

**Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Human Development in Nigeria: A Study of the Catholic Institute for Development, Justice, Peace and Caritas (CIDJAP) Enugu****Inmpey, Joseph Chibuzo<sup>1</sup> & B.N Olewe (Ph.D)<sup>2</sup>**<sup>1</sup>General Studies Division ESUT<sup>2</sup>Professor of Public Administration, ESUT**Abstract**

*The study is titled; Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Human Development in Nigeria: A Study of the Catholic Institute for Development, Justice, Peace and Caritas (CIDJAP) Enugu. A case study research design was used for the study. Four (4) research questions and three (3) hypotheses were addressed. The population of the study is 1, 926,500. A sample of four thousand five hundred and forty six (4,546) respondents was drawn from 20 communities in Enugu State selected by stratified random sampling technique across eleven Local Government Areas of the State. Questionnaire was used for data collection. The instrument was validated by two lecturers in the Department of Public Administration, ESUT Enugu. The Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Statistic was used to obtain the reliability index of 0.84, which was considered adequate for the study. Data analysis was aided by SPSS version 16 using mean scores, pooled mean and standard deviation (SD) while the hypotheses were tested using Z-test statistic at 0.05 level of significance. The decision rule for interpreting the mean scores was put at mean of 3.0 and above interpreted as agreed while mean scores below 3.0 was interpreted as disagreed. The findings included that CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent contributed to promoting educational capability among individuals in Enugu Diocese. CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent enhanced the health capability among people in Enugu Diocese. CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent contributed in ensuring good governance and respect for fundamental rights in the society. Also, CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent contributed in providing a decent standard of living among people within Enugu Diocese In conclusion the roles of CIDJAP so far deserve commendation for the impact it has made on human development. However, more still needs to be done. Thus it is recommended that there should be synergy among governments at all levels, CIDJAP and other relevant stakeholders in ensuring massive mobilization aimed at ensuring promoting educational capability, health care, skills and entrepreneurship development and peaceful co-existence among people in the society.*

**Introduction**

The well being of people has traditionally been considered a by-product of growth, rather than the primary objective of economic policy. Within this context, levels of development were measured by the magnitude of national income as measured by economic growth.

Countries with high GNPs and/or GDPs were characterized as ‘developed’ even when the majority of their people were impoverished and excluded from the benefits of development. Countries with low economic growth were considered underdeveloped, even if people had access to the basic necessities of life.

As it became clearer that the use of growth indicators to measure development missed the social aspect of development, economists (Sen, 1973; Todaro & Smith, 2003) and other social researchers began to rethink the purpose and meaning of development. Theorists and practitioners began to accept that the well-being of society depended not only on the growth factor, which is absolutely necessary, but more importantly on the uses of the increased national income for enhancing peoples’ livelihoods and overall quality of life. The consensus that emerged was that high levels of income, if not properly managed and equitably distributed, would not necessarily contribute to human development, as was the case with Nigeria (growth without development). The National Human Development Report of Liberia 2006 also mentioned the same in “Development: Growth versus Social Impact”, while 2007 Human Resource Development for Accelerated Growth in Ghana by Gordon Wetherell, British High Commissioner to Ghana also captured it.

While increasing aggregate national income might enhance people’s security and is necessary, it is not sufficient in fulfilling some important human choices. Individuals and societies might make choices that require no income or wealth at all. For instance, a society does not have to be rich to be able to afford democracy, nor does a family have to be wealthy to respect the rights of each other. A person could be rich, healthy and well educated, but lack the opportunity to effectively participate in the development process, thus constraining individual choices. Valuable social and cultural traditions can and are maintained at all levels of income (HDR, 1994). While economic growth is an important means to development, the achievement of human outcomes such as participation and gender equality do not depend on economic growth and levels of income alone. They also depend on how these resources are used – whether for buying weapons instead of producing food, or building houses instead of providing health care and educational facilities.

Development can therefore, be seen as the process by which a type of (social) change is introduced into a system in order to produce a better production method and improved social arrangement. It involves a structural transformation of the economy, society, polity and culture of a country. The level and rate of development of any particular society is influenced by so many variables such as the political culture, leadership and corruption. Although there are different perspectives to development, there is a general consensus that development will lead to a good change manifested in increased capacity of people to have control over material assets, intellectual resources and ideology, and obtain physical necessities of life like food, clothing, shelter, employment, etc. This is why some people have argued that the purpose of development is to improve people’s lives by expanding their choices, freedom and dignity (Igbuzor, 2005).

