



Scientific Center of Innovative Researches OÜ

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LAW REVIEW (PALR)

Issue 3 (11)

2022

International databases and directories indexing publications:

- [CrossRef \(DOI: 10.36690\)](#);
- [ISSN International Centre](#);
- [Google Scholar](#);
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Public Administration and Law Review. DOI: 10.36690/2674-5216-2022-3

The third issue contains articles by scientists from different countries, prepared on the basis of their scientific work. It is designed for university teachers, graduate students, undergraduates, practitioners in Public Administration, Law and Psychology.

Publication frequency: quarterly (March, June, September, December)

Languages of edition: English

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CHAPTER 1

MODERN TRENDS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

INTERRELATIONS OF COMPETENCES AND FUNCTIONS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

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Abstract. The article analyzed the theoretical and methodological aspects of the interrelationship between the concepts of competencies and functions in the public service. The object of this study is the functions of public administration. The subject of scientific research is the interrelationship between the concepts of competencies and functions in the public service, their interrelationship in the theoretical and methodological aspect of the functioning of the public service. The purpose of this work is to clarify the concepts of competencies and functions in the public service, to classify public administration functions according to different criteries, to generalize the concept of public service competence in the field of public administration, to identify their interrelationships and to develop a methodological basis for the theory of public administration in this context. The article uses the method of generalization to clarify the concepts of competencies and functions of the public service, the method of analysis to identify criteria for classifying the functions of the public service. Synthesis method for the formation of approaches to identifying the interrelationship of competencies and functions in the areas of public administration and public service. The functional-structural methodology was used to identify the links between the functions of public administration and the competencies of subjects of the public service. The concepts of the public service, the subject of the public service, the concept of the competence of the public service in the field of public administration have been analyzed and clarified, their interrelations have been identified. The classification of public administration functions according to certain criteria has been carried out. Interrelations between the concepts of competencies and functions in the field of public administration, in particular, in the public service, are revealed. The ways of development and the possibility of involving methodological, theoretical, organizational-legal, structural-functional and other foundations of public administration based on the problem of the relationship of competencies and functions in the public service are proposed.

Keywords: public administration, public service, functions of public service, competence, subject of public service.

JEL Classification: H80, H83

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 0; **tabl.:** 0; **bibl.:** 31

Introduction. When considering the concept of the function of the public service, it is first of all advisable to focus on the issue of defining the subjects of the public service. After all, it is the activities of the individual components of the public service system - the subjects of the public service - that are aimed at the implementation of public authority and the performance of public functions. The subjects of the implementation of the public service, and hence the performance of the functions of the public service, in different scientific approaches, different concepts are defined. In addition, the practice of serving makes its own adjustments to the definition, changes the status and competence of the subjects.

The previously unresolved part of the general problem in the context of this issue remains the methodological problems of the functioning of competencies and functions in the public service, the differentiation between the concepts of competencies and functions, their interrelationships, and the possibility of application in the practice of public service.

Literature review. The problems of the formation and functioning of the functions of the public service, the competencies of the subjects of the public service, including the competence of various institutions in the field of public administration, are disclosed in the works of modern researchers of domestic science - V. Averyanov, E. Afonin, S. Vyrovoy, I. Gritsak, V. Malinovsky, O. Obolensky, G. Sytnik and others; foreign science – V. Parsons, G. Kolbech, A. Smith, J. Mill, V. Dunn, L. Pal, P. Brown and others. The remaining warehouse competencies of the subjects of public administration were taken up by representatives of various foreign scientific schools, and G. Breban, J. Wedel, D. Garner, J. Grimaud, K. Davis, J. Eberbach, K. Eckstein, J. Elder, N. Owen, S. Solon, R. Schaffhauser, J. Chevalier and others. The concept of “competence” was paid attention to by a number of scientists, including V. B. Averyanov, S. S. Alekseeva, I. L. Bachilo, I. A. Gritsyak, V. K. Mamutov, Yu. .O. Tikhomirov and K. F. Sheremeta. A number of normative legal acts relating to the issues of this study are analyzed. In particular, a unified legal definition of the concept of public service in Ukraine is taken as a basis in accordance with the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine (p. 17, art.3) appointed as "public service - duty in state political settlements, with state collegiate bodies, professional duty of judges, prosecutors, military service, alternative (non-military) service, other state service, patronage service in state bodies, service in government bodies of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, bodies of self-regulation, local governments” [1].

Aims. The object of this study is the functions of public administration. The subject of scientific research is the interrelationship between the concepts of competencies and functions in the public service, their interrelationship in the theoretical and methodological aspect of the functioning of the public service. The purpose of this work is to clarify the concepts of competencies and functions in the public service, to classify public administration functions according to different criteries, to generalize the concept of public service competence in the field of public administration, to identify their interrelationships and to develop a methodological basis for the theory of public administration in this context.

Methods. The article uses the method of generalization to clarify the concepts of competencies and functions of the public service, the method of analysis to identify criteria for classifying the functions of the public service. Synthesis method for the formation of approaches to identifying the interrelationship of competencies and functions in the areas of public administration and public service. The functional-structural methodology was used to identify the links between the functions of public administration and the competencies of subjects of the public service.

Results. The concept of competence refers directly to the participants in the passage of public service, in our case, the subjects of public service. Today, the practice of serving in other states, scientific approaches, the practice of developing civil society point to other, broader definitions of subjects of public service as public institutions, their system.

Much attention is paid to research activities of public administration as a system of public institutions, including executive authorities, local governments, other institutions and organizations that perform public management functions in order to satisfy the public interest, act in accordance with the adopted legislation.

The term "administration", which comes from the Latin "ministrare" ("to serve"), indicates the subordination of political power and serving the public interest as the main task in the activities of public administration [2]. In general, the concept of "public administration" in the administrative law of Western countries is defined as "the organization and activities of authorities and institutions subordinate to political power, ensuring the implementation of the law, acting in the public interest and endowed with the prerogatives of public authority" [3]. Such an understanding of the nature of the administrative and administrative activities of public authorities, local self-government and other public institutions makes it possible to clearly distinguish between politics and administration. Therefore, discussions in literary sources translated into Ukrainian become understandable, in which there is often an incorrect translation of the term "public administration" as "state management" [4, 5].

In general, we can assume that any institution, regardless of the form of ownership and subordination, endowed with public functions, will belong to public administration authorities. It is worth noting that public functions are characteristic not only for subjects of public administration, but also for other subjects, namely: state and communal (municipal) organizations, institutions, enterprises. The specifics of the mode of operation, tasks, financing and other elements of activity are quite different in the private and public sectors, therefore, according to some researchers, depending on the volume of public functions, the concept of public service may expand [6]. Much attention should be paid to the denationalization of some public functions, which accordingly requires the assignment to the subjects of a certain legal status that determines the powers, funding, distribution of tasks, etc. For example, public service in Germany is the activity of a legal entity of public law in the service. In addition to officials, the category of employees includes judges, professional military, contracted military and employees with employees who are in the service of a legal entity of public law. Since officials in Germany are also police officers and teachers, the proportion of officials is much larger than just civil servants and

employees. There is a definition according to which public service in Germany is a professional activity consisting of the performance by certain subjects of public law functions in federal state authorities, land authorities, communities and other subjects of public law [7]. Therefore, in the context of the organization of the public service, it is necessary today to clearly define the essence of public functions with their subsequent distribution among the subjects of the public administration process.

If we consider the state and local self-governing authorities as components of the public service, then we should also consider the functions of state and self-governing authorities as components of the functions of the public service. Consequently, the functions of public authorities are the main directions of their activities, in which their essence and purpose in the state mechanism are revealed [17-24]. Each institution, in accordance with its competence, performs its inherent functions. Due to the indefinite conceptual load of the public service system in domestic science, we use the concept of “subject of public service” as any public institution that performs the functions of public service [8].

The main feature of the functions of the public service is the satisfaction of the public interest through the provision of public services; performance of functions of public authority; performance of functions and tasks of public institutions.

Taking into account the experience of the development of different states, the following main features of the functions of the public service can be distinguished:

- are determined by the activities of public institutions (state - decide the functions of the state; local governments - ensure the performance of the functions of the community; enterprises, institutions, organizations - within the limits of the vested functions of the public service);
- the main characteristic of the public service is its service nature;
- aimed at satisfying the public interest, that is, the interest of the social community; determined by the needs of society;
- are determined by the competence of the institution that performs this function;
- cover the main spheres of public life: administrative-political, social-humanitarian, economic;
- as a rule, they are continuous in their implementation, permanent and operational nature of the activity [9].

The classification of functions can be carried out according to various criteria. First of all, it is advisable to pay attention to the forms of activity of public institutions. Of course, often one and the same institution has several forms of activity at the same time. For example, ministries are endowed with organizational, executive, control and other functions at the same time; almost all public service entities have an information function in the context of ensuring transparency and openness in their activities, a control function, organizational, etc.

Therefore, according to the forms of activity, functions can be divided into:

- organizational;
- permissive and administrative;
- technology-supporting (transport services, urban planning services, water supply, education, health care, etc.);

- authority;
- information;
- control;
- norm-setting;
- representative, etc.

According to this criterion, it is advisable to classify the subjects of public service.

According to the subjects of implementation, there are:

- functions of the civil service and their officials;
- functions of local self-government and its officials;
- functions of state companies, institutions and organizations and their officials;
- functions of other institutions, organizations, enterprises authorized to perform the functions of the public service and their officials.

According to the legal forms of service, the following main functions are distinguished:

- law-making function, since among the subjects of law-making there are the people of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, ministries, departments, local authorities and administrations;

- law enforcement function. Almost every subject of public service is endowed with such a function, since their main task is the protection of public relations, the protection of the rights and freedoms of a citizen. In addition, there are a number of subjects for which this function is the main one - internal affairs authorities, the prosecutor's office, environmental protection authorities, customs authorities, etc.;

- control function. Today, world practice distinguishes several subspecies of this function: financial control, public control, control and supervisory activities, etc.;

- founding function. The main task of this function is the staffing of the service, which takes place by appointment or by an elective method;

- law enforcement function. It consists in the continuity of the implementation of legal prescriptions. Such a process is possible only when some participants are endowed with subjective rights, and other subjects with subjective duties [10].

In the context of the implementation of the main objective functions of the public service, it is advisable to define: political, economic, social, cultural, environmental, humanitarian.

The functions of the public service, as already mentioned when considering the main features of functions, are determined by the competence of the subject of service [11]. Competence is one of the criteria that defines the boundaries of the functions of the public service and is of a restrictive nature. Since the public service is a system of subjects performing public functions, the competence of the public service should generalize the competences of all subjects. The term "competence" (Latin *competere* - compliance, consistency, from - mutually strive, respond, approach) is interpreted as a set of rights and obligations established in an official - legal or non-legal - form, that is, the powers of any authority or position, a person that determines the possibilities this authority or position, the person to make binding

decisions, organize and control their implementation, take measures of responsibility, if necessary, etc. [12,13].

In contrast to the functions outlined quite generally, the competence of the subject of public service is determined by clear formulations, the exact direction of public administration, specific tasks determined by the goals of the subject [14]. The competence of public service entities is always more clearly fixed in the legal field than the functions partially defined by legal norms. Competence determines the scope and content of the subject's activity; carries out the differentiation of functions with other subjects; establishes a certain distribution of functions implemented by the public service as a whole. Competence is established higher by the subject of public service by subjects according to the hierarchical principle or by the will of the people according to the elective principle [15].

Lawyers define competence as a set of subjects of jurisdiction and powers of the subject enshrined in legal acts. The functions of the subject of public service are manifested precisely because of the totality of all elements of competence.

Discussion. The main components of the competence of subjects of public service are defined as powers, subject matter (subject competence), legal responsibility, territorial jurisdiction. Let's analyze the content essence of the main components of the competence of subjects of public service. Thus, the powers of the subjects of the public service are normatively fixed rights and obligations and aimed at the performance of public functions [25-29]. They define the possibilities and necessity in relation to public functions; type and degree of proper activity of the subject of public service. The subject of reference is the main direction of activity, which is manifested in the functions and functional purpose of the subject of public service. The legal responsibility of subjects of public service is a normatively fixed element of the legal status of a subject of public service and their officials, aimed at the effective execution of powers [30-31]. The issue of territorial jurisdiction concerns the normatively fixed possibility of the activity of a subject of the public service, which ensures the delimitation of the competence of subjects of the public service that perform homogeneous functions or have the same powers. As for the definition of territorial jurisdiction, in the structure of the competence of public service entities, various interpretations are possible in terms of its content and functional load. After all, jurisdiction is a legal indication of the circle of public law relations, the full subject of which is a specific subject. The territorial indicator is used as one of the means (along with the subjects of jurisdiction) to determine the scope of public relations, the authorized subject of which is a specific authority and the delimitation of the competence of authorities that perform homogeneous functions, have an equal legal status or identical powers in legal relations that are homogeneous in content. Jurisprudence defines the establishment of jurisdiction as the delimitation of competence between authorities (officials). Each authority or official has the right to consider and decide only those issues that are within its jurisdiction. Establishing jurisdiction is a method for determining competence.

There are many studies aimed at studying the interrelationships between the functions and competence of government entities, state authorities, local governments

and other public service entities. These relationships are studied both between subjects and at the level of each individual subject [16]. After analyzing the main elements of competence, it can be argued that the functions are directions for the implementation of the competence of a subject of public service.

Conclusions. So, having systematized the competences of all subjects of the public service, it can be argued that the competence of the public service as a whole is the competence of public service authorities, the competence of local governments, the competence of state enterprises, institutions, organizations, the competence of other persons in labor relations with legal entities. persons of public law. With this approach, a situation is common where a large number of subjects have almost the same powers, but the competence of each of them is determined individually, which is characterized by differences in jurisdiction. Consequently, the competence of the public service can be considered a set of tasks, functions, public entities, rights and obligations of officials in public service established by regulatory legal acts. The competence of the subject of public service determines the exact limits of its activities and thus coordinates it with the activities of other entities.

One of the main requirements for a clear distribution of functions to ensure the organization of work is the issue of legal regulation of the formation and development of the public service. In this context, there are interconnections between the concepts of functions and competencies of the public service, which can be summarized in the following conditions for the effective implementation of the functions of the public service:

- the presence of the status of a public institution, fixing at the legislative level the performance of these functions, the mechanism for their implementation;
- fulfillment of a clear task of the public service system;
- introduction of a unified register of public services and the provision of public services to the population in accordance with it;
- serving on the basis of responsibility, accountability, honesty, service to the people of Ukraine, etc. In this context, it is advisable to clearly define the competence of the subject of public service with the establishment of its powers, legal responsibility and the possibility of control over its activities.

The content of competence, in comparison with functions, is more dynamic, more often subject to change. The main activities of public service entities are derived from the main functions of the public service, or, in other words, the functions of the public service are distributed among all entities depending on the place of each of them in the public service system. The jurisdictions of many entities overlap, which is quite acceptable and logical, but their powers are exclusively individual, even if the function of several entities is common to all.

Author contributions. The authors contributed equally.

Disclosure statement. The authors do not have any conflict of interest.

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Received: July 21, 2022

Approved: September 22, 2022

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS

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Abstract. The article examines theoretical approaches to the formation of territorial development strategies. The purpose of writing the article is to research the principles of forming social development strategies territories, identification of characteristic features of strategies, analysis of their structure and stages of implementation in modern conditions development of Ukraine. The following methods were used to determine the principles of territorial development strategy: the method of cognition (to form the theoretical foundations of determining the essence of public policy, development strategy); comparative analysis (in order to compare the effectiveness of development strategies); abstract-logical (for the formation of theoretical generalizations and formulation of research conclusions); graphical visualization (for the purpose of visualization of results and analysis). The directions of state policy in the development of territorial development strategies have been studied, the characteristic features of the strategies have been identified, their structure has been analyzed, the stages of their formation have been identified, and target orientations have been established. The prerequisites are considered and the principles of territorial development strategy formation are defined, suggestions are provided for improving and normalizing the process of strategic planning of territorial development in modern conditions. Peculiarities of the domestic experience in the development of territorial development strategies have been studied. The main principles of the process of formation and implementation of the state policy of regional development are characterized.

Keywords: regional policy, strategy, territorial development, social issues.

