

## **NGO als soziales institut in der in- und ausländischen soziologie**

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**Zusammenfassung:** Soziologische Theorien zur Gründung und Entwicklung gemeinnütziger Organisationen widmen sich dem wissenschaftlichen Verständnis der Vielfalt soziologischer Theorien, die die Faktoren und Gründe für die Vereinigung von Menschen zur Umsetzung kollektiver Ideen und zum Schutz von Gruppenzielen und -interessen erklären. Das Vorhandensein eines bedeutenden und ungelösten Problems aktualisiert die Notwendigkeit eines wissenschaftlichen Verständnisses und einer detaillierten Entwicklung in modernen soziologischen Studien des realen Zustands, der Dynamik, der Merkmale und Widersprüche in der Entwicklung des dritten Sektors, der Trends und Vektoren der sozialen Aktivität gemeinnütziger Organisationen unter dem Gesichtspunkt der Bildung der Zivilgesellschaft und des Aufbaus eines Wohlfahrtsstaates.

**Schlüsselwörter:** nichtstaatliche Non-Profit-Organisationen, Zivilgesellschaft, Demokratie, zivile Institutionen, Rechte und Freiheiten, öffentliches Bewusstsein, Verbände, Gesellschaftsordnung, Sozialstruktur.

**NGO as a social institute in domestic and foreign sociology**

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**Abstract:** Sociological theories of the formation and development of non-profit organizations are devoted to the scientific understanding of the diversity of sociological theories that explain the factors and reasons for uniting people to implement collective ideas and protect group goals and interests. The presence of a significant and unresolved problem actualizes the need for scientific understanding and detailed development in modern sociological studies of the real state, dynamics, features and contradictions in the development of the third sector, trends and vectors of social activity of non-profit organizations from the standpoint of the formation of civil society and the construction of a welfare state.

**Keywords:** non-governmental non-profit organizations, civil society, democracy, civil institutions, rights and freedoms, public consciousness, associations, social order, social structure.

**Introduction.** To begin with, it should be noted that the studied organizations in each country are designated differently, in almost all former CIS countries they are non-profit organizations or NGOs for short, in Uzbekistan the word non-governmental is added, as a result, these are non-profit non-governmental organizations or NGOs for short. In the West, when translated directly, they are called non-governmental organizations (NGOs), or more often you can hear public ones.

In Russian sociology, the term civil society is often understood as a social order, a social structure, which is favorable for the development of the human personality and independent public associations. There is another approach to this definition, which presents civil society as a certain type of communication process between the state and the citizen. Such communication is possible with a dialogue relationship between its two subjects [1].

The key concept of civic culture is the concept of "citizen" as a subject of social life, actively influencing the process of its change. Within the framework of civil society, the concept of "citizen" is revealed through the concept of "participation", that is, through his activities in various public organizations and institutions.

In Russian sociology, the concept of "civil society" has acquired a new dimension in connection with the development of the sector of non-profit organizations (NPO), or the so-called "third sector"[2]. The "third sector" is understood as a set of organizations that do not set themselves the goal of increasing the personal income of citizens directly through participation in their work or through their ownership; Within the framework of this concept, they also speak of the "non-profit", "non-governmental" sector, the sector of "voluntary activity", "the NGO community", etc. It is very important that all such organizations are characterized by activities for the sake of public welfare.

Within the "third sector", a number of classes of NPOs are distinguished, depending on the problems that their activities are aimed at solving.

Let us first single out the class of those NPOs whose focus groups are their members themselves. Such organizations, in turn, can be divided into two subclasses:

a) "NCOs of mutual assistance", uniting people on the principle of common misfortune or problem: these are, first of all, organizations of disabled people, parents of sick children, etc. ; to the same subclass can be attributed and associations of people by demographic, incl. and by gender;

b) "Club type non-profit organizations", including various self-improvement groups, hobby clubs, etc.

These two subclasses are not separated from each other by any clear demarcation line, and often the NPO of one of them has the features of the other. They are separated by the degree of acuteness and painfulness of the problems (in the first case, as a rule, 10.5281/zenodo.5551846

much higher), which inevitably should influence the nature of their relationship with the power structures.

The second class includes organizations aimed at solving problems that are not directly related to the vital interests of their members themselves. Two subclasses are also seen here:

a) "NGOs of social orientation", or charitable, focused on solving human, humanitarian and social problems; at the same time, one part of them deals with a complex of problems of certain categories of the population (for example: the elderly, multi-family), the other - with specific types of problems (for example: homelessness or AIDS). The distinction sometimes also turns out to be conditional;

b) "Environmental NGOs", if by environmental activity we mean environmental protection in a broad sense, i.e. activities for the protection of not only nature, but also cultural monuments, etc.