However, the world today is very different from the one which experienced the two world wars. During the second half of the twentieth century considerable advancements in science and technology, along with the establishment of broadly-based governments and strengthening of institutions, have led to significant socio-economic progress and improvement in the lives of a large number of people in many countries. The advancement of the developed countries since the end of the Second World War has been through an aggressive development of capacity both human and institutional. Indeed, the globalization phenomenon of the present age could not have been possible without the development and

application of knowledge and the institutional capacity to sustain it. The examples of the United States of America and Germany, and of course, other developed countries reveal the critical role that universities, research centers, industries, foundations and government play in the institutionalization of capacity building.

Unfortunately, the underutilization of existing capacity and the loss of same through brain drain have made Africa to remain underdeveloped. The countries of Africa such as Nigeria constitute most of the poorest societies in the world as they show the lowest indicators of socio-economic development (World Bank, 1998). While the level of poverty in the continent has been attributed to many interrelated causes by different social science researchers and other scholars, the low level of capacity building indicators has, in the past decades begun to emerge in research as a major cause of Africa's underdevelopment. It is also argued that the recent rapid economic development of the countries of Southeast Asia in the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century has been due largely to their deliberate policy on capacity building through investment in human capital and institutional building (Oni, 2000).

In contrast, most African countries including Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia and Gambia have displayed lack of attention to the relevance and development of institutional capacity building. However, the problem of human development has occupied the attention of scholars, activists, development workers and international organizations for many years with an increased tempo within the last decade. In Africa in general, and Nigeria in particular, corruption has been an impediment of true and real development in the society. Nigeria, which was one of the richest 50 countries in the early 1970s, has retrogressed to become one of the 25 poorest counties at threshold of the twenty-first century.

The belief in human capital as a necessity for growth started in Nigeria during the implementation of the 1955-60 development plans and today, with the importance of knowledge in the economy, human capital has increasingly attracted both academic and public interest. Human capital is getting wider attention with increasing globalization and also the saturation of the job market due to the recent downturn in the various economies of the world. Developed and developing countries put emphasis on a more human capital development towards accelerating the economic growth by devoting necessary time and efforts. Thus human capital development (which includes education and health) is one of the fundamental solutions to enter the international arena.

With the above in mind, there have been debates as to the usefulness or otherwise of non governmental organizations in galvanizing human development in developing countries. Still non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have become an irresistible global force today. The non-governmental sector, also known as voluntary sector, is growing in relation to its presence in developmental activities. Its role in the sphere of human development is now widely recognized and accepted in most parts of the world. Basically, NGOs or voluntary organizations are non-profit making agencies that are constituted with a vision by a group of like-minded people, committed for the upliftment of the poor, marginalized, unprivileged, underprivileged, impoverished, downtrodden and the needy, and they are closer and accessible to the target groups; flexible in administration, quicker in decision making, timely in action and facilitating the people towards self-reliance ensuring their fullest participation in the whole process of development.

Consequently, with recourse to the growth of non governmental organizations, Salmon (2015) insists that there have been a variety of outside pressures: from the church, Western private voluntary organizations and official aid agencies. Emphasis has shifted from traditional humanitarian relief by voluntary agencies to a new focus on "empowerment." Official aid agencies have supplemented and, to a considerable degree, subsidized these private initiatives. Since the mid-1960s, foreign assistance programmes have placed increasing emphasis on involving the Third World poor in development activities. In the last one and a half decade, development actors have adopted "participatory development" as its strategy. Thus various countries have stressed the participation of nongovernmental organizations as a way to ensure popular participation in development.

Further, Salmon (2015) argues that four crises and two revolutionary changes have converged both to diminish the hold of the state and to open the way for the increase in organized voluntary action. The first of the impulses is the perceived crisis of the modern welfare state revealed after reducing of global economic growth in the 1970s. Accompanying this crisis has been a crisis of development since the oil shock of the 1970s and the recession of the 1980s, which dramatically changed the outlook for developing countries. One result has been a new-found interest in "assisted self-reliance" or "participatory development," an aid strategy that stresses the engagement of grassroots energies and enthusiasms through a variety of nongovernmental organizations.

The growth of NGOs operating in the Third World nowadays is enormous. Garilao (2011) approaches the causes of this growth by the following reasoning: societal conflict and tension; the need to respond more effectively to situations in the face of breakdown of traditional structures; ideological and value differences with the powers-that-be in the planning and implementation of development work, and the realization that neither government nor the private sector has the will, means or capacity to deal with all immediate and lingering social problems.

