
**ABOUT NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

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Abstract

This text examines the role and activities of both local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Uzbekistan. It highlights a seminar in 1995 that aimed to promote social activism and the development of new cultural norms. It also identifies numerous foreign NGOs currently operating in Uzbekistan and briefly touches on the potential positive and negative impacts of their presence. The text suggests learning from the experiences of NGOs in Germany and Russia.

Keywords: NGOs, Uzbekistan, civil society, social activism, international development, non-profit organizations, foreign aid.

Introduction

In the formation and development of NGOs, a number of countries around the world have achieved effective experiences. One of the countries with such a prolific experience is the unconditionally Federal Republic of Germany (GFR). German NGOs are considered among the first in the social service sector, forming a significant part of the non-revenue sector. They provide a wide range of services, mainly in support of human rights, protection of citizens' freedoms, various initiatives that do not receive any response in public institutions and local authorities. In the current period, several interest groups operate in the GFR, such as the federal Union of German trade unions, the federal Union of German employers, the Federal Union of German industrialists, the Taxpayers Union, the Union of Democratic scientists, the German sports Union.

At the same time, artisans, students, doctors, cultural figures, various consumer associations and organizations also operate at the regional, regional and federal levels[1]. Notable German politicians include F.Banker and X.Vollmanns distinguish six forms of organization of service in the social sphere:

- traditional-style bureaucratic (state) organization;
- community organization;
- private, revenue generating enterprise;
- non-revenue organization;
- self-service (assistance) with the support of the state;
- on the basis of calculations (vouchers) or special obligations distributed by the state organization, services are divided through private income-generating organizations. These six forms differ not only in quality control mechanisms, but also in the role they play in relation to service consumers.

The purpose of the allocation of financing and service across different channels is to bring the user of the service closer to the market, to the relationship regarding the contract. This allows the consumer to more efficiently assess the quality of services provided[2]. Public services are mainly provided by relevant departmental services and local authorities. But the set of state bodies is small in number. In

the field of social assistance, there are many non-state, independent organizations, associations for the provision of assistance, which find funds through charitable events, membership fees, remuneration for services, private dotasias. The status of these institutions as a service organization in the field of social assistance is established by law. Local authorities are obliged to cooperate with and support social assistance associations.

Today, there are about 600,000[3] non-governmental organizations in Germany, operating in family and youth services, in the areas of health care, disability, elderly, assistance to people in need. According to the analysis, the social assistance system provides kindergartens and drug patients at the level of 90% of consultation, if estimated at 70%. The system employs 750,000 employees (550,000-full-time and more than 200-non-working weeks) and more than 1.5 million volunteers. Most social protection associations are associations based on interests. They participate in the formation, financing and implementation of public programs and public activities[4]. The development of these organizations is not considered a result of specific targeted decisions of authorities on the provision of social protection, but, most of them, as a result of various problems arising in society.

Self-help and mutual assistance groups are widespread in Germany, providing almost 50% of all social assistance. According to various estimates in this area, there are between 20,000 and 40,000 groups operating. Currently, self-help groups have the status of social service institutions, and most of them are supported by state and local authorities in developing various forms of self-help, such as providing grants, establishing contacts, organizing information and advisory centers, and so on.

Also, in the Russian Federation, another state with high socio-economic and political potential, the non-profit sector, which has been rapidly developing in recent years, has become a force capable of significantly influencing social processes.

According to the State Statistics Committee of the Russian Federation and Sary Henderson, a correspondent for the United States Information Agency, 275,000 non-governmental non-profit organizations and institutions were registered in Russia in 2000, nearly 570,000 in 2003, and 555,730 in 2005 [5].

At the same time, about 30,000 of the total number of registered non-governmental organizations that provide general services to society or solve problems of particular social importance are actually operating. The majority of them are engaged in charitable activities, providing direct specific assistance to specific groups of the population or assisting state and municipal structures of social sphere complexes in their work in this area.

