

GENESIS OF INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

Стаття присвячена розгляду генези міжнародного волонтерського руху. Автор виокремлює чотири етапи розвитку міжнародного волонтерства: 1) 1750–1913 рр. (становлення) – залучення представників середнього та вищого класів західноєвропейського суспільства до соціальної роботи для боротьби з бідністю; 2) 1914–1971 рр. (інституалізації) – розширення державних структур, які в повному обсязі надавали соціальні послуги, здійснення перших масштабних волонтерських проєктів; 3) 1972–1991 рр. (інтеграції) – початок системного створення інфраструктури, яка підтримує волонтерську діяльність; 4) 1991 р. – сьогодення (глобалізації) – волонтерський рух як дуже важливий елемент розвитку демократії, за допомогою якого громадяни беруть на себе відповідальність за громадськість.

***Ключові слова:** міжнародний волонтерський рух, соціальні послуги, волонтерський проєкт, волонтерська діяльність, соціальна робота.*

The state of the problem. Declaration of Independence of Ukraine has contributed to the transformation in all spheres of Ukrainian society, which gave a new impetus to research of the existence of actual realities of society. The decline or partial transformation of old and new forms of social relations, including, in particular, volunteering was caused by changing of the social order, reorientation of the principles of market economy, socio-political and economic instability. At the present stage of the development of our country and other developed countries volunteer movement plays an important role and is increasing rapidly.

The end of the twentieth century was marked by the fact that volunteering in the social development was officially recognized by the international community as well. For the last decade the topic of volunteering has been repeatedly discussed at the meetings of the UN General Assembly. According to the domestic sociologist Ivan Yurchenko, volunteering is a socially useful activity free of charge, which is a leader of spiritual, moral, ethical, cultural, social, political and economic values and can take any form of traditional institutions for mutual assistance to mobilized socially useful work during crises or natural disasters, from manifestations of altruism to the structured organization of volunteerism at the international scale. Volunteering is a way to accumulate social capital, a powerful instrument of social, cultural and economic development of the society and public authorities to address a number of social problems; the basic premise and basis of the activity of most public organizations [1, 1–2].

The analysis of current research. The main features of volunteering as a social phenomenon of our time have been the subject of a number of researches of the scientists. In particular, the trends and prospects of volunteering in Europe and the UK have been defined by J. Davis Smith, K. Rochester, M. Harris,

R. Hadley; in the USA – by S. Ellis, C. Campbell and others; the problems of management of volunteer programs and management of volunteers have been studied by K. Biedermann, S. Vinyard, L. Graff, R. Lynch, S. Maccarli, J. Noble, L. Remrayk, L. Rogers, B. Staylinhs and others. The peculiarities of volunteers' activity have been studied by K. Weismann, A. Veysboard, S. Vinyard, B. Vitich, S. Ellis, K. Campbell, R. Lynch, S. Maccarli, K. Noyce and others.

The researches of volunteer movement in Ukraine can be found in the scientific works of A. Bezpalko, R. Vaynoly, I. Zvereva, A. Capska, A. Karaman, O. Karpenko, N. Komarova, V. Kratinova, G. Laktionova, N. Larionova, A. Pesotskaya, S. Gorenko, S. Kharchenko, J. Yurkiv and others.

The international experience of volunteer activity is highlighted in a number of local researchers as B. Bondarenko, R. Vaynola, A. Capska, N. Komarova, T. Lyakh and others.

However, these scientific studies are mainly based on practical implementation of the summarized experience of volunteer projects in the sphere of social work with their detailed, often phased, description. Therefore, assessing the level of the development of the problem of volunteering and volunteer movement in Ukraine it is worth mentioning the lack of comprehensive research of international volunteer networks, counting their historical development.

The aim of the study is an analytical evaluation of the historical development of international volunteer movement.

The methods of reseach. The following methods are used in the article: general scientific methods – analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization, comparing and contrasting different views, the method of periodization to analyze the problem in its genesis and to define the historical periods of the development of international volunteer movement.