However, as the debates continue, the need for this study is based on a clear demand for evaluative studies on the effectiveness of NGOs based on performance and quality of service provided in developing countries (Shah, 2007; Zadek & Gatward, 1995). The literature on NGO performance and accountability appears to be based mostly on popular comments and opinions rather than on empirically based evaluations of varying outcomes over time, space, and social groups resulting from NGO interventions. It has remained a daunting challenge on the part of government to address all major social development issues; thus justifying the intervention of non governmental organizations in that wise. This study therefore is not only timely but a welcome attempt to give empirical research attention to the role of non governmental organizations on human development in Nigeria. It is in this light that the study addressed the key roles of non governmental organizations in human development in Nigeria using CIDJAP as a reference point.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The role of NGOs in promoting human development has become the subject of intense debate among scholars and policy-makers, nationally and internationally. Some argue that NGOs lack accountability and that they have not effectively translated the social and political capital at their disposal to social and economic well-being of the populations they serve. Optimal development requires the harnessing of a country's assets, its capital, human and natural resources to meet demand from its population as comprehensively as possible. The public and private sectors, by themselves, are imperfect. They can not or are unwilling to meet all

demands. Many argue that the voluntary sector may however be better placed to articulate the needs of the poor people, to provide services and development in remote areas, to encourage the changes in attitudes and practices necessary to curtail discrimination, to identify and redress threats to the environment, and to nurture the productive capacity of the most vulnerable groups in the society.

The study therefore sought to give a theoretical background of the third sector (non governmental organizations - NGOs) and their interaction in advancing human development with particular focus on CIDJAP. It is against the above backdrop that the study sought answers on the extent of contributions of CIDJAP in promoting educational capability; enhancing health capability; ensuring good governance and respect for fundamental rights in the society; and in providing a decent standard of living among people in Enugu State.

### **Objectives of the Study**

The study investigated the role of non governmental organizations in human development in Nigeria: a study of Catholic Institute for Development, Justice, Peace and Caritas (CIDJAP) Enugu. Pursuant to the above, the specific objectives were to:

1. Find out the extent to which CIDJAP has contributed to promoting educational capability among individuals in Enugu Diocese.
2. Determine the extent to which CIDJAP has enhanced the health capability among people in Enugu Diocese.
3. Ascertain the extent to which CIDJAP has contributed in ensuring good governance and respect for fundamental rights in the society.
4. Identify the extent to which CIDJAP has contributed in providing a decent standard of living among people within Enugu Diocese; and

### **Research Questions**

The study shall be guided by the following research questions;

1. To what extent has CIDJAP contributed to promoting educational capability among individuals in Enugu Diocese?
2. To what extent has CIDJAP enhanced the health capability among people in Enugu Diocese?
3. To what extent has CIDJAP contributed in ensuring good governance and respect for fundamental rights in the society?

### **Hypotheses**

The following statements of hypotheses are formulated to guide the study;

- i. There is no significant contribution by CIDJAP in promoting educational capability among individuals in Enugu Diocese.
- ii. There is no significant contribution by CIDJAP in enhancing the health capability among people in Enugu Diocese.

- iii. There is no significant contribution by CIDJAP in ensuring good governance and respect for fundamental rights in the society.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Research Design**

The study adopted case study design. In this instance the study was an in-depth investigation focusing on the activities of CIDJAP using structured questionnaire to extract information from members of the population. A case study reports phenomenon the way they are and draws responses from people directly linked to the phenomenon under study (Fraenkel and Wallen, 2000). In consonance with this, the role of nongovernmental organization in human development in Nigeria a study of CIDJAP was carried out.

### **Area of the Study**

The study area covered was Enugu State. The specific areas covered by the study were 11 local government areas out of the 17 that make up Enugu state; and 20 communities drawn from the selected local government areas. The Local Governments are Enugu North, Enugu East, Enugu South, Nkanu West, Nkanu East, Udi, Oji River, Awgu, Aninri, Nsukka, and Ezeagu. These were the local governments where the activities of CIDJAP were identified in Enugu state and the data needed for the study were easily accessed there from.

### **Population, Sample and Sampling Techniques**

The population of the study consisted of staff and management of CIDJAP as well as other persons comprised of males and females across the 11 local government areas used for the study. The population of the study as at the last census put at 1,926,500 (NPC, 2006). Sample size for the study was purposively drawn from the population of the study area. Therefore four thousand five hundred and forty six (4,546) respondents were selected by stratified random sampling techniques. The sample comprised the following classes of persons: 146 members of staff and management of CIDJAP Enugu, 40 Parish Priests and Assistants and 218 members from each of the 20 communities; made up of males and females, randomly selected from each of the 20 communities selected from the 11 local government areas covered by the study.

