

The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) at Civil Society**Seyyed Kamalalddin Dowlatkah***Department of Humanities, Payame Noor University, Po Box 19395-3679 Tehran, Iran*

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ABSTRACT

Public participation in the development and progress of societies is one of the Must present age, and this will happen when the people are present at all stages of planning and implementation decisions. Meanwhile, civil society organizations and NGOs as part of the axis of promoting participation in community Major role in shaping and developing democracy based on participation are responsible, To the extent that the role of these organizations is known as the center of sustainable development. Undoubtedly NGOs as partners in sustainable development, effective actors in the international management field are considered. And one of them in order to resolve the problems of the weakness of the state in addition to the great institution we use in order to achieve good governance.

Keywords: civil society, participation, security, non-governmental organizations.

INTRODUCTION

Development as an important process of human concern today. It involves the realization and improvement in the utilization of all capacities and potentials as well as the active participation of the people and their participation in the process is the development of [17]. However, in order to achieve all-round development of the various institutions and organizations are there, but the main way of using and comprehensive public participation in the development process, or non-governmental organizations (NGO) are The obligations of civil society and the third sector in the next section (private market) and government (public sector) provides a unique role, and in this regard the reference in this process are considered [25]. NGOs with legal personality independent, non-governmental and non-political volunteer orientation for cultural, social, religious, humanitarian and codified by law and statute, compliance with the provisions of the statute and its implementing regulation works [6]. Today, non-governmental organizations around the world have expanded dramatically so that the key element in promoting and shaping the democratic process is the Amnesty International, human rights, peace and the environment, and its internal complexity of the public sector and private sector, to provide self-interest in such areas as Combating poverty and hunger, increase public awareness, well-being, family and community health, women and children due to the reduction of social problems, the more successful the public and private sectors to play their roles [16]. A review of the concept of civil society

and the requirements of the NGO, civil society in the development process and the end goals of this paper is to clarify the role of NGOs in terms of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran will pay. The historical.

Background of the concept of civil society:

Civil society refers to the roots of the modern West and the emergence of democratic governments, democratic and historically more than two millennia before the era of the ancient Greeks is, Instead of thinking in classical Greek (civil society) from the city-state was used [25].

Characteristics of civil society:

1 - The first and most fundamental of civil society, state power is limited, which is done in two ways: monitoring government pressure for democratization of government and accountable to them expansion of civil society can the balance of power favor of the civil society to change [25].

2 - Politically: civil society as an essential and vital to the state is equivalent. A strong civil society can play an important role in the responsibility and accountability of governments, politicians, managers, and generally promote good governance and better to play [25].

3 - Civil society acts as an intermediary between the people and the state: civil society can accelerate systematic and institutionalized political communication and interaction between people and government, the adjusted asked scattered, and the government would radicals mainly And the dynamics of political competition and can take the form of direct and indirect participation in the decision-

making rules and to play an appropriate role in modifying the rules of the political game to play a favorable role in the solution of the political conflict [25].

4 - Changing Attitudes and Beliefs: civil society can change in a wide range of attitudes and beliefs towards democratic beliefs and attitudes (such as criticism, cooperation, tolerance and the rule) is effective and can contribute to the development of a democratic political culture [25]. According to David Held, civil society can break down old ideas and the individuals and groups to determine their own destiny, and advance the aspirations of the wide range of social and political participation, to promote, subject to the rights of others, and the public interest injury not to impair the government's equal opportunity and facilities to provide for the participation of all groups [11]. In addition to promoting civil society, civic attitudes and beliefs can help to consolidate democracy and facilities, provided that the government should not obstruct [25]. More importantly their knowledge of civil society in decision-making within the institution and in its relations with other institutions, democratic and disciplined act. Civil society, in particular the work of symbolic and promotional spending without the commitment to democracy and democracy promotion and consolidation of democracy in its internal unable to help [25]. David Held is a situation where the government and civil society can and should play a complementary role in preventing monopoly and state-society groups are powerful. Without proper interaction between them, democracy is not consolidated [11].