The main material. Volunteering has always existed in every civilization and society. According to the local researcher N. Yants, volunteering in the general sense is the contribution made by individuals on the basis of non-profit activities, no wages, no promotion, for the welfare and prosperity of communities and society as a whole. This activity can take many forms: from everyday forms of mutual assistance for joint action during the crisis. This concept includes volunteer actions at the local, national and international levels. Volunteers play a wide-ranging role in the development and welfare of the country. Within the national programs and UN programs they contribute to the development of humanitarian assistance, technical cooperation, promotion of human rights, democracy and peace [6].

The Universal Declaration of volunteers, adopted at the XI-th Congress of the International Association of Volunteer on September 14, 1990 in Paris, volunteerism is a voluntary, active, personal participation or a common citizen in the life of human communities to implement its basic human needs and

improve the quality of life, economic and social development [2, 5]. The document has noted that such activity improves the quality of life, personal prosperity and strengthening of solidarity, the implementation of the basic needs to the creation of a just and peaceful society, more balanced economic and social development, job creation and professions.

In modern society the phenomenon of volunteering is understood as a form of civic participation in public benefit cases, the method of a collective interaction and effective mechanism for resolving urgent social and educational issues (O. Bezpalko, N. Zveryko, I. Zvereva [1]); as «an activity which is non-binding; based on the desire to help; as the case made without prior opinion on the financial reward; as work, not play» (S. Maccarli, R. Lynch [3, 152]); as a voluntary choice of activity which reflects the personal views and positions; an active citizen participation in public life, which is expressed normally in joint activity within various associations, improves the quality of life, deepening personal prosperity and solidarity, the realization of basic needs towards establishing a more just and peaceful society, more balanced economic and social development, create new jobs and occupations, as well as the national idea – the idea of mercy and charity [4, 62], a resource philanthropy – «humanity, charity, social support, patronage and protection of disadvantaged citizens through mercy» [5, 216].

Adequate understanding of the current state of scientific and reasonable determination of the future prospects of international volunteer networks provides analytical consideration of the historical development of volunteer movement.

Volunteering as a social service idea is almost as old as the concept of «society». Human history does not remember such a society, which would be alien to the idea of voluntary and selfless assistance. In a society there have always been people for whom the way of self-improvement, communication and communication with other people was the work for the public. Selflessly help to the others has always existed. So, in Greece there were the physicians-travelers who treated poor people and carried out the preventive measures against epidemics of cholera and plague; in ancient Rome there was a popular charity for the disadvantaged; in the East there was the early development of philanthropy. All this, in our opinion, is the prototype of volunteering. In some countries the system of volunteerism before the introduction of universal military service was the main method of recruitment to the army. A remarkable example is the United Kingdom before the First World War of 1914–1918. In the XVIII-th century and the first half of the nineteenth century in Austria-Hungary, France and Italy there were volunteer regiments and battalions that were a part of the regular army. The male population voluntarily recorded in the ranks of the defenders of the motherland. It was then that the word «volunteer» came into use. The youth volunteer movement was originated in

Europe in the 20-s of the twentieth century after the First World War. The volunteers did not receive any money for their work, but they were supplied with the place of residence, food and health insurance, besides this principle of organizing the volunteer work is survived until today. The idea spread throughout the world. In the 60-80-s of the XX-th century dozens of volunteer programs appeared. In 1998 about 2000 projects in 84 countries were organized. International volunteer programs are a form of international mutual opportunity to show your citizenship into practice by providing all possible assistance to those who need it. The idea of «be heaped up the world» against the decision of any problem has numerous supporters and works efficiently.

In this study, we have used the method of periodization as it sets the program of the research, contributes to finding the new ways to solve the problems and allows analyzing the problem in its genesis; we have reviewed the history of the formation of volunteering in the European Region (Table 1).

