Role of Civil Society in Community Development of Nepal

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Abstract

This study is based on the role of civil society in community development in Nepal. It is mainly prepared by using secondary sources. Data is obtained through articles/newspapers/clubs of the organization. The role of civil society in training and skill development, group formation and mobilization is assessed to be satisfactory. In the areas of health and hygiene, education, drinking water, transport and communication too, the role is likely to improve in the coming days. The relationship between groups and individuals in the community has appeared to be good. Most civil societies agree on good relationships between groups and individuals. The main problems of civil society are issues of the sustainability of their activities and political bias. Organizations depend on donor funds and activities as they propose; so there is duplication of programs and activities in the community. The activities are very short and do not have a fixed duration required by the community; it is due to the dependence of the donor for the fund. Civil society is the main subject and agent of community development. It knows the cultural, social, political and geographical situation. The process of social mobilization and mobilization of resources is the pioneering path of civil development. Group training and mobilization are found to be very good in the community. Therefore, this study shows a great need for civil society in community development. The function of civil society is very respectable. People want to expand their activities but the civil society cannot expand because of lack of funds. The ground of honor developed by civil societies in terms group formation, social mobilization, resource mobilization, and saving habits in groups is remarkable. Civil society (CS) in Nepal has played an important role in the economic and political transformation of the country over the past three decades. As Nepal changes into a three-tier federal government system, the environment in which civil society organizations (CSOs) operate is also changing.

Keywords: *Civil Society, Community Development, Democracy, Political & Economic Area*

Introduction

Development is one of the most important pillars of a country's development. Therefore, it is important that the development is checked. Economic, political, cultural and global development requires global planning. In the process of global development, based on the observed experience of countries with the best coordination with community organizations, civil society has succeeded. For civil society is a power that is directly controlled by the people over the activities of leaders and authorities and achieves its power through integration and mass movements. This is why civil society has moved towards organization and distribution. Associations, parties, media, trade unions and any group of people involved in the provision of services, have become a group that interferes with government operations and decisions (Adkikari, 2000).). Whereas if the decision is harmful, they will do something like: demonstrations, strikes and its civil activities and express their claim to avoid conflict and maintain their position as far as they are convinced. This process is more powerful than controlling various spells like: congressional, ombudsman and social engagement agencies in political and social negotiations.

In countries where the place of the people and civil society has been constitutionally respected within the framework of upholding the people's legal liberties and fundamental rights, the pace of development and the reduction of corruption is more evident in countries where the constitution has not been respected. This ensures one of the most fundamental foundations of development. Civil society as public and labor organizations, etc. that each human being consists of several individuals in the general population and has corporate, political, social and cultural aspects of society. Civil society definition includes people who form groups and associations based on their will and choice and independent of government

and the purpose of forming such groups are to promote interests and interests of its members (United Nations Children's Fund, 1992).

Currently, in developing countries, including Nepal, with the support of community development organizations, either knowingly or unknowingly with their own indigenous knowledge, people come together create a vision of how their community can become and grow. Towards the realization of these visions (Somesh, 2003). Many problems and challenges need to be addressed to achieve healthy community development in a country. The challenge is to develop efficient market mechanisms that can promote resource use, reduce environmental degradation, and regenerate from available resources.

The role of civil society in community development is a process in which some people identify their shared needs and goals in order to build trust and work and find resources to meet those needs. Such needs and goals, act with their respect and in the process develop and expand cooperation and cooperation and cooperative attitudes in practice. Community development is a process designed to facilitate economic and social progress for the whole community with active participation and maximum confidence in the community's initiative (Singh, 1986).

Nepal is a developing country rich in natural resources. This country has natural features, biodiversity, caste and diverse culture. (Shrestha, 2005). Community development is indicated as social mobilization, people's participation, social inclusion, natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, environmental justice, climate change and governance. Environmental management is used in relation to the sustainable development of civil society. In the history of community development, there were only civil and informal societies. While

the history of community development is also renewed with the change of development history in different periods, different approaches to community development are adapted to ameliorate contemporary poverty of the rural community. In the present position, community development has been achieved in the form of incentives rather than in the form of indigenous. Most civil society is in the form of induction in its present state.

The term 'civil society' or 'civil society organization' seems to have only been used in Nepal since 2007. Currently, opinions differ on the definition of CS - sometimes it's not just are NGOs, sometimes everything but NGOs, and sometimes a variety of entities that bridge the gap between government, market, and people. In Nepal, it is even more difficult to define who or what CS is, as there are many complaints that some associates in the field have 'hidden' relationships and interests (Sharma, 2002).