An overview of the concept Governmental organization, (NGO):

Governmental organizations or NGO Community and non-political, independent and non-government are also working at the local level and global level, and the needs of the community, with responsibility to meet Governmental organizations or NGO Community and non-political, independent and non-government are also working at the local level and global level, and the needs of the community, with responsibility to meet. Today, one of the most important components of foreign NGOs and objective towards the suitable and useful for the people in order to reflect the demands of society and to completely fall asleep interface between government and people of every social circle is Thus, in recent decades in the world of non-governmental organizations have an important role to play in the realization of civil society [5]. For example, India's most populous nations of the world, society is a very successful experience in different walks of life and contribute to the formation of non-governmental organizations (NGO) to protect the environment in the country's greatest of other organizations in in this country there is Among which may be mentioned is

that Chico's where tree planting campaign and pressure from NGOs for maintenance of the trees mentioned [5]. It can be noted that Costa Rica and Kenya were successful business women in the field of public participation and the development of green spaces have achieved [5]. Today, efficient and democratic government seeking to bring objectivity to the expectations of the public and getting public opinions and different tastes in the formulation of laws and administrative requirements, non-governmental organizations and the people having features such as Independence - profit - not dependent on the government, a member of openness, accountability, transparency and the most appropriate tool for the development of qualitative and quantitative advance their programs in numerous areas of participation, their savings were considered important [5]. So if we accept the community can be developed dynamically unless the social capital necessary to change and move towards sustainable human development is provided, then we will discover what an important role nongovernmental organizations (NGO) to strengthen networks and social participation in the community [15]. With this approach, the active part of the public domain are considered in the context of society and people terms of functional specialization in the community can and unavoidable MOFID influence unique the part of should.

Characteristics of NGOs:

NGOs for their activities require that these factors are the factors and characteristics should be observed when Indeed guarantee success and sustainability of the NGOs are.

1-Spontaneous and natural: natural need of the NGO mental and environmental conditions, motivation, characteristics and common aspirations of individuals and society come into existence spontaneously [5].

2-Commitment and Common Purpose: NGO founded by people with a common purpose, and others who come later to this association, Targets are based on activities and are committed to it. Therefore the stability of NGO sustainability goals will continue [5].

3-Taking the law: Terms of NGOs, labor relations and organization are defined. Necessarily conform to the requirements of the laws of any non-governmental organization which could be a variety of domains, But the law in any form and in all its forms, the consensus was basically about people, they know their obligations [5].

4 - The specific activity of any non-governmental organization towards achieving its goals, plans and activities are identified in a sector or discipline Which may change over time or due to newly amended, changed, modified, or has evolved. But this change of direction is clear and the sense of confusion, an application shall not be unknown [5].

5 - Participation and membership: NGOs due to the nature of the people involved are always seeking new members and expand the scope of activities to achieve greater power and effectiveness of the subject activity. Therefore membership and acceptance of new members is essential to the creation and continued operation of NGOs and every member has a position in the organization, role and function is unknown [5].

6 - Identity and personality independent NGO with legal personality and identity are popular and management (decision making, planning, organization, operation and evaluation) is independent of government and executive agencies - the state of having NGO and related effects are mutual [5].

7 - Participation and Accountability: the aim is not profit NGO. These organizations have social and cultural objectives with the participation and responsibility of each member and its members will develop shared goals and plans and considers responsible [5].

Strengths and weaknesses of NGOs:

WTO shows that the nature and quality of non-governmental organizations are significantly different. Despite this diversity, some of the strengths and weaknesses that have been identified jointly by the World Bank NGO strengths include the following cases:

A) strong links with the Mass b) field of expertise c) oriented approach to development d) participatory methodology and tools) and long-term commitment and emphasis on sustainability.

The most common weaknesses identified in this section include:

B) limited financial and managerial expertise) limited institutional capacity c) low levels of sustainability d) separation or lack of communication and coordination between organizations) and minimal interference e) lack of understanding wider social and economic contexts.

In summary, the positive aspects of NGO activities that make them attractive, including public participation, having links with local communities and understand their problems and needs in terms of negative aspects, factors that NGO activities at the local level prevention, they are limited in management, finance and fund raising opportunities [5].

Governmental organizations and social capital

The reality of social capital, social and cultural experiences and historical roots in a community, and the community college system is growing roots in the community and becomes a powerful factor in many forms and functions of overt and covert, the micro and macro levels of the leaves themselves. The power of social capital is not limited to a few decades, but it can be religious and moral teachings

of the ancient and classical sociological thinkers and scholars in recent centuries can search [8]. This concept is rooted in the ideas of thinkers such as, Ebn Khaldun, Rousseau, Locke, Mill, Tocqueville, Marx, Tunisia, Durkheim, and Brozimele be detected. Briver (Transplantation of civil society and social capital in nutrition ideas of Greek philosophers, such as Aristo has discussed. Consider Ebn Khaldun, a man is civil in nature and moreover, civil society is necessary.