Table 1

THE STAGES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

The stages	The main content and characteristics of the stage
1750–1913 – the formation	The involvement of the middle and upper classes of Western society to social work to combat poverty: - volunteer work of the students who lived alongside the poor working-class neighborhoods, in order to improve the living conditions of the local residents, neighborhood interclass self and mutual assistance; - educational courses for adults, holidays for children in rural areas and support of immigrants; 1859 – the year of occurrence of volunteerism (French writer-journalist Henry Dunant offered the idea of creating the Red Cross)
1914–1971 – the institutionalization	The expansion of government agencies that provide full social services: - displacement of volunteering to social services; - consideration of volunteers as assistants fans, which if possible should be replaced by professional workforce. The implementation of the first large-scale volunteer projects (projects to restore damaged by the World War I farms in the areas of most fierce battles between German and French troops). The creation of the first volunteer organizations (Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS) under the auspices of the UNESCO headquarters in Paris). 1920 – opening of the first international volunteer camp Service Civil International – SCI – International Civil Help. The 60-s years of the XX-th century - the emergence of dozens of volunteer programs with peacekeeping mission to establish friendly relations between Eastern and Western Europe
1972–1991 – the integration	The beginning of system infrastructure that supports voluntary activities: - the scope of targeted social services largely transferred to public organizations that have years of experience in social work; - cover the deficit of public organizations and bureaucratic structures through citizen participation and targeting local communities;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appearing of numerous community groups and organizations that are involved in the voluntary youth work; - creation of a network of national volunteer programs
1991 – present - globalization	<p>September 14th, 1990 was adopted the Universal Declaration of volunteers, which defined the nature, objectives and basic principles of volunteer movement in the world:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - volunteering as a very important element of democracy through which citizens take responsibility for the public; - the involvement of marginalized groups such as ethnic minorities, the disabled, pensioners; - the integration of volunteer work in education and creating opportunities for participation of young people; - the creation of the conditions for teacher training to coordinate voluntary movement

Thus, the volunteer movement has existed for many centuries. In different countries, this phenomenon has various names, but it is a universal social phenomenon that occurs in all cultures at all levels of economic development among both sexes and all ages.

It should be noted that at present the volunteer movement spread around the world and plays an increasingly important role in the social processes of the developed countries. Foreign scientists A. Salomon and H. Anhayer believe that currently the world is a «global social revolution» that is «explosion» of organized private voluntary activity associated with the growth of self-identity in modern society, in which the available information revolution and the crisis of the state act [9].

Today volunteer networks exist in many countries. The governments of the countries support volunteer movement, which becomes global. There are international volunteer networks, which we define as the organizational structures that represent a set of voluntary organizations, united by a common idea and activities aimed at providing free social services, as well as sharing the experience within the volunteer network and beyond.

The most common in the current development of volunteerism there are international volunteer network:

1. The United Nations Volunteers (UNV – United Nations Volunteers) – a network that is directly under the supervision of the UN. This network supports the sustainable global development on the planet by promoting the ideas of volunteerism and mobilization of volunteers to solve specific practical problems on our planet. The volunteers of this network assist the refugees, HIV-infected children, disabled people; work in the sphere of child and adult education, healthpreserving, urban development, electoral law and the protection of the voters’ rights, gender equality and women’s rights [11].

2. «International Public Service» (SCI – Service Civil International), the leading objectives of which are to promote the ideas of peace, international understanding and solidarity, social justice and environmental protection. The

main focus is on organizing international volunteer projects; seminars; volunteer programs of various validity; educational training and international exchanges [10].

3. «Youth for Peace» (YAP – Youth Action for Peace). The main purpose of its activity is to support the idea of peace and cooperation between the countries and resolving the issues without military conflicts. The key directions of the international youth organization are: the organization of anti-war volunteer projects; of pacifist seminars; the development of methods of non-violent resolution of military conflicts; the work with refugees, vulnerable groups of the population; lobbying of anti-war and peace ideas among the political parties and organizations [12].

4. Federation «International Cultural Youth Exchange» (ICYE – International Cultural Youth Exchange). The key objective of volunteer network is to establish youth volunteer activity for international understanding and peace. The main objectives of ICYE are the following: providing intercultural learning experience for young people; promotion of their social and personal development through the international volunteer programs; establishing of cross-cultural understanding; providing equal opportunities for all; formation of tolerance and maintain peace among the people in the world.

5. European Alliance volunteer organization (Alliance of European Voluntary Service Organization) specializes in organizing volunteer camps of different duration, supporting the idea of international cooperation, peace and mutual understanding.