JEL Classification: H70, H80, H83

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 3; **tabl.:** 0; **bibl.:** 27

Introduction. Creating and maintaining a quality environment for human life is an important condition for sustainable development of modern society and should become one of the main sections of the long-term development strategy of Ukraine and its regions. The specifics of the state policy of territorial development are the definition of key problems, identifying prospects for solving these problems, analysis of resource availability, development of an action plan aimed at achieving concrete results taking into account the strengths and weaknesses of regions and structural and dynamic changes in modern economy.

In the current conditions of Ukraine's development, there is an urgent need to form targets and structure of the strategy of territorial development in the context of strengthening the economic security of the country. As a kind of public administration, strategic planning is an effective management tool for implementing long-term regional policy, which allows to increase the competitiveness of territories as socio-economic structures given the ability to identify major problems and identify areas for their development.

The purpose of developing development strategies is to ensure a high quality of life for current and future generations through balanced social development, ensuring the possibility of reproducing the environment, rational use of natural resources of urban areas, human health, environmental and social protection. Issues related to the development of territorial development strategies need considerable attention, especially in the context of structural changes in the economy.

Literature Review. In Ukraine, governance has only just begun to become strategic. Recently, there has been a significant increase in interest in research on the development of certain aspects of methodology and models and concepts of territorial development, there is a high level of activity in the development and practical implementation of strategic approaches to territorial development management. However, the existing domestic experience in developing territorial development strategies shows that its significant potential is not fully used, due to the weak methodological support of strategic choice models, lack of proven technology system, insufficient level of strategic thinking of staff and more.

The work of such scientists as I.M. Vakhovich, B.Є. Voronin, Z.V. Gerasimchuk, B.M. Danylyshyn, M.I. Dolishniy, S. Doroguntsov, S.M. Zlupko, V.Yu. Keretsman, E.M. Libanova, Ya.B. Oliynyk, A.P. Pavlyuk, D.M. Stechenko, V.I. Strangers and others. The following scientists studied the problems of strategy formation and elements of strategic development planning at different levels: I. Ansoff, V. Geets, M. Zubets, J. Zhalilo, F. Kotler, G. Mintzberg, M. Porter, J. Strickland, A. Thompson, AO Shubin and others. Theoretical positions, methodological and methodical bases of formation of strategies of territorial development are covered in works of domestic researchers, in particular S. Bogachov, N. Kopylova, M. Melnichenko, Yu.P. Sharov and others.

The purpose of writing this article is to study the principles of formation of strategies for territorial development, identify the characteristics of strategies, analysis of their structure and stages of implementation in the modern development of Ukraine [1-5].

Aims. The purpose of writing the article is to research the principles of forming social development strategies territories, identification of characteristic features of strategies, analysis of their structure and stages of implementation in modern conditions development of Ukraine.

Methods. The following methods were used to determine the principles of territorial development strategy: the method of cognition (to form the theoretical foundations of determining the essence of public policy, development strategy); comparative analysis (in order to compare the effectiveness of development

strategies); abstract-logical (for the formation of theoretical generalizations and formulation of research conclusions); graphical visualization (for the purpose of visualization of results and analysis).

Results. At the territorial level, the concept of development management clearly reflects the regional aspects of social policy, as economic transformation and restructuring is accompanied by increasing interregional differences in living standards and employment, stratification of regions by key socio-economic parameters [6].

The direction of European integration for our country provides an opportunity to use the experience of other countries in developing strategic plans of territories, and although such plans in Ukraine are quite long, but they should be subject to the overall goal of improving socio-economic status of the region.

The territory development strategy is a generalized model of actions necessary to achieve the set goals on the basis of selected criteria (indicators) and efficient allocation of resources. This strategy defines the goals of state regional policy and the main tasks of central and local executive bodies and local governments aimed at achieving these goals, and provides for the coordination of state regional policy with other state policies aimed at territorial development [7].

The main goal of the territorial development strategy is social responsibility of all types of economic activities taking place in the respective territories, implementation of the principles of sustainable economic development, strengthening economic security of the national economy and improving the welfare of the population by reducing poverty, overcoming unemployment, negative demographic indicators, modernizing infrastructure. increase investment, introduction of modern technologies. That is why all components of the territorial development strategy should be aimed at improving the social component, taking into account primarily the interests of the entire population.

Strategy development takes place as part of the evolution of the organization through awareness and consolidation of the elements of "where we are and where we are going." In practice, this process often coincides with (or is caused by) the desire of business owners and top managers to increase the security of their business through the introduction of uniform "rules of the game" - issues of formalization of business processes, procedures, decision-making and more. The same applies to strategies that could guarantee the continued success and growth of the business. As a rule, the result of strategy development should be clearly formulated provisions on target segments, unique value proposition, business goals, competitive strategies, growth strategies, elements of the marketing mix, sales goals, etc. Without going into the details of these provisions, we will say that in the process of developing these strategic elements there are many barriers. Some of them are well known to most experts, others - less. One way or another - there are many of them and this fact cannot be ignored. Our attempt to display them in some way and break them down into certain categories is shown in the figure below (Fig. 1).

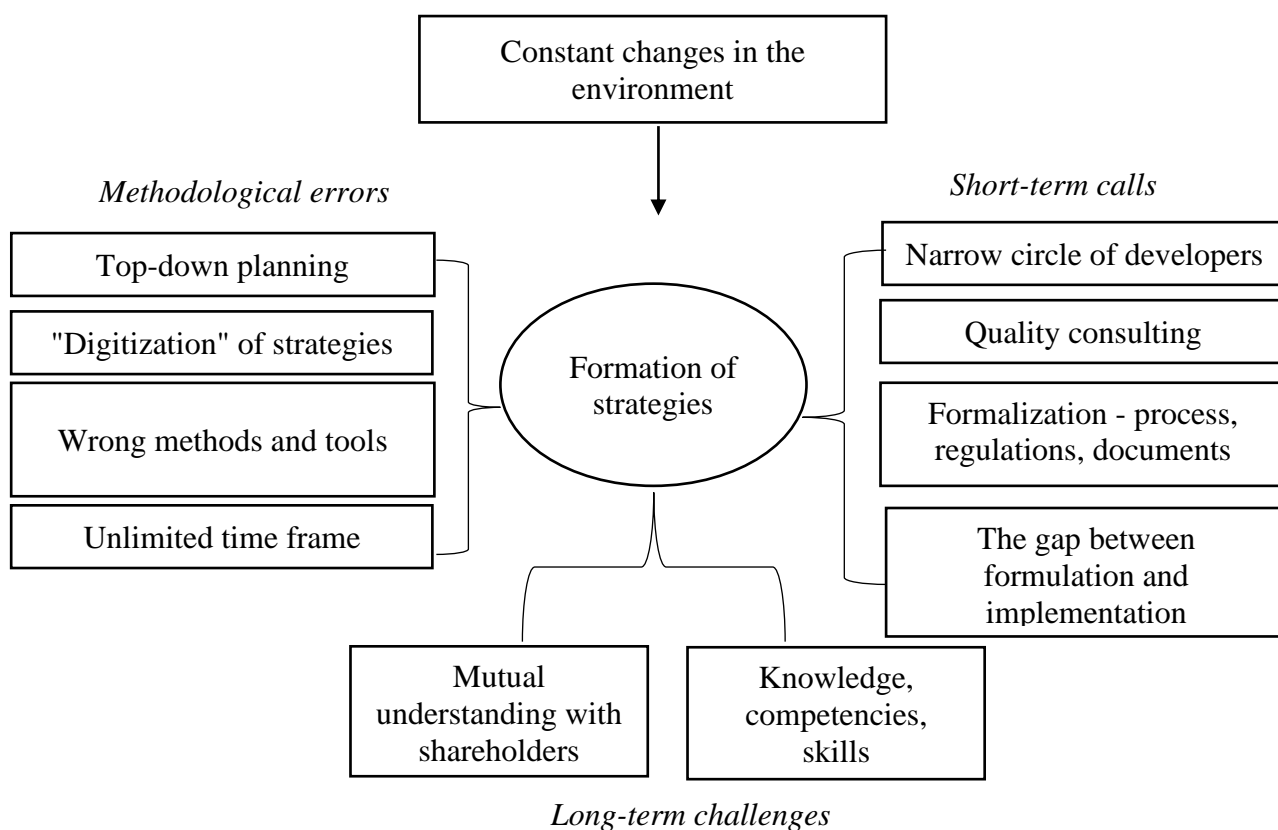


Figure 1. Factors influencing strategy development

Source: developed by the authors

Two main theoretical and methodological approaches are most often used when developing countries' own national development strategies [8-10]. According to the first approach, the top-down construction scheme is the basis for creating territorial development strategies. The second approach is based on the principle of denial of the first, and the creation of territorial development strategies in this case is based on a bottom-up scheme, in which local development strategies at the district and regional levels form a generalized direction of national development. The analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of these approaches revealed that a highly effective way to form a strategy for the development of Ukraine is to combine such construction schemes that integrate strategies for rural development, small towns and cities, as well as national interests.

Thus, the strategy of social development of territories is a complex system of measures that provides for the establishment of mission, main goals, objectives, tools, priority areas of development of territories on a sustainable basis in the context of social responsibility of all economic activities.

The strategy of social development of territories should be aimed at defining tasks and tools for solving social problems, increasing the economic potential of territories, productivity of their economy, business profitability and income and, consequently, creating conditions for overall improvement of social standards, quality of life and business environment development. However, such interdependence

requires the definition and implementation of an effective fiscal mechanism and redistribution mechanism, otherwise there is a real threat of excessive polarization and growing disparities between economically developed cities and the rest of the country.

Today, the state regional policy in Ukraine requires, as never before, the coordination of its goals and activities with the priorities of sectoral policies. In particular, this applies to areas such as transport and infrastructure; economic development and investment; entrepreneurship and regulatory environment; competition policy; labor market; education and science; innovation activity.

The issue of effective implementation of measures in the implementation of the strategy of social development of territories can not be considered separately from the reform of administrative-territorial organization, fiscal decentralization, development and promotion of competitive economy, strengthening the role of local government, etc. [11-13].

The practice of developing strategic documents for the mesosystems of the regions that has developed in the country today allows us to identify the following main components of the strategic planning process:

- analysis and assessment of the current state of development of the territory;
- characteristics of competitive advantages and limitations of perspective development;
- definition of strategic directions of development;
- search for tools to achieve the desired result.

The attitude to the development of regional development strategy as the most important measure of regional governance, which in its essence should combine long-term and current activities, coordinate actions between different actors in the interests of increasing welfare and improving regional development, is undoubtedly dominant in modern state regional policy. This content is based on the content of those measures that are developed within the development strategies of the country, regions, individual industries, settlements and more. The regional development strategy is a defining and guiding document for all actors, so the formation and implementation of the strategy becomes a priority in the activities of regional authorities.

Strategic planning of social development of the territory is now considered as one of the most promising and effective mechanisms for implementing long-term regional policy in terms of strengthening the self-organization of territorial communities at different levels. The search for effective models of regional (territorial) socio-economic development determines the need to use strategic planning at all levels of government and local self-government to find the most optimal regional development strategies, taking into account the priorities set by the Strategy of Economic and Social Development of Ukraine. is an important condition for sustainable development of modern society and should become one of the main sections of the long-term development strategy of Ukraine and its regions [14].

Territorial social development strategies include measures that interconnect national priorities, provisions of general planning schemes of relevant territories,

forecasts and development programs of individual sectors of the economy, interregional interests, etc. with their own priorities for specific development.

Strategic planning of social development of territories has the following stages:

- 1) development of the concept of regional development;
- 2) justification of important proposals;
- 3) formation of a system of target programs.

Schematic model of strategic planning of social development of the region is shown in Fig. 2.

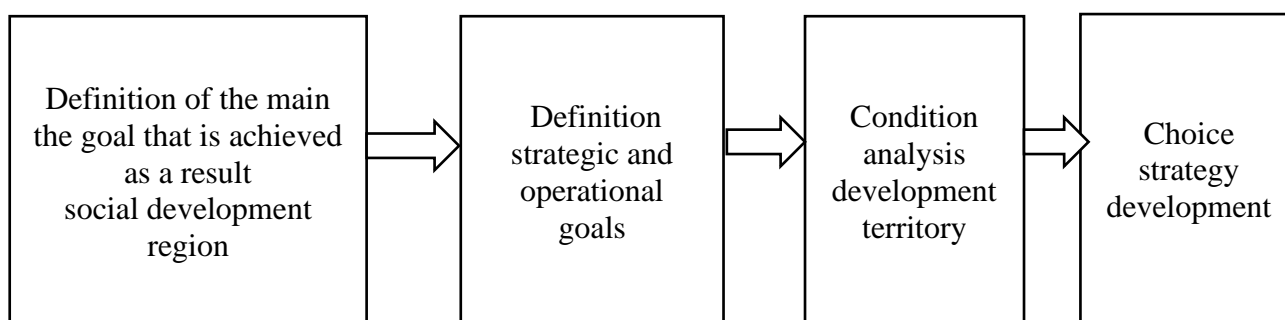


Figure 2. Stages of strategic planning of social development of the region

Source: developed by the authors

In the process of social development of territories it is necessary to actively involve the territorial community in solving their own problems and, at the same time, to determine priority areas of socio-economic development of territories, as well as possible ways out of crisis employment of the region [15].

The general strategy of socio-ecological-economic development of territories should be based on social, ecological-resource and economic components of development, with appropriate institutional support (Fig. 3).

The strategy of social development of territories should be a vital and indispensable management tool. This is possible only when its content and direction is consistent with the interests of the district administration, with the government structure. If the strategy contradicts the actions of the authorities, it is doomed to failure [27]. If the strategy contains constant elements of novelty, which are not always perceived by the authorities, then there is a contradiction that forces to look for ways to solve it. Therefore, the implementation of the strategy requires constant transformation of management bodies, management methods, qualifications of managers.

It is necessary to emphasize that the strategy of social development of territories should be determined by several equal priority areas, goals, objectives. Among them, the most important should be the development of economic activities (specialization strategy); definition of strategic zones of activity of economic centers (strategy of territorial development); elucidation of the most important aspects of achieving the normalization of the living environment (environmental strategy) [16].

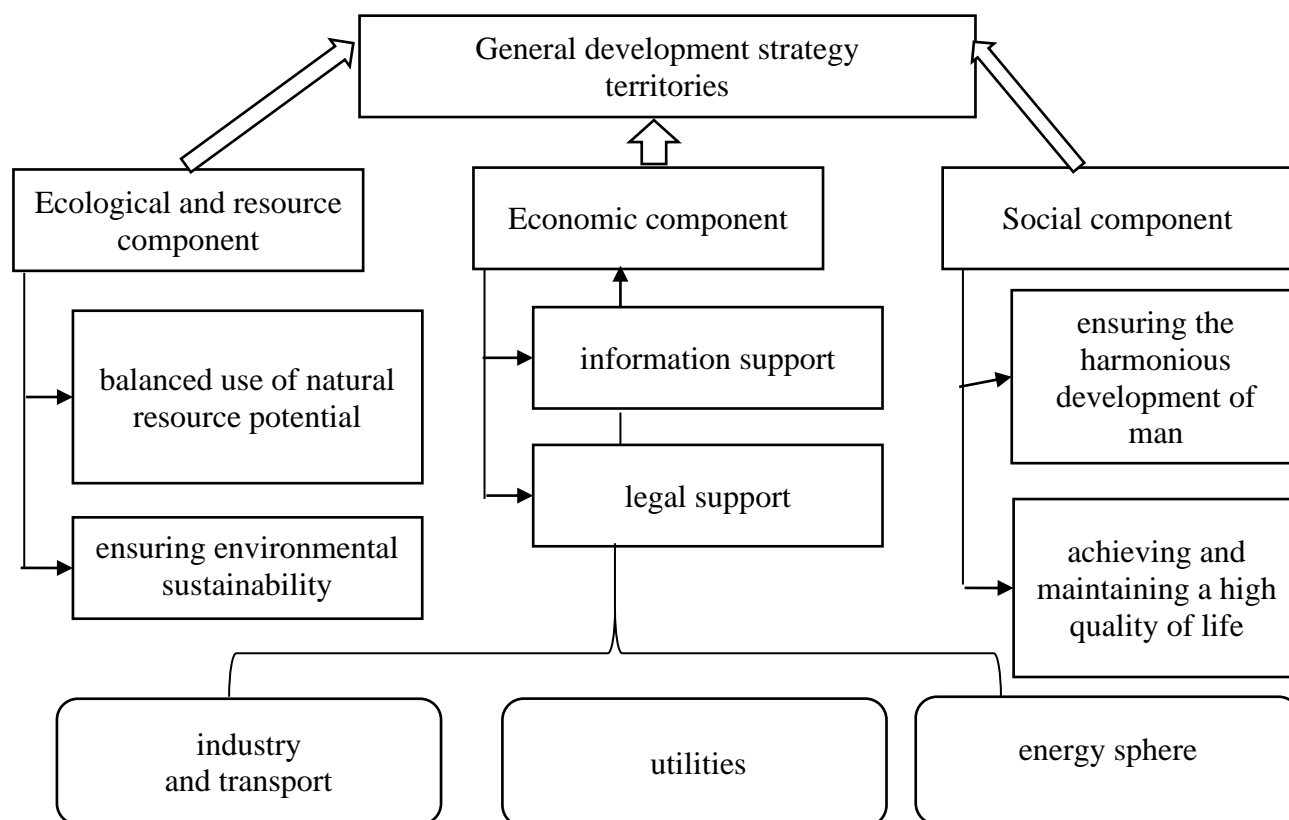


Figure 3. Components of the general strategy of development of territories

Source: developed by the authors on [16]

Thus, the social development of territories requires coordinated action in all spheres of society, adequate reorientation of local governments to new social and environmental economic development strategies, the regulatory role of which in these transformations is fundamental. They ensure the creation of conditions that increase the interest of citizens and social groups of economic entities in solving the problems of balanced development of territories.