The third class includes human rights organizations (meaning both traditional human rights organizations and civilian control groups that have emerged recently) that oversee the activities of the executive branch, in particular its punitive structures, over the observance of the procedure prescribed by law during election campaigns and the elections themselves, etc.

The fourth class consists of "infrastructural NGOs" that have emerged and are gradually taking root in public life, whose mission is to promote the activities of other NGOs in the broadest sense. These include: organizations specializing in the legal support of the activities of NGOs; associations combining research and educational activities; NGO support centers created on the basis of targeted grants from foreign foundations.

Each of the NPOs undergoes formation and development in a certain sequence.

At the first stage, the emergence of a non-governmental organization (NGO) begins as a result of uniting people based on their personal pain, problem, troubles, or joy and desire to do something good for others. Gradually, other people can rally around a person who is aflame with some idea, the general content of the work accumulates. At the first stage, it is not so important whether this idea consists in helping people with disabilities (because I have my own disabled child) or in teaching children and youth folk crafts (because I have been doing this all my life, and now I have lost my job). The main thing is that a personal personal problem coincides with socially significant social needs in the territory, and then like-minded people begin to gather for this idea, like a twinkle of light.

Any public organization cannot remain closed, and at the second stage of organizational development, it enters into external contacts to provide assistance and support to people with the same joys or problems, and also looks for any reasons to present their activity. Speed and ways to move to the next stage

depends largely on the personality of the leader, on who he is in the past and present: a specialist in a specific subject area, a manager and a manager, a bankrupt former entrepreneur or a housewife.

At the third stage, the organization moves from events and one-time acts of assistance and support to people to fairly constant work with a specific social group. Although at this stage, NGOs do not always realize that they are beginning to provide social services to the population and are entering the sphere of state influence. Moreover, some do it at the expense of their own low-paid work or volunteer work, while others begin to redistribute the flows of "humanitarian aid" from domestic or foreign donors. At this time, all NGOs have a need to manage their own development, planning and organizing activities in accordance with the changing external situation. The search for funding makes us turn to fundraising methods, the specifics of work with personnel, the development of strategic planning, which creates the preconditions for the transition to the fourth stage of professionalization of activities.

Having mastered the provision of social services quite professionally, at the fourth stage, NGOs, as a rule, begin to intensively master the project-program approach themselves, developing social projects and programs and participating in competitions for their grant support, thus turning into a non-profit organization (NPO) in traditional sense.

At the fifth stage of organizational development, the NPO takes the position of the coordinator of other organizations in the territory or in the region. Usually this is an attempt to unite organizations of "their" profile in relation to the target group: orphans, families, disabled people, talented children or children with disabilities, i.e. NPOs are becoming potentially ready for effective interaction with the authorities on the principles of social partnership.

Having mastered the science of walking "along the corridors of power," public organizations at the sixth stage begin organizationally, politically and legislatively to lobby the interests of their social group or coalition of NGOs.

Somewhere in the seventh stage, there appears a theoretical possibility of "merging" the social and civil initiatives of NGOs with the social and political processes initiated by existing or future parties and socio-political, socio-confessional, socio-national movements.

Interaction with public associations and other types of non-governmental non-profit organizations is one of the important aspects of the activities of territorial government bodies.

Non-governmental organizations, as a rule, value their independence and self-government very much [3]. Any attempt by the authorities to manage the activities of a non-governmental organization is not only illogical, but practically doomed to failure. It is this "sequence of actions", its tasks and expected results that should be planned by the subject of management, that is, an employee of the government, prefecture or municipality.

A state or municipal employee must choose the appropriate and most effective forms of interaction with NPOs. These can be: meetings with leaders of organizations, thematic round tables, organizing a territorial club of leaders (leaders) of non-governmental non-profit organizations, organizing presentations of socially useful activities of NGOs, organizing exhibitions of “achievements” of NGOs, territorial festivals of non-governmental non-profit organizations, territorial profile public councils, solemn events (evenings) "Thank you!", contests of social programs of non-profit organizations, social order.

Speaking about the necessity, content and forms of management of the process of interaction between government bodies and non-governmental non-profit organizations, ten principles of this management can be formulated [4]:

- process control;
- non-encouragement of dependency;
- budget efficiency;
- control over the use of budgetary funds;
- support of initiatives;
- public and state expertise;
- openness;
- complicity in management;
- mutual publicity;
- civil development.