Humans are forced to deal with natural hazards and their survival is cooperative. Human beings because of their kind cooperation and cooperation on culture and development can be achieved [26]. According to the above hierarchy can be said that social capital is an asset in the community who are authorized and appropriated The benefits of the income of the society.

The role of grassroots organizations in the process of economic, social, cultural:

In today's world the importance and role of non-governmental organizations (NGO) in the event such peace - security and development, as well as providing social, economic, political and cultural communities is obvious [13]. In terms of attributes such as non-governmental organizations and independent legal entity, voluntariness can be effective in all spheres of human life. . As experience has led, top-down development is now outdated and based on many years of development based role civil society has become a reality [13]. In such circumstances, the NGO and can play a major role. In this respect, nongovernmental organizations (NGO) and the informal institutions within a society is to improve the consistency and durability of the lateral force in the direction of the ideal society should be governed And a clearer view of the role of the nation state as a mechanism associated with low power show That kind of small government, big government will crystallize [13].

History of public organizations:

Nongovernmental organizations have a long history of Iran. As the same time and with the arrival of modern concepts such as Parliament, rule of law, freedom, separation of powers and Iran, has been recognized in law [22].

Of course, culture and humanitarian aid fellows in Iran have a long history. The glorious history of ancient Iran controls the movement of people has been enhanced. Charitable groups and people have always had a major role in helping people in need [20]. However, what is certain is that organizations and people's organizations in Iran have strong historical and cultural background, although very little historical research in the field, it can be said that the culture in which Gary helped by people's organizations, has a long history. Thus it can be said of the rural people's participation in different forms

of cooperation in long harvest pests, there is assistance during natural disasters [2].

Organizations and public associations in terms of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Deal of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the last two hundred years, followed by common pains such as tyranny, colonialism and underdevelopment have emerged. Iranian people's uprising on February 1978 as the architect of the Great Revolution, Imam Khomeini (RA) and the thinkers of the Enlightenment and the rise of religious and public areas provided. Finally, in 1978 the Iranian people's anger over their fallen into tyranny and colonial empire collapsed and the country under the old system took root. Immediately after the Islamic Revolution of Iran's constitution adopted. Rights and public freedoms recognized by the Constitution's text and assign a special chapter entitled "Right Nation" which consists of 24 is assigned the rights and freedoms recognized in the Islamic Republic of Iran [27].

Discussion:

Undoubtedly good governance in any society is a noble goal, one side is right and the other belongs to the public duty rule is assumed. Achieving this goal requires the use of proper tools before attempting to search for and identify the tools. Although any attempt at social organization requires in order recreating a social activity, but it depends on meaningful link between the pillars of society, the state (as a symbol of government), civil society and the private sector. In fact, it is consistent with the formation of social capital. Which of the three components (social trust, social cohesion and social participation) will be formed and the emptiness of the cases would not be outside of the social capital and consequently lay people or organizations (NGO that is based on social capital did not arise. The gift of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the last two hundred years following the common pains such as authoritarianism, imperialism, and backwardness have been quarterly so that it can be important to be seen upon the rights and liberties of the people, Indicating that the value and importance of these rights and freedoms in the Islamic Republic of Iran. One of the most important principles of this law is the twenty-sixth principle of freedom of political parties and associations, and the principles and requirements of the civil society effectively is accepted. And no restrictions on the direction of the company and the lack of public participation in associations and organizations have created. And the cause of freedom in these figures is nothing but the people can come together and freely exchange ideas and share with commodity specific purpose for which the effect would be to follow. It is something that can make people in the community development institutions at eliminating the unlimited flow of

supervisory authorities and NGOs is licensing. It is something that can make people in the community development institutions at eliminating the unlimited flow of supervisory authorities and NGOs is licensing. Given the context, if that is the core constitutional rights and the rights of the people in the community, these interpretations eventually rot constitutional principle of leads. Therefore, given the emerging developments in human society and the emergence of the information society and increasing young population, paving the way for low-Trade discounts of government bureaucracy towards the government and the population, particularly youth attempt to adopt public organizations in addition to the government and private sector partners in the community to be reliable in order to proper governance.

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