Discussion. Systematic implementation of territorial development strategies is impossible without disclosing the basic principles and directions of strategic activity [23, 24]. In general, the development of socio-ecological and economic strategies for the development of territories is one of the most important tasks facing local authorities and requires further study and justification.

Controllability and effectiveness of the strategy is ensured through the formation of effective information support, including:

- established system of collection, coordination and use of statistical, analytical, normative, program-planning and forecast information for making public administration decisions at the regional (local) level;
- systematic monitoring of a wide range of indicators of socio-economic development and the state of the environment;
- openness and transparency of local executive bodies and local self-government bodies, in particular regular informing the public about the main problems of socio-economic and cultural development of the region, ways to solve them and prospects

for making optimal government decisions;

- intensification of participation of the population and public associations of the region in the preparation, discussion and solution of issues of socio-economic and cultural development of the region.

The functioning of the economic and social complex of the regions requires effective mechanisms that can ensure the stable functioning of the regional system. Among such mechanisms, the leading role belongs to regional management - the activities of central and local executive bodies and local governments aimed at achieving the priorities identified in the strategy [25, 26]. Achieving priorities is not a direct and exclusive consequence of managerial influence, but depends on many other factors. At the same time, it is the managerial influence together with the action of objective laws that can ensure a positive synergetic effect of regional development. Organizational and institutional conditions for the effectiveness of regional governance are:

- availability of an appropriate legal framework that regulates the implementation of the strategy;

- determination of the purpose (goals) of management activities;
- financial support for the implementation of the strategy;
- identification of institutions responsible for the implementation of the strategy;
- establishment of subjects, mechanisms and tools of regional management.

Achieving the goal set in the strategy requires an assessment of the effectiveness of regional governance.

Strategic planning of socio-economic development of the region in general determines the target indicators and priorities of the regions. Regional development programs for the current year and sectoral programs should be built on its basis. In view of this, strategic planning and forecasting of regional development should aim at:

- reducing the number of documents that determine the prospects for the development of the regions of Ukraine;
- coordination of various goals defined in these documents;
- ensuring the unity of approaches, taking into account all the components that determine the specifics of the development of the country and regions;
- optimization of procedures for development and approval of regional strategies.

Therefore, the process of formation and implementation of state policy of regional development should be based on the following principles:

- introduction of a system of constant monitoring of factors influencing regional development;
- formation of state regional policy;
- introduction of a mechanism of strong and flexible coordination of all subjects of state regional policy in the process of its formation and implementation;
- creation of a clear functional structure of central and local executive bodies to ensure state regulation of regional development at all territorial levels, coordination of multilevel governance with the participation of local governments, businesses,

NGOs and the population [17-22].

Conclusions. The expected results of the development of the strategy of social development of territories are the possibility of applying scientific provisions and conclusions of research in practice, finding tools for public administration influence on the formation of social development of territories, provided the state ensures human health, demographic situation, quality of life standards, reforming the management system, education, science, etc. An important condition for the sustainable development of modern society is the creation and preservation of a quality environment for human life, which should become one of the main sections of the long-term development strategy of Ukraine and its regions. In the current conditions of economic development and direction in the EU, key issues of territorial development become the basis of strategic planning, which allows to predict the prospects of socio-economic issues, analysis of necessary resources and development of action plans to achieve important results of regional development.

Author contributions. The authors contributed equally.

Disclosure statement. The authors do not have any conflict of interest.

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Received: August 23, 2022

Approved: September 28, 2022

PROBLEMS OF STABILIZATION OF THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF DECENTRALIZATIONAL CHANGES AND MARTIAL LAW IN UKRAINE

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Abstract. *The article analyzes the problematic issues of stabilization of the public administration system. The purpose of the article is to analyze the system of public administration in Ukraine, taking into account the results of decentralization changes, optimization of the system, as well as during martial law in the country. The public administration system has a number of problems affecting its stabilization. The purpose of the article is to analyze these problems and point out possible ways to solve them. To analyze the current state of the public administration system in Ukraine, a comparative method, the method of analysis, synthesis, and a systematic approach were applied. Were used the method of public administration in a crisis for the analysis of crisis situations and extrapolation methods for predicting the development of the public administration system in Ukraine. The method of formal-logical analysis of legal frameworks, in particular the implementation and regulatory support of decentralization processes in the public administration system, was used. In particular, the influence of destabilizing factors on the economic, social, and administrative spheres of the state is analyzed. A number of problematic issues of the public administration system are identified and recommendations are given for their possible reduction or elimination. The issues of destabilization of the public administration system in the conditions of martial law in Ukraine are partially disclosed. The issues of the consequences and prospects of decentralization processes and reforms carried out in the field of public administration are analyzed. The article uses the method of public administration in a crisis, extrapolation methods for predicting the development of the public administration system in Ukraine and a systematic approach as the basis of the study. The issues of personnel training problems in the system of public administration of Ukraine are analyzed separately.*

Keywords: *public administration, public administration system, decentralization, stabilization, martial law, security.*

JEL Classification: H56, H70, H80, H83

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 0; **tabl.:** 0; **bibl.:** 29

Introduction. Ukraine has undergone a number of reforms, including decentralization of power and building a new system of public administration. In February 2022, changes were added related to the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, which requires analysis and evaluation [1-2]. The article analyzes and gives recommendations on the following problematic issues of the public administration system: the weakening of the state's ability to redistribute income and wealth; decrease in management efficiency in comparison with the centralized state

vertical; loss of positive economies of scale; decrease in macroeconomic stability; corruption; reorganization of the management training system

Literature review. The article summarizes a number of preliminary studies by the authors [3-5], taking into account the data of the official web portals of public authorities of Ukraine [6-9] and changes in the martial law in Ukraine, respectively.

In the study, when analyzing problematic issues in the public administration system, a systematic approach to public policy was used [10]. The European experience in the transformation processes of public administration systems of a number of states is taken into account [11].

Aims. The purpose of the article is to analyze the system of public administration in Ukraine, taking into account the results of decentralization changes, optimization of the system, as well as during martial law in the country. The public administration system has a number of problems affecting its stabilization. The purpose of the article is to analyze these problems and point out possible ways to solve them.

Methods. To analyze the current state of the public administration system in Ukraine, a comparative method, the method of analysis, synthesis, and a systematic approach were applied.

Were used the method of public administration in a crisis for the analysis of crisis situations and extrapolation methods for predicting the development of the public administration system in Ukraine. The method of formal-logical analysis of legal frameworks, in particular the implementation and regulatory support of decentralization processes in the public administration system, was used.

Results. The first problem, according to experts, is the weakening of the state's ability to redistribute income and wealth, that is, to reduce economic inequality. According to the principles of decentralization, assigning certain revenues to subnational units reduces the overall state budget, which means less state assistance to the poor, the disabled, the unemployed, etc. At the same time, the exercise of this function by local resources may be unfair due to differences between rich and poor regions. The last circumstance - regional inequality - contrary to theoretical hypotheses, does not disappear in the course of the economic development of the state or the implementation of measures aimed at combating inequality between individuals. Wealthier regions have a larger tax base, and therefore can impose even lower tax rates for the same level of services provided, luring businesses to wealthy residents. As a result, the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. Measures of horizontal alignment are also not without drawbacks [12].

In Ukraine, the situation is aggravated by the addition of other, along with economic, disproportions between subnational units - territorial, demographic and administrative. The parameters of the smallest and largest communities or areas, as well as differences in the set of powers - the problem is well known and worked out. However, delaying the completion of the formation of the administrative-territorial structure and the unification of powers is fraught with a negative impact on economic growth, social cohesion and political stability. Also, in the context of the domestic discourse on the expediency of maintaining local self-government at the district level,

one should remember the redistribution function performed by the territory of a higher level relative to the lower ones. In other words, one of the directions for using the resources of the district budget in the future may be just to support poorer communities.

Another risk is the decrease in management efficiency compared to the centralized state vertical. And such statements are not without meaning. After all, the main argument for the transfer of power to a lower level, according to which independent management of resources can more effectively meet the specific needs of local residents, has a weak spot. In fact, the bulk of the responsibilities of subnational governments, especially at the community level, is to meet the basic needs of the inhabitants, such as water and electricity, public transport, etc., which are basically the same throughout the territory.

With decentralization, the positive economies of scale are also lost - the phenomenon when, with an increase in the size of an organization and the number of products produced, the cost per unit of output decreases. The transfer of public services under the control and responsibility of local authorities usually means the emergence of differences in their provision in different territorial units, which creates additional costs for both providers and recipients. To this should be added the lower workload of the bureaucratic apparatus of local self-government and a shallow division of labor, which theoretically leads to a decrease in the professional level of workers compared to the centralized model.

Scientific studies of the impact of decentralization on the effectiveness of government in the state give interesting results. Comparing the World Bank indicators on the quality of governance in more than two hundred countries of the world with the statistics of the International Monetary Fund on the level of fiscal decentralization (fixing certain incomes and / or expenses to subnational units), the researchers found a significant positive relationship between them. That is, the greater the share of public spending is carried out through local budgets, the higher the place of the state in the rating of governance quality. As we can see, a better distribution of resources depending on the needs of residents, as well as competition between territorial units, indeed have a beneficial effect on economic efficiency. However, when during the study the formula was supplemented with an indicator of the level of political decentralization (the election of officials or the significant influence of local residents on their appointment), and especially autonomy or federalization, the above effect was leveled, which can be explained by an increase in the influence of local interests. Here, objectivity should be noted that political decentralization has its own, often non-economic advantages: an increase in the level of law-abidingness, responsibility and trust in power, the training of local political leaders, etc.

From the above statements, a number of recommendations can be made to stabilize the public administration system in Ukraine. First, powers should be transferred to those territorial units that are large enough to provide their financing, the required number of service consumers, and also receive economies of scale. This conclusion is especially relevant in the context of the unification of territorial

communities and the formation of districts. Secondly, the state should provide methodological assistance and oversight of local self-government, especially in terms of delegated powers. Also, legislative regulation of local elections and the structure of local self-government authorities should ensure their transparency, accountability and balance.

The next risk is a decrease in macroeconomic stability. Along with the monetary policy implemented by the central bank, the second instrument of macroeconomic policy in the state is fiscal policy - the regulation of public spending and taxation. For example, in a situation of rapid economic growth, the national government reduces its spending and increases taxes in order to slow down inflation and prevent the economy from overheating. However, for the economic effect of such measures, its share in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) should be quite significant. The transfer of resources and powers to the subnational level limits the means of the central government or even leads to opposition to its policy, for example, if in the situation described, local authorities, on the contrary, will increase spending before local elections.

In Ukraine in 2019, mutual accusations were repeatedly made between the National Bank and the Ministry of Finance of uncoordinated actions, which led to a significant strengthening of the hryvnia. However, when the independence of the central bank from the executive branch is a generally recognized principle, then essentially depriving the government of the ability to operate with local finances, which make up 15-20% of the country's GDP, is a rather controversial idea. Therefore, reforms in terms of fiscal decentralization must necessarily be accompanied by increased control and responsibility of local governments. In this aspect, for example, the experience of Germany, where administrative oversight authorities check draft local budgets for their balance and adequacy of funding for delegated powers, can be useful.

And the last risk that can be associated with decentralization is corruption. The closeness of government representatives to local interest groups, the informality of relations, the dependence of officials on politicians, the absence or weakness of local media can be factors contributing to the spread of corruption at the subnational level. Although empirical studies show a negative relationship between decentralization and corruption: comparing the corresponding indices of 59 countries, researchers found that the higher the share of local spending in the total budget, the lower the level of corruption.

The practice of public administration indicates that the same forms and methods are successfully applied in various industries and areas. The functioning of the most regulated forms occurs in areas related to the implementation of law enforcement, law-founding and law enforcement functions of the executive branch. Forms and methods that do not entail direct legal consequences are much less regulated (mainly these are forms of influence such as meetings, consultations, negotiations, etc.). The possibility of applying forms and methods directly depends on the existing status of a public institution or official.

Discussion. In modern conditions, the stabilization of the public administration system seems to be a necessity. In the sociology and political science of the United States, three areas of theories related to the preservation of stability have been formed: the theory of social integration, communication and organization. Theories of social integration study the problems of harmonization of individual and collective interests, processes of disorganization leading to the disintegration of communities and collectives. Stabilizing factors capable of achieving a balance between groups can be considered the activities of public institutions, organizational groups, the political regime, and the activities of political leaders [13]. The low level of efficiency of public administration, as a rule, contributes to the fall in the legitimacy of power, which, in turn, complicates the implementation of the very process of influence in the system. The processes that influence the formation of a system of influence on the political mass consciousness become very sensitive to legitimation, but at the same time they have an urgent need for its implementation. Often this process occurs due to the legitimation of methods and means of influence. Thus, in the history of governance, open imperative influence is known, which took the form of violence, even before physical destruction, the application of economic pressure [16-24]. This process in its own base is based on the values accepted in this society. The basis of legitimation can be not only such legal forms as elections, a referendum, constitutional norms, but also traditions, customs, charisma. For the legitimation of the monarch or the aristocracy, traditions and charisma were sufficient grounds. Today, tradition and charisma are not enough and are supplemented by rational legality, which is based on knowledge and calculation of benefits and costs. Therefore, the elite is forced to look for new technologies for their legitimacy that affect the entire society, each individual, based on the cohabitation of all. The main management strategy is the formation of norms of behavior, and social, political and other types of technologies are used for legitimacy. The countries in transition, which have just embarked on the path of democratization, feel this complexity of the socio-economic and political process even more acutely [25-29]. Destabilization is the result of ignoring the real contradictions in society, the untimely solution of problems in social practice, the lack of acceptable rational and legal ways to resolve conflicts, which is a secondary indicator of the inefficiency of public administration. Therefore, the government is obliged to make interaction with the public in the sphere of socio-political responsibility of the rights of the executive authorities.

The personnel training of the public administration system suffered significant losses, because on February 24, 2021, the Government adopted the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "Some issues of reorganization of educational institutions" in order to improve the structure of the National Academy of Public Administration under the President of Ukraine and Dnipropetrovsk, Lviv, Odessa, Kharkiv regional institutions of public administration.

Reorganization measures will be carried out by joining higher educational institutions:

- National Academy of Public Administration under the President of Ukraine to Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv;

- Dnipropetrovsk Regional Institute of NAPA to the National Technical University "Dnipro Polytechnic";
- Lviv Regional Institute of NAPA to the Lviv Polytechnic National University;
- Odessa Regional Institute of NAPA to the State University "Odessa Polytechnic";
- Kharkiv Regional Institute of NAPA to V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University.

In accordance with the order, applicants for higher education at NAPA and regional institutions of public administration will continue their education in selected specialties and sources of funding. This reorganization of the lead training institution points to possible risks in the quality of management training in the future.

