

a quina de hoje - 2024/08/20 Notícias de Inteligência ! (pdf)

Autor: symphonyinn.com **Palavras-chave:** a quina de hoje

Título: "Champions League 2024-25: Conheça os Times Garantidos"

Palavras-chave: Champions League, Futebol, UEFA, Times Garantidos

Artigo:

Olá, fãs de futebol!

A temporada de 2024/24 da UEFA Champions League está chegando ao fim, e a próxima edição do torneio já começou a dar seus primeiros passos. E hoje, vamos apresentar os times que estão garantidos para a fase de grupos da Champions League 2024-25.

Alemanha: Bayern de Munique, Borussia Dortmund, RB Leipzig e Union Berlin

Espanha: Real Madrid, Barcelona, Atlético de Madrid, Real Sociedad e Girona

Itália: Inter de Milão, Milan, Bologna, Juventus e Atalanta

Inglaterra: Manchester City, Arsenal, Liverpool e Aston Villa

Esses times já garantiram seu lugar na competição e estão ansiosos para começar a disputa. E você, está pronto para acompanhar o drama da Champions League?

Aproveite a oportunidade!

Nesse momento, Manchester City, RB Leipzig, Bayern de Munique, Real Madrid, Real Sociedad, Inter de Milão, Borussia Dortmund e Atlético de Madrid estão todos classificados para as semifinais. E qual é o seu time favorito?

Fontes:

- Estadão
- UEFA

Emoji:

Partilha de casos

Quais times estão na Champions League 23? - Uma experiência pessoal para aprender com os altos e baixos da competição.

Marcus foi um entusiasta do futebol que sempre acreditou em a quina de hoje se candidatar às grandes competições europeias, como a UEFA Champions League. Com uma dedicação incansável aos jogadores de seu time favorito, o Manchester City, Marcus sentiu-se especialmente animado quando descobriu que os ingressos para assistir ao torneio estavam em a quina de hoje sua a quina de hoje mão por um breve período.

No entanto, a sorte não foi do seu lado e ele acabou ficando de fora da competição mais prestigiada do futebol. Mas como todos nós sabemos, a vida pode nos trazer situações inesperadas para aprender com elas. Neste artigo, vou compartilhar minha experiência pessoal sobre as regras e processo para participar na Champions League 23, bem como os desafios que encontrei ao longo do caminho.

A UEFA Champions League é uma competição de futebol profissional organizada pela União das Associações Europeias de Futebol (UEFA). A competição começou em a quina de hoje 1955 e desde então, tem sido um dos maiores eventos esportivos na Europa. Para se qualificar para a Champions League, os clubes precisam ganhar ou terminar entre as primeiras quatro posições no campeonato nacional de seu país específico.

No caso do meu time, o Manchester City, eles estavam direto na Champions League 23 por serem campeões da Premier League da temporada anterior (2024). Isso não significa que eu pudesse participar, mas fiz todos os passos necessários para aprimorar minha experiência

futebolística.

Para se inscrever na Champions League 23, um jogador ou time precisa de uma licença da UEFA, o qual é baseado em a quina de hoje sua a quina de hoje performance nos últimos cinco anos e no desempenho do clube nacionalmente. Após a obtenção dessa licença, os times são selecionados para participar na competição através de um processo de sorteio.

A fase inicial da Champions League 23 começou em a quina de hoje agosto de 2024 e consistia de várias rodadas de eliminatórias entre clubes dos mais diversos países europeus. O objetivo era determinar quais times se classificariam para as oitavas-de-final, o que só aconteceu em a quina de hoje dezembro do mesmo ano.

Quando soube que eu não estaria assistindo ao torneio, fiquei um pouco triste e frustrado; mas logo percebi que meu desejo de participar da competição foi apenas uma experiência pessoal para desenvolver minha dedicação e habilidades com o futebol.

Em vez de ficar chateado, eu comecei a pesquisar sobre os times que estavam se classificando na época. Eu descobri que alguns dos clubes mais populares no mundo do futebol, como Manchester City, Real Madrid e Bayern de Munique, haviam se qualificado para a Champions League 23.

Para aproveitar esse período de desespero, eu comecei a me dedicar ainda mais ao futebol e aos times que estavam competindo na Champions League 23. Eu assisti às partidas online, seguia as notícias em a quina de hoje torno da competição e até mesmo treinava minha habilidade de jogador para melhorar-me como atleta.

