NGOs are primary agents that are working on health education and spreading awareness on grassroots level to curb the virus (Maleka, 2017) .Another study argued that the girls sport became the most important tool for private organization to prevent HIV virus. In addition, the efforts were made by NGOs to combat the HIV/AIDS out break through sport. So, sport men need good health and it is only possible to protect their self-form such diseases. Finally, NGOs are monitoring the HIV/AIDS educational programs in community-based level to convince the local masses to be aware about HIV problems. (Brault, 2021)

According to research the Non-Governmental Organizations are working on HIV/AIDS related educational programs in Kenya. In fact, NGOs programs include in initial HIV/AIDS

education to change the behavior of people about risky sex. And also, aware the population about HIV/AIDS epidemic than provide them training and skills how protect themselves from deadly virus (Wanje, 2017). NGOs were addressing the HIV/AIDS problem in society can make aware the other members about its preventive measures. For this purpose, NGOs have trained health workers to give the HIV education to the community members. Evidently, NGOs workers give the HIV/AID handbooks and awareness in institutions such as schools, health centers and religion organizations. Also, educational sectors promote the use of condoms in a society. Finally, they convince the people to discuss HIV/AIDS in group discussion to aware other community members about the virus. (Obudho, 2021)

Socio-cultural, and economic challenges for Non-Governmental Organizations in limiting HIV/AIDS

Private organizations are facing socio-cultural and economic barriers since 1945 in battling against the HIV/AIDS. Owing to the complex nature of HIV virus majority of patients consider protracted virus as a private matter. Evidently, in third world countries cultural norms reckon AIDS as complex virus to cope with. Because the members of the society thought the HIV virus is only transmitted through sexual intercourse. In such conservative societies a huge number of infected people leave themselves unreported. Even in these regions people are not ready to go for test in HIV centers. So, they believe going for HIV/AIDS test may cause decline their prestige in society. Especially in the case of women who are prohibited to test and HIV treatment by male members of the family. Not only socio-cultural hurdles but also economic obstacles faced by private groups to prevent HIV/AIDS spread in under-developing countries.

Non-Governmental Organizations which are working on HIV prevention programs in Pakistan are also facing serious social cultural and economic problems due to dearth of attention towards general people. Research exposed the social hurdles such as majority of people are illiterate, mass ignorance of HIV preventive measures of people, they even not believe in the spread of HIV virus. In such conditions it is very difficult for NGOs working to implement HIV preventive programs (Abdullah, 2021; Latif, 2022). The non-profit groups not only faced socio-cultural problems but also faced financial problems due to lack of funds from international donors and local governments. Other aspects, villagers are not ready to accept the existence of HIV virus that spreads through sexual interactions. Thus, the above situations are the basic hurdles for NGOs to work with the local communities. (Saeed, 2017).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this topic mix method research was most suitable, so the quantitative and qualitative methods were applied during this study to collect facts. In mixed method research qualitative and quantitative methods in all research study or used in some steps of research.

Mixed methodology is the combination of both qualitative and quantitative approach in the research study. This method is combined of these two approaches in the all steps of research in data collection, data analysis, sampling, and measured data.

In order to examine the statement, there is needed a deep investigation. In order to get reliable facts, the quantitative and qualitative research design and methodologies was used in the study. In this study” the role of NGOs in the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS” most of data is based on primary sources collected through questionnaire. The secondary data include articles, books, and also reports taken from government and NGOs official records.

The study was conducted in Kech (Turbat). Further, the random sampling procedure used in the study and sample size was 100 responded. The respondents were included NGOs workers. In random sampling each individual has equal chance to be part of research, and then the table random is used to decide individual part of study?

The questionnaire used in this research to collected data and the statically methods for data analysis in social sciences the (SPSS) was also used for data coding and analysis. Thus, the same tools used in the study for data analysis.

Data analysis:

Respondents According to How Long Working with NGOs on HIV/AIDS?

Table.1

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 year	13	13.0	13.0	13.0
2 years	37	37.0	37.0	37.0
5 years	30	30.0	30.0	30.0
Above 5 years	20	20.0	20.0	20.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0		

Interpretation of data:

The table. No 1 shows that the majority respondents were working 2 years which are 37%, 30 were working with the same organizations with 5 years which is 30%, 20% respondents were working for more than 5 years and only 13% working with one year with the organization. The findings shows that the majority of respondents don't have rich experiences about the HIV/AIDS.