An additional unfavorable factor in the stability of the public administration system was the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in 2022. The introduction of the martial law regime establishes some restrictions on human rights and freedoms provided for at the legislative level. According to the definition given in Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the legal regime of martial law", martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in its individual areas in the event of armed aggression or the threat of attack, the danger of the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity and provides for the granting to the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government authorities of the powers necessary to prevent a threat, repel armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate the threat of danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as temporary, restriction of constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, indicating the duration of these restrictions.

According to paragraph 3 of the Decree, in connection with the introduction of martial law in Ukraine temporarily, for the period of the legal regime of martial law, the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and citizen, provided for in Articles 30-34, 38, 39, 44-45, 53 of the Constitution of Ukraine, may be limited, and also introduce temporary restrictions on the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities within the limits and to the extent necessary to ensure the possibility of introducing and implementing measures of the legal regime of martial law, provided for in part one of article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the legal regime of martial law".

Appropriate restrictions can be made within the competence of public authorities. The impact limit is determined by such methods of establishing and changing the competence of public authorities, namely:

establishment of competence - normative consolidation of issues of the subject of jurisdiction, rights, duties, responsibilities; centralization - the implementation of functions only by central authorities; decentralization - the transfer of part of the functions to lower and local authorities; deconcentration - the distribution of management functions along the "horizontal" and "vertically", including functional aspects; delegation - an agreed mutual transfer of powers to bodies of different levels; subsidiarity is a complementary activity of various levels of power and management [14, 15].

Conclusions. In the face of today's challenges, public administration gravitates towards centralized forms of government, and the principle of subsidiarity is widely applied throughout the vertical of power. Coordination of the actions of state authorities and local self-government forms a new approach in public administration, determines priority local tasks, and ensures effective decision-making on the urgent needs of regions and territorial communities. The resource potential of the respective territories and the interests of the population of these territories form the basis for the implementation of local public administration. A separate question on the principle of subsidiarity concerns the issues of meeting the needs of the front, restoring territories, the economy, and infrastructure. Analyzed and made recommendations on the following problematic issues of the public administration system:

- weakening of the state's ability to redistribute income and wealth;
- decrease in management efficiency in comparison with the centralized state vertical;
- lost positive economies of scale;
- decrease in macroeconomic stability;
- corruption;
- reorganization of the management personnel training system.

Author contributions. The authors contributed equally.

Disclosure statement. The authors do not have any conflict of interest.

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Received: August 18, 2022

Approved: September 24, 2022

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS IN THE SPHERE OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Abstract. *The article examines the evolution of the development of public-private partnership in the field of social entrepreneurship. The arguments became the basis for determining the purpose of the research as an analysis of public-private partnership in the process of project implementation in the field of social entrepreneurship. To achieve the goal, the following tasks must be solved: to justify the definition of the concepts "project"; to investigate the evolution of the development of public-private partnership in the field of social entrepreneurship; to present the typology of social entrepreneurship; to investigate public-private partnership in the process of project implementation in the field of social entrepreneurship. When processing the materials, the method of analysis and synthesis was used to determine the essence of the concepts. The method of generalization was used in the part of presenting the typology of social entrepreneurship. The method of formalization and comparison was used to study public-private partnership in the process of implementing projects in the field of social entrepreneurship. A typology of social entrepreneurship has been formed, which consists of three types depending on: motives, goals, methods of achieving goals, the level of integration of social programs and business processes, and the activities of social entrepreneurs. The public-private partnership in the process of implementing projects in the field of social entrepreneurship with the definition of projects of national and regional direction has been studied. This will allow in the future to comprehensively approach the selection of socially significant projects in the field of social entrepreneurship, taking into account their degree of social direction and the degree of influence of the results of project implementation on socio-economic changes in the regions of the country.*

Keywords: *public-private partnership, social entrepreneurship, project.*

JEL Classification: I18, H80, H83

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Introduction. Today's events taking place in the country are accompanied by changes in social, economic and technological paradigms in the direction of creating an economy of knowledge and innovation. A prominent place in the qualitatively new model of public administration is the cooperation of the public sector in the form of public administration bodies and the private sector, which represents entrepreneurship and institutions of civil society. Support of social entrepreneurship is an important direction of state policy. In order to obtain an economic effect and solve socially significant problems, such cooperation is carried out in the form of a public-private partnership in the process of joint investment of projects. The support of social entrepreneurship from the public sector only confirms the expediency of

regulation for the formation of the market of social services, which has a positive effect on the leveling of social gaps in the country.

Literature Review. Such domestic and foreign scientists as: N. Gavkalova, I. Brailovskyi, D. Delmon, T. Yefimenko, G. Komarnytska, M. Lakhizha, G. Khodzh and others paid special attention to the study of the problems of the development of public-private partnership, the formation of effective intersectoral interaction. The phenomenon of social entrepreneurship was investigated in their works by such foreign scientists as K. Alter, T. Chahine, P. Drucker, K. Hockerts, J. Kickul, N. Parekh and others. Among the eternal scientists who studied social entrepreneurship: N. Gavkalova, Z. Halushka, N. Golubyak, M. Naumova and others. However, the multifaceted nature of the development of public-private partnership and unresolved issues related to the field of social entrepreneurship determined the need for research on public-private partnership in the process of implementing projects in the field of social entrepreneurship.

Aims. The arguments became the basis for determining the purpose of the research as an analysis of public-private partnership in the process of project implementation in the field of social entrepreneurship.

To achieve the goal, the following tasks must be solved:

to justify the definition of the concepts "project";

to investigate the evolution of the development of public-private partnership in the field of social entrepreneurship;

to present the typology of social entrepreneurship;

to investigate public-private partnership in the process of project implementation in the field of social entrepreneurship.

Methods. When processing the materials, the method of analysis and synthesis was used to determine the essence of the concepts. The method of generalization was used in the part of presenting the typology of social entrepreneurship. The method of formalization and comparison was used to study public-private partnership in the process of implementing projects in the field of social entrepreneurship.

Results. Today, public-private partnership is an important tool for solving modern social contradictions, economic imbalances and environmental problems. The creation of real conditions for the stable development of social entrepreneurship in the country depends on the constructed strategy for the development of public-private partnership.

The formation of public-private partnership in the field of social entrepreneurship in Ukraine has gone through its evolutionary path, which can be conventionally divided into three stages (Fig. 1). The first stage of partnership development dates back to 1991, when the first international donors (USAID) began to implement the concept of social entrepreneurship in Ukraine. The Law of Ukraine No. 875-12 "On the Basics of Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine" [1], adopted in 1991, gave impetus to the development of social entrepreneurship, but only since 2010 this business model began to develop, thanks to the support of consortia created in the country foreign partners, with the help of which projects in the field of social entrepreneurship were implemented. The second

phase of development, which began in 2010, was notable for the formation of consortia and the first substantial research and publications on the topic of social entrepreneurship. Since 2016, the third stage of the rapid development of social entrepreneurship began, which was distinguished by a greater number of involved participants from the public sector for the implementation of projects in the field of social entrepreneurship.

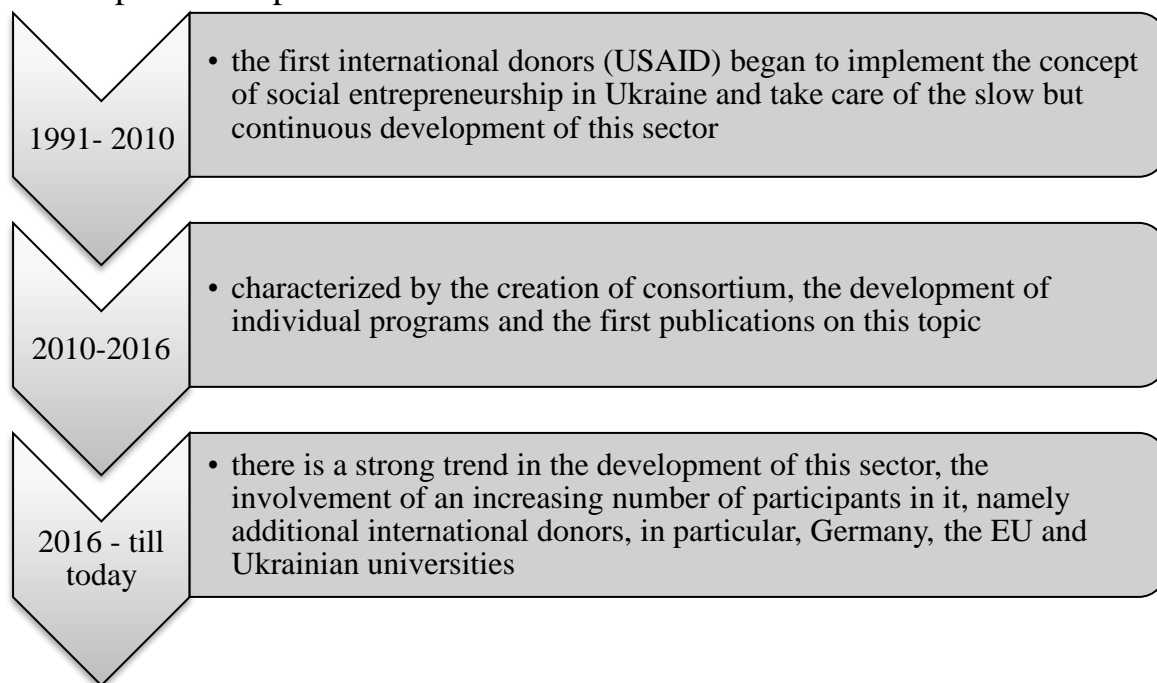


Figure 1. Evolution of development of PPP social entrepreneurship in Ukraine

Source: developed by the authors

K. Alter calls social entrepreneurship "double bottom line concept" and gives the following characteristics: the use of business tools and approaches to achieve a social goal; connection of social and commercial capital; creation of social and economic value; receiving income on the basis of commercial activity for the purpose of financing social programs; market-driven and mission led; measurement of the results of financial activity and social effect; setting financial goals depending on their contribution to the achievement of the public good; financial freedom (no restrictions on profit distribution); orienting the company's strategy to the realization of the social mission [2]. According to K. Alter, the basis of the functioning of social entrepreneurship is actually social enterprises, which are created to solve a certain social problem or problems, acting on the basis of innovations, financial discipline and the procedure for conducting business adopted in the private sector. The multifacetedness of social entrepreneurship is confirmed by the existence of a typology, where they can be divided into three types, namely: depending on the motives, goals, methods of achieving goals, depending on the level of integration of social programs and business processes, and depending on the activities of social entrepreneurs (Fig. 2).

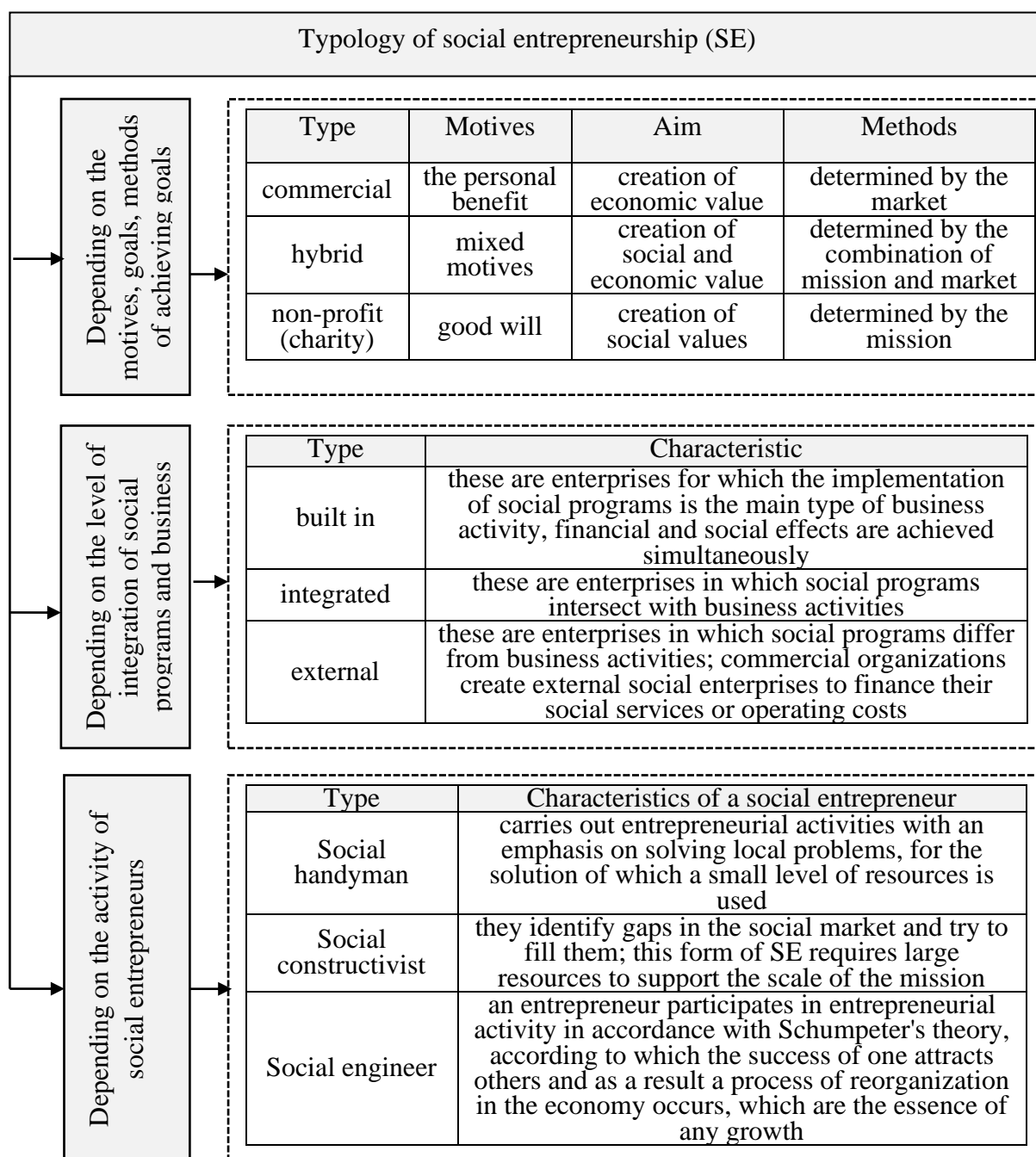


Figure 2. Typology of social entrepreneurship

Source: developed by the authors

The typological diversity of social entrepreneurship prompts us to highlight a number of characteristics that refer projects to the sphere of social entrepreneurship with the definition of the most significant projects aimed at the sustainable development of social entrepreneurship in the country. N. Gavkalova and V. Hryshyna note that the projects are unique because they are never implemented in the same environment and context. Each project has its own life cycle, is performed for a product with unique content and provides certain conditions. Projects are not always an easy task and are accompanied by certain uncertainties that lead to risks due to unpredictable factors [3].

K. Hockerts understands a project in the field of social entrepreneurship as entrepreneurial activity, the purpose of which is to create and maintain a positive impact on social changes in society [4, p. 115].

The Law of Ukraine "On Cooperation of Territorial Communities" contains an interpretation of the definition of a joint project, which defines it as a set of measures carried out by local governments at the expense of local budgets and other sources not prohibited by law and aimed at socio-economic and cultural development territories [5].

O. Nepomnyashchy defines the definition of "project" is a process that has limited time, time and may be limited by financial flows, aimed at achieving specific unique goals and objectives in various sectors of the economy and social development " [6].

Z. Halushka, determining the social significance of projects in the field of social entrepreneurship, notes their peculiarity in the ability to implement the innovative idea of social entrepreneurship [7, p. 17.].

In order to clearly organize the project, P. Drucker proposed a method of setting goals according to the S.M.A.R.T. system, the essence of which is to match the goals to five criteria [8, p. 47] (Table 1).

Table 1. The method of setting goals according to the system S.M.A.R.T.