### **Instrumentation**

The instrument used for data collection was questionnaire, generally consisted of both Likert-type scales, which required the respondents to tick their responses from given options, which was developed through extensive literature reviewed in the relevant areas. The instrument was divided into Parts A to E in line with research questions on the roles of CIDJAP as a non governmental organization in human development; there are a total of 20 questionnaire items based on Likert-5 scale type. To ascertain the face and content validity of the instrument, copies of the questionnaire were submitted to two lecturers in the Department of Public Administration, ESUT Enugu for vetting. Their comments, corrections and contributions were incorporated in the final draft of the questionnaire. The reliability of the instrument for the study was pilot tested across two weeks interval using a sample of thirty (30) selected respondents drawn from Awgu Diocese which share similar characteristics with but not part of the study sample. The Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Statistic was

used to obtain the reliability. A reliability index of 0.84 was obtained which was considered adequate for the study.

**Administration of the Instrument**

A total of four thousand five hundred and forty six (4,546) copies of the questionnaire were administered to the respondents. The study used questionnaire because of the large sample size and responding to questionnaire is time saving. The copies of the questionnaires were administered by the researcher and five (5) trained assistants to ensure that copies of the questionnaire got to the respondents and that each respondent answered one set of questionnaire. The respondents were capable, and gave the needed responses promptly. Most of the respondents completed and submitted their questionnaire on the spot while others asked the researcher and the trained research assistants to come for it on a later day. The research assistants were trained for the research work with respect to the purpose and method of administering the instrument. All in all, the collected copies of the questionnaire were used for the analysis.

**Methods of Data Analysis**

Data analysis was aided by SPSS version 16 using mean scores, pooled mean and standard deviation (SD) while the hypotheses were tested using Z-test statistic at 0.05 level of significance.

**Results**

The result of the data gathered from the questionnaire is presented in five separate tables in line with the research questions posed for the study.

**Table 1: Mean Scores, Standard Deviation of Respondents on extent to which CIDJAP promoted educational capability among individuals in Enugu state**

S/N	Items	SA	A	UD	D	SD	$\bar{X}$	SD
1	CIDJAP has to a very high extent provided educational empowerment through the award of scholarships to students	326	245	19	30	-	3.40	0.770
2	CIDJAP has to a very high extent provided skills acquisition programmes aimed at empowering people.	316	186	75	45	-	3.25	0.926
3	CIDJAP has to a very high extent provided employment to a good number of people.	123		70	78	3	2.87	0.873
4	The Institute has to a very high extent helped in ICT training and development of young people.	344	174	67	35	-	3.33	0.882
5	CIDJAP has to a very high extent contributed to human capacity	225	349	28	17	1	3.26	0.672

development through seminars and workshops.		
	16.42	3.472
	5	5
	= 3.292	= 0.

694

Table 1 shows summary analysis of data generated in respect of research question one. The result shows that all the five items (1-5) have respective mean scores from 3.40 to 3.26, which are greater than the criterion mean score benchmark of 3.0 with standard deviations ranging respectively from 0.770 to 0.672. The overall mean score or pooled mean is 3.292 which is also far greater than the criterion mean score benchmark. The implication therefore is that CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent contributed to promoting educational capability among individuals in Enugu state.

**Table 2: Mean Scores, Standard Deviation of Respondents on the extent CIDJAP enhanced the health capability among people in Enugu state?**

S/N	Items	SA	A	UD	D	SD	$\bar{X}$	SD
6	CIDJAP has to a very high extent engaged in public health enlightenment campaigns across Enugu state.	1185	2456	93	184	7	3.18	0.694
7	CIDJAP has to a very high extent established health facilities to enhance access to quality health care.	925	2496	346	159	-	3.07	0.694
8	CIDJAP has to a very high extent made health care accessible by reducing cost of services especially among the rural poor.	1236	2394	119	176	-	3.19	0.698
9	CIDJAP has to a very high extent provided free maternal and child healthcare across Enugu state.	948	2407	408	162	-	3.06	0.713
10	CIDJAP has to a very high extent provided communities with boreholes as part of its effort to enhance quality health of the people.	780	2662	260	214	-	3.02	0.696

							<b>18.52</b>	
<b>3.495</b>								
							<b>5</b>	
<b>5</b>								
							<b>= 3.704</b>	<b>=</b>
<b>0.699</b>								

Table 2 shows summary analysis of data generated in respect of research question two. The result shows that all the five items (6-10) have respective mean scores from 3.18 to 3.02,



which are greater than the criterion mean score benchmark with standard deviations ranging respectively from 0. 694 to 0. 696. The overall mean score or pooled mean is 3. 704 which is also far greater than the criterion mean score benchmark. The implication of this result therefore is that CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent enhanced the health capability among people in Enugu state.

