**Role of National and International Community and State**

**Community Development:**

The United Nations defines **community development** as "a process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems". It is a broad concept, applied to the practices of civic leaders, activists, involved citizens, and professionals to improve various aspects of communities, typically aiming to build stronger and more resilient local communities.

Community development seeks to empower individuals and groups of people with the skills they need to effect change within their communities. These skills are often created through the formation of social groups working for a common agenda. Community developers must understand both how to work with individuals and how to affect communities' positions within the context of larger social institutions.

**National Development Role for Community and State Development:**

Government role in the community development process is often an uncertainty as each community has its own opinion on the matter. The inclusion of government, on whatever level, is always a possibility with community development and it's a viable option for those going through the process.

**Is national government involvement necessary for “community development”? (Roles)**

Whether or not any level of government involvement is necessary in community development is going to depend on the community itself. Local governments (or state government) prompt and manage community development in their own jurisdictions all the time; it's a part of their responsibilities to ensure a level of quality for residents.

Many restrictions that exist in today's society are in place through laws created and enforced by the government. For some communities, this is the only involvement that government has in their community development process and it's not necessarily going to be a negative issue.

The factors present in a community will often dictate if government involvement is required. Serious issues with infrastructure, for example, can only be fixed with official approval from government officials-who are often the ones responsible for maintaining and monitoring aspects of infrastructure like roadways to begin with.

Some communities will avoid including any levels of government in their community development plans unless it's absolutely necessary or they have no choice but to do so (e.g., permits).

On the other hand, some communities are more than comfortable with the government getting involved in their plans for community development for the resources they can provide. They recognize that it may be a necessity for their efforts and can offer benefits that they might not otherwise gain without it. The private sector, while it may have a lot to offer, isn't going to have everything a community needs to improve itself; government programs tend to be available to fill those gaps.

**Advantages**

A community might not want or require government involvement in their community development plans, but they may still consider it. There are certain advantages that come with seeking assistance from the local, state, and federal governments that might appeal to community leaders. Even if it's not a necessity needed to accomplish their objectives, government resources can still give them a boost and make the process easier. Some advantages to government involvement in community development include:

1. Funding:

Access to money and other resources are definitely going to make government involvement in the community development process look attractive.

1. Lower Risks:

When there is someone or something that has the knowledge and resources to do something, it's more likely that it's going to get done the way it should. Government involvement acts as both a guide and a buffer for community development, and can lower some of the risks that communities have when making improvements.

1. Protections:

In addition to helping lower some of the risks that come with community development, government involvement can also provide economic and environmental protections.

1. Experience:

Community development and urban planning tend to be a part of the government's responsibilities, so officials often have some experience with the community development process. **It's knowledge that can be a valuable resource, especially in young communities where leaders may not be entirely sure of their actions.**

**Disadvantages**

For every advantage that something offers, there's a disadvantage. Communities that are hesitant to involve any government assistance will usually cite the disadvantages as a reason to go through the development process on their own. Even when the benefits are all but guaranteed, community leaders still need to understand what potential drawbacks may arise by seeking government assistance. Some may include:

1. Restrictions:

The same laws and rules that can help a community with their improvements can also restrict their actions. There's a lot of politics and bureaucracy with government involvement and it can be more trouble than it's worth at times.

1. Loss of Control:

Possibly more of a fear than an actually, government involvement can result in a loss of the community's control over the situation. Such an imbalance of power can lead to other issues and even impede the community development process' success. For some, this is why government intervention is viewed more as a hostile takeover than a benevolent assistance.

1. Corruption:

Government officials or leaders of any kind may have agendas that are counteractive to the goals and objectives of the community, which may be viewed as corrupt. Lobbying has become such a major part of government that many people are concerned about the intentions behind their government leader's actions.

Some National Pride or Development Projects:

* President Chure Conservation Project
* Pokhara Regional International Project
* Budi-Gandaki Hydro-electric Project (1200 MW)
* Mid-Hilly Highway (Pushpalal Marga)
* Upper Tamakoshi HydroElectricity Project (456 MW)

**International Development:**

International development or global development is a broad concept denoting the idea that societies and countries have differing levels of economic or human development on an international scale. It is the basis for international classifications such as developed country, developing country and least developed country, and for a field of practice and research that in various ways engages with international development processes. There are, however, many schools of thought and conventions regarding which are the exact features constituting the "development" of a country.

International development is related to the concept of international aid, but is distinct from, **disaster relief and humanitarian aid.** While these two forms of international support seek to alleviate some of the problems associated with a lack of development, they are most often short-term fixes – they are not necessarily long-term solutions. International development, on the other hand, seeks to implement long-term solutions to problems by helping developing countries create the necessary capacity needed to provide such sustainable solutions to their problems.

**International Development Roles for community and states are:**

1. Dignity:

Modern poverty reduction and development programs often have dignity as a central theme. Dignity is also a central theme of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the very first article of which starts with:

**"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights."**

1. Participation:

The concept of participation is concerned with ensuring that the intended beneficiaries of development projects and programs are themselves involved in the planning and execution of those projects and programs. This is considered important as it empowers the recipients of development projects to influence and manage their own development – thereby removing any culture of dependency.

1. Appropriateness:

The concept of something being appropriate is concerned with ensuring that a development project or programs is of the correct scale and technical level, and is culturally and socially suitable for its beneficiaries. This should not be confused with ensuring something is low-technology, cheap or basic – a project is appropriate if it is acceptable to its recipients and owners, economically affordable and sustainable in the context in which it is executed.

1. Sustainability:

A sustainable approach to development is one which takes account of economic, social and environmental factors to produce projects and programs which will have results which are not dependent on finite resources. Something which is sustainable will not use more natural resources than the local environment can supply; more financial resources than the local community and markets can sustain; and will have the necessary support from the community, government and other stakeholders to carry on indefinitely.

1. Capacity building:

Capacity building (or capacity development) is the process by which individuals and organizations obtain, improve, and retain the skills, knowledge, tools, equipment, and other resources needed to do their jobs competently. It allows individuals and organizations to perform at a greater capacity (larger scale, larger audience, larger impact, etc.). "Capacity building" and "Capacity development" are often used interchangeably.

Some International Development Projects in Nepal (USAID):

* Food Security and Natural Resource Management
* Health and Education
* Disaster Risk Reduction, Resilience and Reconstruction

Must Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SNjThdxvaWo&t=195s>