

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910971523403321
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Titolo	Civil society by design : donors, NGOs, and the intermestic development circle in Bangladesh / / Kendall W. Stiles
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Westport, Conn. : , : Praeger, , 2002 London : , : Bloomsbury Publishing, , 2024
ISBN	9798400626777 9786610422821 9781280422829 1280422823 9780313012297 0313012296
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (183 p.)
Disciplina	306/.095492
Soggetti	Economic assistance - Bangladesh Economic assistance, Domestic - Bangladesh Civil society - Bangladesh Non-governmental organizations - Bangladesh Bangladesh Economic policy Bangladesh Economic conditions Bangladesh Social conditions
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [155]-171) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- CIVIL SOCIETY BY DESIGN -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- 1 Intermestic Development Circles and Institutional Convergence -- INTERMESTIC DEVELOPMENT CIRCLES: AN EMERGING STRUCTURE -- THE EMERGENCE OF INTERMESTIC DEVELOPMENT CIRCLES: A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK -- Initiation -- Donor Interests and Perspectives -- NGO Priorities and Perspectives -- The Opportunity Presents Itself -- The Debt Crisis -- The Third Wave -- The Cold War Ends -- Institutionalization -- Theories of Inter-Organizational Behavior -- Contact Points -- New Principal-Agent Contracts -- NGO Professionalization -- Maturation -- Contrary Tendencies --

Implications -- OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT -- Bangladesh as a Most Likely Case -- Processes and Dynamics -- 2 Donors and NGOs in Bangladesh -- BANGLADESHI SOCIAL STRUCTURES -- BANGLADESHI NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS -- Origins -- Grameen and Microcredit -- The NGO Community Today -- Major NGOs -- Intermediary NGOs -- Mid-sized and Small NGOs -- Community Organizations -- THE FOREIGN DONOR COMMUNITY IN BANGLADESH -- Bilateral Official Donors -- Multilateral Official Donors -- INGOs -- 3 Dynamics of Intermestic Development Circles -- INITIATION -- Donor Community Interests -- The Washington Consensus -- Doing More with Less -- The Pluralist Moment -- NGO Community Interests -- Doing More with More -- The Utility of a Patron -- INSTITUTIONALIZATION -- Network Characteristics -- Contact Points -- Principal-Agent Controls -- Project Funding -- Program Grants -- Consortium -- NGO Obstructionism -- NGO Professionalization -- MATURATION -- Self-Selection -- Disaffection -- Identity Convergence -- Revolving Door -- CASE STUDIES -- The Flood Action Plan Case -- The GSS Case -- CONTRARY TENDENCIES -- CONCLUSIONS -- 4 The Marginalized: Civil Society, Mass Movements, and the State -- CIVIL SOCIETY -- Journalist Organizations -- Labor. Private Sector -- Academic and Theater Groups -- ISLAMIC GROUPS -- MASS MOVEMENTS -- THE STATE -- State-Society Relations -- State-Donor Relations -- CONCLUSION: MARGINALIZED BANGLADESHI ACTORS -- EPILOGUE: DONOR MARGINALIZATION? -- 5 Conclusions and Implications for Theory and Policy -- SUMMARY OF THE STUDY -- Theoretical Propositions -- Findings -- Conclusions -- Generalizability? -- THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS -- Intermestic Development Circles and Democratization -- Intermestic Development Circles and Global Civil Society -- Globalization, Dependency, and Intermestic Development Circles -- POLICY IMPLICATIONS -- Intermestic Development Circles and Authenticity -- Rehabilitating the State? -- Acronyms -- Bibliography -- Index -- About the Author.

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#### Sommario/riassunto

Drawing on years of research and direct experience in Bangladesh, Stiles pulls together theoretical strands from economics, sociology, and anthropology to help explain an emerging social structure in the Third World. These structures, which he calls intermestic development circles, bring together international donor agencies with various domestic community and private organizations. In Bangladesh not-for-profit agencies are dramatically transforming their operation and organizational cultures, while in turn Western NGOs are themselves changing in subtle ways. Scholars of development will find Stiles's intriguing account of the reciprocating effects of extensive interaction, cooperation, and tensions between international donors and domestic recipients informative and provocative. Moving through three discernable phases, each one explainable by resort to different theories, these development circles grow from mere trading arrangements to a coherent social structure, separate from the rest of civil society in Bangladesh. While in the process of the not-for-profits receiving assistance become wealthier and more effective, they lose much of their local identity and become part of a transnational network. At the same time, donors must recast themselves in order to work effectively with these agencies, which often creates tension between local and home offices. The book closes with some recommendations that might attenuate some of the more troubling effects of this transformation.

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