

Larysa Khomko*PhD student ORIPA NAPA under the President of Ukraine***MODERN TRENDS OF VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT DEVELOPMENT:
FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AND DOMESTIC REALITIES**

Freedom is a key point for understanding the essence of labor in general, including volunteering. Volunteering is relevant and important to the world. In fact, volunteering is a way to preserve and strengthen the overall human values, the rights and obligations of citizens, personal growth through the realization of human potential. The use of strategic-thinking human potential and knowledge is a major factor in the development of the country as a whole.

Key words: *Volunteer movement, Volunteering, human potential.*

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ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД ТА ВІТЧИЗНЯНІ РЕАЛІЇ**

Свобода є ключовим моментом для розуміння сутності праці в цілому, у тому числі й волонтерської. Волонтерська діяльність є актуальною та важливою для усього світу, адже, волонтерський рух – це спосіб збереження та зміцнення загальнолюдських цінностей, реалізації прав і обов'язків громадян, особистісного зростання шляхом усвідомлення людського потенціалу. Актуальність використання стратегічно-мислячого людського потенціалу і знань є головним чинником розвитку Держави в цілому.

У Всесвітній Декларації Волонтерства відзначається, що волонтерська діяльність становить фундамент громадянського суспільства, привносячи в життя людей потребу в мирі, свободі, безпеці та справедливості. Вагомість волонтерської діяльності в світовому вимірі підтверджується її визнанням Організацією Об'єднаних Націй як суспільно корисної діяльності на добровільній основі, яка повинна бути важливою складовою будь-якої стратегії, націленої на вирішення проблем, особливо в таких сферах, як боротьба з бідністю, сталий розвиток, охорона здоров'я, упередження лих тачасне реагування, соціальна інтеграція, подолання соціальної нерівності та дискримінації тощо. Відповідні положення Резолюції ООН та рекомендації щодо підтримки волонтерського руху пропонують урядам всіх держав включити волонтерство в національні плани розвитку як компонент з досягнення цілей сталого розвитку. Підсумовуючи результати аналізу зарубіжних досліджень, ми повинні визнати, що теорія і практика волонтерської роботи в зарубіжних країнах мають вищий офіційний статус і більший практичний досвід, аніж в Україні.

Втім, зазначимо, кожна країна має знайти власну модель регулювання волонтерської діяльності, виходячи зі своїх соціальних, культурних та економічних умов, вагомим компонентом якої все ж повинна бути чітка та ефективна взаємодія громадськості із владою задля отримання синергетичного ефекту їх діяльності.

Наразі в сучасній Україні спостерігається бурхливий розвиток волонтерської діяльності практично в усіх сферах громадського життя, що, в свою чергу, обумовлює нагальну потребу в побудові ефективних взаємовідносин між волонтерськими організаціями та органами державної влади. Розробці ефективних механізмів формування та розвитку взаємовідносин органів публічної влади та волонтерських організацій в Україні й присвячені наші подальші дослідження.

Ключові слова: *Волонтерська діяльність, волонтерський рух, людський потенціал.*

Постановка проблеми

In the historical aspect, the formation of the volunteer movement is closely linked to the development of social labor, which can be viewed from two positions: labor as a heavy human duty and as a free creative discovery and actualization of the individual. Freedom is a key point for understanding the essence of labor in general, including volunteering.

Relations between social workers and volunteers can be described differently in different historical times. In a slave society, the work of socially free citizens who participated in the management of the state, in contrast to the work of slaves, socially dependent people, was considered free. During the Middle Ages, "work by the sweat of one's brow" was considered a curse of human being for their original sin. The emergence of socially free

employee became the most important condition for the formation of economically free man of Western type [1; 2].

The emersion of the phenomenon of volunteering is associated with the middle of the nineteenth century, and 1859 is considered as the year of upraise of volunteer movement in the world. The well-known French writer and journalist Jean Henry Dunant offered the creation of a Red Cross - an organization that would work volunteering and provide first-aid care to the captives and the wounded [12]. Principles formulated by Henry Dunant are still guided by volunteer organizations around the world. Some researchers distinguish the twentieth century as a major milestone in the development of the volunteer movement. It was the time when the first volunteer organizations were created [1; 7; 11].

Some years ago such a phenomenon as the volunteer movement was known in Ukraine, but not widespread. Historically inherited feature of Ukrainian national culture and spirituality – unselfish help to the needy – became a prerequisite for the emergence of a national volunteer movement. It was held in several directions [8]:

1. A traditional for many countries exchange of young volunteers for spreading their own culture (history, traditions, language, experience in certain types of professional and social activities) and the learning of culture of the country, to which, by agreement, volunteer goes. Providing young people with opportunities to study and develop different communication lines, as well as serve society. The bases of such volunteer activity are developed by the European Committee for Intergovernmental Cooperation in the youth area and are actively used by the US Peace Corps in Ukraine.

