

## The Effect of Globalization on Civil Society Organizations (Study in International Human Rights Law)

Dr. Ziad Mohammad Rabie

Associate Professor of International Law, Faculty of Law - University of Jerash - Jordan

### Abstract

The institutions of civil society are considered the most important elements of democracy at the present time, no democracy can thrive or flourish without the presence of civil society institutions. This research is set to define the concept and characteristics of civil society institutions, since these Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) are working according to a legal system determines their objectives and means of work, being based on the collective free-regulations set by members of a group of individuals bound together by links concerned, and are seeking to achieve humanitarian goals through peaceful means far from the violence. The work of civil society institutions in democratic systems, tend to implement its objectives through public awareness and contribute to the development of executive and legislative authority in the government, and conducting studies and research. The range of civil society institutions varies according to their goals, some of which are political and professional such as professional and labour unions, others are charitable and humanitarian. while some of them are working in the framework of one country and the other works in many countries. The research had ended with a conclusion that contained outcomes and recommendations.

**Keywords:** institutions, Organizations, Civil Society, Humanitarian Non-Government. International Law.

### Introduction:

In the advanced societies, individuals practicing various humanitarian, political and social actions, both internal and international levels through NGOs that devote its services directly to protect their people from the arbitrariness of power, or from others, also organize the work of individuals in the fields of politics, economy, environment, health, and the face of hunger, ignorance and backwardness, and also to the development of personal and artistic abilities. Civil society organizations have proliferated broadly in democratic regimes, to the extent that the power of democracy and its activities depends on the institutions of civil society's ability to practice their work freely. also the Socialist systems had known a certain kind of civil society institutions.

Time had proved the success of community organizations work during the past century and the beginning of the current century. However, globalization has worked to restrict and emptied of its contents and direct it towards the devolution of power, and work on beautification. Globalization worked on transferring the Western capitalism experience to other countries in the world. So what is practiced in the West is imposed on other countries, regardless of the differences in circumstances and culture of their people, this has affected the institutions of civil society charity organizations. so these globalized civil society organizations worked to achieve the interests of the capitalist countries. therefore their concepts had been defined based on materialistic foundations only, but it fragmented community unity.

**The problem** that globalization is based on the fact that it had emptied the civil society organizations from the humanitarian and peaceful factors and has become as a mean to achieve the capitalist system, Given the fact that these organizations operate to face the state by limiting its authority and clout, they face challenges from local authorities, which could lead to workers abuse, freedoms violation of their rights and preventing them from practicing their activities. therefore, the international law intervened to protect these institutions and their employees through a number of international treaties.

Yet, Globalization has produced a new situation of civil society institutions characterized by racism and xenophobia, or the imposition of their societies beliefs on other peoples, under the human rights and fundamental freedoms slogans.

At the present time, the institutions of civil society suffers generally from the international dominance of globalization, which led to empty such NGOs from its humanitarian and professional content, to became the arena of political and partisan conflicts.

therefore, we will discuss the concept of civil society institutions in general, along with types and realities in the shadow of globalization.

## I- THE CONCEPT OF CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS

The research in civil society institutions of requires giving a brief idea, along with definition, characteristics and importance of such institutions, which are addressed in the following subjects:

### First -The Definition Of Civil Society Institutions And Their Characteristics

The Institutions of civil society originated in Britain because of the working class effective strength, they passed several stages of development over time<sup>(1)</sup>. The Industrial Revolution in Europe had contributed in the development of civil society institutions that have had a influential role in the European community. in the beginning, they started in form of a trade blocs aimed basically at protecting its members living conditions. Then it evolved toward economic and industrial developments goals. And then it developed to have great influence in the political life of the country, to a point that it became as means of internal pressure influencing state policy.

There were different writers' views regarding the definition of civil society institutions, these differences had contributed to contrast in the intellectual and political tendencies, since many of the principles had been formed regarding the concepts and the nature of institutions formation nature had emerged<sup>(2)</sup>, also many definitions of civil society institutions had emerged depending on the different schools of thought<sup>(3)</sup>, therefore, names varied. Some called them: community organizations, some of them called it the civil societies<sup>(4)</sup>, and called the non-governmental Civil Society organizations<sup>(5)</sup>, and there are those identified as NGOs only<sup>(6)</sup>, charities<sup>(7)</sup>, civil society<sup>(8)</sup>. We endorse the last label and add to it the word «organizations» to become a civil society institutions.

We also view that the word "Organization" does not apply on the institutions of civil society, because the term "organization" does respond only to institutions that are connected or related somehow to the states or international legal body. Also, the term Assembly is used to call the General Authority for each commercial,

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Review of the historical development of civil society organizations in the UK report:

Civil Society in British History, Oxford Univ. Pr on Demand, 2004, p. 14 ss.

<sup>(2)</sup> One of the most important of these schools that have contributed to the formulation of the civil society concept, the social contract, Hegel school and the Marx school , particularly the Italian thinker Gramsci. For being a weapon in the hands of the liberal movements aimed at reducing the feudal power of the state. German philosopher Hegel used the concept to emphasize the importance of the state in achieving unity within the community, and denied that civil society has any ability to achieve cohesion without that state grant him gain for this cohesion and discipline. while the Italian thinker Gramsci had talked about the role of trade unions and political parties that that reflects the views of the generated of anti-hegemony which opens the way for a revolutionary transformation of society toward the socialist direction.

Dr. Mohammad Zahi Al-Maghribi, civil society and the state, the implications of the concept and the problematic relationship. from Internet . <http://www.madarik.net/mag1/3-2.htm>

<sup>(3)</sup> Some of these definitions are as follows: civil society is «all the institutions that allow individuals to be able to benefit from the good things without interference or mediation from the government.» it is also defined as: «Free volunteer organizations that fill the public space between the family and the state to achieve the interests of the group members, is committed to the values and standards of respect and compromise, tolerance and sound management of diversity and disagreement». Review: Mohammad Zahi Al-Maghribi, *ibid.* 5.

<sup>(4)</sup> One of those who called it community-based organizations: Mohamed Abdel Fattah Mohammed, in his book, the modern theory of trends in the study of community-based organizations, the modern university office, Cairo 2008.

<sup>(5)</sup> One of those who called NGOs Mohammed Hussein al-Najjar, the second directory of NGOs, United Group, Support Unit non-governmental organizations, Cairo, 2005.

<sup>(6)</sup> See The Book: A Group Of Authors, The Role Of Ngos In The Development Of Civil Society: Europe And The Arab Countries, the Arab Thought Forum series talk Arabic, Cairo 2000 as well as the book: Abdul Rahman Munir Ghandour, Islamic NGOs, National Library Publishing and Printing, Cairo, 2005. 1, p4.

<sup>(7)</sup> Book Review: Bert Liky, The Management Of Charities, Non-Profit, Professional Goods Management Center, Cairo 1998. P 1.

