



WELCOME



**Be safe Stay
at Home**

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- You tube channel Tapan Bhattacharjee

পরিচিতি



তপন ভট্টাচার্য
সহযোগী অধ্যাপক
কুমিল্লা ভিক্টোরিয়া
সরকারি কলেজ।
০১৮৪২-৭৭৭৮৮৮

Civil Society

৯ম অধ্যায়

সুশীল সমাজ



Definition and background

- The concept of civil society goes back many centuries in Western thinking with its roots in Ancient Greece.
- The modern idea of civil society emerged in the 18th Century, influenced by political theorists from Thomas Paine to George Hegel, who developed the notion of civil society as a domain parallel to but separate from the states (Cerethers, 1999).
- The 90s brought about renewed interest in civil society, as the trend towards democracy opened up space for civil society and the need to cover increasing gaps in social services created by structural adjustment and other reforms in developing countries.

- “Civil society is a sphere of social interaction between the household (family) and the state which is manifested in the norms of community cooperative, structures of voluntary association and networks of public communication ... norms are values of trust, reciprocity, tolerance and inclusion, which are critical to cooperation and community problem solving, structure of association refers to the full range of informal and formal organization through which citizens pursue common interests” (Veneklasen, 1994).
- “Civil society is composed of autonomous associations which develop a dense, diverse and pluralistic network.
- As it develops, civil society will consist of a range of local groups, specialized organizations and linkages between them to amplify the corrective voices of civil society as a partner in governance and the market” (Connor, 1999).
- Civil society includes those organisations that are separate from the legislative, administrative and judicial power of the state.

Who

- Organisations that are known as civil society in Bangladesh include citizens' organisations of various types and nature, like
- citizens' groups representing different geographical locations,
- socio-cultural organisations,
- professional groups,
- the labour unions,
- chambers of commerce and industries,
- lawyers' associations, and
- even small local clubs and
- development NGOs.

The Constitution of the Republic guarantees a number of fundamental rights including the right to association. This right is the basis of the formation and existence of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).

Why Civil Society

Lester Salamon in 1994 identified eight causes to explain the extraordinary growth of civil society, as follows: first, the crisis of the modern welfare state; second, delivering service through NGOs; third, environmental concern; fourth, the failure of socialism; fifth,



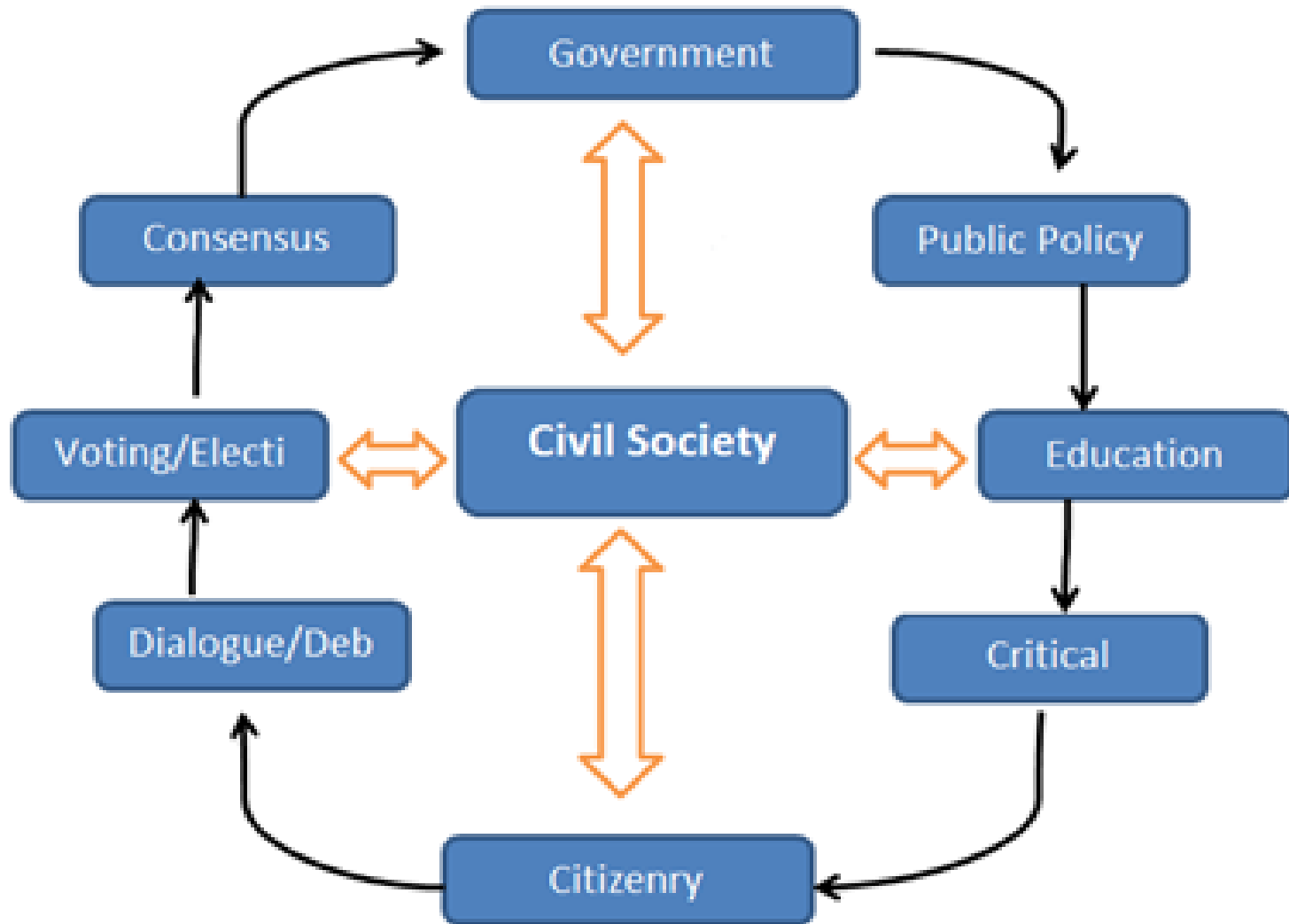
development of communication; sixth, education and literacy; and seventh, global economic growth. [REDACTED]