Among them are multi-sectoral and specialized organizations operating in a wide range of social policies, as well as those working in narrow areas. Some non-governmental organizations are focused on serving a specific category of the population, while others are focused on providing various services to all those in need. According to the Russian Public Opinion Research Center, in 1998, more than 12-13% of the Russian population used their services.

Many non-governmental organizations carry out their social activities on a non-financial basis, but most are formed on the basis of attracting financial and other resources from various sources for these purposes [6].

In particular, according to the results of a study conducted by the Institute for the Study of Civil Society Problems in 1999, one of the main sources is the Russian business structures.

In addition, according to Russian experts, about 40% of all commercial organizations in Russia are engaged in charitable activities to some extent. They either implement their own charitable programs directly or allocate financial and other resources to non-governmental organizations.

Also, one of the main resources in charitable work is people who work selflessly for the welfare of society. For a long time, they have accounted for almost 1 million of the total number of volunteers regularly working in Russian non-governmental organizations.

In many regions, non-governmental organizations are establishing real mechanisms of social cooperation between the state and the private sector. This new situation involves active participation in the development of state social programs, the implementation of work by them under the order of government bodies, the solution of social problems in urgent areas where the state's capabilities are limited due to reduced or inefficient budget capabilities (disabled people, orphans, retraining the unemployed, adaptation of military personnel released into reserve, etc.), as well as the development and implementation of innovative social programs in areas where the state is forced to take quick action in response to the requirements of the time (AIDS, drug addiction, child hooliganism, domestic violence, the condition of prisoners).

In 1995, the Government of the Russian Federation established the Center for Supporting Civil Initiatives "First Snow" to address the above-mentioned problems, and practical work began there in working with young people. Currently, the center serves to further develop the activities of non-profit or

In September 1995, this organization, commissioned by the local administration, organized a seminar titled "Prospects for the Socio-Economic Development of the Nyazepetrovsk Region" with the participation of an initiative group consisting of representatives of the administration, heads of manufacturing enterprises, and heads of social sector institutions. The seminar focused on the problem of a shortage of socially active people.

The project aimed to nurture a generation of young people capable of independently setting socially significant goals and achieving them, and to create a base for civic engagement in the city. The main activity of the center is to build a mechanism for forming new cultural norms. The executors call it an educational program, because it attracts a person to such an extent that social issues become his problem. A person may be concerned with the problem of health or the rehabilitation of people with disabilities, but this must become his problem, his sore point. Such educational programs can be specialized (for example, in the field of ecology, human rights, civil society, etc.), based on specific conditions and available opportunities. However, each of them must have a mechanism for forming a public, civic-minded approach [7].

As we know, today in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as in a number of advanced countries of the world and based on the UN Development Programs, dozens of foreign non-governmental organizations have established community organizations under their representative offices and other representative bodies, carrying out their activities.

These include the representative office of the World Health Organization, the representative office of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the representative office of the US Agency for International Development, the "British Council," the representative office of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation for Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the representative office of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the American

Councils for International Education ("ACCELS"), the Central Asian Free Exchange ("CAFE"), the German AgroAction organization, the UNESCO representative office, "Global Involvement," an educational organization, the Asian Institute of Culture and Development, the US "Mercy Corps" and the environmental organization "COFU-TIS," the international organization "Crosslink Development International," which promotes the building of civil society, the International Development Association, the British "Cooperation for Development" organization, the US Council for International Research and Exchanges (IREX), the Eurasia Foundation, the German "Goethe Institute," the French "Alliance Française" organization, the Korean Agency for International Cooperation, the Turkish Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, and more than a hundred other representative offices and branches of foreign non-governmental organizations are widely active in various fields [8].

In conclusion, it is worth noting that it is advisable to use the experience of non-governmental non-profit organizations of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Russian Federation from developed countries.

Because the non-governmental non-profit organizations of these countries carry out their activities directly based on the interests of the individual, society, and the state.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan today, many foreign non-governmental non-profit organizations are also carrying out their activities. This, in turn, can have both negative and positive impacts.

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