<sup>(8)</sup> Aryn B. Sajoo, Civil Society in Muslim World. Institute of Ismaili Studies. 2000. p. 3. ss.

civil or international institution. So the closest term applies is the institution, as it is identified as an entity of its own.

Civil society institutions are private organizations working in the humanitarian, social and political, economic and scientific issues, some of them are national <sup>(1)</sup>, and others are working International. generally, they are national non-profit organizations<sup>(2)</sup>.

So we can define the institutions of civil society: «as a group of people working voluntarily and peacefully aimed at protecting the interests of certain public or private interest group, independent of the state»<sup>(3)</sup>.

## Second - Civil Society Institutions Properties

From the definition of civil society institutions, it is clear that it enjoys the following characteristics:

**1- Non-Government:** which means that they are civil institutions, both domestically, and internationally, and could work with or without government approval, regardless if they are opposed or pro-state. This does not preclude that from among its members there are officials, or government employees, provided that their work in their personal capacity and not official. Also it does not prevent it to be funded financially by the government. in many developed countries government aid is granted to the national political parties, while maintaining their independence in decision-making.

**2- Legal Organizing:** civil society institutions operating according to the rules of the domestic law of the country where its headquarters or branch is located<sup>(4)</sup>. they are not subject to the international law rules<sup>(5)</sup>, though international law guarantees its work and requires states to allow them to work, and the right of individuals to join them<sup>(6)</sup>, and because the international law does only regulate the international legal relations recognized on the international level between persons. and since civil society organizations are not international institutions and might include members from various countries. therefore, International law does not grant these the international legal institutions formality. That is why they are -called non-governmental institutions. the International law regulates only governmental organizations<sup>(7)</sup>. Each institution of civil society institutions has its own internal regulations, which determines the objectives, means, and their work, which must be in accordance to the law of the host country.

**3- Voluntary Freedom:** Civil society is born by the free will of its members, and therefore differs from the "kinship" such as family, clan and tribe; the groups in the kinship community the individual has no choice in the selection of its membership, it is imposed on him by birth or heritage. Civil society is unlike the state which imposes nationality, sovereignty, or the laws of the born or living in its geographical territory without prior

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Michael Edward, *Civil Society*, New York University, 2009, p. 12 .

<sup>(2)</sup> Civil society organizations are also defined as: a group of political economical, social and cultural organizations that work partially independent from governments authorities and private sectors businesses on their specialized field

<sup>(3)</sup> Many authors differed on the concept of civil society institutions and its definition. we introduce the sources by which to identify the extent of the difference between the writers: editor Saad Eddin Ibrahim, Amman, Forum, 1989, and check: the annual reports on the Arab Civil Society, supervised by Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim, issued by Ibn Khaldun Center ,. See also: Dr. Matron AlFatih, "society, democracy and the state in the Arab countries", the Arab Unity Studies Center, 1st edition, Beirut, March 2000. Also: Abdul Hussein Shaaban, *Human is the Original*, Cairo, the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, 2002, also : review Dr. Wahid Abdel-Mejeed, *civil society: the concept of the poor and the use of the poorest, civil society and democratic transformation in the Arab world*, issue No. 40, April, 1995,

<sup>(4)</sup> Robert Pekkanen, *Japan`s Dual Civil Society*, Oxford University Press 2010. P. 130 .

<sup>(5)</sup> Lester M. Salamon, *Civil Society*, Center for Civil Society Studies 2003 .

<sup>(6)</sup> See: Article 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 217 A (3), dated December 10 / December 1948. See also: Convention of Freedom of Association and Protection the Right to Organize (No. 87) Private in freedom of Association and Protection of the right to Organize adopted by the General Conference of the international Labour Organization on 9 July 1948, at its thirty-first, entry into force: July 4, 1950, according to the provisions of Article 15.

<sup>(7)</sup> United Nations dealing with non-governmental organizations in many directions, including humanitarian organizations and the organizations of the United Nations' efforts in areas of armed conflicts.

acceptance of them, but in civil society organizations, individuals tend to join them in order to achieve the interests, or the defend material or moral interest.

**4- Collective Organization:** Civil society is a group of organizations, each includes individuals or members whom chosen to join it on their own free will, under conditions approved by founding members and agreed upon and accepted by those who join him later. But the organization remained as one characteristic of civil society in general. therefore, Civil society is the organized parts of the general community. and it can not be formed or managed by one person, but must be collective participation. therefore, Accordingly, the institutions are owned by one person or a family are not considered civil society organizations even if it is engaged in a business or non-profit charity. Such Organizations are not considered Civil society institutions because such institutions could not be inherited, such as Kolbkian or Nobel Foundation.

**5- Acceptance And Diversity:** civil society organizations work involves the acceptance of differences and diversity between self and others, and on the right of others to establish civil society organizations that achieve, protect and defend their moral and material interests and express their ideas. it is also the organizations commitment to manage disputes within civil society organizations, and between them and the government in peaceful civilized ways based on respect, tolerance, cooperation and peaceful competition<sup>(1)</sup>. the diversity of civil society institutions is not limited to the formation of parties only, but includes in addition; professional, social, humanitarian, religious and environmental issues.

**6- Specific Purposes:** which are aimed to achieve goals or public purposes, it may be for the benefit of all individuals such as; environmental protection, or directed to specific class of people; such as the protection of workers' rights, ethnic minorities, religious, professionals, prisoners, or to protect a particular social group, and protection from natural disasters<sup>(2)</sup>. or it might be directed to achieve political objectives; such as political parties and institutions, or it might be in the form of clubs and institutions that perform certain hobbies such as sports, arts and others.

Civil society organizations are often associated with human rights principles<sup>(3)</sup>. The most important issue that civil society institutions is devoted for increasing citizenship dedication. which requires to develop social consciousness, which represents one of the most important pillars of civil society, as the dynamic factor in the formation of civil society institutions and ingrained it, is the entrepreneurial spirit among the citizens and the desire for self-reliance<sup>(4)</sup>. The institutions are not a substitute for citizenship but it is the true citizenship itself that is keen to raise patriotism and work for country. These objectives or goals should be known and published.

Among the most prominent objectives is social work: civil society organizations are working to achieve social objectives that serve humanity, and not to achieve financial profit for their workers, although they are involved in some profitable businesses to develop their employees or provide social services to the community. It is intended to be called as social work to serve the community in different directions.

**7- Peaceful Instruments:** the civil society organizations exert peaceful action to achieve their objectives, it is interesting to know that armed militias, military organizations, fighting armed gangs, rebels and warriors are not considered civil society organizations<sup>(5)</sup>. Armed organizations that resist colonization or to overthrow the government system in the country are not considered civil society institutions though its legitimate resistance to occupation or oppression. they are not qualified as civil institutions; they are military institutions instead. Also,

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Mohamed Zahi Moroccan, op. cit. p. 6.

<sup>(2)</sup> Lester M. Salamon, op. cit. p. 10 .

