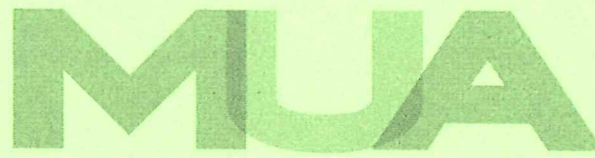


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**BDS 215/BDS 302 : NGOS, CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT/ CIVIL SOCIETY  
AND DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: 31<sup>ST</sup> JULY 2024**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 70**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

## QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

### INTRODUCTION TO NGO'S CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT

Like many so-called developing countries, Bangladesh has attracted a wide range of international NGOs mainly from Western countries. But what is perhaps unusual has been the scale and influence of the country's home grown or indigenous NGO sector. This phenomenon is the result of a complex set of factors, including Bengal's long and varied traditions of community organization, religious charity and political resistance. This wider sphere of organized citizen action, which to some extent underpins the country's modern NGO sector, came during the 1990s to be characterized as civil society. As we shall see both the NGO sector and the idea of civil society have been controversial subjects during the past 40 years of the country's history.

In the field of international development, two organizations in particular have come to loom large in both the local and the international public imaginations - BRAC and Grameen Bank. Now one of the world's largest NGOs, and having expanded in the past decade into an international relief and development agency, BRAC symbolizes the potential of the multi-dimensional NGO with its steady growth, comprehensive coverage, careful management, diverse impacts and international influence. Grameen, also very large and influential, is a completely different type of organization. With its pioneering work on group-based credit services provided to rural women, it has evolved over the years into a pioneering social business seeking to propagate the idea of enterprises that aim to meet social rather than for-profit needs. It has generated widespread interest within the development industry and among the Western (and particularly the US) public, and has helped to consolidate Bangladesh's position as the home of microfinance. These two organizations are however far from typical, with the vast majority of the country's NGOs small and local.

Approached historically, the NGO sector can be understood as having two main types of roots. The first, as we have seen, is in local forms of voluntary organization

and action. Villagers have long carried out public works to establish schools or maintain mosques, and undertaken relief work in times of natural disaster, to which Bangladesh has always been vulnerable. Each of the country's different religious communities have also engaged in forms of charitable work such as the Islamic duty of zakat, in which one fortieth of one's income was given to the poor, or the Hindu tradition of giving food to sadhus and faqeers (Zaidi, 1970). Village based self-help groups, such as the Palli Mangal Samitis (Village Welfare Societies) became common from the 1930s onwards, and were encouraged by local administrators to promote local good works and to build patronage relationships. Some of these over time took on more formal structures and grew into organizations that today would be termed NGOs. Christian missionaries too brought charitable education and health initiatives to some areas of the country, along with early forms of community development work that were later to characterize the work of many local development NGOs.

The second set of roots can be found in Bangladesh's relationship with the international aid system. While some NGO founders - or social entrepreneurs in today's parlance - were locally resourced, many others built productive relationships with foreign organizations with similar aims and values. Sometimes these were primarily resource driven relationships where NGOs were established as vehicles for foreign assistance so that it could be utilized locally in effective, flexible and timely ways. But in most cases these relationships went further to include forms of international solidarity and the exchange of ideas and values. In the 1970s, for example, the ideas of Brazilian educator Paolo Freire became influential among a sub-group of Bangladeshi NGO leaders who favored working directly with disadvantaged people using alternative grassroots political mobilization approaches to development.

**Required:**

- a) Describe five factors that have influence on the country's home grown or indigenous NGO sector. (10 Marks)
- b) Discuss the role played by BRAC and Grameen Bank in relation to the case above. (10 Marks)

- c) Approached historically, the NGO sector can be understood as having two main types of roots. Evaluate two historical roots of Non - Governmental Organizations sector. **(5 Marks)**

### QUESTION TWO

- a) Explain any three implications of participatory planning process for the working methods of a conventional local development planner. **(6 Marks)**
- b) Discuss the importance of awareness building on principles of participatory planning. **(6 Marks)**
- c) Describe Edwards ideas of civil society and development **(3 Marks)**

### QUESTION THREE

- a) Evaluate civil Society as a condition in Contrast to the State of Nature or Space of Absolute Sovereignty. **(9 Marks)**
- b) Examine the emergence of Civil Society Organization s in Africa. **(6 Marks)**

### QUESTION FOUR

- a) Analyze the 'development functions' within the aid structure. **(6 Marks)**
- b) Expound on three key characteristics that the organization values. **(9 Marks)**

### QUESTION FIVE

- a) Civil society is an essential pillar of democracy and governance. Examine the role of democracy according to Abraham Lincoln. **(6 Marks)**
- b) The hour of birth of modern Human Rights can be dated to the year 1948 when the United Nations presented the declaration on human rights. Describe Article 2 of the United Nations declaration on human rights. **(9 Marks)**

**QUESTION SIX**

- a) Evaluate the policy environment/focus in which the society of the following types of Non - Governmental Organization may operate.
- I. BINGO- Big international organized NGOs (2 Marks)
  - II. ENGOs - Environmental NGOs (2 Marks)
  - III. GDOs - Grassroots development organizations (2 Marks)
  - IV. GONGOs Government-organized NGOs. (2 Marks)
  - V. QUANGOs- Quasi-non-governmental organizations. (2 Marks)
- b) Discuss the concept of Non- Governmental Organization according to World Bank. (5 Marks)