**Table 3: Mean Scores, Standard Deviation of Respondents on the extent to which CIDJAP ensured good governance and respect for fundamental rights in the society.**

S/N	Items	SA	A	UD	D	SD	$\bar{X}$	SD
11	CIDJAP has to a very high extent engaged in public enlightenment and awareness creation to protect human rights.	1204	2456	202	63	-	3.22	0.610
12	CIDJAP has to a very high extent provided free legal assistance to victims of abuse in the society.	1636	1904	273	107	5	3.29	0.714
13	CIDJAP has openly taken a definite stand against bad governance in the society.	1498	1977	323	127	-	3.23	0.734
14	CIDJAP has to a very high extent consistently advocated for reforms in the Nigerian justice and prison system.	2026	1335	342	222	-	3.32	0.854
15	CIDJAP has to a very high extent opposed child abuse/forced labour in the society.	1171	2416	266	70	2	3.19	0.632
							<b>16.25</b>	
<b>3.544</b>								
<b>5</b>							<b>5</b>	
							<b>= 3.25</b>	<b>=</b>
							<b>0.7088</b>	

Table 3 shows summary analysis of data generated in respect of research question three. The result shows that all the five items (11-15) have respective mean scores ranging from 3.22 to 3.19, which are greater than the criterion mean score benchmark with standard deviations ranging respectively from 0.610 to 0.632. The overall mean score or pooled mean is 3.25, which is also greater than the criterion mean score benchmark. The implication of this result therefore is that CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent contributed in ensuring good governance and respect for fundamental rights in the society.

**Table 4: Mean Scores and Standard Deviation of Respondents on the extent to which CIDJAP provided a decent standard of living among people within Enugu state**

S/ N	Items	SA	A	UD	D	SD	$\bar{X}$	SD
16	CIDJAP has established cooperatives to promote in agriculture.	1185	2450	100	184	6	3.18	0.964
17	The Institute has made frantic efforts in educational services and accessibility.	948	2407	408	162	-	3.06	0.713
18	There are good numbers of health facilities managed by CIDJAP to enhance affordable health care.	925	2495	270	176	-	3.19	0.698
19	The Caritas desk has put smiles on the faces of many orphans, widows, and disabled; poor, sick, needy, destitute, war victims, displaced persons	754	2728	270	173	-	3.04	0.660
20	CIDJAP has paid hospital bills, financial grants as well as emergency relief supplies of food, medicine and clothing to the poor.	780	2662	269	211	3	3.02	0.696
							<b>15.49</b>	
<b>3.731</b>								
							<b>5</b>	
<b>5</b>								
							<b>= 3.098</b>	<b>=</b>
<b>0.7462</b>								

Table 4 shows summary analysis of data generated in respect of research question four. The result shows that all the five items (16-20) have respective mean scores ranging from 3.18 to 3.02, which are greater than the criterion mean score benchmark with standard deviations ranging respectively from 0.964 to 0.696. The overall mean score or pooled mean is 3.098, which is also greater than the criterion mean score benchmark. This result therefore implies that CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent contributed in providing a decent standard of living among people within Enugu state.

### Test of Hypotheses

Four hypotheses were formulated and tested. In this section, we present the result of test of hypotheses to ascertain their level of significance for the study. Z-test statistic is used.

**Table 6: Z-test Statistic Analysis on Male and Female Responses regarding level of contribution by CIDJAP in promoting educational capability among individuals in Enugu state**

Source of Variation	N	$\bar{X}$	Variance	SD	DF	z-cal	z-crit	Level of significance
Male	1047	2.75	0.8464	0.92				
Female	1361	2.69	0.7921	0.89	2407	1.61	1.96	NS

NS= Not significant

Z=1.61,  $p \leq 0.05$

Result  $H_{01}$ = rejected

Table 6 shows the summary of Z-test statistic of extent of contributions made by CIDJAP in promoting educational capability among individuals in Enugu state as responded by male and female respondents. The result shows that the z-cal (1.61) is less than the z-critical (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence hypothesis one which states that there is no significant contribution by CIDJAP in promoting educational capability among individuals in Enugu state is rejected.