<sup>(3)</sup> Jack Donnelly , International Human Rights, Boulder, CO, 1998. p. 128

<sup>(4)</sup> Ahmed Breadwinner Faqihi, civil society and the consecration of the values of citizenship, the newspaper Okaz Saud 5/7/2007.

<sup>(5)</sup> The United Nations focused on the institutions of civil society. And held a conference of heads of state in 2000, the objectives of the development of civil society institutions. For details on United Nations efforts on the development of civil society institutions. See the following documents: UN Doc A / RES / 55 / 2.-A / 55/305-S / 2000/809, and see Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-fifth year, July Extension / July and August / August and September / September 2000, document S / 2000/809. -A / CONF.183 / 9. - CD / 1478. the decision , [ E / 2000 / L.9. - Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, Environmental Law and institutions, in June 1992. A / 49/84 / Add.2. Resolution 217 A (3). Resolution 34/180, adopted resolution 44/25, adopted resolution 54/263, adopted resolution 49/59, adopted resolution 49/59.

for the provision of aid to war-time humanitarian organizations are not civil society institutions, although not exercised by armed military action such as the red cross and red crescent. These institutions are subject to a special system differs from the institutions of civil society system<sup>(1)</sup>. And we can define the intended peaceful means, as follows:

- A. Connection with formal and informal bodies: through official memos, interviewing related officials and review issues for settlements on outstanding matters;
- B. File a Lawsuits to claim rights, recourse and requesting the conduct of investigation;
- C. lead demonstration in the streets and squares in a certain places in a peaceful manner;
- D. Execute Strikes for certain limited or open period of time until the achievement of their demands. such strike should be in the workplace;
- E. Protesting, condemnation and criticize by issuing statements, and publishing it in the media;
- F. Monitoring & watching the official and non-official institutions without interfering in their work;
- G. Participation in legislative bodies, such as parliament and express their views regarding the political institutions;
- H. Preparation of studies and research to address the political, social, economic and educational issues and submit them to the relevant authorities;
- I. Protecting the civil society organization members, and defend their rights, such as trade unions and professional associations;
- J. Collecting aid and distribute it to those affected.

**8- Voluntarily Membership:** Joining the institutions of civil society must be voluntary and not compulsory, being a voluntary institutions are non-binding. also no one should be forced to join them. Organization employees who are managing it are not considered members as long as they are paid a certain salaried. unless they are engaged in a voluntary action within the institution. In all cases, means of forcing weather financially of physically should not be used to force people to join the organization. Membership must be open to those in which the terms of accession are available in accordance with its internal procedures.

**9- Transparency:** Civil society institutions are adopting public open work, so that all the principles, objectives are clear to all. it not allowed to work secretly or that the objectives are unclear or unknown. It must be known to all members, including what the organization is doing and plans to achieve. And its objectives and principles are known and clear not only to the members joined in, but it should be obvious to others and state authorities as well.

**10- Political Socialization:** Socialization is the process of individual's learning social norms by various institutions of society, political upbringing is part of socialization through which acquires individual attitudes and values prevailing in society, as is the political socialization and a way to correct the political culture deviant in society, to create a civic culture and new civilized society to move it from the backwardness to progress state. political systems of democracy and dictatorship is trying to influence the political socialization of the individual by targeting his ideas by infusing information, values and practices through which formation positions intellectual and ideological trends and influencing the political behavior. This behavior plays a role in the political effectiveness of the individual in society<sup>(2)</sup>. this usually start begin from the early stages of learning, accompanying the person in all phases of his study to lasting through out his lifetime.

The availability of these elements allow the existence of a strong civil society, is considered the basis for a democratic state set to human respect and safeguard the rights and respect for human values.

### **Third -The Environment That Civil Society Organizations Work In.**

---

<sup>(1)</sup> These Institutions Are Subject To The System Defined By The Four Geneva Conventions Of 1948 And The Additional Protocols Of 1977.

<sup>(2)</sup> Naji Gazan civil society's role in political socialisation, the International Bureau of the institutions of society Madna2007 publications. P. 4 P. ff.

the environment that civil society organizations are working in an atmosphere that accept these institutions, or the environment in which it operates, these institutions can not function or act, unless an accepted and welcoming environment that accommodate the work and accept it.

The civil society organizations can work in a medium that contains the following components:

**1- democracy:** civil society institutions flourishes under a democratic system to more than others. and their work in the dictatorial regime is tight relatively. These institutions are often linked to the state and subject to its orders. therefore, we say that there is no democracy without civil society institutions, and their is no civil society, without democratic system<sup>(1)</sup>, because democratic system accepts the opinions of others. While it is prevented in dictatorial regime, and if they are allowed to operate, they are considered then as front interface of the state, as it is in socialist regimes that erected a number of civil society institutions linked to the state.

Civil society organizations have been operating under the People's Democratic Republic<sup>(2)</sup>. If the political institutions operate freely in the framework of liberal democracy, the practical applications seen a one-party systems, as is the case in the Soviet Union, China and many of socialism and Arab countries, wherein an independent civil society scrupulous and affiliated institutions of the state are actually working under government control. Institutions of civil society in these countries may be belong to the state itself. This is called the People's democracy, and civil society organizations take the lead in the state. Some Arab countries also saw a one-party system, as happened in Egypt, Iraq, Syria and Algeria in the sixties and seventies of the last century, it took the civil society organizations such as trade unions and associations State Administration to operate under the supervision of the ruling party. Also, most of these institutions, were professional unions such as workers, doctors, engineers, farmers and others, which are also called as political institutions, because it worked like interface of the ruling party facade.

Institutions of civil society, and in the various communities, can play the role of decisiveness in much of the central and articulated issues in the community where they live<sup>(3)</sup>, and thus either to be a tool to support and strengthen the role of power in that country in order to promote the concepts of democracy, civil rights, and wise governance, or either play a reverse role, so that these institutions can support power in the promotion of good governance through the following frameworks:

- A. Continuous awareness implementation to enhance the cooperation and interaction framework between the state and society institutions and its members awareness campaigns, by provision of information in both directions and with stakeholders, especially in the central and decisive and direct compromising human rights and freedoms issues, to contribute actively with the authorities and institutions of various private and civil society, in order to strengthen the rule of law and the exercise of freedom and transparency, and the subordination of those who support it accountably.
- B. Participation with the executive and legislative authorities in the discussion and deliberation on important issues, particularly in the drafting and amending laws, as well as in taking strategic decisions.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Review Of The Concept Of Democracy, The Following Sources: Shibli Mallat(2001) Democracy In America., 1. Dar Al-Nahar, Beirut. Essam Soliman (1991) Democracy Among The Third Universal Theory And Contemporary Concepts. Global Center For Policy Studies, Tripoli. Olivier Duhamel(1998), Democracies; Translation Of Ali Pasha. The Ministry Of Culture, Damascus.

<sup>(2)</sup> Prof. Sohail Hussain Al-Fatlawi(1976), The Democratic People's Review: People's Democratic Republic, Saad Press, Baghdad.

