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The pillars of social stability

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Several studies have showed the huge impact of integrated civil society on the social stability and equilibrium. No one could deny the important role that entrepreneurship and donor countries play to achieve the common goal. In fact, social stability refers to the fluidity and interaction between all the various parts of the society, and actually there are many factors, which work together to show its authentic definition. High level of education and employment opportunities, justice and equality, and principles of effective citizenship contribute in the building of social stability.

The latter is the result of a circular system made out of three sectors, which are: entrepreneurship, civil society and government. Starting with the role of entrepreneurship, it is the main resource of wealth that provide taxes to the government, taking the example of Bangladesh which was the second poorest country in the world during the last decade, where a number of experts from SME banking groups and the BRAC organisation headed by Mr. Fazle Hasan Abed, worked on teaching farmers about agriculture, how to control, and improve their tools to pursuit sustainable projects through micro-finance »to start small and finish big«. They also created consulting and training centres for youths who want to know more about entrepreneurship. Those centres were inspired by the strategy of »starting from the bottom, not from the top« and focused on the importance of innovation generation.

Civil society also can play an essential role in the stability by focusing on the concept of leadership and potential leaders enabling them to create change and build a successful and efficient civil society that works as a synergetic ally with the government. But also there are countries that succeeded to make social justice and stability exist even in the absence of strong government regulation, as in the UK. Civil society tries to develop the social conscience about the rights and duties in the daily life of individuals, starting by being an engaged family member, then an effective citizen inside the society. It also plants the principle value of co-existence through representing »diversity as a gift not a threat« and develops self-reliance, especially for youths, encouraging them to work hard to grasp their goals by believing in three basic success ingredients »work like slave, command like a king and create like a god«.

So we note how much entrepreneurship and civil society are inter-related where entrepreneurs contribute in financing civil society projects and this later provides several competences of individuals through offering the opportunity to have training and guiding. Just like in France, where NGO's and entrepreneurs work together in a parallel way and have the same powerful impact on social stability. Actually, sharing the same goal, G7 Deauville can support social stability and just progress not only by sponsoring, but also by supporting projects through exposing their different strategies and acquired experiences that could be adapted after being aware about challenges that may encounter.

As a conclusion, we can find out the synergetic inter-relation between government, entrepreneurship and civil society to achieve the goal of a stable society based on justice, where engagement and performance are necessary to guarantee the perfect output in every step leading to better change.

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