Eu também participou do mecanismo de suporte ao time Manchester City durante a temporada 2024/24, que incluiu oferecer conselhos sobre estratégia e técnica aos jogadores. Ao fazer isso, eu consegui ter uma experiência única por trás das câmeras do futebol profissional e aprender com os altos e baixos da competição de maneira prática e direta.

Na minha opinião, a UEFA Champions League é um marco no calendário esportivo europeu e é uma fonte inagotável de inspiração para jogadores, torcedores e entusiastas do futebol. Mesmo que eu não pudesse participar diretamente da competição 23, minha experiência pessoal com ela me ajudou a crescer como atleta e amante pelo esporte.

Eu tenho uma lição importante para todos nós: mesmo quando as coisas nos trancam o caminho que queríamos seguir, existem muitos outros caminhos possíveis para aprendizado e crescimento pessoal. Neste caso, a UEFA Champions League 23 ofereceu-me uma oportunidade inesquecível de desenvolver minha habilidade com o esporte que tanto amo.

Ans: A experiência pessoal do jogador de futebol sobre a UEFA Champions League 23 e como ele usou essa situação para crescer como atleta e admirador do esporte, incluindo os passos necessários para se inscrever na competição e as regras da licença da UEFA.

Expanda pontos de conhecimento

a quina de hoje

INGLATERRA: Manchester City, Arsenal, Liverpool, Aston Villa.

ESPANHA: Real Madrid, Barcelona, Girona, Atlético de Madrid.

ITALIA: Inter de Milão, Milan, Bologna, Juventus e Atalanta.

Liga dos Campeões da UEFA de 2023-2024

A final da competição foi realizada no Estádio de Wembley, em a quina de hoje Londres, Inglaterra.

Participantes: 79 (total) 32 (fase de grupos)

UEFA Champions League 2024: Dortmund x PSG e Bayern x Real Madrid; veja o calendário das

semifinais do torneio.

Equipas

Arsenal. (ENG)
Aston Villa. (ENG)
Atalanta. (ITA)
Atletico de Madrid. (ESP)
Barcelona. (ESP)
Bayern. (GER)
Benfica. (POR)
Bologna. (ITA)

comentário do comentarista

Olá, fãs de futebol! Sou o administrador do site e estou anexando um comentário para a publicação sobre os times garanti {{VT|Lista de ganhadores do Troféu Raça Negra}} Este artigo lista todos os "vencedores" do "Troféu Raça Negra", dado pela revista "Manchete".

*** Ano Vencedor(es) Equipe/Categoria 2e. Edição - 1978 Alfredo Júnior (jornalista)
3e. Edição - 1979 Raul Cortez e José Roberto Burnier (Jornalistas) "O Pasquim" 4e. Edição - 1980 Adriano Pedrosa "Mundo Futebol" 5e. Edição - 1981 Toninho do Diário de Porto Alegre (jornalista)
6e. Edição - 1982 Léo Batista (escritor/Juiz) "Mundo Futebol" 7e. Edição - 1983 Ricardo Cravo Machado, Fernando Barbosa e Paulo Coelho "O Pasquim" 8e. Edição - 1984 Hermano Vianna "Caderno de Hoje", Rádio Manchete e TV Bandeirantes 9e. Edição - 1985 João Batista (jornalista) "O Pasquim" 10e. Edição - 1986 Leandro Mendonça (escritor) "Caderno de Hoje", Rádio Manchete e TV Bandeirantes 11e. Edição - 1987 Luis Fernando Veríssimo Rede Globo 12e. Edição - 1988 Geraldo Alckmin (político)
13e. Edição - 1989 Davi Saias Pereira e Marcelo Rubens Paiva "O Pasquim" 14e. Edição - 1990 Gian Roberto (jornalista) Rede Globo 15e. Edição - 1991 Fernando Gabeira "Jornal Hoje", "Folha de S. Paulo" e Telebrasil 16e. Edição - 1992 Marcos Pontes (militar) "Rua Augusta" 17e. Edição - 1993 Sílvio Santos, Jair de Andrade (jornalista), Roberto Civelli (político) e Carlos Henrique dos Reis (jurista) 18e. Edição - 1994 Carlos Amorim (advogado)
19e. Edição - 1995 Renato Machado (jornalista), Carlos Henrique dos Reis (jurista) "Jornal da Tarde", "Folha de S.Paulo", TV Globo e "Correio Brasiliense" 20e. Edição - 1996 Roberto Marinho
21e. Edição - 1997 Lucélia Santos (atriz)
22e. Edição - 1998 Eduardo Suplicy e Jorjão "Estado de S.Paulo", Rede Record, "Caderno da Manhã" do "Jornal Nacional" e TV Globo 23e. Edição - 1999 Roberto Alencar (político), José Luiz Datena (jornalista) TV Bandeirantes e Rede Record 24e. Edição - 2000 Jorge Bonato "O Globo", "Gazeta Mercantil" e TV Globo 25e. Edição - 2001 Antônio Cunha (jornalista) TV Gazeta, Rede Record, "Jornal Nacional" da TV Globo e "Folha de S.Paulo" 26e. Edição - 2002 Alcione Nina dos Santos (atriz), Márcio Souza (jornalista) TV Gazeta, Rede Record, Televisão Alagoas e "O Dia" da TV Globo 27e. Edição - 2003 Carlos Heitor Cony Rádio Jovem Pan 28e. Edição - 2004 Sérgio Mattar (jornalista) e Débora Rodrigues (atriz) TV Globo, Rádio Bandeirantes, TV Gazeta, Record News e "Fantástico" da TV Globo 29e. Edição - 2005 Adriana Araújo TV Globo 30e. Edição - 2006 Gilberto Gil (músico)
31e. Edição - 2007 Beto Carvalho e Marília Gabriela "CQC", TV Globo, "Fantástico", Rádio Jovem Pan e Rede Record 32e. Edição - 2008 José Luiz Datena (jornalista) e Paulo Henrique Amorim (jornalista) Marcelo Nascimento (advogado) TV Globo, "Fantástico", Rádio Jovem Pan, TV Gazeta e Rede Record 33e. Edição - 2009 Ricardo Boechat (jornalista) "Bom Dia Brasil", "Fantástico", "Jornal da Globo" na TV Globo, Rádio Bandeirantes e "Café com Jô" no SporTV

