

THE FUNCTIONAL ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

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Abstract

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the functional role of non-governmental and public organizations in the social protection system. It examines the theoretical foundations of social protection, the mechanisms of cooperation between the state and civil society institutions, and the main areas of activity of non-governmental organizations. Based on both national and international experience, the study analyzes the effectiveness of these organizations in supporting socially vulnerable groups, identifies existing challenges, and discusses prospects for improving social services. The findings are of practical significance for enhancing social policy, strengthening social partnerships, and ensuring targeted support for populations in need.

Keywords: Social protection, non-governmental organizations, public organizations, civil society, social partnership, social services, social policy.

Introduction

Social protection is a vital component of contemporary societies, designed to ensure the well-being of citizens, mitigate poverty, and maintain social stability. Traditionally, social protection has been primarily the responsibility of the state, provided through social insurance, pensions, unemployment benefits, and welfare programs. However, the complexities of modern life, including economic instability, demographic shifts, urbanization, migration, and emerging social risks, have highlighted the limitations of a solely state-led approach. As a result, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), non-profit institutions, and public organizations have become essential partners in complementing state efforts, expanding service delivery, and offering targeted support to vulnerable populations. These organizations serve not only as service providers but also as

advocates, educators, and mobilizers of communities, bridging gaps in government programs, promoting inclusivity, and encouraging citizen participation in social protection policies.

Material and Methods

Social protection is grounded in principles of social justice, equity, and human rights. It encompasses a wide range of policies, programs, and interventions intended to reduce vulnerability, prevent poverty, and strengthen the resilience of individuals and communities. Effective social protection contributes to social cohesion, economic productivity, and sustainable development. The conceptual framework of social protection includes three main pillars: social insurance, social assistance, and labor market programs. Social insurance schemes, such as pensions, unemployment benefits, and health insurance, are contributory mechanisms providing financial security during contingencies such as illness, retirement, or unemployment. Social assistance programs are non-contributory interventions aimed at supporting vulnerable populations, including children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups. Labor market interventions include vocational training, job placement, wage subsidies, and employment facilitation services that increase employability and economic resilience.

Within this theoretical context, NGOs and public organizations extend the reach, effectiveness, and responsiveness of social protection systems. They supplement state programs, introduce innovative solutions, and address social needs that may remain unaddressed by governmental mechanisms. Moreover, these organizations often act as catalysts for social change, advocating for policy reforms, promoting community engagement, and enhancing the visibility of marginalized populations in policy discourse.

Discussion and Results

Non-governmental organizations are independent, non-profit entities that operate without direct government control, focusing on humanitarian aid, development, advocacy, and community services. Public organizations include citizen associations, volunteer groups, and civil society institutions that mobilize local communities around social issues, fostering participation and collective problem-solving.



The primary roles of NGOs and public organizations in the social protection system can be summarized as follows: needs assessment and research, service delivery, advocacy and policy influence, capacity building and community awareness, and monitoring and accountability. NGOs and public organizations conduct field surveys, assessments, and research studies to identify social vulnerabilities, providing crucial data for program design and policy formulation. They implement services such as food aid, healthcare, education support, vocational training, counseling, and emergency relief, often targeting populations that are hard to reach through traditional government programs. Through advocacy, these organizations work to influence legislation, improve social protection policies, and promote equity and human rights. Capacity-building initiatives include training, workshops, and awareness campaigns designed to strengthen individual, institutional, and community competencies. Additionally, NGOs play a critical monitoring role, ensuring accountability, transparency, and program effectiveness in collaboration with governmental agencies.

The collaboration between NGOs, public organizations, and the state is essential for an effective, comprehensive social protection system. Multi-actor partnerships can include social contracts, grants, public-private partnerships, and formal cooperation agreements. Governments typically provide funding, regulatory frameworks, and strategic guidance, while NGOs and public organizations implement programs, mobilize communities, and innovate in service delivery. This collaboration not only increases the efficiency and reach of social protection initiatives but also fosters social cohesion, citizen engagement, and policy responsiveness.

International experience demonstrates the effectiveness of such collaborations. In European countries, a significant portion of social services is delivered by non-profit organizations under government contracts. In the United States, NGOs play central roles in poverty alleviation, healthcare access, elderly support, and disability services. These partnerships optimize resource allocation, reduce bureaucratic inefficiencies, and ensure that services reach the most vulnerable populations in a timely manner.

In Uzbekistan, social protection has historically been state-led, but the involvement of NGOs and public organizations has increased significantly in recent years. Mahalla institutions serve as local community-based organizations that identify

vulnerable households, coordinate aid, and provide social support. NGOs operate in areas such as education, healthcare, poverty reduction, and vocational training, often in partnership with international donors and development agencies. Volunteer groups, especially youth-led initiatives, participate in awareness campaigns, emergency response efforts, and community mobilization projects, fostering civic engagement and social responsibility.

These organizations complement government programs by enhancing access to social services, addressing local needs, and empowering communities. By leveraging local knowledge and community networks, NGOs improve the targeting, efficiency, and impact of social protection measures. They also contribute to raising public awareness about social issues, promoting social inclusion, and enabling marginalized groups to participate actively in societal development processes.

Despite their crucial role, NGOs and public organizations face several challenges. Limited and unstable funding can disrupt program continuity and reduce the sustainability of interventions. Organizational capacity constraints, such as insufficient trained personnel, weak management structures, or limited technical expertise, can hinder effective program implementation. Coordination with government institutions may be weak due to unclear regulations, bureaucratic barriers, or overlapping responsibilities, leading to inefficiencies or gaps in service delivery. Furthermore, the lack of systematic monitoring and evaluation mechanisms limits the ability to assess outcomes, learn from experiences, and make informed improvements to programs.

Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive policy interventions, capacity-building initiatives, and sustainable financing strategies to enhance organizational effectiveness and ensure long-term impact.

To maximize the effectiveness of NGOs and public organizations in social protection, several measures are recommended. Strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks can provide clear guidelines for operations, accountability, and collaboration with government bodies. Capacity-building programs, including staff training, technical assistance, and institutional development, are essential to enhance operational efficiency. Financial sustainability should be pursued through diversified funding streams, such as government grants, private sector donations, international aid, and income-generating activities. Implementing robust

monitoring and evaluation systems allows organizations to track progress, measure impact, and adjust programs based on evidence and lessons learned. Encouraging multi-stakeholder partnerships among government agencies, NGOs, civil society, and communities ensures coordinated action, optimal resource utilization, and broader coverage, particularly for marginalized and hard-to-reach populations.

Conclusion

Non-governmental and public organizations are indispensable actors within modern social protection systems. They expand the reach of state programs, provide targeted assistance to vulnerable populations, and foster social inclusion and equity. Their functions—needs assessment, service delivery, advocacy, capacity building, and monitoring—complement governmental initiatives, ensuring a more comprehensive and responsive social protection framework. Strengthening collaboration with the state, building institutional capacities, securing sustainable funding, and fostering inclusive partnerships are essential to fully realize the potential of these organizations. By integrating NGOs and public organizations effectively into social protection systems, societies can provide comprehensive, equitable, and sustainable support to vulnerable groups, thereby promoting social stability, economic growth, and inclusive development.

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