

By looking deeply to non-governmental organizations engaged in education and training we find that they don't actually engaged in the theoretical foundations, but they often prefer to borrow ready templates and programs which have been prepared for other societies and other situations. By the same time, we find that research and non-governmental institutions performs the role of theorist who doesn't subject his theories to scrutiny and application. Such a gap between theoretical and practical views is found in many fields not only in civic education which is multi-faceted aims to train women on values, knowledge and skills necessary to make her a participant, democratic, and efficient citizen and organizing her relations with members of community.

The multiplicity of funding sources is considered to be one of the most problematic points in education and civic education. Moreover, the different experiences in the Palestinian situation and problematic points of funding sources in Palestine are many and diverse, but one of the most crucial problems is that important and critical issues are dealt with as a project. Other times, these institutions work through financing specific project temporarily and not through funding programs with a strategic and clear vision, So that how could such institutions which work through temporary fund improve a clear framework which may sometimes differ from investor's agenda. Perhaps this was one of the reasons for uncertainty and lack of clarity in many situations according to " keeping one back step" policy. The development of a conceptual framework itself is considered to be a bold step may contribute to get out of work impasse according to investors' agenda, but it requires a lot of courage, and the ability to stand on solid ground.

So the issue of the Palestinian women has never been fabricated or connected with western funding agenda as the reactionary and anti-woman trend says, because from one hand, the low status and the marginalized women's role is a social / political fact which can not be refuted, on the other hand, raising women's issue is not associated exclusively with the time of Western funding as Palestinian literature is replete with numerous attempts, some of them marked by boldness, in presenting the status and role of women in the social and national struggle, and demanding equality for women to liberate her. Regardless of the debate about the balance between social and national speech by Palestinian resistance factions before Oslo which was directed to women, those factions, and left-wings in particular, was characterized by subtracting the issue at the grass-roots level, not the academic elite one only , but also activate the participation of women in the national action,

which ultimately considered to be a comprehensive concept of social action.

Problem of Study:

At the end of the last century, non-governmental institutions became a common denominator in the debate about democracy and development in general and about the political participation in particular in many developing countries and this activated the role of institutions in light of the shrinking role of governments and the pressure of deficit budgets, which in turn has led these institutions to give credibility and legitimacy in dealing with the problems of society.

With the ongoing conditions of oppression and persecution, institutions have improved to perform tasks and responsibilities which are from the core responsibilities of the authority not complementary as the case in independent states. The first uprising (Intifada) was an appropriate climate for the emergence, and the diversity of non-governmental institutions in response to the needs of the community due to the closure of social, economic and cultural institutions. After the Cold War, Western countries have raised the banner of peace and normalization and started looking for a foothold to disseminate their cultures, so after the Israeli withdrawal from the west bank in 1995, the chances became greater for establishing efficient non-governmental institutions in the west bank which were originally need a permission from by the occupation authorities.

These institutions dealt with many programs, the most notably was the political participation which contains "civic education" and takes the priority over as a source of nurturing democracy not only at the level of concept, but also at the level of daily behavior of community members and the Palestinian woman in particular through her efficient participation. As Nurturing democracy plays an essential role that may affect Palestinian people positively and affect the government interior and foreign policy as well. as it reinforces the meaning citizenship and belonging, which have an impact on individual and collective behavior towards the achievement of political development that can appear clearly through the increasing demand for political participation in order to achieve the public interest.

In light of what has been mentioned before, the problem of study lies in the need to pay much more attention to non-governmental institutions in civic education for Palestinian woman, so this needs a conceived proposal for developing the role of non-governmental institutions.

The study aims to answer the following questions:

1. what is the historical development of the Palestinian non-governmental institution role?
- 2.What are the aims that non-governmental institutions adopt in civic education for Palestinian woman?
- 3.What are the fields of non-governmental institutions in civic education for Palestinian woman: Political field, educational field, or health field?
- 4.What are the programs that have been offered by non-governmental institutions to enable woman and to raise her political participation?
- 5.What are the suitable methods for civic education for Palestinian woman?
- 6.How is the situation of non-governmental institutions in civic education for Palestinian woman, and what are the challenges that they face?
- 7.How (SWOT Analysis) could be used in analyzing the situation of non-governmental institutions in civic education for Palestinian woman?
- 8.What are the features of the proposed conception that can improve non-governmental institutions in civic education for woman?

