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"Civil society" Early discussions about civil society were born two thousand years ago by political philosophers like Aristotle (Scholte, 2011) and have a long history of becoming the term that we know today. By the 1980s, the meaning of "civil society" had become associated with the notion of an "independent sector" (Anderson, 2011). In other words, communities of citizens who were not social institutions, neither the market, and did not have involved in the activities of public authorities, have turned into a sort of social structures that had the power to express an opinion on the actions or inaction of the state. Enlightened and isolated actions of citizens for the public good are related to universal phenomena. The so-called "Global Associative Revolution" (Cardoso, 2003), which resulted from these joint actions, has strengthened democracy both at the national and global levels. However, this process was always accompanied by a conflict between the state and the citizens.

Despite all this, the tendency to be informed, the desire to participate in decision-making processes has spread widely around the world, and this process is almost irreversible. It should be noted that global governance, as well as globalization, is a very controversial process, where the space for political action by states and non-state actors is significantly expanding. In democracies, civil society organizations were a mechanism for expressing visions and protecting human rights. In undemocratic authoritarian and totalitarian societies, such as the union of the Church, the fascist political power in European countries before and during the WW2, modern North Korea, civil society has always been persecuted.

In the period of prosperity of civil society organizations (the 1970s and 1980s) in the former Soviet Union in the form of banned or half-banned, they were the main source of pressure on the state in order to require the authorities to represent the interests and desire of the population. In both cases, the role of civil society was crucial. The purpose of the civil society is to monitor the provision of democracy. More precisely to ensure that it is not allowed to infringe on human rights and values, to ensure freedom and equal rights, to prevent mismanagement of available resources, to demand from the state and other institutions reports for informing citizens. To date, the activities of civil society in global governance have become an integral part of day-to-day policies. This is confirmed by the multitude of "anti-globalization" protests against the World Bank and the WTO, certain civil society groups conducted a campaign against the global arms and conflict regimes, women's associations, in turn, increased gender sensitivity in global governance.

By promoting the utility of public administration mechanisms, increasing transparency and accountability, civil society can make an important contribution to the democratization of global governance.

The process and mechanisms of the work of civil society in demanding more accountability from the state are not as simple as it might seem for the first time. This whole system has been formed during a long period. The next part of this essay will demonstrate the main three approaches through which civil society contributes to increased accountability.