34e. Edição - 2010 Mário Covas (político) TV Gazeta e Rede Record 35e. Edição - 2011 Rosane Marchetti (jornalista) e Júlio César Ferreira (advogado) "CQC", TV Globo, "Fantástico", Rádio Bandeirantes e Rede Record 36e. Edição - 2012 Mara Braga TV Gazeta e Rede Record 37e. Edição - 2013 Rita Cadilhac (jornalista) TV Globo, TV Gazeta, Rádio Jovem Pan, SBT e Rede Record 38e. Edição - 2014 José Luiz Datena (jornalista) e Paulo Henrique Amorim (jornalista) Marcelo Nascimento (advogado) TV Globo, "Fantástico", Rádio Jovem Pan, TV Gazeta, SporTV e Rede Record 39e. Edição - 2015 José Luiz Datena (jornalista) TV Globo, "Fantástico" e Rádio Jovem Pan 40e. Edição - 2016 Sérgio Chapelin (advogado), Márcia Peltier (advogada) TV Gazeta, TV Record e SporTV 41e. Edição - 2017 Renato Borges "Fantástico", TV Globo e Rádio Jovem Pan 42e. Edição - 2018 Ana Paula Araújo (jornalista) TV Globo, TV Gazeta e SporTV 43e. Edição - 2019 Fernando Gabeira "Fantástico", TV Globo e Rádio Jovem Pan

[/tableocolação and the "Ukrainian Law on Legal Status of Non-Governmental Organizations." It is a formality for most organizations to be registered in the United States, especially if they receive donations or grants from foreign sources. However, it may also serve as an additional layer of protection against legal action taken by disgruntled members within an organization or others who seek to shut down its activities.

== Status == A charitable organization is a non-profit entity created for the public benefit. An NGO can be both profit and non-profit oriented, however, the latter (non-profit) organizations are more common than their counterparts. Organizations that have been set up to pursue commercial goals are known as "for-profits".

In 2014, there were around 3 million NGOs in India according to a report by Association of Volunteers International (AVI) based on registration data from the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs. This was more than double the number registered in 2006. However, most organisations are likely not legally registered with the government or follow its legal requirements and guidelines.

The United States is home to a vast number of NGOs that represent virtually every sector imaginable (environmental protection; human services; cultural interests; political activities).

Although there is no statutory definition for "NGO", in practice the term refers to nonprofit organizations which are neither government agencies nor conventional for-profit businesses. In the U.S., NGOs can also be called private voluntary organizations (PVOs), intergovernmental organisations or nongovernmental organisations (NGOs).

In Europe, most countries have no specific legislation governing non-governmental organizations; instead these groups are subject to the general laws of civil society applicable to other types of organizations. A few countries do however provide a special legal status for NGOs or have passed comprehensive legislation specifically addressing them (such as Russia).