Criteria		Explanation
S	Specific	when setting a goal, a clear result is determined that must be achieved in the process of project implementation
M	Measurable	the project must be measured in specific indicators: quantitative or qualitative
A	Achievable	the goal of the project must be achievable in practice
R	Relevant	the goal of the project must be significant and relevant, and therefore it is necessary to understand the contribution to solving a specific problem
T	Time-bound	the project must be marked with a deadline

Sources: generalized based on [8,9,10,11,12]

Let us assume that the significance of the project in the field of social entrepreneurship should be taken into account with the presence of problems in the region. The cooperation of the public and private sectors in the implementation of projects should be aimed at creating conditions that contribute to the improvement of the social situation, with the help of the involvement of citizens, who, in turn, can be participants in the project [21-27]. Initiators implementing a project in the field of social entrepreneurship independently identify one of the problems based on the territorial characteristics of the selected local community; determine the relevant goals and tasks within the framework of solving a specific problem, as well as form a project implementation plan. After completing the development of the project, the entrepreneur, if necessary, can turn to interested parties with a request to support the project [13, p. 300].

Authors of studies on the development of social entrepreneurship note the importance of taking into account their social outcomes (Social Outcomes), changes that occurred as a result of project implementation, as well as the resulting social impact (social effect) [9, p.137, 11, p. 41].

J.Kickul, T. Lyons point out that the financial support of social entrepreneurship, which can be expressed in a lack of own funds, difficulties in obtaining bank loans, lack of investment resources, is a weak point in the development of social entrepreneurship [14, p. 84].

Therefore, the construction of an effective mechanism for the interaction of public and private sectors aimed at the integration of available resources is an important direction of state policy that can ensure the long-term functioning of social entrepreneurship, as well as ensure socio-economic efficiency from the implementation of social projects [28-36]. Stimulating the activities of entrepreneurs who implement projects should be aimed primarily at achieving a balance of state interests, the interests of the population and entrepreneurs in the field of social entrepreneurship.

It should be noted that today the public sector takes an active part in the partnership with the private sector in the implementation of projects. Thus, the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine is the specially authorized body for public-private partnership issues in accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Resolution No. 459 dated August 20, 2014. As a consultative and advisory body under the ministries of Ukraine, "project offices" have been opened, the functional duties of which are effective coordination of the preparation and implementation of projects, development of relevant project documentation, communication support for the process of implementation of reforms in the sphere of responsibility of the Ministries. In addition to state bodies, the public sector that provides support in the implementation of projects includes other public institutions, such as: the non-profit organization of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine "Ukrainian Center for Promotion of the Development of Public-Private Partnership", the Public-Private Partnership Development Program implemented by the company- non-resident with the financial support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Fund for the Development of Public-Private Partnerships in Health Care in Ukraine, the European Association for Public-Private Partnership C.R.E.A.M Europe PPP Alliance and others.

Analysis of public-private partnerships in Ukraine revealed a trend of development of cooperation in the transport sector, which accounts for almost a third of all projects, followed by the environment sector and the education sector. Regarding the development of public-private partnership in the field of social entrepreneurship, we note that the initiators of the implementation of projects in the field of social entrepreneurship are mainly foreign agencies, foundations, public organizations or consortia of public institutions (Table 2).

Table 2. Analysis of public-private partnership in the process of project implementation in the field of social entrepreneurship

Stage of PPP	Project level	Name of the project	Content of the project	Project participants	Financing	Period/ years
1 stage of PPP (1991 development)	regional	project "Public Action Network in Ukraine" (UCAN)	conducting trainings, financial support to 28 social enterprises. (for example, the Literary and Memorial Museum of M. Bulgakov)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is funded; Institute for Sustainable Communities (ISC) is Implementation	part of the profit goes to the charity fund	2004-2008
2 stage of PPP development			project "Supporting the development of social entrepreneurship in Ukraine"	conducting trainings for social entrepreneurship trainers, opening three development resource centers in Kyiv, Donetsk and Lviv, as well as launching a special lending program for social enterprises	Consortium British Council, «East Europe Foundation», «International Renaissance Foundation», «PricewaterhouseCoopers», Erste Bank and an international auditing company «PWC»	providing grants
	national	project of the social investment program	provides affordable loans under the social investment program	Western NIS Enterprise Fund (WNISEF)	providing credit 5-9 %	since 2016
3 stage of PPP development	regional	project "Social entrepreneurship as an innovative mechanism for solving issues of social development"	improving the social and economic situation of vulnerable population groups, in particular children and youth in Odesa, Kharkiv, Luhansk and Donetsk regions	Eastern Europe Foundation, Federal ministry for economic cooperation and development of Germany, (NGO) ChildFund Deutschland e.V.	providing grants	2016-2019
	national	project of open online courses "Prometheus "	provision of the online course "Social Entrepreneurship"	created by a scholarship holder of the program named after Fulbright at De Paul University (Chicago)	providing free online courses	2017

Stage of PPP	Project level	Name of the project	Content of the project	Project participants	Financing	Period/ years
	national	a project to promote the development of social entrepreneurship in schools	activation of youth participation through the development and support of the activities of (social) school enterprises.	Eastern Europe Foundation, Federal ministry for economic cooperation and development of Germany, (NGO) ChildFund Deutschland e.V.	providing grants	2018
		project "Social entrepreneurship: achieving social changes on the initiative "from below"	professional growth of social entrepreneurs, formation of legislative support for such activities	a consortium of eight civil society organizations of Ukraine, Lithuania and Latvia headed by the Ukrainian Forum of Philanthropists	providing free consultations	2018-2020
	regional	personal projects in the field of social entrepreneurship	scaling of social business and strengthening the influence of social enterprises; popularization of social entrepreneurship in various disciplines	House of Europe	providing grants	permanent program
	national	EU4USociety project	competition for public and charitable organizations from all over Ukraine	Implemented by the International Renaissance Fund, financed by the EU.	crowdfunding + grants	
	regional	project "Concepts for the development of social entrepreneurship in Ukraine"	within the framework of the "Social entrepreneurship development program of Vinnytsia urban territorial community - development of legislation on social entrepreneurship in Ukraine	Vinnytsia City Council cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	the budget of the united territorial community	2020-2022

Source: developed by the authors

The analysis of public-private partnership in the process of implementing projects in the field of social entrepreneurship made it possible to divide projects into regional and national levels. Starting from 2016 (the third period of development of social entrepreneurship in Ukraine), intensive implementation of projects under certain programs of social direction has been observed. The priority vector of development in recent years has been projects aimed at solving socio-economic problems in the regions of the country.

So, with the support of Eastern Europe Foundation [15], Federal ministry for economic cooperation and development of Germany, ChildFund Deutschland e.V. (NGO), being part of the program "Promoting the development of intersectoral partnership for the purpose of protecting the interests of children: involving IDPs as active participants in the process", in 2016 competitions were held as part of the project "Social entrepreneurship as an innovative mechanism for solving social development issues". The public organization "New Energy" (Kharkov) received the first grant in the amount of UAH 69945, 20 for the implementation of a project aimed at raising public awareness of the possibilities of social entrepreneurship in order to improve the social and economic situation of vulnerable groups. The second grant in the amount of UAH 62934,00 received by the public organization "Association of Journalists "European Choice" (Odesa) for the implementation of a project aimed at familiarizing with the idea of social entrepreneurship and international experience in this field, as well as popularizing the creation of social enterprises.

One of the priority directions for the spread of social entrepreneurship is school entrepreneurship, thanks to which the child's outlook on social responsibility is formed, and their active position on environmental protection is developed. Thus, in 2018, a project competition was announced among public organizations in Odesa, Kharkiv, Donetsk, and Luhansk regions as part of the project "Social entrepreneurship as an innovative mechanism for solving issues of social development", which is part of the program "Promoting the development of intersectoral partnerships to protect the interests of children: involvement IDPs to active participants in the process", in cooperation with Eastern Europe Foundation, Federal ministry for economic cooperation and development of Germany, ChildFund Deutschland e.V. (NGO), and the Kramatorsk Innovation Platform, which operates on the basis of the public organization "Vilna Khata" and the public organization "Ukrainian Association of Freelancers", announced a competition for projects among public organizations aimed at the development of entrepreneurial activity, increasing the activation of youth participation through the development and support of activities (social) school enterprises, with an announced grant in the amount of UAH 252 000,00.

It should be noted that consortium provide other services related to the problematic issues of a certain region in addition to the competition for grants for the creation of social entrepreneurship. An example, German consortium includes Eastern Europe Foundation, Federal ministry for economic cooperation and development of Germany, ChildFund Deutschland e.V. (NGO). This consortium take part in the competition for the selection of mentors for five social enterprises in the

Odesa, Kharkiv, Donetsk, and Luhansk regions with the aim of consulting and providing recommendations on finalizing projects for the five participants who did not receive a grant during the period 2016-2019. In 2019, as part of technical support for social entrepreneurship, tenders were announced: for the purchase of drying equipment for fruit and vegetable products in the Luhansk region, for the purchase of equipment for a children's play maze in the Kharkiv region, for the supply of furniture and computer equipment for a convenience store in the Kharkiv region, for the purchase of equipment for a children's inclusive sensory room in the Odesa region with prescribed requirements for the participants of the competition.

The organizations of thematic trainings are another direction in the development of public-private partnership in the implementation of social entrepreneurship projects that promote the exchange of experience between specialists in the direction of the implementation of social projects. Thus, with the support of Eastern Europe Foundation, Federal ministry for economic cooperation and development of Germany, ChildFund Deutschland e.V. (NGO) in 2019, a competition was held for participation in the 6-day study tour "Social entrepreneurship in Georgia: the experience of reintegration of forcibly displaced people". The purpose of such a competition is to establish contacts for possible Ukrainian-Georgian cooperation in the future regarding the development of social entrepreneurship as a mechanism for solving social problems. In order to provide logistical, organizational and information support in 2019 for social entrepreneurs from Donetsk, Luhansk, Kharkiv and Odesa regions, a competition was held among public organizations for the development of a platform for social entrepreneurship and public responsibility in the city of Mariupol.

Grant assistance is the most popular and most attractive form of support for the implementation of projects in the field of social entrepreneurship. Grants for personal projects in the field of social entrepreneurship, where House of Europe acts as a public partner, provides a grant on an ongoing basis in the amount of up to 4,000 euros, provided that the topics of personal projects will be directed to: establishing and developing partnerships with social entrepreneurs from the EC and the Great Britain; scaling of social business and strengthening the influence of social enterprises; professional development of social entrepreneurs and development of social enterprises; popularization of social entrepreneurship in various disciplines, development of educational programs on social entrepreneurship. Today, due to the events taking place in Ukraine, competitions for personal projects in the field of social entrepreneurship are suspended [16].

The lending is another form of support for the implementation of projects in the field of social entrepreneurship, which is provided by the first regional direct investment fund in Ukraine with a capital of 150 million USD, founded with the financing of the US government through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) - Western NIS Enterprise Fund (WNISEF). The WNISEF social investment program has been operating since 2016 and is aimed at providing affordable loans to social enterprises in various regions of the country. Thus, the program together with banking institutions provides loans at 5-9% per annum for social enterprises. In particular, within the framework of the project "Affordable

loans for social enterprises, WNISEF provided a loan to Eastern Ukraine at 5% per annum for enterprises of a social direction in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions". The approach of the social investment program consists in providing low-interest loans for sustainable social enterprises, consulting and supporting them in the process of implementing and implementing business plans.

The social investment program from WNISEF supported an additional 6 new loans in 2020 out of 15 applications received. A loan for the company "Drukarskyi Dim" in Kramatorsk, which employs and provides social and legal support to people with disabilities, helped them purchase an additional typewriter and expand their product range. And two stabilizing loans for Veterano Pizza and Nut House helped the companies adapt their business models to the new realities brought on by the pandemic. In total, in 2020, WNISEF issued loans in the amount of \$181,021. USA. The biggest breakthrough was a grant from USAID "Economic Support of Eastern Ukraine" in the amount of 100,000 dollars. USA, thanks to which WNISEF was able to launch "Affordable loans for social enterprises of eastern Ukraine" based on the business model of the Social Investment Program. The program is available to enterprises that have been operating for at least 12 months and are located in the "gray zone" near the demarcation line in the east of the country. An important step for the Program was the partnership with the Ukrainian Social Venture Fund, founded in 2019 by ChildFund Deutschland, the School of Conscious Entrepreneurship, SiLab Ukraine and WNISEF. In 2020, the Fund issued an additional five partially repayable grants to social enterprises such as Simka, Re:ban, WoodLike, Stare Misto and InvaFishki. About 10% of the provided funds were returned in February 2021 and will form the basis for financing the next qualifying round. At the end of 2020, WNISEF founded the public charity Impact Ukraine to raise funds that will be directed to additional financing of loans for social enterprises. Therefore, the WNISEF Social Investment program is aimed at providing support to private enterprises and individual entrepreneurs with the aim of achieving social and environmental impact in Ukraine through the creation of a mechanism for affordable lending together with banking institutions, the provision of training and consulting services, coaching and mentoring [17].

State support for projects in the field of social entrepreneurship is still at a stage of development compared to foreign public institutions. This is explained by the presence of minimal practice in the implementation of projects in the field of social entrepreneurship, the absence of regulatory and legal documents that would regulate public-private partnership in the implementation of projects in the field of social entrepreneurship [37-45]. Therefore, the implementation of projects in the field of social entrepreneurship with the support of foreign public institutions is a valuable experience for our country.

For the first time, social entrepreneurship was mentioned at the national level in the action plan for 2019 regarding the implementation of the National Strategy for Promotion for 2019 regarding the implementation of the National Strategy for Promotion of Civil Society Development in Ukraine for 2016-2020, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in 2019. One of the tasks of this order is to facilitate

the implementation, in particular through the infrastructure of supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, educational courses, trainings and an information campaign on the development of social entrepreneurship with the involvement of civil society institutions during the year. The executors of this point of the strategy are regional and city state administrations, the Ministry of Economic Development, the charity organization "Ukrainian Forum of Philanthropists" (with consent) and other public organizations (with consent) [18].

Discussion. The national strategy for promoting the development of civil society in Ukraine for 2021-2026 defines the strategic tasks of stimulating the participation of civil society institutions in the socio-economic development of Ukraine, where individual points focus on creating legal, regulatory and economic conditions for the participation of civil society institutions in providing budget funds for socially significant services (social, rehabilitation, services in the field of education, culture, health care, environment, public order, and others), including by creating favorable conditions for the participation of civil society institutions in public-private partnerships.

The development of social entrepreneurship and the specified vectors of its development are identified as a strategic task in the national strategy for promoting the development of civil society in Ukraine for 2021-2026, namely: creation of favorable conditions for the development of social entrepreneurship as a mediator for solving social problems; spreading the model and best practices of social entrepreneurship to the socio-cultural sphere in order to increase its viability; promoting and encouraging social change and positive behavior patterns by expanding microfinance incentives for social entrepreneurship; creation of flexible and effective tax conditions for conducting social entrepreneurship [19].

Responding to the requirements of the national strategy for promoting the development of civil society in Ukraine, the Vinnytsia City Council was the first to approve the "Program for the Development of Social Entrepreneurship in the Territory of the Vinnytsia City OTG for 2020-2022" (hereinafter the Program), in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Development and State Support of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises" entrepreneurship in Ukraine", for the implementation of measures provided for by the Program for Strengthening the Competitiveness of Small and Medium Enterprises of the Vinnytsia City OTG for 2017-2020 [20].

The program plans 13 projects in the field of social entrepreneurship, the goal of which is to introduce institutional support for social entrepreneurship and social innovation, popularize the culture of social entrepreneurship, measure social impact and promote social reporting, develop business skills and support the development of social business, promote free access to markets for social entrepreneurs and Creation of new financial instruments and resources for the development of social entrepreneurship. Projects are implemented with the support of the Department of Economy and Investments of the City Council with the expert support of the "Partnership for Urban Development" project (PROMIS Project). Co-executors: executive bodies of the Vinnytsia City Council, educational institutions of the

Vinnitsia City United Territorial Community, business associations of the Vinnitsia City United Territorial Community and other public institutions. Funding of the Program's activities in the process of implementation of objects in the field of social entrepreneurship is carried out at the expense of the budget of the Vinnitsia City OTG within the limits of the funds provided for the corresponding financial year.