6. Coordination Committee of international volunteer organizations (CCIVS – Coordinating for International Voluntary Service). The research of programs and projects organized by the Committee has allowed to distinguish the following objectives: promoting volunteer activity worldwide; combating the danger of war, social and racial discrimination, inadequate economic development and illiteracy; promoting international understanding, friendship and solidarity as a basic premise of lasting and stable peace; an increase of social and national development; an establishment of a just international economic and social order [8].

7. Association of volunteer organizations (AVSO – Association of Voluntary Service Organization) coordinates the activity of European voluntary organizations and promotes the interests of the volunteers at the level of governments, social institutions and public organization. The basis of Association of volunteer organizations is an active communication and interaction with other members [7].

The conclusions and recommendations for further research. Thus, international volunteer network has passed its own long historical development and is a powerful tool to address various social issues. The main areas of activity are: the struggle for the liberation of the slaves, for getting women equal rights with men; environmental protection, the rights of the buyers; promotion of the policy of nonviolence, international understanding and so on.

The study does not cover all aspects of the outlined problem. In perspective the problems of the foreign experience of volunteering in different countries, the development of the mechanisms for attracting those wishing to volunteer can be investigated.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Чистякова И. А. Генезис международного волонтерского движения.

Статья посвящена рассмотрению генезиса международного волонтерского движения. Автор выделяет четыре этапа развития международного волонтерства: 1) 1750–1913 гг. (становление) – привлечение представителей среднего и высшего классов западноевропейского общества к социальной работе для борьбы с бедностью; 2) 1914–1971 гг. (институализации) – расширение государственных структур, которые в полном объеме оказывали социальные услуги, осуществление первых масштабных волонтерских проектов; 3) 1972–1991 гг. (интеграции) – начало системного

образования инфраструктуры, которая поддерживает волонтерскую деятельность; 4) 1991 г. – настоящее (глобализации) – волонтерское движение как очень важный элемент развития демократии, при помощи которого граждане принимают на себя ответственность за общество.

Ключевые слова: международное волонтерское движение, социальные услуги, волонтерский проект, волонтерская деятельность, социальная работа.

SUMMARY

Chystyakova I. Genesis of international volunteer movement.

The author of the article stresses that at the present stage of the development of our country and other developed countries volunteer movement plays an important role and is increasing rapidly. Declaration of Independence of Ukraine has contributed to the transformation in all spheres of Ukrainian society, which gave a new impetus to research of the existence of actual realities of society. The decline or partial transformation of old and new forms of social relations, including, in particular, volunteering was caused by changing of the social order, reorientation of the principles of market economy, socio-political and economic instability.

The author notes that the end of the twentieth century was marked by the fact that volunteering in the social development was officially recognized by the international community. For the last decade the topic of volunteering has been repeatedly discussed at the meetings of the UN General Assembly.

Different approaches to the notion of «volunteer» are presented by the author. According to the domestic sociologist Ivan Yurchenko, volunteering is a socially useful activity free of charge, which is a leader of spiritual, moral, ethical, cultural, social, political and economic values and can take any form of traditional institutions for mutual assistance to mobilized socially useful work during crises or natural disasters, from manifestations of altruism to the structured organization of volunteerism at the international scale.

The article is devoted to the historical development of international volunteer movement. The author determines the stages of international volunteer movement: 1) the 1750–1913 years (formation) – the involvement of the middle and upper classes of Western society in social work to the fight against poverty, 2) the 1914–1971 years (institutionalization) – the expansion of government structures fully provided social services, the implementation of the first large-scale volunteer projects, 3) the 1972–1991 years (integration) – the beginning of the system infrastructure that supports volunteering, 4) 1991 – present (globalization) – volunteerism as a very important element of democracy, whereby citizens take responsibility for the public.

Thus, international volunteer movement has passed its own long historical development and is a powerful tool to address various social issues. The main areas of activity are: the struggle for the liberation of the slaves, for getting women equal rights with men; environmental protection, the rights of the buyers; promotion of the policy of nonviolence, international understanding.

Key words: an international volunteer movement, social services, a volunteer project, volunteering, social work.