In many Latin American and African countries, there has been growing interest in developing their own legal forms which are tailored to the unique needs and functions of non-governmental organizations. Some examples include the "Asociaciones de Mujeres Viviere" in Honduras; the "Gremios Familiares del Ecuador"; the Chilean "Sociedad Sin Fines De Lucro", which is used by small non-profits and charities, as well as larger civil society organizations. The term "NGO" itself has been largely replaced by these local terms in law, regulations, reports, etc., with references to NGOs now being mostly metapnious.

== Characteristics == There are two types of non-governmental organizations: the grassroots type and the top-down type. Grassroots organizations tend to be community or neighborhood based groups that operate without large budgets, while top down organizations may be part of international coalitions with larger budgets. In some cases an organization can have characteristics of both types, depending on its size and scope as well as its funding sources and activities.

Non-governmental organisations are diverse in terms of structure and operations, although they tend to share a set of common features: * A nonprofit mission or goal that is often related to humanitarian, educational, health care, religious, cultural, social cause (e.g., women's rights) but not necessarily limited to these areas;

* Some level of autonomy from governments and businesses; * They are typically nonprofit in their orientation—that is, they do not operate for the profit of shareholders or owners. In many countries

NGOs must demonstrate that they are "non-commercial" organizations by demonstrating a lack of commercial purpose (e.g., making profits). However, some may be set up as social enterprises to generate revenue from business activities in support of the organization's goals; * They have independent legal personality. * They do not represent political parties or governments and usually remain neutral on ideological matters. Some NGOs are involved in advocacy, others take direct action (e.g., lobbying). In some cases however they may be connected to a particular social movement and/or cause. * They vary in their legal, financial, and structural organization; * While they must adhere to the laws of any country where they operate, most are not directly controlled by government policies or regulations; * Their funding can come from governments (either local or international) as well as private donors. Some may receive support through fees and other services provided to clients. NGOs that accept foreign aid must comply with the rules of both their own country and those who are providing the funds; * They can be small, medium-sized enterprises (SME) or large corporations. However most nonprofit organizations tend to have limited staff and resources compared to businesses and government agencies that operate in similar areas. Some NGOs may receive grants from governments for specific purposes; * They can be run by volunteers, paid employees or both. In many cases their activities are dependent on the dedication of a large number of unpaid workers (e.g., volunteers); however this is not always the case; * Most NGOs do not pay dividends to owners/shareholders and any surplus funds may be used for operational purposes, expansion or discretely distributed among members or stakeholders according to their role within the organization.

=== Types === According to the International Council of Non-Governmental Organizations (ICNGO), NGOs can be broadly classified into four categories: * operational NGOs, which are involved in carrying out specific projects relating to their area of interest; * advocacy NGOs, which seek to influence policy and legislation on matters related to their area of interest; * promotional NGOs (or public advocacy NGOs), that raise awareness; *2. They must also meet the legal requirements for nonprofit organizations in their local jurisdiction. However, international treaties may require certain compliance obligations to be met by an organization before it can participate with other member states or receive funding from them (e.g., tax-exempt status). * membership NGOs, whose membership provides some form of legitimacy and is often a key aspect of their identity; * hybrid organizations that combine elements of different types mentioned above.

== History == The first modern non-governmental organization was the American Society St. Vincent de Paul (ASV), founded in New York City by businessmen in 1845 to provide a centralized way to coordinate charitable giving and services for the poor, which had previously been provided by hundreds of small independent organizations with minimal coordination.

The history of modern NGOs is closely tied to that of the development of civil society as an institutional phenomenon since World War II: "Civil Society" or CSO (in some cases abbreviated from Civil Society Organization) became a new term used by scholars and policy-makers alike. As defined in 1984 by Boaventura de Sousa Santos, the civil society is 'the realm of social life within which associations—family, work, leisure associative forms, intermediary bodies like NGOs etc.—are formed and come together to form a pluralized polity'.

Within this conceptual framework, non-governmental organizations are seen as an expression or instrument of civil society: they can be described in terms of their characteristics (such as those listed above) but also in terms of their place within the realm of social life. They are not a form of 'society' like businesses and governments, nor do they belong to either. Instead, NGOs are associated with different forms of civil society that have emerged since World War II (including international associations).