For the purposes of this report, the terms CS and CSOs will be used to mean:

> All non-market and non-state organizations outside of the family in which people organize themselves to pursue shared interests in the public domain. Examples include community- based organisations and village associations, environmental groups, women's rights groups, farmers' associations, faith-based organisations, labour unions, co-operatives, professional associations, chambers of commerce, and independent research institutes & not-for-profit media (OECD, 2012)

The definition of civil society in Nepal is important as it links directly with the sector's image and public perception, and therefore its efficacy. For example, the term civil society organization appears to be preferred by those who no longer want to be called NGOs because of the latter's perceived drive to obtain foreign funding and can lead some to suspect their independence. 'civil society organization' is seen to have a more positive view because it includes, for example, women's groups, plus academics and activists that played a critical role in the campaigns for democracy.

Civil Society Role and Focus

Before the new Constitution and local elections, many CSOs worked almost 100% with and through various government committees (e.g. human rights, women, planning, etc.) , but now the number is thought to be closer to 80-90%, and many have switched from a rights-based to a development-based approach. This role shift turned out to have a significant effect on industry profiles and roles.

Funding

The majority of civil society organizations in Nepal struggle to find funding. As in most other countries around the world, the weakest aspect of CSO sustainability is its financial viability. "We rely on donations. None of us are sustainable or independent" Sharma, 2002).

Typically, the CS field is funded through a combination of donations, the city's target group budget, and donor funding. Most of this is through INGOs, then through larger NGOs and local networks.

Most foreign donors provide capital to or through the civil society sector for development projects and programs.

Support for governance and human quite limited, and USAID (the United States Agency for International Development) and the EU (the European Union) are considered the most progressive donors in terms of funding for these areas.

Constitution of Nepal

The Constitution of Nepal, which came into force on September 20, 2015, protects individual liberties, including civil and political rights as well as economic rights, social rights and cultural rights. Article 17 of the Constitution also ensures an enabling environment for civil society by protecting freedom of opinion and expression as well as the freedom to form political associations and organizations. However, the Constitution also allows laws to "impose reasonable limitations" to protect national interests such as national sovereignty, national security, and harmonious relations between federal units, communities and communities and different identity groups. In particular, Section 51(j) (14) outlines a policy on social justice and inclusion: "Adopt a one-stop system for the establishment, approval, operation, regulation and management of communities and national or international NGOs and only these organizations engage in the areas of need and national priorities, and by investing and acting with transparency and accountability." The role of civil society in the local development process initiated by states in the transition to presiding over democracy.

Over the past 20 years, have there been major changes in political and socioeconomic systems in different parts of the world, which one would never have thought possible? Most important is the collapse of regimes that were once almighty controlling every aspect of the lives of the people they ruled. These regimes include the totalitarian governments of the Soviet bloc and the military dictatorships of many countries in Latin America and some countries in Asia and Africa. Over the years, these hegemonic institutions began to crumble. The impetus for change came largely from the people demanding an end to the dictatorship. (Biogio, 1998). These organizations and associations allow ordinary citizens to express their concerns and participate more directly and meaningfully in public life.

Partial social development in countries in transition Along with the creation of true democracy, one of the ways democratizing countries can mitigate the adverse effects of the benefit of the transition is through the establishment of social development programs that meet basic human needs. The needs of their citizens. Social development programs aim to reduce poverty, provide broad access to education and health care, provide protection and social cohesion, and ensure a favorable political climate for participate in decision-making, while protecting the environment for future generations (Gilmour, Malla et. al. 2004).

Poverty and growing income disparities can be addressed through the implementation of social reform and poverty reduction programmes. Electoral and public sector reforms can help widen the space for citizen participation in decision-making. Promoting social cohesion can reduce feelings of exclusion and alienation among disadvantaged groups in society. Social development programs scaled down at the local level are also the ones most likely to achieve the growth and equity goals. The rapid delivery of humanitarian aid, social services and other forms of assistance can be accomplished with less bureaucratic processes, where operations are managed locally. Satellite structures are considered to be better positioned

than central structures to assess the needs and interests of grassroots industries through proximity, thereby enhancing their capacity to perform. Programs and services more efficiently. Basic services could reach the intended beneficiaries more quickly if they weren't hampered by bureaucracy.

Currently, there are a large number of registered civil society organizations in Nepal, including business associations, non-profit corporations, NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs). While national NGOs are organized around the Federation of NGOs of Nepal, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) have an informal umbrella network, the Association of Nepal's international NGOs (AIN). NGOs are divided by function into national NGOs, registered in Kathmandu, and local NGOs, registered in districts. There is also a wide range of thematic networks and alliances, but many aren't particularly active or well-organised.