Despite the large number, public associations have not yet become a unified social force. Factors constraining the development of NPOs as a social institution: different social orientations of the organization and the history of their emergence. Some of the organizations were created back in the pre-perestroika period on the initiative of state structures and continues to reproduce a culture aimed at maintaining a rigid vertical and complete dependence on officials. Many organizations find it difficult to answer which problems were associated with their occurrence.

Experts note that many organizations working in one area are closed on themselves, do not want to communicate, and even more so professionally contact each other. They do not associate their activities with the strengthening of the "third sector". Competition between the organizations themselves for various resources gives rise to distrust and suspicion of their activities.

It must be remembered that the attitude of society towards non-governmental public associations is made up of the results of their activities, the methods they choose for this activity. The main thing is to understand that the “third sector” is judged, among other things, by its unity.

One of the constraining factors for its development of the “third sector” is the lack of a regulatory framework, mechanisms for the participation of public associations in social policy, which would provide space for their activities.

Difficulties in the formation of the institute of the “third sector” consist in the constant defense of their legal rights and interests by public associations, the absence of mechanisms for interaction with state and municipal authorities on the basis of openness and trust. The authorities continue to view the activities of public associations as an encroachment on their functions.

The work of many public associations is hampered by the lack of an information modern technical base, and the need for a developed professional infrastructure is just beginning to be discussed and formed.

Today, the tasks of implementing state social policy can no longer be considered outside the connection with a wide range of the public. Despite the difficulties, active and independent organizations of the “third sector” unite in a network, create centers of public associations of social partnership, enter into relations with state authorities and local self-government, develop social partnerships as an opportunity to participate and influence regional and local politics. Thus, the “third sector” acts as a social institution that implements the state policy of building a democratic civil society.

Consider the attitude towards NGOs in some other countries:

Attitude towards NGOs in India. Samrin Sagir notes that NGOs are bodies that function without state control. They are believed to be non-profit government bodies that work for the good of the community. They act as intermediaries between society and government. When some issues are not addressed or brought to the attention of the government, NGOs play an important role in informing about these issues and some issues that the government deliberately ignores, then these NGOs take care of these issues. It involves those people who want to make the world a better place for every person in need.

As S. Sagir notes, in such an organization, anyone can accept membership and become a member of it, of their own free will, and leave it whenever they want. But Edwin Masihi says it's not always free for everyone, sometimes people sign up on request. These NGOs set their own rules and conditions for the membership of the people. People who reach these points receive membership and already with the approval of the members present. That is why they are called “voluntarily functioning bodies.”[5]

NGOs have a very unique and extensive history in India. In the old days, people in India saw how they helped and helped others in difficult times. It is believed that the people of India help everyone who needs it, and they provide this assistance at will. In the past, these services were actively attended by people who were firmly adhered to the religion. In their opinion, if they help people in need, God will reward them and wash away their sins. They felt they had achieved a sense of peace and would die peacefully if they helped each other. Many rulers also embarked on charity and service to human lives because they believed God would give them more and pour out His blessings on them.

Many NGOs inspired by Gandhi's ideologies have been established in Gujarat and many other states such as Eklavia, Disha, Seva, etc. These organizations were created specifically to get rid of this practice.

After India gained independence from British rule, several NGOs were formed and observed to grow. People also began to recognize their basic rights such as freedom of speech, equality and brotherhood, the importance of education for all, etc. The government has also launched many programs and made great efforts to develop India. Revolutions such as the Green Revolution and social development programs have been launched.

More than millions of NGOs initially seek to obtain economic benefits from their activities. The schemes developed were unsuccessful; instead, they widened the economic gap between people and were unable to satisfy even basic needs.

After gaining independence, all processes, such as urbanization, industrialization, politicization, modernization, democratization, intensified. All these processes have made people more attentive and concerned about the inequalities they can cause, such as gender inequality, economic inequality, social inequality that prevailed from the start, such as caste, child labor, child marriage, window restrictions, etc.

The processes of industrialization and urbanization have led to the migration of people from rural areas to cities in search of a better life. This has led to urbanization of cities, leading to slums, unemployment in urban areas and an imbalance in the labor force in rural areas, overuse of natural resources, pollution, etc.

Consequently, people are required to help themselves by contributing to the welfare of society or by seeking help from the government. That is why thousands of NGOs are created to make society better and contribute to the development of society as a whole. Therefore, NGOs are considered to be of great importance in the modern world.

Therefore, there are some NGOs that have a specific target group that helps these groups develop and informs them about the ongoing struggles they face. For example, women, children, widows, acid victims, agricultural workers and many other groups are chosen by NGOs and help these groups fight against the struggle.

NGOs as an organization are developing very quickly and gaining more and more popularity in the world. It also shows that these organizations become important when the government or state is unable to meet the needs of the people, social welfare and social integration of society. They are visible in the development of citizens in civil society.