<sup>(3)</sup> The existence of a mature political culture in the society maintains the shape of the state and its political system. In dictatorships centric elements of the political culture in the fear and terror of power, here's society is a weak tendency to participate in decision-making, and this is due to the loss of confidence in the character and subjective rights, though the ferocity of these systems do not provide the opportunity for the emergence of opposition within the framework of the state. Opposition outside the framework of the State of influence and domination of the dictatorial may appear. In democratic systems shall be clearly impact the political culture and upbringing sound that believe in democracy and human rights, which believes in the need to preserve human dignity and the protection of the manifestations of the danger even if the ruling power itself. It is keen to build confidence between the ruler and the ruled, in a political climate of democracy is based on the idea of acceptance of others, regardless of orientation. Those democracies and believes in the existence of political opposition to operate within the framework of the State within the rules of objective political frameworks and the task of monitoring the behavior of the ruling power in society. Review: Naji Gazan, a former source.

And work with the authorities, to strengthen the role of the individual and groups by ensuring that the rights and freedoms, to limit the abuses and punish those who made it.

- C. Preparation of studies and research on societal issues and problems such as poverty and unemployment, issues of women and children, and to propose solutions and discuss it with the executive and legislative authorities. And reporting on censorship and discussed the performance of the various authorities, and in order to fill in the gaps in performance and enhance the positive performance. And implementation of studies and research in the field of development in order to achieve a balance in the planning and implementation of development and transfer to different regions, based on the studies, in order to bridge the gaps occurring between different regions.
- D. Contribute with the authorities to resolve the internal problems and difficulties in order to achieve stability and security, through constant awareness campaigns. the provision of information available to these institutions for decision-makers and legislators in power, since these institutions have far more information than what the official institution can obtain<sup>(1)</sup>.
- E. Work to create new relationships that create good relations with countries through the International parliaments, and European institutions such as European parliament, the Arab Parliamentary Union and other international parliamentary organizations.

## 2- Geographical area:

Each institute has its own geographical covered area restricted by its internal code of ethics. since its Scope of work may be within a specific country, region, particular city, or a particular region that is not independent, or in certain continent or group of countries located in this continent, or in certain countries such as States oil producing or Islamic countries or condemning any particular religion, or in the countries of the whole world. or might enjoyed a broad public support, or does not enjoy that support.

## 3- The relation with the political system with the country that holds the Headquarters:

It is do required that the institutions of civil society work in line with the state policy. Work may be agreed with government policy of the State, or with a contrary policy<sup>(2)</sup>. It is not required that institutions operate according to the state headquarters system, or have their work publicly, or privately, with the consent of the state, or without it. What is important is to really exercise its work.

The present time witnessed the establishment of state opposed civil society institutions not in the form of parties, but civil society called them peaceful opposition institutions. The international community encourages such institutions because they are away from armed military coups, and it is working to oppose the state's through demonstrations and strikes and sit-ins. These institutions are not parties, but it is a professional public institutions such as the General Union for the job in Tunisia.

these civil society institutions services regardless of the nature of government system in the state. since the existing system may be democratic or dictatorial, in one condition that governments do not interfere in the affairs of these institutions.

In practical terms, the work of these institutions can be fruitful in democratic systems. The socialist states had allowed some civil society organisations to work; These include trade unions and peasant associations institutions. In spite of its importance but it acted as governmental interfaces reflecting the state's policy, and is not able to oppose the state, or claim rights of its members. And the nature of the civil society institutions relationship with the state, including the following:

- A. Competitive relation:** The relationship in the case of disagreement in political, economic and social issues, or as a result of competing sources of funding. the political institutions and ideologies are set as an example for that;

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Samer Abdo Akaroq, The Role Of Civil Society Organisations (Al Ahli) In The Promotion Of Good Governance Concepts Academic Program For The Study Of Forced Migration An-Najah National University. Publications University Of 25/11/2010.

<sup>(2)</sup> See dissenting opinion: Dr. Murad Ali Abbas, civil society and democracy (analytical approach in the light of Western and Arab political experiences), Journal of Studies, Faculty of Economics, the first issue and the second, Benghazi, 2002, p. 127.

- B. Integration and partnership relation:** this relation is considered the natural relationship of civil society institutions. since these institutions play roles that can not be carried out by the state. doing some complementary activities of the state activities when the state is not able to do<sup>(1)</sup>. This type of institutions is related to private institutions of practiced professions;
- C. Replacement Relationship:** in which there is large gaps in views. to a point that civil society organizations are seeking to overthrow the state peacefully, or preparing to the replacement of the government by other forces;
- D. Interface relationship:** The relationship is established when the state establish a civil society institutions to support the government and to act as front to face the opposition, they are ostensibly independent institutions, but in fact they are working government institutions.

#### 4 - Traditions Sociability:

whether the freedom of civil society institutions establishing means the establishment of what the society sees it as political, professional organizations and social, that depends on the traditions and customs of the community. Religious considerations play an important role in allowing the currents and ideas that contradict it. in America and Western countries when they found that the Islamic organizations do not fit with their aspirations, they worked to prevent them from work by closing their headquarters, confiscation of their resources, arrest many of their followers under the pretext of combating terrorism. This contrasts with the concept of civil society institutions. And it allowed organizations unethical but are consistent with the nature of the American people, such as the Organization (GUY), which permits the same sex marriage.

If the civil society institutions in the West is working on the consolidation of democratic action for the benefit of society, what they receive from financial aid to finance their activities based on voluntary contributions of the member, firms or social, economic and non-governmental institutions in the state. This means that the work is based on the best interests of the members and the interests of the country and the humanitarian issue in general, because it enjoys full independency from the state and special interest organizations. the civil society institutions in the West had achieved targets not only national, but also targets the global level, and began chasing the injustice and arbitrariness, and diagnosis of human rights violations in any spot in the world, whether they emanate from their state or the state headquarters where its offices are located.

For this, we find that the international protection of human rights organizations in the West, condemns and denounces Western countries in its human rights violations abroad, a forerunner to expose these abuses. Prominent among these organizations Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Doctors Without Borders, other special protection of human rights and international organizations. The reason for the success of these organizations is that they are government independent financially and administratively. This situation highlights the real intentions and objectives of these institutions as humanitarian seek to protect the human rights regardless of the nationality of the offense committed and the nationality, sex and religion of the victim is. It makes us feel that the humanitarian institutions in the West took its humanitarian role in protecting human rights, unlike most of the organizations in the Arab countries, which have become the interface of the facades of state shopping ideas and obscured by the facts, mislead citizens.

## II-TYPES OF CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS AND REALITIES IN THE LIGHT OF GLOBALIZATION

Civil Society Institutions are a global phenomenon requires a civilized use to serve the interests of the community in different ways, and is working to achieve the interests of certain groups of society, dominated by the majority and squandered their rights.