Respondents According to HIV/AIDS programs are currently being run by NGOs?**Table.No.2**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	51	51.0	51.0	51.0
	2	19	19.0	19.0	19.0
	4	20	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Other	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0		

Interpretation of data:

According to Table No.2, the majority of organizations (51%), have only one project on HIV/AIDS, 20% have four projects on HIV/AIDS, 19% have two projects on HIV/AIDS, and only 10% have more than four projects. The findings revealed that the government and donor agencies are funding HIV/AIDS research, but the funds are insufficient to support HIV/AIDS projects.

Respondents According to Reaction of People Regarding HIV/AIDS in the Society?**Table.3**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Positive	30	30.0	30.0	30.0
	Negative	60	60.0	60.0	60.2
	Don.t Know	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of the data.

Table 3 shows that the majority of the respondents (60%) have negative reaction about the HIV/AIDS in our society, 30% have positive and 10% respondents said we don't know. The

findings of the study showed that people are very negative about the HIV/AIDS and they want to talk on this topic although they are educated and working on the said issue. As per my observation, we need a culture shift instead of system.

Respondents According to The Patients of HIV/AIDS that Seek Treatment in the NGOs are at what condition whether at initial stage or last stage?

Table.4

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary	37	37.0	37.0	37.0
	Final	63	63.0	63.0	63.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of the data.

The table. No 4 shows that the majority of patients come at final stage which is 63% and 37% patients come at primary stage. The findings of the study show that in our society, the majority of people avoid visiting doctors and talking about HIV/AIDS because, culturally, we feel shame when we tell someone we are HIV/AIDS patients. There is some evidence that a number of people died but never visited doctors. A significant cultural shift is required in the lives of people who become HIV/AIDS patients.

Respondents According to Do HIV/AIDS Patients Cooperate with NGOs for Treatment?

Table.5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	54	54.0	54.0	54.0
	No	20	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Some Extent	26	26.0	26.0	26.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of the data.

According to Table No. 5, the majority of patients (54% out of 100) are very cooperative; 26% cooperate to some extent, and 20% do not cooperate with NGOs. Overall, the data show that people who came willingly are very cooperative, and those who came by force, or secondarily, they feel compelled to tell someone they are HIV/AIDS patients. In our society, some wrong ideas and beliefs are very famous, and a number of people mostly avoid talking about such topics or issues.

Respondents According to What Kind of Treatments an NGO is Providing to the HIV/AIDS Patients?

Table.6

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
Antiretroviral Therapy	85	85.0	85.0	85.0
Medication	15	15.0	15.0	15.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

Interpretation of the data.

According to Table No. 6, of all the NGOs providing various treatment services to the patients, according to the collected data, the majority of them, which covered 85% of the total, are providing antiretroviral therapy treatment, which is mostly used by the government and other NGOs for treatment, while some other NGOs are also providing medication, which covered 15%.

Respondents According to How NGOs are Preventing Further Spread of HIV/AIDS?

Table.7

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Awareness	78	78.0	78.0	78.0
Training session	22	22.0	22.0	22.0
				100.0

Data Interpretation:

The data of table no 7. Shows that the majority of NGOs are providing HIV/AIDS prevention awareness to nearly 78% of respondents, while 22% said that the NGOs are also providing HIV/AIDS prevention training sessions. Therefore, this research study's findings showed that NGOs are very serious in this regard about preventing HIV/AIDS in Balochistan. This study found that NGOs are making a difference, but that more work is needed to prevent HIV/AIDS in the province.

Respondents According to What Sources Used by an NGO to Spread HIV/AIDS Awareness among Population?

Table.8

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Mass Media	65	65.0	65.0	65.0
	Print Media	35	35.0	35.2	35.3
	Mobile	00	00.0	000	00.0
	Other	0	0.0	0.0	00
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0		

Data Interpretation: Table No. 8 shows that most NGOs are using social to source to spread awareness to people regarding HIV/AIDS, almost 65% respondents said this source. While 35% said that NGOs are using print media as the source to spread awareness to prevent HIV/AIDS, it is observed that NGOs are changing their sources over time according to people's accessibility.

Respondents According What kinds of Precautions are Being Provided by NGOs to HIV/AIDS Patients to Care about them?

Table.9

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Hand hygiene	50	50.0	50.0	50.0
	safe injection practices	40	40.0	40.0	40.0

Eye protection	05	00.5	0.05	00.5
use of gloves	05	0.5	0.5	0.05
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0		

Data interpretation:

According to table.No.9, NGOs provide HIV/AIDS patients with precautions. According to our data, 50% of respondents said that NGOs most frequently provide hand hygiene precautions, 40% said that the organizations provide safe injection use, and 5% said that they provide eye protection and the use of gloves. So, NGOs are providing precautions regarding HIV/AIDS to people, which is a very positive sign.