The key features of successful civil societies

- separation from the state and the market;
- formed by people who have common needs, interests and values like tolerance, inclusion, cooperation and equality; and
- development through a fundamentally endogenous and autonomous process which cannot easily be controlled from outside.

Role of Civil Society Civil society

- It is an essential 'third' sector.
- Its strength can have a positive influence on the state and the market.
- Civil society is therefore seen as an increasingly important agent for promoting good governance like transparency, effectiveness, openness, responsiveness and accountability.
- by policy analysis and advocacy;
- by regulation and monitoring of state performance and the action and behavior of public officials;
- by building social capital and enabling citizens to identify and articulate their values, beliefs, civic norms and democratic practices;
- by mobilizing particular constituencies, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized sections of masses, to participate more fully in politics and public affairs; and
- by development work to improve the wellbeing of their own and other communities.



A number of impediments
to growth of Civil society (Salamon and Anheier,
1997)

- *Authoritarian Political Control:*
- *Religion:*
- *Colonialism:*
- *Low Income and Constrained Social Development:*
- *Limited Resources:*
- *Legal Treatment:*
- *The Development Paradigm:*

CSOs' ROLE IN LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

TYPE OF ROLE

ACTIVITIES

Improve the Local Business Investment Climate

1. Economic Infrastructure Provision and Maintenance

2. Improve Policy for Business

3. Improved Governance

4. Investment Promotion and Marketing

- Implement programmes on portable water supply, sewerage and sanitation and garbage disposal.
- Management of irrigation water.
- Housing development programme
- Encourage and expand alternative source of energy.
- Advocacy for improved legislative and fiscal policies.
- Advocacy for curtailment of corruption and inefficiency.
- Improve information flow and networking for increased accountability.
- Initiate crime prevention measures.
- Improve flow of information to improve awareness.

Encourage New Enterprises and Livelihood Programmes

1. Income Generating Project

2. Micro-finance Project

3. Organize Cooperatives

- Assist and finance small projects for community groups and individuals like women's industrial homes etc.
- Give credit and loans to feasible projects and small business individually or collectively.
- Provide advise on finance, business planning, marketing, laws etc.
- Assist communities and sectors in establishing cooperatives, like in agriculture, housing etc.

Deliver Social Services

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Education2. Social Welfare and Other Social Sector3.4. Health5. Integrate Low Income and Head-to-Employ Workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct literacy programs.• Provide increased business focused education.• Implement health programmes.• Organize occupational health standards.• Implementing programmes and projects for child labour, child-care, the elderly etc.• Implementing and supporting HIV/AIDS family planning, immunization, etc.• Helping women access employment and self-employment programs.• Skills retaining and job placement programs particularly for minorities and other marginalized groups. |
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Training and Capacity Building

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|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Entrepreneurial2. Vocational/Technical3. Institutional Capacity Building | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide training for building entrepreneurs.• Provide specific skills training• Provide workshops and seminars for upcoming grassroots organization in basic institutional skills like book keeping/accounting, management etc. |
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Relief and Rehabilitation

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|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Relief and Rehabilitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide emergency services such as temporary shelter, food etc after disaster or conflict.• Enhance community preparedness for natural calamities and other disasters.• Community organization for rehabilitation.• Delivery of social safety nets to the needy. |
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Democracy and civil society

Civil-Military bureaucracy

Leadership



Democracy

- One of the principal functions of civil society is to maintain a watchful eye on the activities of public officials

Thank you

Stay at home