And they can take advantage of these institutions and adapted to serve as a tool for the development of our society in all fields while preserving our national interests, national feelings, religion and values.

It is a Western tool originated in conditions of injustice in the face of bourgeois capitalist system and arbitrariness, But in the same time it is working to protect the oppressed from the oppression of power, and rescue him from the clutches of social, religious, political, intellectual and professional persecution.

Injustice is one wherever it is located, it does not vary according to the regulations and the rule of tyrants and dictators, but also confronting it is one, it does not vary depending on its subject. Civil society organizations

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Samer Abdo Akaroq, op. cit.p.3..

have worked to mobilize the masses to eliminate injustice and backwardness, and lead the masses to get their rights.

Civil society political, professional and humanitarian organizations had made great efforts in organizing citizens towards the drop of dictatorial regimes, as in the revolutions of Tunisia and Egypt in January of 2011. the civil society organizations in those two countries mobilized the masses peacefully to topple the regimes mentioned, members of these institutions scarified many martyrs to achieve humanitarian and political demands of the community, and the crowd responded with the demands of civil society institutions overwhelmingly.

### **First - Civil Society Institutions Types**

The institutions of civil society are considered an imposed reality in community life, it had became a humanitarian life necessity to ensure the exercise of his rights and freedoms<sup>(1)</sup>. institutions of civil society varied according to their goals that endure.

below we list some of the most important types of institutions of civil society, which include the following:

#### **1- Political Civil society institutions:**

Civil society political institutions; are those that are established based on political issues. At the forefront of these institutions are what is called “parties”. These institutions “organizations” operate in order to achieve certain objectives that might be political, economic or social, or related to religion or ethnic group<sup>(2)</sup>. They are called party, movement, organization, society, institute, body, or brothers or any other label, whether they are working with the consent of the state in accordance with the law or working in secret, as long as they operate in a peaceful manner, a so-called secret struggle. It does not hurt that this institution holds the authority of government, as is the case in the Soviet Union and the one-party countries, or be multiple parties exchanging the power peacefully. the description of the party will still even if the party monopolies the power, as long as the accession is voluntary and it is not linked to the state organization. The main aim of the parties is the application of its programs and objectives upon receipt of power in the country.

And often partisan institutions are private institutions of a single state, but in practice some parties went outside their original borders to have many branches such as; the Communist party, the Green parties, the Baath Arab Socialist Party, and the Muslim Brotherhood.

According to the internal laws of each party, each branch office is bonded to the laws of the country they are in. membership in these parties is voluntarily and it is not compulsory by the state, or of a foreign entity, and may not be funded from non-associate. This does not mean that they do not receive support from the state, internal even foreign destinations as long as they are independent in there decisions.

It is clear that each state regulates the work of parties under a law called the law of parties. This does not mean that political parties that do not work with the consent of the state is not one of the institutions of civil society, but it is one of the institutions of civil society though the state has not granted it a license<sup>(3)</sup>. Some states also prohibit the joining to political parties for many segments of society<sup>(4)</sup>.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Called: National Society Independent Sector .Associational voluntary.

<sup>(2)</sup> The article (2) of the Act No. 40 of 1977 of the Egyptian Political Parties, has been defined the party by saying «Means the political party of each group operates political democratic means to achieve specific programs related to political, economic and social affairs of the state and by participating in the responsibilities of governing».

Article (3) of Jordanian political parties law No. (19) 2007, defined the party «Every political organisation consists of a group of Jordanians, according to the Constitution and the provisions of law, the purpose of participating in public life and achieve the goals of political, economic and social affairs, and works through legitimate and peaceful».

See also: Article (2) of the Algerian political parties law No. (97-09) 1997.

<sup>(3)</sup> Some parties in Egypt are working though the Egyptian government has not officially granted a license in political action. That the Muslim Brotherhood party and (Kefayah). If the Article IV of the Egyptian Parties Law No. (40) of 1977 prohibits a political party from working if it is contrary to Islamic law, but still prevents the same Islamist parties of party work for being religious parties.

<sup>(4)</sup> Article 12 of the Sudanese parties Act of 2007 had prevented members of the Armed forces, judges and legal

Liberal democracy is considered a broad framework for the flourishing of civil society political institutions since civil society is a key pillar of the consolidation of the democratic system, therefore, the strength of civil society does not mean in any way the case of vulnerable state, but instead, their presence means that a strong state is not authoritarian, a strong civil society, an advanced dedicated legitimacy and political stability . But if the state stronger and the weak civil society, it opens the door and the field of chaos and instability<sup>(1)</sup>.

The work of civil society and political institutions is to transform public situation or mass movement to a more structured institutions to take advantage of that movement and its achievements as well as the political elite organized in political parties, which may have the support of the masses. If the masses did not transformed to an organized social units within the framework of civil society, then they will become a burden on themselves and the political elite they support. The masses action depends on the interaction and direct masses presence in the arena, but this presence need to attend in a civilized and organized manner in order to continue in its intensity.

A new case of masses had been created by the Internet and reinforced by the latest communication revolutions that triggered the masses movements. These masses are becoming more educated and alerted than before. But they are subject to the same situation. That is, they need to turn to social voluntary enterprises in order to benefit in the long run<sup>(2)</sup>. Civil society refers to a civil nature that characterize the state of the society, which means the overall non-governmental and non-inherited economic, social, political and cultural institutions, which form social bonds between the individual and the state. It is the NGOs responsibility to organise social actors through institutional civil channels that work to enable individuals participation in the public work, to create the mechanics of solidarity, such institutions are characterised by flexibility and dynamism, pluralism and volunteer work, and private initiatives of individuals and groups, as well as they are fully independent<sup>(3)</sup>. Some argue that the civil society political institutions are considered a rebellion against the state working to create contradictions within the community and reduce the unity of society<sup>(4)</sup>.

## 2- Civil Society Professional Organizations

We mean by the civil society professional institutions: those institutions that regulate the people who practice a particular profession, they might be called unions or associations. It is the oldest and most spread types of civil society organizations, consisting of two types:-

**A- Compulsory:** It is those institutions that the professional person is committed to join, or otherwise deprived of practicing his profession, although he is holding other qualifications. Among these institutions, unions of doctors, engineers, lawyers, chambers of commerce and other institutions. State laws may deprive a person from practicing his profession unless he join such institution. some professional organizations such as the Doctors Unions prevent the practice of the profession, even in governmental institutions, non-governmental if the person did not join them<sup>(5)</sup>. These institutions are in fact destroys the Optional volunteering to join the institutions, and made it compulsory, otherwise deprived of the exercise of the profession. State laws differ in regard to memberships of organization of these professions from each other.

There are some professional institutions of civil society, which sees the compulsory joining of the association as a rule to practice the profession outside government institutions, such as advocated bar

---

advisers at the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Command and diplomats in the civil service in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We believe that this list included depriving a large segment of the educated in the society of their political rights. If the argument is the fear of bias,

<sup>(1)</sup> Dr. Hassanein Tawfiq Ibrahim (2000), Democratic Development In The Arab World (Issues And Problems), International Policy Journal (Issue 142, The Sixth Year Of Thirty, October, 2000), P. 22.