2. Voluntary free work of volunteers in public and non-profit organizations, which has the right to help any categories of people in all kinds of activities, training, and potential development. This type of activity contributes to the fact that volunteers have the opportunity for creative and social self-realization, self-development and self-affirmation.

3. Voluntary systematic or episodic assistance to public institutions in the implementation of social policy: assistance to educational (school and out-of-school) educational and training institutions, social security institutions in working with young people with special needs and elderly people.

4. Volunteer activities because of creative self-development, the desire to teach everyone who wants to get new skills.

5. Pedagogical directed volunteer activity as a means of personal development, its socialization, spiritual formation. This direction is being mastered in children's and youth associations that provide socially useful activities, in various groups at centers of social services for youth.

One of the special features of the volunteer movement, which often spontaneously evolved at various institutions, organizations and associations in Ukraine, was the involvement of volunteer helpers in various forms of social assistance for children, the disabled, the elderly, large families.

The activity of Ukrainian citizens in 2014 attracted to philanthropy and volunteer movement was unprecedented in the world.

Мета

The article aim is to analyze the results of research on the theory and practice of Volunteer Movement in foreign countries, to substantiate the urgent need to build effective relationships between volunteer organizations and state authorities in Ukraine.

Вклад
основного
матеріалу

According to research data «The Volunteer Movement in Ukraine», prepared for the UN order in Ukraine: Ukrainians attach importance to the volunteer movement in social processes [8]:

85% - recognize the role of strengthening peace;

81% - believe that volunteerism is a compulsory component of society;

62% - recognize the leading role of volunteers in country change [1, 2].

Since the beginning of external aggression, the main areas of Ukrainian volunteers' activity have been assistance to socially vulnerable groups of the population; assistance to the Ukrainian Army and the wounded; assistance in social and physical rehabilitation of the demobilized.

Russia's foreign aggression against Ukraine brought the volunteer movement to another level of significance and popularity in our country. The imbalance of the public administration system, the lack of resources and quality management decisions, the war that deepened the imbalance between the state's ability to effectively perform its functions and to meet the basic needs of the Ukrainian army threatened the existence of Ukraine as the state. The civil society perceived that as a personal challenge and the threat to the nation, thus manifested his determination, the ability to respond quickly, solve urgent problems and consolidate society.

The state institutions are not in a position to meet all the demands of the society, therefore Ukrainian citizens took this challenge on themselves, demonstrating the impressive ability to self-organize and support. They also managed to create a network of public formations, unions that solved the urgent needs of the troops.

The initiatives of volunteers are very effective and the need for clear interaction with state authorities is necessary to increase their significance. In order to improve the logistics of the military, a decision was made to create a Council of volunteer organizations under the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine. It had to be involved in the departments of The Rear of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to carry out an operational monitoring of the list of price proposals and information on the supply and timely purchase of property, foodstuffs, etc.

An example of the effective interaction of volunteers in departments of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine pushes the study regards feasibility to introduce representatives of volunteer councils. This is an important step in the process of reforming the entire national power bloc. The basic normative acts regulating the relations related to the implementation of volunteer activity in Ukraine are the following laws:

1. The Law of Ukraine "On Volunteering Activities" (2011) [4] with changes from 2015 [3; 4], which states, in particular, that "people around the world are engaged in volunteering for various reasons: helping others, developing own skills and get important experience." In Ukraine, the UN Volunteers program seeks to be a "source of inspiration for action" to help create more favorable conditions for volunteering.

2. Decree of the President of Ukraine dated January 12, 2015 № 5/2015 "On the Strategy of Sustainable Development" Ukraine 2020" [6], which emphasizes that the main prerequisite for the implementation of the Strategy is a social contract between the authorities, business and civil society, where each the party has its own area of responsibility. Responsibility of the authorities is to carry out reforms, to ensure balance of interests between civil society, the state and business, to work transparently and qualitatively on new approaches, to guarantee the observance of human rights. The business responsibility is to support and develop the state, the

business environment and civil society, to pay taxes honestly, to make effective investments in the state economy, to adhere to the principles of honest work and competition. The responsibility of civil society is to control power, live up to the principles of dignity and strictly adhere to the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine.

3. Decree No. 68 of the President of Ukraine dated February 26, 2016, "On promoting the development of civil society in Ukraine". It "defines the basic principles for the creation of legal and organizational conditions for the National Strategy of the Development of Civil Society in Ukraine, as well as for the establishment of an effective dialogue and partnership relations of state authorities with organizations of civil society" [5].