Conclusions. The development of forms of public sector support in the process of implementing projects in the field of social entrepreneurship ensures compliance with the interests of the parties involved at the stage of creation, implementation and implementation of projects in the field of social entrepreneurship. When implementing a project, it is important to understand its result and social effect. Depending on the goals, projects in the field of social entrepreneurship can be divided into the following areas: firstly, these are projects aimed at creating a social enterprise with the determination of social impact on economic processes in the region; secondly, these are projects that involve the popularization of social entrepreneurship by conducting a communication campaign, trainings, seminars, conferences. One of the fundamental tasks of public-private partnership in the process of implementing social projects is the organization of financing. If foreign consortia act as a public partner in the process of implementing projects in the field of social entrepreneurship, then financing more often involves the allocation of grants and lending. If the public authorities of the country act as a public partner, project financing is carried out at the expense of the city budget, as we can see in the example of the budgeting of socially significant projects in the field of social entrepreneurship of the Vinnitsia City United Territorial Community.

Further research in this direction involves a methodical approach to the selection of socially significant projects in the field of social entrepreneurship, taking into account their degree of social orientation and the degree of influence of the results of project implementation on socio-economic changes in the regions of the country.

Author contributions. The authors contributed equally.

Disclosure statement. The authors do not have any conflict of interest.

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Received: July 27, 2022

Approved: September 28, 2022

ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF SOCIAL PROTECTION OF PARTICIPANTS IN HOSTILITIES IN UKRAINE

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Abstract. *The article analyzes the legal status of a combatant in Ukraine. The purpose of the article is to analyze the sphere of social protection of combatants in Ukraine before martial law, as well as during martial law. For this, an analysis of the status of participants in hostilities and the prerequisites for the state policy for the implementation of social protection. The purpose of the article is to analyze the organizational and legal aspects of the social protection of combatants in Ukraine. To analyze the current state of social protection of combatants in Ukraine, the method of analysis, synthesis, and a systematic approach was applied [1]. To analyze the legal aspects of the status of a participant in hostilities, the method of formal-logical analysis of legal frameworks was used, in particular, to identify common signs of status in various legal acts. In particular, the legal support of the mechanism for obtaining a status in the public administration system, its prerequisites, and the issues of termination of the status of a participant in hostilities are analyzed. The grounds for granting persons the status of a participant in hostilities are analyzed and some problematic issues in the legal context are identified. The issues of social protection of combatants in Ukraine are revealed, in particular through the implementation of the state policy of social protection of war veterans.*

Keywords: *social protection, combatant, participant in hostilities, public administration, legal aspect, organizational aspect.*

JEL Classification: H10, IO, Y8

Formulas: 0; **fig.0;** **tabl. 0;** **bibl. 9**

Introduction. A number of reforms have been implemented in Ukraine, including on the social protection of military personnel. In February 2022, changes were added related to the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, which today requires analysis and evaluation. The article analyzes the problems of the sphere of social protection of combatants in Ukraine. The current legal regulation of the sphere of social protection of combatants in Ukraine is in dynamic motion. In particular, the question of the status of a participant in hostilities requires clarification in terms of the fact that active hostilities change their number, and therefore there will be a greater social burden in the future. In particular, benefits, material support, social and medical and psychological support require immediate application to certain strata of military personnel.

Literature review. The article analyzes the relevant current legislation of Ukraine and changes in the martial law in Ukraine. Some data are taken from the web resources of the central executive authorities of Ukraine for 2022.

In the study, when analyzing problematic issues in the public administration system, a systematic approach to state policy in the field of social protection of combatants in Ukraine was used. Institutional changes in the transformational processes of the implementation of social protection for 2021-2022 are taken into account.

Aims. The purpose of the article is to analyze the sphere of social protection of

combatants in Ukraine before martial law, as well as during martial law. For this, an analysis of the status of participants in hostilities and the prerequisites for the state policy for the implementation of social protection. The purpose of the article is to analyze the organizational and legal aspects of the social protection of combatants in Ukraine.

Methods. To analyze the current state of social protection of combatants in Ukraine, the method of analysis, synthesis, and a systematic approach was applied [1]. To analyze the legal aspects of the status of a participant in hostilities, the method of formal-logical analysis of legal frameworks was used, in particular, to identify common signs of status in various legal acts.

Results. The status of a participant in hostilities is granted to persons involved in the conduct of an anti-terrorist operation, persons involved in the implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repulse and deter the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions for a period of at least 30 calendar days, including in aggregate days of stay in the areas where it is held.

The Law of Ukraine "On the status of war veterans, guarantees of their social protection" in Article 5 states that participants in hostilities are persons who participated in the performance of combat missions to defend the Motherland as part of military units, formations, associations of all types and branches of the Armed Forces of the current army (navy), in partisan detachments and underground and other formations both in wartime and in peacetime. The list of units that were part of the army and other formations is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine [2].

Persons who took part in the performance of combat (service) tasks in conditions of direct collision and fire contact with the enemy, in carrying out reconnaissance activities confirmed by the operational headquarters for managing the anti-terrorist operation or the Joint Operational Headquarters of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (joint command post of the joint forces), and also injured, contused, mutilated, which made it impossible for them to continue their respective tasks (except for cases of careless handling of weapons and evasion of military service by self-mutilation or by simulating a disease), the status of a participant in hostilities is granted regardless of the number of days they are involved in anti-terrorist operation or implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repel and deter the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

The mechanism for obtaining the status of a participant in hostilities is determined by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated August 20, 2014 No. 413 "On approval of the procedure for granting and depriving the status of a participant in hostilities of persons who defended the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and were directly involved in anti-thermal security and carrying out or implementing measures to ensure national security and defense, repel and deter the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, and ensure their implementation" [3].

In particular, the document provides that such a status can be granted to servicemen (reservists, liable for military service) of the State Border Service who defended the independence, who sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and were directly involved in the anti-terrorist operation, ensuring its conduct, being directly in the areas of the anti-terrorist operation in the implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repulse and deter the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions, ensure their implementation, being directly in the areas and during the implementation of these measures.

The basis for granting persons the status of a participant in hostilities are the following documents on direct involvement in the implementation of the tasks of the anti-terrorist operation or the implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repel and deter the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions in the areas of its implementation:

for persons who participated in the antiterrorist operation - excerpts from the orders of the head of the Antiterrorist Center under the Security Service of Ukraine or the first deputy or deputy head of the Antiterrorist Center under the Security Service of Ukraine replacing him on involvement in the antiterrorist operation, excerpts from the orders of the head of the operational headquarters for managing the antiterrorist operation or his deputies or heads of sectors (commanders of operational-tactical groupings) on subordination to the head of the operational headquarters for managing the anti-terrorist operation in the areas of its conduct and on arrival in (from) the areas of the anti-terrorist operation, documents on sending on a business trip to the areas of the anti-terrorist operation or other official documents issued state bodies containing sufficient evidence of the direct participation of the person in the fulfillment of the tasks of the anti-terrorist operation in the areas of its conduct;

for persons who were involved in the conduct of an anti-terrorist operation for a period of less than 30 calendar days - the documents specified in paragraph two of this clause, extracts from combat orders, combat orders, combat reports (combat logs, operational tasks), confirming the fact of a direct collision and fire contact with the enemy, conducting reconnaissance activities;

for persons who have received injuries, contusions (except for cases of careless handling of weapons and evasion of military service by self-injury or by simulating a disease) - the documents specified in paragraph two of this paragraph, materials of special (official) investigations into the facts of injuries, shell shock, mutilation;

for persons involved in the implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repulse and containment of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions - excerpts from the orders of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine on involvement in the implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repulse and deterrence armed aggression of the Russian Federation in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, excerpts from the orders of the Commander of the Joint Forces, commanders of operational-tactical groupings on arrival (departure) to (from) the areas where these measures are carried out, documents on sending on a business trip to the areas where these measures are carried out.

In order to grant the status of a participant in hostilities, commanders (chiefs) of military units (bodies, subdivisions) within a month after the completion of the tasks of the anti-terrorist operation in the areas of its conduct (after the issuance of an appropriate order by the head of the Anti-Terrorist Center under the Security Service of Ukraine or the first deputy or deputy head of the Anti-Terrorist center under the Security Service of Ukraine) are required to submit to the commission for consideration certificates in the prescribed form and documents from the above, which serve as the basis for granting persons the status of a participant in hostilities.

In the event that the place of permanent deployment of a military unit is located directly in the area of the anti-terrorist operation, the documents are submitted by the commanders (chiefs) for consideration by the commission no earlier than 30 calendar days after the persons are enrolled in the lists of the military unit or appointing them to appropriate positions.

Persons who took part in the implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repulse and deter the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions, commanders (chiefs) of military units (bodies, divisions) or other heads of enterprises, institutions and organizations after 30 calendar days, the implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repulse and deter the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions are required to submit for consideration to a commission formed by the ministry, the central executive authority or other state body, in whose subordination were military units (bodies, units), institutions and institutions in which persons served or worked, certificates in the prescribed form and documents that are the basis for granting persons the status of a participant in hostilities.

Social protection is carried out through state policy, in particular, in Ukraine there is the Law of Ukraine, adopted back in 1992 "On the social and legal protection of military personnel and members of their families" [4].

The law determines that the social protection of military personnel is an activity (function) of the state aimed at establishing a system of legal and social guarantees that ensure the implementation of constitutional rights and freedoms, meet the material and spiritual needs of military personnel in accordance with a special type of their official activity, status in society, maintaining social stability in the military environment. This is the right to ensure them in case of complete, partial or temporary disability, loss of a breadwinner, unemployment due to circumstances independent of them in old age, as well as in other cases provided for by law.

This Law applies to:

1) military personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations and special law enforcement agencies formed in accordance with the laws of Ukraine, the State Special Transport Service, the State Service for Special Communications and Protection of Ukraine, who are doing military service on the territory of Ukraine, and the military personnel indicated above military formations and law enforcement agencies - citizens of Ukraine performing military duty outside Ukraine, and members of their families;

2) military personnel who became persons with disabilities as a result of an illness associated with military service, or as a result of an illness after their dismissal from military service associated with military service, and members of their families, as well as family members of military personnel who died or disappeared without a trace;

3) persons liable for military service and reservists called up for training (or testing) and special meetings, and members of their families;

4) members of volunteer formations of territorial communities during their participation in activities for the preparation of volunteer formations of territorial communities, as well as their performance of the tasks of territorial defense of Ukraine [5].

The commission or interdepartmental commission deprives the status of a participant in hostilities in the event of:

the presence of a judgment of conviction of a court that has entered into legal force for committing by a person an intentional grave or especially grave crime during the period of participation in an anti-terrorist operation or the implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repulse and deter the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions;

revealing the fact of providing false information about participation in an anti-terrorist operation or the implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repulse and deter the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions, to ensure their implementation or the provision of false data about a person;

submission by a person of an application for depriving him of the status of a participant in hostilities.

The decision to deprive the status of a participant in hostilities is taken by those commissions that granted it or their successors.

It is important that the legislation provides for the possibility of obtaining the status of a participant in hostilities to members of volunteer territorial defense formations, as well as to civilians involved in the implementation of measures for the resistance movement in the occupied territories.

Discussion. Consequently, these normative acts have in common that they establish the right to receive the status of a participant in hostilities not only for military personnel (reservists, conscripts), but also for other persons who were part of a volunteer formation of a territorial society, members of a resistance movement involved in confidential cooperation (the so-called partisans) who defended the territorial integrity of Ukraine and were directly involved in the implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repulse and deter the armed aggression of the Russian Federation.

The number of veterans and families who have lost loved ones due to hostilities could quadruple after the war, from 1.2 million to 5 million people. This was announced by Minister for Veterans Affairs Yulia Laputina during an interview for Interfax Ukraine.

According to her, by the beginning of the full-scale invasion, 500,000 people

had been registered who had participated in the anti-terroristic operation since 2014. The Ministry also deals with family members of military personnel, victims of the Revolution of Dignity, as well as all other categories, such as participants in the Second World War or persons equivalent to them and everyone who participated in peacekeeping missions.

In total, their number was 1.2 million people. The status of a combatant, according to the register of the Ministry of Social Policy, has received more than 770 thousand people to date. Yulia Laputina believes that after the war the number of people with whom the ministry will work will be much greater. According to the Minister, now a lot of people have joined the ranks of the Territorial Defense, in particular, volunteer formations of territorial communities, as well as members of the families of the victims. This figure can reach 4-5 million people [6].

Document No. 1954-IX "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine to Improve the Functioning of the Unified State Register of War Veterans and Implement an Electronic Veteran Identity" introduces electronic certificates, in particular, for war veterans, participants in hostilities, persons with disabilities as a result of the war, participants in the war and injured participants in the Revolution, as well as members of their families. Thus, a veteran's e-certificate is an electronic display of information contained in an identity card along with a unique electronic identifier (QR code, bar code, digital code) [7].

It is envisaged that the certificate is formed free of charge at the request of the citizen in whose name it is issued, is issued using the means of the Unified State Register of War Veterans and is used on the territory of Ukraine to confirm the corresponding status, receive benefits and compensation.

An electronic certificate can be used as an analogue of the corresponding document in the form of a booklet [8].

Conclusions. The state policy of social protection of war veterans and members of their families, family members of the dead (deceased) war veterans, family members of the dead (deceased) Defenders and Defenders of Ukraine is a purposeful, systematic activity of state authorities to ensure social protection of war veterans and members of their families, members families of fallen (deceased) war veterans, members of the families of fallen (deceased) Defenders and Defenders of Ukraine by providing them with benefits and guarantees of social protection in accordance with the law.

The state policy in the field of social protection of war veterans and members of their families, family members of the dead (deceased) war veterans, family members of the deceased (deceased) Defenders and Defenders of Ukraine is formed and implemented on the principles of social justice when establishing the scope of benefits and guarantees, the complexity of formation and implementation measures for the adaptation of war veterans to civilian life, proper financial support for the benefits and guarantees provided by law for this category of citizens, openness and equal access to information about state benefits and guarantees, mechanisms for their implementation, access to the exercise of the right to receive all benefits and guarantees, transparency and accountability activities of public authorities, their

officials in the field of social protection of war veterans and members of their families, family members of the dead (deceased) war veterans, family members of the dead (deceased) Defenders and Defenders of Ukraine.

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Received: September 02, 2022

Approved: September 28, 2022

ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT OF THE SPHERE OF SPORTS TOURISM IN UKRAINE: LEGAL ASPECT

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Abstract. The article analyzes the organizational and managerial support of the sphere of sports tourism in Ukraine, in particular, its legal aspect. The purpose of the article is to analyze the sphere of sports tourism in Ukraine, in particular, the organizational and management support of the sphere of sports tourism. The article proposes to implement this through an analysis of the legal status of the Federation of Sports Tourism of Ukraine, local organizations, optimization of the sphere, identification of problematic issues. The sphere of sports tourism in Ukraine has a number of problems that affect its stabilization and need to be addressed. The following methods were used to accomplish the tasks: comparison and grouping, methods of retrospective, logical analysis, program-target approach. To analyze the current state of the sphere of sports tourism in Ukraine, a comparative method, the method of analysis, synthesis and a systematic approach were applied. The method of formal-logical analysis of legal bases in particular organizational and management support of the sphere of sports tourism were used. The legal status and structure of the Federation of Sports Tourism of Ukraine are analyzed in order to identify the legal framework for managing the sphere of sports tourism in the context of public administration of this industry. The administrative structure of the Federation of Sports Tourism of Ukraine and the legal status of local territorial organizations are analyzed. The article identifies problems in the field of sports tourism that need to be addressed.

Keywords: sports tourism, nationwide system of physical culture and sports, sports tourism federation of Ukraine, law, management.

JEL Classification: H80, H83, K20, L83

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 1; **tabl.:** 0; **bibl.:** 21

Introduction. Sports tourism in Ukraine is developing as an integral part of the nationwide system of physical culture and sports and is aimed at improving health, developing the physical, moral and intellectual abilities of a person by involving him in sports trips of varying complexity and competitions in sports tourism techniques. At the same time, sports tourism is an integral part of the domestic tourism industry, contributes to the development and spread of active forms of recreation, therefore, it also has recreational, educational, economic and other functions. Developing on the verge of sports and active leisure in the natural environment, sports tourism contributes to the development of domestic tourism by promoting relatively cheap and at the same time effective recreation, which, in conditions of low material incomes, most of the country's population gives it a social priority for the relevant state, public and commercial organizations.