<sup>(2)</sup> Said Ben Said Alalawi. Et Al. (1992) Civil Society In The Arab World, Beirut: Center For Arab Unity Studies, P. 644.

<sup>(3)</sup> Dr. Abdul Hussein Shaaban, The Concept Of Civil Society Between The Enlightenment And Defamation, Damascus Center For Theoretical Studies And Civil Rights 0.2008. P 1 And Beyond.

<sup>(4)</sup> Andrew Arato, Civil Society Against The State: Poland, 1980-1981, Telos, No: 47 (Spring 1981p. 47.

<sup>(5)</sup> Arab countries prohibit doctors from practicing medicine in Government or open his own clinic if he did not join Medical Association, review; article no. 3 of the Egyptian Medical Association law no. 45 for the year 1969, article 4 of Jordanian Medical Association law no. 13 for the year 1972, and Iraqi Medical Association law no 181 for the year 1984.

associations in the Arab countries that prohibit the practice of the legal profession unless the person join the bar, if working for non-government firm.

while some professional institutions of civil society prevent the practice of the profession in government institutions or even if they want to work privately before joining the organization<sup>(1)</sup>.

**B- Voluntary:** the general rule in civil society organizations is that they are voluntary, meaning that a person can decide feely to weather join or not according to his desire, without the use of legal means to force him join, This type of professional institutions of civil society are the most prevalent and receptive to audiences. Among these institutions, associations or organizations dealing with human rights, artists, writers, poets, jurists, history, and other institutions that will be acceding to the organizations by the desire of the person.

It is hurtful to see, that the choice of the leaders of the professional institutions of civil society in many countries of the world, especially in Arab countries, is not chosen according professional or service to their colleagues or their contribution to the development of the profession of their qualifications, but rather that these institutions have become the scene of competing parties on them, which many of them converts to the nature partisan institutions for the benefit of a certain party, or for the benefit of the state governors, causing it to lose its fundamental objectives, a profession and develop the service.

### **C - Civil Society philanthropic Organizations**

the work of charity civil society organizations in providing aid for the poor, the needy and those who are exposed to catastrophes and natural disasters. these institutions are Often politicized providing assistance to certain groups or affected people without the others, especially the international organizations that exist in certain areas of the world. It should be pointed out that the work of these institutions must be determined in peacetime. but for war or conflicts times, their are institutions that provide aid such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent organizations, which are related to wars and is not considered one of the institutions of peaceful civil society organizations. However it could be said that if these institutions provided their assistance in peace time, then the term Civil is applied to them as part of civil society institutions.

Many Islamic institutions of civil society charity used to operate in many countries around the world to offer assistance to the needy, but after the events in September 11, 2001, specially after the bombing of the Twin Towers in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, in the United States, the Security Council passed resolutions numbered (1368 in 12 / September 2001)<sup>(2)</sup>, and (1373 in 28. September/2001)<sup>(3)</sup>, under which preventing many civil society charities, especially Islamic ones, holding their assets in several countries and being accused of financing terrorism, which led to the prosecution of many of their workers, and deprived millions of beneficiaries of its services in many countries around the world.

### **3 - Civil Humanitarian Society Organizations**

Civil society humanitarian organizations Work in the field of human rights. Though very large in numbers, it could reach into the thousands in some countries. These institutions concerned with the protection of human rights, or protection from torture, or the care of prisoners. And they are often found in countries where human rights are being violated by the state or states where there are ethnic minorities, religious or sectarian. these institutions reflects the true meaning of civil society institutions concepts, being a humanitarian and voluntary organizations, although their leaders are often subjected to persecution and torture.

### **4- National and International Civil Society Organization**

Two types of civil society institutions are existing now, national for one specific country, or universal that work globally distributing their work in many countries around the world. Including human rights organizations, such as Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Medicines without borders, Green organizations<sup>(4)</sup>, and relief organizations in times of wars and disasters, such as the Red Cross organizations, and Red Crescent, environmental organizations; political parties and organizations to defend the rights and freedoms;

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Syrian teachers union law prohibited practice of the teaching profession in government institutions before joining the Union, although teaching is not practiced in private office as the doctors practiced in clinics. Review: Article 14 of the Syrian teachers union Law No. (10) for the year 1982.

<sup>(2)</sup> UN document: (S/RES/1368(2001)

<sup>(3)</sup> UN document: (S/RES/1373(2001)

<sup>(4)</sup> Review of the global civil society institutions: David Chandler(2005), Global Civil Society, Pub. Routledge.p.4.

such as Arab lawyers Union and the Organization of Arab Jurists. including professional organizations such as; the Union of Arab agricultural engineers, the Arab Organization for information and communications technology. some of which are economic; such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Confederation of businessmen and other organizations and gatherings. there are also civil society institutions dealing with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC), that assist the United Nations to provide the special services in many countries<sup>(1)</sup>.

In all cases, civil society organizations are considered western, specially after applying in Europe, achieving many accomplishments for the European citizen. European governments have created a state of fruitful work for these organizations reflected on the independence and vitality of the collective work of the European community<sup>(2)</sup>. The global civil society organizations are cooperating with the United Nations in a consultee & advisory capacity, Since there are special department in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to deal with these institutions<sup>(3)</sup>.

## **Second - Institutions Of Civil Society In The Era Of Globalization**

Civil society organizations are working properly, offering their services to the community to the fullest, when their own merits are available exercising their patriotism and independence. Reality has proved the success of the work of community organizations in their work over the past century and the beginning of the current century. However, globalization has worked to restrict and empty them of there contents and direct them towards the support and work on the beautification of the ruling authorities.

### **1- The Elements Of The Globalized Civil Society:**

The concept of the globalized civil society emerged in the early nineties as part of a broader global nature of internationalism or globalization<sup>(4)</sup>. a new community had emerged called globalized society which is based on the following:

- a. The interest of civic groups in cross-border issues;
- b. The use of communication ways that cross and pass the Nations;
- c. The global organization of the institutions of civil society;
- B. Solidarity with global issues and follow-up;
- C. State abandon the economic and business for private sector;
- D.** All economic processes in all countries of the world start in a unified form, and states are prohibited from supporting the private sector.
- E. Civil society institutions managed by the dominant world countries, or that these countries take advantage of the civil society institutions role for their own purposes<sup>(5)</sup>.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> The global civil society institutions in various specialities are working with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (3337),

<sup>(2)</sup> Review of civil society institutions in Europe

Jan Van Deth, Jan W. Van Deth, William, Civil Society and Governance in Europe, Edward Elgar Pub, 2008.p.12 ss.

<sup>(3)</sup> The number of civil society institutions that cooperate with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations are nearly 8000 different disciplines Foundation. review United Nations document numbered: COSOC 1/8/2009. E / 2009 / INF4.