Volunteers do not obey anyone; they are governed by a law, which establishes a number of important norms, guarantees for volunteers, volunteer organizations, and for people who promote them. There is a regulation regards volunteering agreements, assistance. It also introduces the obligation of local self-government to publish the information about organizations and people who need voluntary help at the local level. However, this is more than exceptional to promote, inform, and not regulate or restrict self-organization of the volunteer movement. Undoubtedly, certain advisory councils and counseling centers may be set up to coordinate certain types of care, and this does not mean that some volunteer organization falls under someone's administration. At the same time, the law quite transparently regulates all risks related to volunteering activities. Of course, this is an unselfish activity aimed at the public benefit, but the law also provides certain guarantees for the volunteer.

First, it is safe working conditions, in particular the duty of a volunteer organization to guarantee safe working conditions for volunteers. Secondly, it is a reimbursement of expenses. Thirdly, life insurance, previously it was mandatory, now – voluntary.

The state assumed the obligation to pay one-time cash aid in case of death or invalidity of the volunteers, if they worked in a zone of antiterrorist operations and armed conflicts. This compensation can be compared with the wage payment for volunteers, because this is precisely the difference between people who work under an employment contract or civil law contract and volunteers, but a certain social package from the above listed for the volunteer is preserved and exists [1; 2].

The world community recognizes the volunteer movement as a means of preserving and strengthening universal values, realizing the rights and responsibilities of citizens, personal growth through awareness of human potential.

The World Declaration of Volunteering states that volunteering is the foundation of civil society, bringing people into the lives of people in need of peace, freedom, security and justice. The importance of volunteering in a global dimension is confirmed by its recognition by the United Nations of volunteering as a community-based activity. It should be an important part of any strategy aimed at solving problems of poverty alleviation, sustainable development, health, disaster prevention and timely response, social integration, overcoming social inequality and discrimination, etc. The relevant provisions of the UN Resolutions and the recommendation to support the volunteer movement offer governments of all countries

to include volunteering in national development plans as a component for achieving the goals of sustainable development [9;11].

The general declaration of volunteers adopted at the XI Congress of the International Volunteer Association has approved that volunteers adhere to and use such basic principles in practice [9; 11]:

- recognize the right to unification for all men, women and children regardless of their race, religion, physical characteristics, social and material status;
- respect the dignity and culture of all people;
- provide assistance, free services in person or organized in the spirit of partnership and fraternity;
- recognize the equal importance of personal and collective needs, contribute to the collective provision of these needs;
- set themselves the goal of transforming volunteering into an element of personal development, acquiring new knowledge and skills, improving abilities by stimulating the initiative and creativity of people who have the opportunity to be creators and not users;
- stimulate a sense of responsibility, encourage family, collective and international solidarity.
- Based on the basic principles, volunteers should:
- facilitate the participation of personal involvement in the collective movement;
- actively support their associations, be committed to their goals, know their policies and activities;
- endeavor, as far as their abilities and free time, to successfully complete the developed programs;
- cooperate with their colleagues in the association in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual respect;
- do not avoid the new tasks;
- do not disclose confidential information, if it is provided by the nature of the activity.

Associations, respecting human rights and the basic principles of volunteering should:

- provide reasonable regulation of volunteer activities, define the boundary of voluntary cooperation, formulate qualitatively and respect the functions of volunteers;
- entrust each one with the kind of work that suits him most, while providing appropriate training and assistance;
- regularly summarize the activities and publish them;
- provide, as appropriate, compensation for the risk, associated with the volunteers' activities, as well as damage, caused unintentionally to a third person as a result of volunteers;
- provide access to volunteering activities, reimbursing, if necessary, costs;
- provide methods of termination of volunteers of their activity both on the initiative of association and on their personal.

Висновки

Summarizing the results of the analysis of foreign studies, one should admit that the theory and practice of volunteer work in foreign countries have a higher official status and greater experience than in Ukraine.

There is a rapid development of volunteer activity in almost every area of public life in modern Ukraine.

That, in turn, causes an urgent need to build effective relationships between volunteer organizations and state authorities. Our further research is devoted to creating an effective mechanisms for the formation and development of relations between public authorities and volunteer organizations in Ukraine.

Volunteering is relevant and important to the world. In fact, volunteering is a way to preserve and strengthen the overall human values, the rights and obligations of citizens, personal growth through the realization of human potential. However, each country has to find its own model of regulation of volunteer activities, based on its social, cultural and economic conditions. A significant model component has to be clear and mutually effective interaction between volunteer with the public authorities in order to obtain a synergistic effect of their activities. Whereas citizens decide to invest in the potential development of the country in general and in regional development, the use of this resource will give regions an impulse to self-develop. The use of strategic-thinking human potential and knowledge is a major factor in the development of the country as a whole.

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