Aims of Study:

1. Identifying non-governmental institutions in Palestine, and the most important forces, factors, and objectives that led to their appearance.
2. Observing the roles of non-governmental institutions, their programs and their styles, and identifying the most important constraints that prevent non-governmental institutions to perform their role in activating political participation?
3. Polling the opinions of non-governmental institutions staff about the problems they face in work, in order to identify their work mechanisms, objectives, programs, methods, and their political implications that these institutions follow.
4. Detecting the most important indicators of the status quo for Palestinian non-governmental institution in civic education for Palestinian woman by SWOT analysis to identify the opportunities that can be made use of, threats that can be avoided, the strengthens to be reinforced and the weaknesses to be avoided.

5. Providing a proposal to elevate the role of non-governmental institutions in the field of civic education for Palestinian women working in the light of lessons learned from reality.

Significance of Study:

1. The significance of this study lies in the scarcity of studies that dealt with the role of non-governmental institutions in occupied Palestine.
2. Also this study is important since I have chosen a topic related to the absence of the concepts of non-governmental institutions, the topic with a great importance that must be discussed and studied.
3. And increases the importance of the study that non-governmental institutions have become the main concern for many social researchers, because of the expected role for these institutions through modern attitudes such as, globalization, privatization and rapid communication means.
4. The study benefits the planners of non-governmental institution programs in general, and civic education programs in particular.
5. It may benefits non-governmental institutions working in the field of woman, by presenting proposed conception for civic education for Palestinian woman.
6. The study contributes to improve civic education programs in non-governmental institutions, as this increases the efficiency of civic education programs that have been offered to Palestinian woman.

Methodology of the Study:

For the nature of the problem, the study used the descriptive approach, and strategic planning methodology as well to improve a proposed conception for improving the role of non-governmental institutions in civic education for Palestinian woman by (SWOT) analysis to analyze non-governmental institutions in civic education for Palestinian woman. Moreover, the study used some means to poll the opinions of non-governmental institutions officials in civic education for Palestinian woman through interviews. Besides, Polling the opinions of women who benefit from the programs of non-governmental institutions through interviews, and also polling the opinions of non-governmental institutions staff through groups and questionnaires.

The study used the following tools to achieve its objectives:

1. A questionnaire to poll the opinions of non-governmental institutions staff about civic education for Palestinian woman.
2. Interviews with non-governmental institutions managers and also interviews with women who benefit from the programs of non-governmental institutions.
3. Groups of non-governmental institutions staff in civic education for Palestinian woman.

Steps of study:

First, The study started with the general framework in the first chapter, which contains the following:

Showing the most important related literature, the problem and the questions of the study, aims of the study, methodology and means of the study, limitations of the study, terms of the study , and steps of the study.

Second, the study discussed the situation of non-governmental institutions in occupied Palestine, as a historical background includes the stages of growing up before Nakba (1984 war) , between Nakba and Naksa (1967) and the third stage lies between Naksa and the advent of the Palestinian National Authority. Moreover, showing the legislative framework by defining non-governmental institutions, its aims and objectives. Then, showing the situation of Palestinian non-governmental institutions by identifying their numbers between the West Bank and Gaza Strip, identifying their fields and activities, and the problems that these institutions face, so the study tries in the second chapter to answer the fifth question of the study.

Third, the researcher dealt with the concept of civic education, its objectives, its styles, and its institutions. Also the researcher dealt with civic education for Palestinian woman under occupation through: objectives and programs, styles and institutions. Finally, problems and issues of civic education for Palestinian woman under occupation, so she tries in chapter three to answer the first, the second, the third, and the fourth questions of the study.

Fourth, the study tried in chapter four to answer the questions (2, 3, 4) to determine the ability of non-governmental organizations in civic education for Palestinian women to stand against obstacles and problems, how they challenge the circumstances and their organizational structures. And also to determine the objectives that the institution work through, and the areas and roles they perform such as political, educational and