<sup>(4)</sup> Review of globalization following sources: Sayar Gemayel, the new globalization and vital area of the Middle East, edition 2. Beirut, Lebanon, the Center for Strategic Studies. 2001. Norman Van Hrenberg, the opportunities of globalization: the mighty will be more strengthened; translation Imran Hussain, edition 1, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: Obeikan Bookstore, 2002. Recep Bodbos, globalisation between supporters and opponents, edition 1, Beirut, Lebanon: The Arab Intishar Foundation, 2002. The author of globalization and its impact on the Arab world, the Culture House Amman 2008, P. 20.

<sup>(5)</sup> The popular revolutions erupted in Tunisia and Egypt in January of 2011, and many of civil society organizations started unrest in Yemen, Iraq, Bahrain and Libya, the US intervened to guide these institutions and demand from governments to deal with them in special way.

Those qualities are not separated from each other, but the groups of citizens can not be global only through one or more of these dimensions mentioned. When specific institutions start a campaign dealing with a regarding an issue such as climate change, for example, this can be considered as a one global unit within the global civil society, in contrast, the institutions of civil society in all countries could be mobilized in favor of excessive and tragic in their concentration issue, such as genocide that occurred in Rwanda in 1994, without eliminating the national identity of each<sup>(1)</sup>. As well as the support for uprisings in Tunisia, Egypt, Yemen, Iraq, Bahrain, Kuwait and many of the world at the beginning of 2011, supporting these uprisings through the material, moral and media, in addition to condemnation of countries that use violence against the demonstrators.

Globalization has made the institutions in line with the economic, political and informational objectives requirements. And it worked to link the modern and old civil society institutions through an extensive network, using the highest modern technologies in communications and information.

## 2 - Factors That Create The Globalized Civil Society

Globalized civil society has gained most of its attributes, starting from the year 1960 and nearly ten percent of the institutions of civil society transnational activist today which was established at that time. Which means that the breeding was in the context of globalization and the emergence of development based on its parameters itself:

- A. The comprehensive idea that allow people to imagine the world as one place.
- B. Capitalist growth at the global level.
- C. Technological innovations in the field of telecommunications and informatics.
- D. Developments on the enactment of laws economic freedom level profiling, which secure a climate of judicially appropriate globalization<sup>(2)</sup>.
- E. number of countries newly formulating some laws in order to assist the formation of a national gatherings.

The most obvious example, is the transfer of old socialist countries. which allowed the formation of bodies and non-governmental and civil institutions, which where new policies were approved in recent decades, during which these government had underwent multiple from pressures from the International Monetary Fund demanding to reduce the size of taxes and labor costs in order to improve the terms "national competition." These governments also backed away from many social offerings for its citizens.

so the NGOs had sneaked across the gap and began offering services neglected by the state<sup>(3)</sup>. The era of globalization phenomenon bloc of ethnic minorities has been marked significantly in many countries, it has been receiving power in a number of countries, including Iraq, Afghanistan and a number of other countries<sup>(4)</sup>.

The expansion of civil society had came as a respond to the partial government monopoly and endangering the territorial rights of the time. And many of the citizens concluded that that the elections are focused on state tools only and are no longer their own in expressing their need for citizenship and democracy. International agencies are influential, and is influencing governments decisions, such as the IMF, and its not based on the decisions of the elected legislature<sup>(5)</sup>.

## 3- The Globalized Civil Society Organizations Goals

Globalized civil society organizations aimed at achieving the following:

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Jean Art Schulte, (Professor of Political Science at the University of Warwick in Britain). Global civil society. An excerpt from the text published in the journal "Courrier Dulaplanit." Translation charm Mandur, As-Safir, Beirut, 23/1/2002.

<sup>(2)</sup> Jan Aart Scholte, op. cit.

<sup>(3)</sup>Op , cit.

<sup>(4)</sup>Dinstein, Yoram and Mala Tabory (Editors), *Protection of Minorities and Human Rights*. Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1992. 544p

<sup>(5)</sup> Jan Aart Scholte, op. cit.

- A. The transfer of Western capitalism experience to other countries in the world. So what is practiced in the West is imposed on other countries, although they differ in their circumstances and culture of their people, and this has affected the institutions of civil society charities in these countries.
- B. Globalized society institutions do not care about the specificity of each country. making the world's uniformed politically , economically and socially.
- C. Globalized civil societies look to the other communities through the interests of the capitalist countries. evaluating concepts on materialistic grounds. As globalization grew up in a capitalist system in which all the work requirements needed by the institutions of civil society are available.
- D. Globalized civil society organizations working in the fragmentation of other communities. The work is complementary to the work of their countries. What state you can not do, they complete it, since Globalization consider minorities as a way in which they can penetrate to the people, to the fact that these minorities suffer from persecution and marginalization in many parts of the world<sup>(1)</sup>.
- E. these institutions are often exploit Western intelligence services to their interests and implement the political plans. For this, we find that many civil society organizations receive help and assistance from Western countries or Western institutions, or they are subject to civil society organizations, Western has certain political goals.
- F. It did not function properly and fairly. As they condone human rights violations committed by the pro-Western governments, while they focus on anti-Western governments. The world has watched how the Western powers committed numerous crimes in Iraq and Afghanistan, and did not interfere with these organizations to denounce these violations. Globalized civil society institutions also turned a blind eye for the crimes committed by Israel against the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
- G. Not exposed to extortion carried out by Western countries for resources to developing countries. Also it did not condemn the arbitrariness of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction.
- H. take care of sub-issues and leave the key issues. For example, care about the fact that Arab governments to arrest a person, while Western countries do not care about the killing of children and mass of women in Iraq and Afghanistan by US forces and mass murder carried out by Israel against the Palestinian people. Western countries also concerned with a simple condition such as the someone beating his wife, but they overlook the major crimes committed by states or civil society institutions, which means the protection of human rights or assistance in case of disasters, for example kidnapping of children<sup>(2)</sup>.

### III-Conclusion

The institutions of civil society is considered the fundamental pillar and consolidation of the democratic system. West has been offering substantial progress in the organization and developed dramatically, making it the monitor, complement, support the well-being and progress of society. The problem with this development is due to the Western democratic system works on the happiness of its citizens, but it came at the expense of others. Also, the administrators of these institutions are volunteers to serve humanity in general and their own people in particular. And thus target had agreed with the means. providing a healthy environment in the climate in which these institutions of all kinds and objectives grow. Civil society organizations have been looked upon as a way to develop democracy and as mean of communication between citizens and officials in the state. Although most of their work is complementary to the work of the State or supporting them in achieving their goals, as long as the goal of the state is to provide welfare for citizens, this goal is consistent with the goals of the civil society institutions.

In Arab countries, the matter is reversed. lead to the killing of the middle class that required by the institutions of civil society, due to the lack of real democracy, although those in charge of management are not

---

<sup>1)</sup> ( Jan Aart Scholte, op. cit.