The first significant use of the term "NGO" was in 1943 when rural economic secretary of India, Gandhiji wrote an article titled Reflections on our national income. In this he says: 'After all we are a nation of millions and thousands of cooperative unions, agricultural societies, district boards etc. We have no need for any new agencies; these would be mere parasites feeding off the body politic'.

The term NGO was used in its modern sense by the Indian government during the 1950 Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) conference in New Delhi. The phrase "non-governmental

organization" first appeared in a document issued at that conference and it became part of official ICAGR parlance following an appeal to this effect by its president, Amritlal Nagar.

During the 1960s, non-grantee international organizations developed from bilateral aid programs as well as multilateral agencies (such as the World Bank) sought partnerships with local stakeholders and representatives to build capacity in underdeveloped countries. This was particularly the case for development assistance projects that were seen as too large, expensive or long term to be effectively managed by national governments. These organizations also wanted to gain greater understanding of their clients' needs as well as ensure a more sustainable impact from aid programs and initiatives.

NGOs played an active role in the anti-apartheid movement during the 1980s, providing solidarity for those involved in the struggle against apartheid South African government rule. This included raising political awareness through demonstrations and advocacy efforts (e.g., calling for divestment from companies doing business with South Africa), as well as practical support such as fundraising and material aid for anti-apartheid activists.

== International NGOs == International non-governmental organizations are those that operate across international borders, either because they have been established in one country but carry out activities or provide services elsewhere (e.g., ADF Canada); or their headquarters is located in a different country to where they were founded and/or most of their staff are based there (e.g., ActionAid USA). They may also be headquartered in the same country as their founding members, but carry out activities elsewhere (e.g., Oxfam UK); or have branches located in multiple countries (e.g., CARE International).

These organizations are often international umbrella groups that represent the interests and provide support to local NGOs in other countries through a network of national member organizations, but may also work independently on issues related to their mission/area of expertise. For example, Human Rights Watch is an international human rights group based in New York City; it sends teams of researchers to investigate abuses and publishes reports widely disseminated globally that are often used as primary sources by the mass media and may be cited extensively in governmental hearings and policy statements.

Many NGOs work closely with international inter-governmental organizations, such as the United Nations (UN) and its specialized agencies (e.g., UNICEF, UNDP), regional groups of states (e.g., African Union or OAS) and/or donors (such as governments or private foundations). Some NGOs have consultative status with these inter-governmental organizations, enabling them to attend international meetings, submit statements on proposed policies and legislation, and participate in decision-making processes.

=== History === The earliest examples of International Non Governmental Organizations (INGOs) can be found in the early 19th century when national welfare associations for social reform started working with their counterparts across borders to achieve common goals. The first formal INGO was founded in London in 1821, named the British and Foreign Society for the Promotion of the Slavery Abolition Act (later known as Anti-Slavery International). It was formed by a group of Quakers who had already been active on behrances against slavery in other countries.

The second INGO to be founded was The Salvation Army, which began operating across borders in the early 1880s. During its first thirty years it maintained strong links with British Christian socialism and the temperance movement. It grew rapidly during the late nineteenth century as a result of evangelical fervor, attracting disaffected former soldiers who were unemployed due to changes in military structure (due to World War I).

The first major international NGO conference was held in 1904 at The Hague. It included delegates from 26 organizations and addressed the rights of women, refugees, and minority groups. A second International Conference of Administrative and Municipal Leagues took place in London in 1920 to deal with post-World War I reconstruction, but it was largely dominated by Western Europe and North America.

In 1945, the United Nations (UN) Charter incorporated principles that were originally proposed at The Hague Conference: "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction of any kind". In response to this declaration UNESCO was founded in 1945 as a specialized agency

within the UN system. It has since grown to include 193 member states, although many have withdrawn (e.g., USA) or never joined (e.g., China).

The following year another international NGO was established under United Nations auspices: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), which works in cooperation with national governments, other inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental groups to improve agricultural productivity and food security.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is not an INGO because it was founded by a treaty between states, but has been granted privileges and immunities similar to inter-governmental organizations such as UN agencies. It operates according to internationally agreed rules known as "the Geneva Conventions" which set standards for humanitarian treatment in war. In 1948, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), a milestone document that was drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds. The Declaration consists of 30 articles affirming an individual's basic human rights in areas such as civil, political, economic, social, and cultural life. It has been translated into over 500 languages and is widely regarded as a foundation for international human rights law.

In the aftermath of World War II, there was increasing recognition among governments that cooperation with non-governmental organizations would be necessary in order to deal effectively with issues such as rebuilding war-torn nations and providing relief to victims of future conflicts or natural disasters (e.g., earthquakes).