NGOs play an important role in ensuring social change in society and the development of society. It has been proven in different parts of the world that these organizations have many sides. To be a member, people must be educated, enthusiastic and inspired.

Development of NGOs in China. According to Jia (2003), there have been four stages in the development of NGOs in China since 1949 (the founding year of the

People's Republic of China). The first stage is the initial development, from 1949 to 1966. At this stage, some social groups emerged due to political needs. The groups included the Federation of Youth, the Federation of Women, the Federation of Industry and Trade, and many other academic and artistic circles [6].

The second stage is stagnation, from 1966 to 1978. Due to the influence of the Cultural Revolution, all groups ceased their activities.

The third stage is the stage of recovery and development, from 1978 to 1995. Large social groups have emerged to meet China's reform needs. They consisted mainly of industry associations and foundations. By 1989, there were about 1,600 national social groups in China, 16 times the number in 1978. Local groups increased to 200,000. This shows that in the 1980s, with economic development and a loose social and political environment, social groups developed significantly.

The fourth stage is from 1995 to the present. In 1995, the fourth World Conference on Women was held in Beijing, which was a symbol of China's bottom-up NGOs becoming more active. In 1998, China established the Public Organization Registration Office and began registering social groups. This marked the standardization and legalization of social groups.

Development of NGOs in the USA. The United States strongly believes that a strong civil society, independent of government control or government interference, is essential for democracy to flourish. From the earliest days of US history, civil society organizations have played a key role in protecting human rights and advancing human progress. Civil society is a source of overarching ideas that advance everything from transparency and freedom of expression to reversing inequality and saving our environment [7].

Civil society in the United States includes a wide range of organizations that enable people to pursue their social, economic, and political aspirations through the seamless self-organization of their own interests, needs, and priorities. The idea is that the public interest is best served when private citizens and members of civil society are free to choose the goals, organizations and causes they support.

Accordingly, US regulations affecting civil society organizations are designed to facilitate and support the creation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). US regulations are designed, in part, to pass judgment on the value or performance of an NGO. American and international NGOs represent virtually every conceivable ideology, political affairs, religion, social issue, and interest group. Some are deeply involved in the political process; others are non-partisan, operate far from the political process and deal only with social issues.

In the United States, the term civil society is understood as a set of social organizations voluntarily created by citizens to promote common goals or interests. These include independent public policy research organizations, human rights organizations, human rights organizations and the advancement of democracy,



humanitarian organizations, private foundations and foundations, charitable foundations, societies, associations and non-profit corporations. It does not include political parties.

Areas of activity of NGOs in the United States. There are approximately 1.5 million NGOs active in the United States. These NGOs carry out a wide range of activities, including political advocacy on issues such as foreign policy, elections, the environment, health, women's rights, economic development and many other issues. They often develop and consider new approaches to social and economic problems that governments cannot solve alone. Many NGOs in the United States work in areas other than politics. These include volunteer organizations based on a common religious belief, trade unions, groups that help vulnerable people such as the poor or disabled, and groups that seek to empower youth or marginalized populations. Indeed, NGOs exist to represent virtually every case imaginable. Their funding sources include donations from individuals (US or foreign), private sector for-profit companies, charitable foundations, or grants from the federal, state, or local government. Funding sources can also include foreign governments. There is no prohibition in US law on foreign funding of NGOs; whether this foreign funding comes from government or non-government sources.

Legal Framework for NGOs in the United States, NGO Formation: Generally, any group of individuals can form an informal organization to jointly discuss ideas or common interests, and can do so without any government involvement or approval. If a group is seeking special legal benefits, such as exemption from federal and state taxation, it may decide to formally register and register as an NGO under the laws of any of the 50 US states. You do not need to be US citizens to start a new NGO.

The theoretical and methodological foundations of the research are based on the synthesis of sociological theories, since sociological knowledge cannot be concentrated in any one theory or school. Only a multitude of theories or a multidimensional theory can provide an adequate interpretation of incredibly complex social phenomena. The combination of various approaches will help to better understand the social laws that are hidden behind the formation and development of social movements and non-profit organizations.

The key concept of civic culture is the concept of "citizen" as a subject of social life, actively influencing the process of its change. Within the framework of civil society, the concept of "citizen" is revealed through the concept of "participation", that is, through his activities in various public organizations and institutions.

NGOs are bodies that function without government control and work for the benefit of society. They act as intermediaries between society and government. When certain issues are not addressed or brought to the attention of the government, they play an important role in informing about these issues and some issues that the government deliberately ignores. It involves those people who want to make the world a better place for every person in need.

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