Literature review. The studies of tourism are devoted to the works of Ukrainian authors V.K. Babaritskaya, O.A. Beydik, I.V. Berezhnoy, M.I. Karpa,

A.A. Lyubitseva, O.Yu. Malinovsky, V.I. Matsola, V.P. Rudenko, T.I. Tkachenko, N.V. Chernenkaya and foreign authors: I.M. Balabanova, Yu.A. Vedenina, I.V. Zorina, V.A. Kvartalnova, V.S. Preobrazhensky, F. Kotler, K. Cooper, D. Fletcher, D. Gilbert, S. Vanhill, N. Leiper and others. However, today, despite numerous studies and potentially great opportunities, sports tourism in Ukraine is underdeveloped. The difficulties that sports tourism has encountered in its development are primarily related to the economic problems of the development of society, as well as the almost complete absence of state and public support for this sport, imperfection, and in some cases the lack of modern regulatory, legal, methodological and an information base that takes into account its realities, as well as internal organizational problems in the tourist and sports movement itself, which have accumulated in recent years [1-3].

Aims. The purpose of the article is to analyze the sphere of sports tourism in Ukraine, in particular, the organizational and management support of the sphere of sports tourism. The article proposes to implement this through an analysis of the legal status of the Federation of Sports Tourism of Ukraine, local organizations, optimization of the sphere, identification of problematic issues. The sphere of sports tourism in Ukraine has a number of problems that affect its stabilization and need to be addressed.

Methods. The following methods were used to accomplish the tasks: comparison and grouping, methods of retrospective, logical analysis, program-target approach. To analyze the current state of the sphere of sports tourism in Ukraine, a comparative method, the method of analysis, synthesis and a systematic approach were applied.

The method of formal-logical analysis of legal bases in particular organizational and management support of the sphere of sports tourism were used.

Results. Sports tourism has deep traditions in Ukraine. The largest center of sports tourism is the Carpathians. Hiking, rafting, trekking, paragliding and many other extreme sports are practiced here. The southern regions of the country abound with fast and full-flowing rivers (Dniester, Southern Bug), where rafting competitions are held. A network of flying clubs, which are popular with skydiving enthusiasts, has been developed throughout Ukraine. Sports tourism affects such key sectors of the economy as transport and communications, construction, agriculture, production of consumer goods and others, that is, it acts as a kind of catalyst for socio-economic development.

Championship of Ukraine among youths is held by types of sports tourism, its organizational, methodological and financial support is in place, the procedure for participation in the Championships and the definition of winners has been formed.

The main objectives of the Championships are:

- organization of meaningful active recreation for children;
- promotion of a healthy lifestyle and promotion of sports tourism among children;
- increasing the level of tourist skills of the Championship participants and the safety of tourist trips;

strengthening friendly ties among young tourists of Ukraine, instilling in them a sense of love for their native land, their people;

determination of the strongest athletes and tourist sports teams[4].

The direct organization and holding of the Championships is entrusted to the Ukrainian State Center for Tourism and Local History for Students and an out-of-school educational institution responsible for organizing tourism and local history work in the region where the corresponding Championship is held.

Championships of Ukraine among youths in sports tourism are held:

for hiking - annually;

for cycling and mountain tourism - in odd years;

for skiing and water tourism - in double years.

The place and dates of the Championships are determined in the plan of international and All-Ukrainian events with students and students, which are approved by order of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine

Championships are held in three stages:

I (first) stage - district (city);

II (second) stage - regional (in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea - republican, in the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol - urban);

III (third) stage - All-Ukrainian.

The procedure for holding the III stage of the Championships is determined by the Ukrainian State Center for Tourism and Local History of Students.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the Department of Education and Science of the regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations develop the rules (conditions) for holding I, II stages of the Championships, which determine the quantitative composition, place and other issues holding. Championship taking into account local opportunities.

The Federation of Sports Tourism of Ukraine operates in Ukraine [5]. The possibility of creating a sports federation of Ukraine (associations, unions, associations, etc.) as a public organization of physical culture and sports for the development of the corresponding sport was legally enshrined in Article 34 of the Law of the country "On Physical Culture and Sports" (dated December 24, 1993 No. 3808-XII with changes and additions). In 1995, the Law of Ukraine "On Tourism" was adopted, which also noted the possibility of citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons to unite in public tourism organizations (Article 28). Now let's take a closer look at the main points regarding the Federation of Sports Tourism of Ukraine. Recall that Federation of Sports Tourism of Ukraine, as an all-Ukrainian public physical culture and sports organization, was established in 2000. In 2002, the Ukrainian Federation of Sports Tourism was given the status of National. The Federation of Sports Tourism of Ukraine operates on the basis of the Charter of the Federation (as amended on March 12, 2005, approved by the II Congress of the Federation of Sports Tourism of Ukraine). Federation of Sports Tourism of Ukraine is an all-Ukrainian public non-profit, non-political organization, created on the basis of the common interests of Ukrainian citizens - supporters of sports tourism, to achieve their goals and objectives provided for by the Charter. The Federation

extends its activities to the entire territory of Ukraine, acts in accordance with the Constitution, the current legislation of Ukraine, international agreements ratified by it and the Charter. The Federation operates on the basis of voluntariness, community of interests, equality, mutual respect of its members, self-government, collective leadership, legality and information openness.

The Federation owns separate property, has an independent balance sheet, accounts in banking institutions; seal, stamps, forms with their own name, their own symbols, flag, samples of which are approved by the Presidium of the Federation. The location of the governing authorities of the Federation is the city of Kyiv. The main goal of the Federation is to promote the development of sports tourism in Ukraine, increase the role of physical culture and sports in the comprehensive harmonious development of the individual, improve the health of the population, form a healthy lifestyle, and patriotic education of citizens of Ukraine [8-12].

The main tasks of the Federation:

- assistance in the implementation of state policy for the development of sports, mass, health tourism;
- development of proposals for improving the legal framework for tourism;
- assistance in organizing the interaction of physical culture groups, tourist state and non-state institutions, organizations, funds, associations for the development of sports, mass and health tourism;
- assistance in the organization of educational and methodological work, training, advanced training and certification of sports tourism personnel;
- study of tourist opportunities in Ukraine, development of tourist sports routes;
- organization and holding of sports tourism events, expeditions, competitions;
- participation in the development and implementation of current and future programs of state and other authorities, institutions and organizations for the development of sports, mass and health tourism.

Discussion. Governing authorities of the Federation: congress, presidium and executive committee of the Federation. The Federation independently determines its organizational structure, forms and methods of activity, guided by its Charter in accordance with applicable law. The controlling body of the Federation is its Auditing Commission, whose members are elected by the congress for a term of not more than four years. The Audit Commission is headed by its Chairman. The Audit Commission acts on the basis of its Regulations approved by the Congress. The advisory and advisory body of the Federation is the Council of Elders, whose composition is approved by the presidium for the duration of the presidium. The Council of Elders acts on the basis of the Regulation approved by the Presidium of the Federation. The Council of Elders consists of experienced members of the Federation - well-known sportsmen-tourists in Ukraine, organizers of sports tourism. The personal composition of the Council of Elders is formed by the Chairman of the Council of Elders, taking into account the proposals of the territorial cells. The number of members of the Council of Elders cannot exceed 30 people. The Council of Elders is led by the Chairman, elected by the congress. On the recommendation of the Chairman of the Council of Elders, a Deputy Chairman of the Council is elected

from among its members [13-16]. The Chairman of the Council of Elders and his deputy may participate in the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Presidium of the Federation with the right of a decisive vote (without affecting the quorum) and with the right of an advisory vote in meetings of all other governing and control bodies of the Federation. All other members of the Council of Elders may participate in meetings of any governing or supervisory bodies of the Federation or its cells with the right of an advisory vote. Meetings of the Council of Elders are convened by the Chairman of the Council of Elders as necessary, but at least once every three months [17-21].

The decision of the Council of Elders is taken by a qualified majority of votes of the members present at its meeting. Other consultative and advisory authorities of the Federation are created as needed and to fulfill the statutory tasks of the Federation and act in accordance with the Charter of the Federation less than three members. Their activities extend to the territory of the respective administrative-territorial units.

The local cells of the Federation are its territorial federations (organizations) and local federations (organizations). The boundaries of the competence of this institution cover local territories through its subdivisions, which is basically an effective mechanism for attracting young people and finding new staffing for the entire sphere [6-7]. The territorial organizations of the Federation are federations (organizations) in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city federations (organizations). The status of a federation (organization) in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea has features that are from the Constitutions of Ukraine and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Territorial federations (organizations) are formed at the constituent assembly or conferences, in their activities they are guided by the Charter of the Federation. The Crimean Republican, Kyiv and Sevastopol city federations (organizations) are equated to regional federations (organizations). The local federations (organizations) of the Federation are its district, district in cities, city, township and rural federations (organizations). Local federations (organizations) operating in lower-level administrative-territorial units are part of local and territorial federations (organizations) operating in higher-level administrative-territorial units. Local federations (organizations) are formed at a constituent assembly or conferences. The governing authorities of a territorial, local federation (organization) are the general meeting (conference), the presidium; the control authority the audit commission (auditor); the leading person is the president of the federation (organization). The activity of any local cell (federation, organization) is terminated if less than three members remain in its composition. The activities of the Federation may be terminated by its liquidation or reorganization by decision of the congress in the manner determined by the Charter of the Federation. The liquidation of the Federation may be carried out by decision of the judicial authorities in the manner prescribed by the current legislation of Ukraine. The decision on liquidation, as specified in the Charter of the Federation, is published in the periodical press.

Conclusions. Prospects for the development of the tourist complex of Ukraine largely depend on the strengthening of state regulation of the tourism sector at the national level, which should be combined with a modern strategy for promoting

regional tourism products. Reducing the cost of recreation through the use of elements and means of sports tourism and minimizing the cost of the material and technical infrastructure of such recreation in relation to the cost of recreation according to traditional organizational forms in domestic, foreign and international tourism makes it socially accessible and economically attractive for an ordinary citizen and economically beneficial for organizers.

The analysis of the problems showed that in Ukraine a number of the following issues need to be improved:

- coordination of the work of educational institutions on the issues of sports tourism, orienteering;
- organization of All-Ukrainian events in this direction (championships, cups, other competitions in sports tourism, orienteering, rock climbing, etc.);
- methodological and organizational support for the work of tourist route-qualification commissions of educational institutions;
- development of software and methodological support for sports and tourism, participation in the development of legal acts in this area of activity of educational institutions;
- cooperation with the Sports Tourism Federation, Orienteering Federation, etc.

Author contributions. The authors contributed equally.

Disclosure statement. The authors do not have any conflict of interest.

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Received: August 21, 2022
Approved: September 29, 2022

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CASTE BEHAVIOUR BY GANDHI VS AMBEDKAR

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Abstract. *The ideas and views of Gandhiji and Ambedkar towards the issue of Caste and Untouchability were opposite to each other. The purpose of the article is to study and compare the main ideas and views of Gandhiji and Ambedkar on the issue of caste and untouchability were opposite. In the process of research, the methods of historical analysis, synthesis and generalization, as well as comparative analysis were used, which contributed to the achievement of the set goal. Gandhiji was a staunch follower of the Caste Institution whereas Ambedkar was completely anti-Caste. The social philosophy of Gandhiji was built up upon the norms of the Caste System, the Vamashram Dharma and the Hindu religion whereas Ambedkar made his social philosophy based on the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity. Therefore, it can be pointed out that Gandhi was a bearer of the Caste traditions whereas Ambedkar was an ardent follower of equality, liberty and fraternity in this respect and played a vital role in establishing the concept of 'Social Justice' by protecting 'Human Rights of the Depressed Classes in India.*

Keywords: *Caste system, Social Justice, Human rights.*

JEL Classification: Y70, Y80

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 0; **tabl.:** 0; **bibl.:** 40

Introduction. The ideas and views of Gandhiji and Ambedkar towards the issue of Caste and Untouchability were opposite to each other. Gandhiji was a staunch follower of the Caste Institution whereas Ambedkar was completely anti-Caste. The social philosophy of Gandhiji was built up upon the norms of the Caste System, the Vamashram Dharma and the Hindu religion whereas Ambedkar made his social philosophy based on the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity. He said, that a Vama of a person should be determined not by his birth but by his merits whereas Gandhiji emphasized the birth criterion in this context. The occupation of a person was decided by the principle of hereditary professions of his forefathers. Gandhiji emphasized the tradition of heredity in this context. Gandhi favoured the concept of caste whereas Ambedkar was completely anti-Caste and built up an antiCaste thesis and strongly demanded the eradication of the Caste Institution. But Gandhiji was completely unwilling to attack politically the Caste System. Ambedkar raised their voice to annihilate this Institution. So he made up his mind to launch a direct anti-Caste movement. But Gandhiji did not come forward to start a Satyagraha movement against the attitudes of the Caste Hindus who closed the doors of the Hindu temples for the Untouchables. That is why Ambedkar played a vital role to establish the rights of worship for the Depressed Classes in the Hindu temples. Therefore, it can be pointed out that Gandhiji was a bearer of the Caste traditions whereas Ambedkar was an ardent follower of equality, liberty and fraternity in this respect and played a vital role in establishing the concept of 'Social Justice' by protecting 'Human Rights of the Depressed Classes in India.

Literature review. The term 'caste' is not an Indian word. This term is derived from the Portuguese word "Caste". The Portuguese used the word "Caste" generally to mean 'cast', 'mould', 'race', 'kind', and 'quality' etc. They applied this word to designate the peculiar system of religious and social distinctions that prevailed in Hindu society when they first arrived in India. But this word is founded particularly on race. The Indian word 'Jati' has corresponded with the word caste equivalent to the Latin gens and Greek yevo, 'race or nation'. Even the Indian words Varna, Jati etc. gradually rendered by caste to represent not only varieties of race, colour etc. but every original, hereditary, religious etc. distinction that is impossible to imagine. Besides, the term caste also comes from the Latin word 'Castus'² which means pure. The Portuguese ordinarily used the term caste to identify the Indian social classification as they thought that the mechanism in the caste system was intended to preserve the purity of blood. Therefore, there is no satisfactory definition possible to define the caste system due to its multi-complexity and peculiarity. Emile Senart defined a caste as a close corporation, in theory at any rate rigorously hereditary: equipped with a certain traditional and independent organization, including a chief and a council, meeting on occasion in assemblies of more or less plenary authority and joining together at certain festivals: bound together by common occupations, which relate more particularly to marriage and to food and questions of ceremonial pollution, and ruling its members by the exercise of jurisdiction, the extent of which varies, but which succeeds in making the authority of the community more felt by the sanction of certain penalties and, above all, by final irrevocable exclusion from the group. Sir H. Risley said, "a caste may be defined as a collection of families or groups of families bearing a common name which usually denotes or is associated with specific occupation, claiming common descent from a mythical ancestor, human or divine, professing to follow the same professional callings and are regarded by those who are competent to give an opinion as forming a single homogeneous community". According to Sir E.A. Gait, 'the main characteristics of a caste are the belief in a common on gm held by all the members and the possession of the traditional occupation. It may be defined as an endogamous group or collection of such groups bearing a common name, having the same traditional occupation, claiming descent from the same source and commonly regarded as forming a single homogeneous community. Nesfield defined a caste "as a class of the community which disowns any connection with any other class and can neither intermarry nor eat nor drink with any but persons of their community. Ketkar defined caste as a social group having two characteristics: (i) membership is confined to those who are born of members and includes all persons so born; (ii) the members are forbidden by inexorable social law to marry outside the group. But different scholars have formulated several theories regarding the origin of the caste system in India. Some scholars like Risley explained the origin of the caste system based on racial differences whereas Nesfield and Ibbetson mentioned its origin on the line of occupational factors. However, Abbe Dubois referred to the role played by the Brahmins had its origin. Hutton referred to belief in Mana in its origin.

However, it can be said very clearly that the caste system in India has been discussed in the context of the Indological, socio-anthropological and sociological points of view. The Indologists have explained caste from the scriptural point of view. But some social anthropologists have explained it from the cultural point of view whereas some sociologists have discussed caste from the stratificational point of view. Naturally, the important theories regarding the origin of the caste system may be discussed as follows:

Aims. The purpose of the article is to study and compare the main ideas and views of Gandhiji and Ambedkar on the issue of caste and untouchability were opposite.

Methods. In the process of research, the methods of historical analysis, synthesis and generalization, as well as comparative analysis were used, which contributed to the achievement of the set goal.