The NGO Committee of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was established by UN Resolution 1897 in 1964 to coordinate the growing number of non-governmental organizations that wished to work with or through the UN system. It works closely with other intergovernmental committees, such as those dealing specifically with disarmament (CND), women's rights and human settlements planning (HABITAT).

In 1968, ECOSOC established its current subsidiary body, the United Nations Non-Governmental Panel. This organization is an umbrella group for NGOs that work with ECOSOC. It organizes annual meetings where members can present their ideas and activities to UN delegates and officials (usually during a segment of one day at a regular session). These meetings have been held in cities around the world, such as Paris, Copenhagen, Vienna, New York City, Stockholm, Geneva, Nairobi, Tokyo, Mexico City, Rome, London, Montreal, Brussels and Bonn.

In 1975 ECOSOC established its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (CNGO), which oversees the membership of UN-accredited NGOs that work with it in areas such as development, humanitarian assistance, refugee affairs, emergency relief and environmental issues.

The CNGO committee reviews applications for accreditation from non-governmental organizations every three years; it then approves or rejects them based on UN General Assembly Resolution 1996 (XLIV) of December 10, 1974 which specifies the criteria and conditions of membership in the CNGO. As of September 2013 there were over 1500 accredited NGOs that had full consultative status with ECOSOC ranging from small local groups to large international organizations (e.g., CARE, World Wildlife Fund).

In order for an NGO to be granted consultative status, its members must first demonstrate their expertise and credibility on the issue they wish to address. For example, if a group is focused exclusively on reproductive health issues in developing countries then it will likely have difficulty obtaining approval because this topic falls outside of ECOSOC's mandate (i.e., it does not directly relate to development).

In recent decades the number and influence of INGOs has grown significantly as more governments recognize their potential value in contributing to international cooperation efforts on issues such as poverty, environment protection and peace building. Today there are an estimated 20,000 - 45,000 non-governmental organizations worldwide (with the majority based in Europe).

=== International NGOs === There is a long list of well known international non governmental organizations such as Amnesty International, CARE and Oxfam. These are examples of INGO's which have achieved consultative status with ECOSOC and whose activities focus on specific humanitarian or development issues rather than broad global cooperation.

INGOs play a major role in addressing contemporary social problems by: * Providing access to

information, expertise, services, technologies and other resources that governments may lack; * Advocating for policy changes at the local, national, regional or international level (e.g., advocacy on behalf of refugees); * Raising public awareness through campaigns related to social issues such as human rights violations; and * Increasing accountability in government by monitoring progress towards agreed goals for development or the delivery of services (e.g., health care, education).

Many INGO's are not-for-profit organizations which means that they do not seek to make a financial return on their investments and rely primarily upon donations from private individuals as well as grants awarded by intergovernmental agencies such as the UN (e.g., UNDP).

=== National NGO's === National non governmental organizations are local groups that operate within a specific country but may also receive funding or support from international INGO's, governments and other national NGO's. Examples of activities which national NGO's might focus on include: * Community development; * Protecting indigenous rights (e.g., land ownership); * Mobilizing grassroots action to influence public policy at the local, regional or national level (e.g., environmental conservation); and * Providing basic services such as health care, education, microfinance or emergency relief in areas where government infrastructure is lacking or has been destroyed due to conflict or natural disasters.

=== Local NGO's === Local non-governmental organizations are small grassroots groups that operate within a specific geographic area such as a community, village or neighborhood. Their activities tend to focus on issues of immediate concern for local residents and may include: * Promoting civic participation (e.g., voter registration); * Providing basic services like health care, education and emergency relief; * Working with government agencies and other NGO's in order to improve the quality of life within their community or neighborhood; and * Raising awareness about social issues such as child labor, environmental degradation or human rights abuses.

=== Types of activity === NGOs engage in a wide range of activities that address various social needs. The following are some examples: * Advocacy/awareness-raising (e.g., education on HIV prevention); * Community development; and * Emergency relief (e.g., food, water or medical care for victims of natural disasters).

NGOs may also focus specifically on one of the following issue areas: * Human rights; * Children's services; * Women's health; * Environmental protection and sustainable development; * Peace-building and conflict resolution; and/or * Education.

== Function == NGOs can be classified into three major categories according to their relationship with the state: * Private voluntary organizations (PVOs); * Operating independently of any governmental influence, but not necessarily so; or * International non-governmental organization (INGO).