Civil Society's Contribution to Nepal's Development

After 1990, CSOs supplemented government functions and made significant contributions to social welfare, community development, environmental sustainability, skills and livelihood development, microcredit, health and sanitation, human rights and inclusion of women and minorities, civic empowerment and public awareness to name a few. CSOs today primarily play a service delivery role for the benefit of often isolated and excluded communities and individuals, but they also provide technical skills and expertise and have fostered a range of approaches to social responsibility. All of the above is not necessarily recognized by governments and members of the public, especially those who do not believe they have benefited (Robert, 1983).

Proper community management of the energy resources of water, air, forests, biodiversity and land is essential for sustainable community development in a country. Civil society is not really a "new strategy in Nepal". Nepal is a country of villages with multi-ethnic and multicultural inhabitants, indigenous organizations or local self-help organizations for community development have long been an important aspect of socioeconomic life of the people. Programs of socio-economic development and environmental protection, which seek to promote community activities, have been continued in many parts of the country for many years. At that time, community development strategies in the form of indigenous self-help groups formed the core of the social system of people's lives. Currently, however, power and resource holders including officials, donors, NGOs/INGOs, civil society organizations and all development actors are trying to recycle ideas. Community development ideas and more recently "people-centered sustainable development" to constantly innovate their policies control and survive in development (Morgan, 1975).

The role and focus of civil society, beyond that of business associations, is shifting towards development and service delivery, in line with the government's development priorities. Civil society's work in the areas of rights, accountability and the marginalized is declining. Civil society also provides a platform for some to enter politics, with many new politicians elected at the local level in 2017 already having some experience in civil society.

Durnham Arthur (1972) argues that civil society is a process that brings about and maintains an increasingly efficient match between the need for social protection and the resources of social protection in a geographical area of a country. Functional field. In short, civil society is a process of social reform that contributes to the proper functioning of social organization.

Shrestha's (2008) community development programs have provided an opportunity to strengthen the empowerment of communities including the poor and women, building awareness and confidence of rural people through activities. Various community development, training, seminars, workshops, study tours, meetings and other participatory activities take place.

Community members, including poor and marginalized groups, feel empowered with equitable redistribution of resources and other benefits from locally available resources. These activities have even brought about, to some extent, positive social changes in traditional rural communities. For example, gender sensitivity in access to credit through production credit for rural women and community development banks have contributed to social mobilization to empower local women, the poor and ethnic minorities, disadvantaged, marginalized in local society. It has also been found that in some FUGs, marginalized users, including women's representatives, have increased significantly on women's executive committees, and many of them have speak up in meetings and councils. Likewise, the poor and marginalized ethnic groups/classes may have the opportunity to participate in the planning and decision-making processes of various community development programs and participate in other community development activities.

In the current context, governmental and non-governmental organizations have emphasized cooperation with community organizations. The role and importance of these groups in biodiversity conservation is the main concern of this study. Teams once formed for specific purposes and can function as assigned tasks. The establishment of an organization is necessary but not important enough in the conservation of biodiversity. Playing an active role and achieving the ultimate goal of maturation and institutional development of these groups is most important to becoming autonomous, self-governing and self-governing (Mezirow, 1963).

The role and importance of groups is measured based on the active participation of people and community development, including decision-making, benefit sharing, equity in resources, finance and group management, income generation, job opportunities, forest management, agricultural development, animal products. . The study conceptualizes the criteria for measuring the importance of community organizations, including (Kunwar, 2006).

Civil Service Situation in Nepal

Administration (bureaucracy) began in China in 206 BC. in text form during the Chun dynasty. It is not considered modern. The main feature of PSC is to find worthy/qualified agencies. The UK also introduced a PSC system based on Northcot and tourism reports.

"A qualified person should be disqualified from this school, colleges and other institutions based on personal evidence and vacancies should apply. This type of task is called active recruitment (Cary, 1970). These actions are not performed

but are limited to advertising. The selection is made by notification.