<sup>(2)</sup> In 25/07/2007, the French civil institution operating in Darfur called (de Zoe) kidnaped 103 children from Darfur, the Chadian government has been able to arrest them. As a result, the French president(Sarbrusconi) traveled to Chad released them and brought them back to Paris with him in his plane.

qualified to lead the institutions of civil society. The work contrasts with the regulations, mostly superficial either work for the government or its one of its instruments, or they will depend on the views of foreign entity that have their own interests from behind it. Most civil society organizations in the Arab world turned to be shop making money and or fame, and converting its work to commercial institutions that serve the interests of those who manage.

If the intention of some of those who want to manage it to lead the real role they collide in with the environment these institutions play in, to a point that they are not allowed to operate in the required manner, which may lead to abuse of those in charge of the management.

## Reference

1. A Group Of Authors(2000), The Role Of Ngos In The Development Of Civil Society: Europe And The Arab Countries, the Arab Thought Forum series talk Arabic, Cairo .
2. Abdul Hussein Shaaban(2002), Human is the Original, Cairo, the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, 2002,
3. Abdul Hussein Shaaban(2008), The Concept Of Civil Society Between The Enlightenment And Defamation, Damascus Center For Theoretical Studies And Civil Rights.
4. Abdul Rahman Munir Ghandour(2005), Islamic NGOs, National Library Publishing and Print-ing, Cairo..
5. Ahmed Breadwinner Faqihi, civil society and the consecration of the
6. Aryn B. Sajoo (2000), Civil Society in Muslim World. Institute of Ismaili Studies.
7. Andrew Arato, Civil Society Against The State: Poland, 1980-1981, Telos, No: 47 Spring 198.
8. Book Review: Bertt Liky(1998), The Management Of Charities, Non-Profit, Professional Goods Management Center, Cairo. .
9. Dinstein, Yoram and Mala Tabory (E, 1992), Protection of Minorities and Human Rights. Kluwer Academic Publishers.
10. Essam Soliman (1991) Democracy Among The Third Uni-versal Theory And Contemporary Concepts. Global Center For Policy Studies, Tripoli.
11. Hassanein Tawfiq Ibrahim (2000), Democratic Development In The Arab World (Issues And Problems), International Policy Journal (Issue 142, The Sixth Year Of Thirty, October, 2000), .
12. Jack Donnelly ,(1968) International Human Rights, Boulder, CO.
13. Jan Van Deth, Jan W. Van Deth, William, Civil Society and Governance in Europe, Edward Elgar Pub, 2008.
14. Jean Art Schulte, (Professor of Political Science at the University of Warwick in Britain). Global civil society. An excerpt from the text published in the journal "Courier Dulaplant." Translation charm Mandur, As-Safir, Beirut, 23/1/2002.
15. Joseph Hajjar,(1994) of NGOs in the Arab world, the reality and challenges, ARC, a series of training and communication, Cairo.
16. Lester M. Salamon,(2003) Civil Society, Center for Civil Society Studies .
17. Matron AlFatih,(2000) "society, democracy and the state in the Arab countries", the Arab Unity Studies Center, 1st edition, Beirut.
18. Mohamed Abdel Fattah Mohammed(2008), the modern theory of trends in the study of community-based organizations, the modern university office, Cairo.
19. Mohammad Zahi Al-Maghribi, civil society and the state, the implications of the concept and the problematic relationship. from Internet . <http://www.madarik.net/mag1/3-2.htm>
20. Mohammed Hussein al-Najjar(2005), the second directory of NGOs, United Group, Support Unit non-governmental organizations, Cairo, 2005.
21. Murad Ali Abbas, civil society and democracy (analytical approach in the light of Western and Arab political experiences), Journal of Studies, Faculty of Economics, the first issue and the second, Benghazi, 2002.
22. Naji Gazan civil society's role in political socialisation, the International Bureau of the institutions of society Madna2007 publications..
23. Norman Van Hrenberg, the opportunities of globalization: the mighty will be more strengthened; translation Im-ran Hussain, edition 1, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: Obeikan Bookstore, 2002.
24. Olivier Du-hamel(1998), Democracies; Translation Of Ali Pasha. The Ministry Of Culture, Damascus.
25. Recep Bodbos,(2002 ) globalisa-tion between supporters and opponents, edition 1, Beirut, Lebanon: The Arab Intishar Foundation.
26. Robert Pekkanen, Japan`s Dual Civil Society, Oxford University Press 2010.

27. Saad Eddin Ibrahim, Amman, Forum,( 1989), and check: the annual reports on the Arab Civil Society, supervised by Dr. Saad Eddin Ibrahim, issued by Ibn Khaldun Center
28. Said Ben Said Alalawi. Et Al. (1992) Civil Society In The Arab World, Beirut: Center For Arab Unity Studies>.
29. Samer Abdo Akaroq, The Role Of Civil Society Organisations (Al Ahli) In The Promotion Of Good Governance Concepts Academic Program For The Study Of Forced Migration An-Najah Na-tional University. Publications University Of 25/11/2010.
30. Sayar Gemayel, the new globalization and vital area of the Middle East, edition 2. Beirut, Lebanon, the Center for Strategic Studies. 2001.
31. Shibli Mallat(2001) Democracy In America,. 1. Dar Al-Nahar, Beirut.
32. Sohail Hussain Al-Fatlawi(1976), The Democratic People's Review: People's Democratic Re-public, Saad Press, Baghdad.
33. Wahid Abdel-Mejeed, civil society: the concept of the poor and the use of the poorest, civil society and democratic transformation in the Arab world, issue No. 40, April, 1995, Laws and treaties
34. Algerian political parties law No. (97-09) 1997.
35. Egyptian Medical Association law no. 45 for the year 1969 ,
36. Egyptian Parties Law No. (40) of 1977
37. Iraqi Medical Association law no 181 for the year 1984.
38. Jordanian Medical Association law no. 13 for the year 1972 ,
39. Jordanian political parties law No. (19) 2007
40. Convention of Freedom of Association and Protection the Right to Organize (No. 87) Private in freedom of Association and Protection of the right to Organize adopted by the General Conference of the inter-national Labour Organization on 9 July 1948, at its thirty-first, entry into force: July 4, 1950,
41. Geneva Conventions Of 1948 And The Additional Protocols Of 1977.
42. Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, Environmental Law and institutions, in June 1992. A / 49/84 / Add.2. Resolution 217 A (3). Resolution 34/180, adopted resolution 44/25, adopted resolution 54/263, adopted resolution 49/59, adopted resolution 49/59.
43. UN Doc A / RES / 55 / 2.-A / 55/305-S / 2000/809, and see Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-fifth year, July Extension / July and August / August and September / September 2000, document S / 2000/809. -A / CONF.183 / 9. - CD / 1478. the decision , [ E / 2000 / L.9 – .
44. Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 217 A (3), dated December 10 / December 1948.