=== Advantages and disadvantages === ===== Disadvantages ===== NGOs have been criticized for the following reasons: * They lack accountability. * Aid is inefficient due to administrative costs of NGOs. * The aid distributed by NGO's can sometimes be uncoordinated, duplicative and unsustainable. * NGOs are not always well suited for delivering long-term development assistance as they lack the capacity (e.g., trained personnel), experience or interest in doing so. * Some INGOs have been criticized for having a Western bias that undermines their effectiveness, such as focusing on projects rather than building local capacity and ignoring indigenous culture while implementing aid programs. This has led to NGOs becoming too closely associated with the interests of donor countries or organizations, which can interfere with their ability to operate impartially in recipient countries. * In some cases, NGOs may undermine national and local governments by providing services that could be offered more effectively through these public authorities (e.g., government health clinics). This is sometimes referred to as "donor motivated aid" or "Donorcentric aid", which refers to the idea that donors are in control of how their funds are spent rather than recipient countries. * NGOs may become overly bureaucratic and hierarchical, losing sight of their grassroots origins as they grow larger and more influential. This has sometimes been referred to as "NGO-ization" which refers the process by which an organization gradually loses its original identity or character (e.g., a small community development group that begins to resemble a large international corporation). * NGOs have also been criticized for their

role in promoting global capitalism and consumer culture, especially those organizations with strong funding links from the private sector such as Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies. This can be seen as contradictory to many NGO's mission statements which emphasize humanitarian aid and service rather than advocacy or public relations activities on behalf of commercial companies (e.g., Oxfam's opposition to corporate globalization). * The lack of a coordinating body for INGO's means that there is no effective way for them to communicate with one another, share information and avoid duplication of efforts; this can lead to inefficient use of resources. * Some critics claim that NGO involvement in the developing world encourages dependency on aid rather than long-term self-sufficiency (e.g., "handouts" instead of providing training or funding for sustainable projects). This may be especially true when large, international INGO's provide services which could otherwise be offered by local NGO's and government agencies. * In some countries such as China, there is a fear that foreign-based NGO's can undermine the legitimacy of the ruling Communist Party due to their independence from state control (e.g., criticism of human rights violations). This has led to restrictions on the ability of foreign NGO's to operate within China in order to prevent political influence or interference by Western countries through these organizations. * The large amount of money that flows into developing nations as aid can undermine local economies and encourage a culture of dependency (e.g., inflated prices for goods, which hurts poor people who cannot afford them). This is sometimes referred to as the "charity paradox" or the "Dunning-Kruger effect". * Increased reliance on NGOs can lead to weakened civil society and reduced political participation among citizens. The proliferation of private, non-state actors that deliver social services can replace public institutions as a result of budgetary constraints faced by governments in the developing world (e.g., privatization). * In some cases, NGOs may take on roles that should be performed by local government agencies, such as providing food to people who are too poor to feed themselves or their children (e.g., soup kitchens), which can undermine state sovereignty and the ability of governments to provide basic services for its citizens. * Some NGO's have been accused of supporting "liberal" political agendas at the expense of social justice, such as LGBT rights or abortion; this is especially true when they operate in countries where these issues are unpopular (e.g., anti-abortion groups like Care Net). * In some cases, NGO's may have a negative impact on local culture and traditional values by promoting Western ideas that do not align with existing social norms or practices; this is especially true when they work in rural areas where people are less exposed to outside influences (e.g., "Westernization" of rural communities). * NGO's often provide short-term relief efforts after disasters without considering the long-term effects on affected populations, which can lead to problems such as dependency on aid or destruction of local economies (e.g., providing free food that undermines local farmers and traders). This may also have negative environmental impacts by creating wasteful consumption patterns or pollution due to increased use of imported goods (e.g., fuel used in relief flights, packaging materials for aid supplies). * NGO's can sometimes be more focused on their own interests rather than the needs of those they serve; this is especially true when there are no strict accountability mechanisms in place or if donor governments influence how funds are spent (e.g., "donor motivated" projects that benefit local partners at the expense of recipient communities). * In some cases, NGO's have been accused of corruption and mismanagement; this is particularly true when they work in countries with weak legal systems or where there is a lack of transparency about their activities (e.g., embezzlement of funds, favoritism towards certain groups). * In some cases, NGO's have been accused of being influenced by political agendas or special interests; this can lead to bias in the types of projects they support and may undermine public trust if it becomes known that an organization is not working solely for the benefit of its intended beneficiaries (e.g., funding research studies that favor a particular outcome, lobbying government agencies on behalf of policy issues). * Some critics claim that NGO's can be ineffective at solving complex social problems because they lack the resources and expertise needed to make long-term changes; this is particularly true when their focus is limited to providing short-term relief rather than addressing root causes (e.g., "bandaid solutions"). * In some cases, NGO's can create a sense of dependency among recipients by continually providing assistance without encouraging self-reliance or empowerment; this may also lead to resentment and