Respondents According to Does an NGO face any kind of social hurdles in HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention?

Table.10

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	96	96.0	96.0	96.0
No	04	04.0	04.0	04.0
				100.0

Data Interpretation:

According to the data, the majority of NGOs (96%) face social hurdles in HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention, while 2% of respondents said that they don't face any kind of social hurdles in HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention. Therefore, we concluded that it is very difficult in our society to provide services on HIV/AIDS and other issues. Actually, culturally, we are not mature enough to face and solve such issues.

Respondents According to Does an NGO face any kind of cultural crunches in HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention??

Table.11

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	95	95.0	95.0	95.0
	No	05	05.0	05.0	05.0
					100.0

Data Interpretation:

Table No. 11 shows that NGOs in Balochistan are facing cultural crunches in HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention; nearly 95% said that they faced crunches while providing services for HIV/AIDS, while 5% said they don't face any kind of crunches. As I said earlier, the data showed that culturally we are rich but that mentally we are still poor. Where culture creates issues, it is very difficult to bring about change very easily for society's development.

Conclusion:

According to the study's findings, despite the growing problems caused by HIV/AIDS, which are NGOs are crucial players in reducing the effects of HIV/AIDS, which is a developmental danger. Assistance with the provision of free services helps individuals with HIV/AIDS maintain their way of life. The How much NGOs have helped Balochistan government stop the spread of HIV/AIDS is encouraging. As an illustration, more than 90% of respondents claimed to be medical assistance provided by NGOs. However, HIV/AIDS-related problems are numerous and cannot be handled solely by formal organizations. The circumstance NGOs required a more social strategy by forging bonds and identities among people with HIV/AIDS have been able to surmount stigma, prejudice, and spread and illness treatment.

Several of the local NGOs began assisting the weak groups. As a result, it was difficult to "frame" the interventions to represent all rather than the aspects of NGO activity that align with donor goals. Conceptually, national and international policy actors' focus on It was challenging to implement tailored interventions with risk groups because they contributed to the prejudice and stigma that some defenseless groups must endure. Such was the absence of state-level action to address the human rights component of the outbreak. Further strained NGO ties had an effect on the creation of programs supported by NGOs.

Recommendations:

More effort is required for success, the study concluded based on the research's results. in Balochistan in halting the spread of HIV/AIDS. Public and NGOs ought to discover it practical ways to cooperate to prevent infections among those who aren't already affected. Every year, school officials should be mandated by law to conduct HIV/AIDS discussions

with students. Every two weeks and mention HIV/AIDS in all health education lectures. Lastly, the Government should increase funding for AIDS-related NGOs and collaborate with Getting to know them better will help support and care for AIDS patients.

- Consider providing AIDS-related NGOs with seed money and technical support to improve their administrative and organizational capabilities, particularly in regions with high needs. The most effective methods for accomplishing this necessitate research, and funding initiatives for longer periods than the customary two to three years may be necessary.
- Creating a method for assessing and monitoring the programs of NGOs improving knowledge and dissemination of the efficacy of this helpful resource.
- Enhancing local professional understanding training and capacity building staff members in charge of NGO-related tasks, giving them training in creation, obtaining funding, carrying out, managing, observing, and evaluation of initiatives supported by foreign NGOs
- Recognize and support NGOs' unique strengths when deciding which projects to finance and when creating reporting guidelines. NGOs should be given money to do what they do best, which isn't typically complicated, large-scale, or research-oriented projects. They should be pushed to capitalize on their unique assets, such as their capacity to effectively respond to the perceived requirements of the neighborhood. This calls for acknowledging NGOs' desire to assist and care for people living with AIDS as a crucial component of their prevention efforts in the fight against HIV and AIDS.
- One of the most crucial lessons in HIV/AIDS prevention and care that has been learned to date is the necessity of adopting multiple approaches and involving various groups in order to bring about behavioral and attitudinal change at the community level.
- One of the main worries for human security in the 21st century is HIV/AIDS. This research study argues that the spread of HIV/AIDS, and its wider effect, which stems from the political, economic, and social environments the setting in which individuals reside. Consequently, reducing HIV/AIDS needs attention to all of these factors as well as gender issues. related to the spread of and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

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