Nature of the transition and capacity of civil society

Civil society organizations in countries seeking to expand the democratic space have varying degrees of competence to pursue this mission, determined in part by the extent of their role in the process as well as the nature of the transition. On the one hand, the civil society organizations that play an important role in the overthrow of dictatorships are likely to have a greater capacity to lead the democratization process. A peaceful transition is more likely to lead to a broader democratic space. Optimizing the boundaries of a parliamentary system, as well as exploring non-parliamentary ways to bring about change, allowing for the broadest possible participation, demonstrating the true meaning of democracy. It also redefines the limits of what can happen in a democracy (Gellner, 1994). On the other hand, regime change characterized by war, the use of violence, or processes of exclusion as a means of ending an oppressive system may cast doubt on its ability to pursue its goals. Democracy of a country. Although a new regime may have populist ideals, its use of coercive measures could hinder efforts to build trust among voters. The exclusion of civil society from the process of real change may be the harbinger of another form of tyranny under the guise of an ostensibly populist regime, thus deterring rather than promoting public participation (Firebaugh, & Sandu, 1998).

Social Mobilization

Social mobilization is a key factor in social development. Development work becomes sustainable when members of that community feel like it's about us. Therefore, the process of social mobilization plays a key role in making people willing to contribute to the community development process. Relationships between community groups and individuals are essential for good relationships. Community group is a combination of people in the community to have a good mix of people in the community. For a suitable community group, everyone's socioeconomic status is essential for equality and appropriateness. Development is a positive change in a person's life. The development process is essential for continuity and sustainability. Long-lasting positive change in the community brings happiness and satisfaction. The process of change with many ups and downs of society creates respect and hatred. Civil society's reliance on funds from others is a major factor in the sustainability issue. The sustainability of community development begins with the formation of groups and their mobilization (Evans & S. Whitefield, 1995).

Civil society finds itself forgetting about change and sustainable development. They don't know how long they can help, but they do know how long the giver can provide support. This clearly shows the unsustainability of their actions.

Discussion and Presentation

Development and Influence of Civil Society on it

The close relationship between countries and cultures and towards globalization, the impact of a country's underdevelopment becomes more obvious and visible to other countries. If the development takes into account the growth assumption of the economy including increasing per capita income and GDP and formulating policies such as: pluralism,

tolerance, free speech, culture development and reinforcement of cultural principles.

The main problems of CSs in community development are lack of own capital and unsustainability in their work. People in the study area are satisfied with the functions of CS but are not satisfied with the time and cost of the investment. Therefore, SCs are recommended to create their own funds for community development and long-term community support. As a result, citizen participation has become a fundamental principle of the transition, in which civil society organizations play a key role in creating democratic structures and implementing programs. Social Development.

The exclusion of civil society from regime change, in addition to a repressive regime that prohibits all forms of civil society organization, has reduced people's ability to undertake social development. The subsequent decentralization of powers to local communities paved the way for more direct involvement of civil society organizations in nation building. It has become common for local government units to seek the participation of civil society organizations in formulating government agendas and developing plans for their localities (Bhattahan *et al.*, & Mishra, 1997). However, this means that CSOs have to learn by doing, with little experience to draw from in order to build their own local development capacity. The specific experiences of civil society in the Philippines and Romania have turned into unique challenges for each as they take on the task of local development. Lessons learned from a two-case study also provide useful insights into social work practice for countries escaping authoritarianism in general.

In addition to these prerequisites, presumptive conditions are met for civil society activities. What is the impact of this assumption on development due to the dependence on public opinion and the renunciation of power by those who are agencies of the state – the judiciary – in the name of society, the two approaches acceptable part, which means that on the one hand, society gives enough authority to the executive force to enforce the laws that are codified in accordance with the requirements of the public, in order to promote the country and the development of the country. General, on the other hand, executive power relies on civil society to assess its deviations and activities that contradict the needs of the public and reform it in favor of the needs of the public. In this period, civil society plays a very important role, preventing behavior that deviates, challenges the interests of society and puts it on the truck. Civil society acquires representation of its public nation and corrects it through bilateral and multilateral negotiations and resolves issues rationally and removes obstacles to development in all aspects.

Conclusion

Civil society is the main subject and agent of community development. Mobilizing resources Establishing a Social Development and Mobilization Working Group with the meaningful participation of the people is a key and pioneering action of civil society. Development work in any community done by outsiders will become unsustainable and less profitable for the people in the community. Therefore, civil society is the main actor in community development. In the study area, civil society plays an important role in transforming their communities. The question of the capital generation of CBOs and the sustainability of their activities remains unanswered,

other overall activities of CBOs are considered good and satisfactory.

The dynamics of civil society in countries with civil society and legal support and allowing states and governments to temporarily and in their own way take over government, law and executive procedure and do anything for the good of the company or the country. The timely response of civil society including parties and the press to prevent the proliferation of corruption and improve the country's movement towards inclusive development. If development is not in the national interest or if its tendency is to undermine the national interest, independent civil society will act to prevent it.

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