frustration if people feel that they are not given the opportunity to help themselves (e.g., food aid programs). * The lack of regulation in some countries can lead to unethical behavior by NGO's, such as exploiting local communities or engaging in fraudulent activities; this is especially true when there are no laws governing their operations and oversight mechanisms are weak (e.g., misappropriation of funds, false reporting). * In some cases, the involvement of NGO's can lead to conflicts between different groups within society by exacerbating existing divisions or creating new ones; this may happen when they work on sensitive issues related to identity politics or social inequality (e.g., disputes over access to resources or benefits). * In some cases, the presence of NGO's can create tension with local authorities who see them as interfering in their jurisdiction and undermining state sovereignty; this may be especially true when they operate without permission or support from government agencies (e.g., unauthorized relief efforts after natural disasters). * In some cases, the involvement of NGO's can create dependency on foreign aid which can hinder economic development by discouraging local initiative and entrepreneurship; this may happen when their activities are not aligned with national priorities or if they compete for resources instead of complementing them (e.g., crowding out private sector investment). * In some cases, the involvement of NGO's can lead to unintended consequences that undermine social cohesion and stability; this may happen when their interventions are not well-informed or culturally sensitive, leading to backlash from local communities who feel disrespected or threatened (e.g., imposition of Western values at the expense of traditional practices). * In some cases, NGO's can exact

Writers often use metaphors and analogies in their works; for instance, "Love is a battlefield" as used by American singer-songwriter Bruce Springsteen. Such figures of speech are useful rhetorical devices which make an idea easier to understand or more meaningful to the reader/listener. They allow us to see one thing in terms of another. This process usually happens quite naturally, without conscious thought on our part: "I'm starving" is a metaphor for being very hungry; and we can probably say this even though we have never eaten anything while starving before! However, it isn't always immediately apparent why people use the words they do. For instance, one might wonder what exactly Springsteen means by "Love is a battlefield". Is he saying that love involves fighting? Does he mean loving someone as if you were in war? Or perhaps there are no literal interpretations of this metaphor at all: it's just a catchy line. How do we work out what writers really intend to convey through their use of figurative language like metaphors and analogies? One way is simply to ask them directly - but that isn't always possible (and even if you could, there might still be some ambiguity involved). Another approach would be to study the history of a particular figure of speech; for instance, by examining its usage in other texts written at different times. This can help us get an idea about how it has traditionally been used and what kinds of meanings have typically been associated with it over time - but even then there will often still be room for interpretation when applied to individual cases (and sometimes writers deliberately break from conventional use). A third way is simply by looking at the context in which a metaphor or analogy appears within a particular text. For instance, if we take Springsteen's "Love is a battlefield", it might make more sense when considered alongside other lines he has written about love and relationships throughout his career - as well as any relevant personal experiences that may have influenced him during its creation (e.g., divorce from wife Patti Scialfa). This can give us clues as to whether he meant something specific or just used the phrase for its emotional impact without intending a deeper meaning behind it. Of course, there's no one right way of interpreting metaphors and analogies; what matters most is that we find their intended meanings satisfying in some way - be it by understanding them as deliberate creative choices or simply enjoying the beauty they add to our language (or both). But if you're ever unsure about how a particular piece of figurative language should best be understood, don't hesitate to ask others for their opinions too! After all, different readers will inevitably see things differently based on their own experiences and perspectives - which can actually make the discussion even more interesting. The above method is not foolproof though; sometimes writers deliberately use language ambiguously or leave it open-ended so that we as readers/listeners have room to come up with our own interpretations rather than being told what they think specifically (just like Springsteen did). But by considering all these factors - and remembering that there's rarely just

one "right" answer when it comes to literature - you can hopefully gain a greater appreciation for the artistry behind metaphors and analogies as well! More on Metaphorical Language: - What Are Figurative Phrases? (Quiz) - What Is an Analogy? (Quiz) - The Power of Similes in Literature (Article)

Informações do documento:

Autor: symphonyinn.com

Assunto: a quina de hoje

Palavras-chave: **a quina de hoje**

Data de lançamento de: 2024-08-20 16:10

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