**Table 7: Z-test Statistic Analysis on Male and Female Responses regarding level of contribution by CIDJAP in enhancing the health capability among people in Enugu state.**

Source of Variation	N	$\bar{X}$	Variance	SD	DF	z-cal	z-crit	Level of significance
Male	1047	2.74	0.8281	0.91				
Female	1361	2.72	0.8281	0.91	2407	0.536	1.96	NS

NS= Not significant

Z=0.536,  $p \leq 0.05$

Result  $H_{02}$ = rejected

Table 7 shows the summary of Z-test statistic of roles played by CIDJAP in enhancing the health capability among people in Enugu Diocese as responded by male and female respondents. The result shows that the z-cal (0.536) is less than the z-critical (1.96) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence hypothesis two which states that there is no significant contribution by CIDJAP in enhancing the health capability among people in Enugu state is rejected.

**Table 8: Z-test Statistic Analysis on Male and Female Responses regarding level of contribution by CIDJAP in ensuring good governance and respect for fundamental rights in the society.**

Source of Variation	N	$\bar{X}$	Variance	SD	DF	z-cal	z-crit	Level of significance
Male	1047	2.71	0.81	0.90				
Female	1361	2.65	0.7744	0.88	2407	1.78	1.96	NS

NS= Not significant

Z=1.78,  $p \leq 0.05$

Result  $H_0$ = rejected

Table 8 shows the summary of Z-test statistic of activities of CIDJAP which contributed in ensuring good governance and respect for fundamental rights in the society as responded by male and female respondents. The result shows that z-cal (1.78) is less than z-critical (1.98) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence hypothesis three which states that there is no significant contribution by CIDJAP in ensuring good governance and respect for fundamental rights in the society is rejected.

### Summary of Findings

The following findings were made by the study:

1. CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent contributed to promoting educational capability among individuals in Enugu state.
2. CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent enhanced the health capability among people in Enugu state.
3. CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent contributed in ensuring good governance and respect for fundamental rights in the society.
4. CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent contributed in providing a decent standard of living among people within Enugu state.

### Conclusion

The main role of NGOs has been in education provision. Their ‘gap-filling’ role and independence from government has allowed them to implement innovative approaches that can serve as models for government and the public education system. In this sense, NGOs should continue doing what they already do best in order to become a useful laboratory for government. Mainstreaming such successful innovations in cooperation with government thus becomes a human development process *par excellence*; going beyond the individual and

community level, this type of scaling up can become part of education sector and socio-economic reform, involving all levels and actors, and incorporating NGOs as policy-partners and advisors. NGOs can become “acknowledged innovators in the public interest, with a constant eye on adoption by bigger and more powerful actors and on enhancing the capacity of claimants” (Fowler, 2000: 600). Fowler encourages this view, advising NGOs to “pursue roles of social entrepreneurs and civic innovators, rather than users and distributors of subsidy”.

In conclusion, the study affirmed that CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent contributed to promoting educational capability among individuals in Enugu state. CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent enhanced the health capability among people in Enugu state. CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent contributed in ensuring good governance and respect for fundamental rights in the society. CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent contributed in providing a decent standard of living among people within Enugu state. CIDJAP as a non governmental organization has to a very large extent contributed to the promotion of peaceful co-existence among people in the society.

### **Recommendations**

Following from the findings, the following recommendations are made:

- 1) The governments at all levels should take practical steps aimed at fostering economic empowerment. This could be realized through collaboration with non governmental organizations such as CIDJAP to further boost their contributions in empowering people especially among the rural poor by establishing more skills acquisition centres for the promotion of entrepreneurship in the society and should.
- 2) Non governmental organizations should agglomerate to engage in intensive public enlightenment and mass mobilization campaigns across states and local governments to educate the masses on the imperative of promoting human development in the society.
- 3) CIDJAP and other stakeholders should rise against the challenges of bad governance, injustice and abuse of human rights in the society. This shall require urgent intervention of relevant public institutions and agencies to utilize their positions of public trust to evolve legal instruments for speedy and transparent dispensation of justice and safeguards of fundamental human rights in the society.
- 4) The government should as a matter of urgency make frantic efforts to synergize with CIDJAP and several other viable non governmental organizations in making education easily accessible and affordable for the poor; it is needful that philanthropic individuals and groups should also partner with CIDJAP in other to enhance its activities and projects for the education of children from poor homes in the society.

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