Results. We propose to investigate the main theories of castes, namely:

- Traditional Theory of Caste;
- Manu's Theory of Caste;
- Brahmanical Theory of Caste;
- Racial Theory of Caste;
- Occupational Theory of Caste;
- Ketkar's Theory of Caste;
- Senart's Theory of Caste;
- Theory of Gandhian Caste Philosophy;
- Theory of Ambedkar towards Caste Philosophy.

Traditional Theory of Caste. There is a traditional theory of caste, which is based on the divine origin of the caste system. Many Western and Orthodox Indian scholars have pointed out that the caste system has been created by divine ordinance or at least with divine approval. They said that the Hindus seek intimacy with the Ultimate Reality and explained everything in terms of God and religion. According to this theory, the Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra castes have got their origin distinctively from the mouth, the arms, the thighs and the feet respectively of the Creator (Brahma). The idea of the Purusha Sukta (90.12) of the Tenth Book in the Rig Veda has its origin. This idea of the creation of the four castes has gained wide circulation in the Dharmasastras and the Puranas. Manu, an ancient lawmaker has established it without questioning and cited it as an authoritative pronouncement on this subject. Besides, the status and role of different caste groups are generally determined in terms of karma and dharma doctrines. This theory viewed it as a normal and natural system. This theory has two explanations viz. mythical and metaphysical. The first version noted that the four castes emerged from different parts of Brahma's body. Even the four-fold division of the caste system was created based on the principles of gunas (qualities) and karmas (functions). Krishna has highlighted the same content in the Gita. After extensive research regarding the origin of the caste system, John Muir noted the same doctrines of karma and dharma in determining an individual caste. According to the scholars of the traditional caste doctrine, a man is born in a particular caste because of his actions performed in his previous

incarnation. If he had performed better actions, he would have been born in a higher caste, that is, birth in a particular caste is not an accident. Srinivas said in this context that man was born in that caste because he deserves to be born there. He said that a man, who accepts the caste system and the norms of his particular caste, is living according to dharma, while a man who questions them is violating dharma. It is generally established that if a man observes the rules of dharma, he will be born in his next birth in a high and rich caste; otherwise, he will be born in a low and poor caste. Secondly, the metaphysical idea explained the hereditary and fixed functions, hierarchy, birth and other norms of the caste system. The organization according to Varna has served as a steel frame that has preserved the Hindu Community down the Centuries. Its marriage selection and vocational specialization have contributed to the refinement of the species and the conservation and perfection of its spill; they have eliminated confusion, perplexity and wastage.

Manu's Theory of Caste. According to Manu, an ancient lawmaker, 'The Brahmana, the Kshatriya and the Vaishya are the three twice-born castes; the fourth is the one caste, Sudra; there is no fifth. He explained the origin of these four castes that were created from the mouth, the arms, the thighs and the feet respectively of the Prajapati (Creator) in the universe. The three twice-born castes, devoted to their duties, shall study; but of these, the Brahmana alone shall expound it, not the other two; such is the established law. It has been noted in the Manusmriti that Prajapati had deputed men of different castes in the prescribed works. The man of various castes would normally re-engage themselves after re-birth in the same occupations or professions. Naturally, caste and occupation of a person universally have fixed up. As a result of it, the innovative qualities of a person had been permanently destroyed or refused and caste and profession ultimately became hereditary in perpetuity. Therefore, the role, activities, dignity and status of different caste groups henceforth more or less are going to determine only by the birth of a particular caste. Apart from these, Manu said that many castes or Jatis like Murdhavasikta (Brahman and Kshatriya), Mahishya (Kshatriya and Vaishya), Karana (Vaishya and Sudra), Nishada or Parasava (Brahman and Sudra) etc. were created by a series of crosses first between members of the four Varnas or castes and then between the descendants of these initial unions.

Brahmanical Theory of Caste. According to some scholars of the Brahmanical theory of caste, the caste system originated and developed in India with the initiative of the Brahmins. Hutton, Abbe Dubois (A Description of the People of India, 1817, quoted by Hutton, 1961) and other scholars have highlighted this view. They said that the caste system has nothing but an ingenious device created by Brahmins for the benefit of Brahmins. The Brahmins created a mechanism for imposing severe restrictions to preserve their purity on the issue of social restrictions, marriage, eating, drinking etc. with the non-Brahmins. Their main motto of them was to satisfy their desire and to perform pure sacerdotal functions at their whims. That is why; they established their high status, special privileges and prerogatives in the Brahmanas and other books. The Brahmins are the lords of the so-called Hindu social system. Everything might be a social norm whatever the Brahmins say and they are the owner

of the entire property of the society. They could marry many times but could never be severely punished in any matter. They were free from capital punishment. They had to shave only their head for their serious offences whereas other persons are liable to be hanged for the same offences. Brahmins did not impose their superiority over others not through administrative means but by arousing the religious sentiments of the people. Therefore, it can be said that the origin of caste cannot be explained only in terms of a single factor like the one role played by the Brahmins, as Abbe Dubois has done. Racial, religious, economic and other factors must have been responsible for creating the institution of the caste system.

Racial Theory of Caste. Herbert Risley was an ardent exponent of the theory of caste. Eminent scholars like Westermarck, Ghurye, Majumdar and others, have supported him in this context. The main content of this theory is that the clash of cultures and the contact- of races crystallized castes in India. It is a well-established fact in the history of the world that conquerors had subdued the opposition group very severely and took their women as concubines or wives but they refused to give their daughters in Tiage to them. But complete amalgamation between the conqueror and conquered groups was possible if these two opposition groups belonged to the same race or the same colour otherwise not. If irregular unions held between men of the lower strata and women of the higher groups served the purposes of a caste. Therefore, the relationship between the migrant Aryans and the aboriginal inhabitants in India might be considered in the context of the origin and development of the caste system. The ideas of ceremonial purity, racial superiority, patrilineal mentality and others of the Aryans were responsible for the growth and development of the caste system in India. They considered themselves as a superior race to the original inhabitants of India. Aryans were patrilineal whereas pre-Aryans were matrilineal. It is generally said that the Aryans had colour prejudice whereas pre-Aryans had nothing. The migrant Aryans married the daughters of the native inhabitants but they refused to give their daughters to them. The children of such marriages had to be assigned the lowest position in society and were called the chandals.

Occupational Theory of Caste. Nesfield was the founder of the Occupational theory of caste. Denzil Ibbetson strongly supported this theory and pointed out that the origin of caste has nothing to do with racial affinity or religion but it is mainly due to functions or occupations. Nesfield pointed out that the technical skill of the occupation was passed on hereditary from one generation to another generation due to practising the same occupation of their forefathers over a long period. That is why; the occupational guilds came into existence and ultimately came to be known as castes. The feeling of superiority and inferiority in occupations gave birth to the creation of a hierarchy in the caste system. It depends completely upon the rank, position and culture of any caste as high or low in the Hindu.

Ketkar's Theory of Caste. According to Ketkar, the psychological prejudicial tendencies of human beings from the early tribal atmosphere accelerate the process of the origin of castes. It is nothing but developed tribes or converted classes. The Indian tribes of different regions did not fuse themselves as the European tribes had done due to the introduction of the customs of endogamy in their society. They are

involved in a struggle with each other due to their conflicting attitude relating to their boundary disputes or the girl kidnapping mentality of the opposite group. Therefore, the people of a particular tribal group always try to avoid making relations with another tribal group beyond their circle relating to marriage, social relations etc. They confined themselves to interaction in all respect with the members of their tribes. Ketkar said about the origin of various features of castes is because each feature has a history of origin behind it but not the caste system as a whole. According to him, the phrase 'origin of caste' has no meaning, though endogamy has its origin, hereditary occupation and commensality restrictions have their origin, the ascendancy of the priests and their exclusiveness have their origin, an association of purity and impurity to various objects also has its origin.

Senart's Theory of Caste. Emile Senart pointed out that caste is the normal development of ancient Aryan institutions that assumed a peculiar form because of the peculiar conditions in India. The process of the formation of the caste system in the shape of Varna division to the Indo-Iranian period of history as the fourfold division of society is found both in Avestan Persia and in Rig Vedic India. There were four classes in ancient Persia, such as Atharvas (priests), Rathaesthas (warriors), Vastriya Fshuyants (cultivators) and Huitis (artisans). But the only difference between India and Persia in the social arena lay about the fourth class i.e. artisan class in Persia and the servile or Sudra class in India. Senart tried to find out the beginning of the caste system beyond the Indo-Iranian period. He said that the Indians, Greek and Romans are all Aryans and their civilizations are the oldest ones. He finds out about certain similarities between these countries. There are three important groups, viz., family, gotra and caste (Jati) in India; gens, curia and tribe in Rome; family, phratria and phyle in Greece. Gotra is an exogamous group in India; gens in Rome and phratria in Greece which confined their marriages to their groups. Even the Brahmins of India and the Patricians of Rome enjoyed the hypergamous rights of marriage. A woman after marriage can transfer her gotra to that of her husband's gotra in India; the same custom prevails in Rome also in confarratio. Even the hukka-pani band custom (ex-communication) of India can be compared with the 'interdict aquaet igni' custom in Rome. Senart also pointed out that just as Caste Panchayats exist in India and its head is an all-powerful man, in Rome and Greece, in addition, there are similar councils with similar powers. He said based on the foregoing discussions that caste is the normal development of ancient Aryan institutions. But this theory failed to explain the origin of the caste system. Senart highlighted the fact that the caste system did not exist in the Vedic age. He noted in the preface of his book (1930, xiv) that there is no allusion to caste in the Vedic hymns; it did not exist, therefore, in the period when these were composed.

Theory of Gandhian Caste Philosophy. Gandhi's thoughts and beliefs in Vamashrama Dharma, Caste system and Untouchability were completely based on the age-old atrocious traditions of the so-called Brahmanical Hindu religion. His attitudes towards the issues of Vamashrama Dharma and the Caste system did not encourage the toiling masses in India. Gandhiji expressed his views and opinions on these issues in different writings and speeches. He pointed out that Vamashrama

Dharma was an integral part of Hinduism. He identified himself as a 'Sanatanic Hindu' all through his life and explained why he called himself a Sanatanic Hindu. He profoundly believed in the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas and the Hindu scriptures. He advocated the theory of incarnation (avatars) and re-birth. Gandhiji said that he believed in the Vamashrama Dharma in the Vedic sense, not in its present, popular and crude sense. He advocated the protection of the cow in its much larger sense than the popular. He did not disbelieve in idol worship. Naturally, he advocated Varnashrama Dharma and the Caste system. He believed in the hereditary birth circle of man. He advocated the hereditary Vama system and pointed out that the Varna of a man was determined by his birth. Not only that but also the occupation of a particular Varna was decided by the principle of hereditary professions of his ancestors. He coined the term Harijan to define untouchables. Even Gandhiji was completely unwilling politically to attack Caste Institutions. His attitudes towards the issues of Caste and untouchability were very much discouraging and self-contradictory. He said that inter-dining and intermarriage were matters of individual choice. Despite his unwillingness, Gandhiji was forced to allow untouchables to enter Hindu Temples. Gandhiji discouraged the inclusion of Mr. Agnibhoj who was untouchable in the Ministry of Dr. Khare. But Dr. Khare noted the attitudes of Gandhiji on these issues and pointed out that 'Mr. Gandhi told him that it was wrong on his part to have raised such aspirations and ambitions in the untouchables and it was such an act of bad judgment that he would never forgive him. Not only that but also Gandhiji noted the untouchable's problem as the moral stigma that would be removed by the acts of atonements whereas Ambedkar gave importance to implementing the rule of law and constitutional safeguards in protecting the interest of the lowborn peoples. But the Congress wanted to coerce the British Government to transfer its power or to use Gandhi's phrase i.e., hand over the keys to the Congress without being obliged to agree to the safeguards demanded by the untouchables. He identified the untouchable problems as a political problem that was a separate element in the national life of India. He profoundly realized the anti-social attitudes of the Hindus towards the issues of the untouchables. It created socio-mental discrimination as a principle of touch-me-not-ism. Once Gandhiji said that he was busy planning a campaign to win Swaraj and that he had no time to spare for the cause of the untouchables. But Gandhiji changed his attitude later on towards the issues of the untouchables and propagated untouchability as evil in Indian social life. Realizing the ill-fated conditions of the untouchables Gandhiji decided to sacrifice most of his life span to emancipate the untouchables. But Gandhiji did not come forward to implement the historic Bardoli Programme to reform and remove the curse of the untouchable community. But it was ironic fate that Gandhiji never used the weapon of Satyagraha against the so-called Hindus to get them to throw open wells, ponds and temples at the untouchables. He believed in social democracy. He fought for the sake of humanity. He stressed social reform rather than political reform. He said that socialists would have to fight against the monster of Caste institutions either before or after the revolution.

Theory of Ambedkar towards Caste Philosophy. Ambedkar was a symbol of revolt against all the oppressive features of Hindu society. He played a vital role to establish the concept of human rights as an emancipator that brought international recognition for him as a liberator of humanity from socioeconomic injustice. He emerged as a constructive social reformer and legal philosopher in India. His social philosophy relating to caste may be discussed in his different writings and speeches. The most important among these research-oriented papers were 'Caste in India: Their mechanism, genesis and development', 'Annihilation of Caste' etc. His attitudes towards the issue of caste were clearly expressed in these writings. He took part in an International Anthropological Seminar of Dr. A. A. Goldenweizer at Columbia University, New York, the U.S.A. on 9 May 1916. He presented a paper in that Seminar on the topic of 'Caste in India: Their mechanism, genesis and development' to highlight the pernicious notion of caste and its evolution through the ages. He vividly noted the mysteries of caste differently and pointed out that it was theoretically and practically a critical institution in life and death. He said that if Caste exists in India, Hindus would hardly intermarry or have any social intercourse with outsiders. If Hindus migrate to other regions on earth, the Indian caste would become a world problem. Ambedkar made a commendable opinion on the issue of caste by criticizing the views and thoughts of well-known scholars like Senart, Nesfield, Risley and Ketkar who defined caste mentioned above in their way. Ambedkar said that all these definitions of caste had missed the central point in the mechanism of the Caste system. None of these definitions was based on concrete, complete, or correct foundations by itself. They had done a grave mistake to define caste as an isolated unit by itself, not as a group within and with defined relations to the system of caste as a whole. All these definitions were collectively complementary to one another, each one emphasizing what had been obscured in the other. That is why; Ambedkar identified only those features common to all Castes in each of the above-mentioned definitions. He criticized the notion of Senart regarding pollution as a feature of Caste. According to him, the idea of pollution was a feature of Caste only in far as Caste had a religious flavour. It generally originated in priestly ceremonialism to maintain purity. Priest and purity had old associates. Naturally, the relationship of Caste with the idea of pollution may be completely denied without destroying the work of Caste. Nesfield said that the growth of Caste was increased due to the non-observance of inter-dinning and inter-marring beyond the members of its class. He highlighted a new idea on the issue of Caste but had mistaken the effect for the cause. It was a self-enclosed unit and restricted social intercourse among its members. Risley made no new comments on the issue of Caste. Ketkar, a native scholar defined Caste and paid due attention only to those characteristics that were needed for the existence of a Caste system by excluding the all-secondary features of it. He emphasized two important features of Caste, i. e. prohibition of inter-marriage and membership by autogency. However, it was nothing but two aspects of the same thing. It was not at all two different things noted by Ketkar. The prohibition of intermarriage restricted the limited membership to those people who were born within the group. Ambedkar highlighted this fact and identified these two things as

the obverse and reverse sides of the same medal. But Ambedkar asserted that endogamy was the only essence of caste that might be denied by some scholars based on anthropological grounds.

They may be cited the examples of the negroes, the whites and different tribal groups that were identified by the name of American Indians in the United States in the viewing of support of this view. But the case of India was quite different. The population of India was artificially divided into numerous fixed and definite units or Varnas or groups, each dividing group abstained from fusing into another through the norms of endogamy. Therefore, endogamy was the only peculiar feature of Caste. That is why; Ambedkar tried to explain the gravity of endogamy to prove the genesis and the mechanism of Caste. He identified endogamy as the key to the mystery of the institution of Caste. He said that 'the superposition of endogamy on exogamy means the creation of caste so far as India is concerned. He narrated the norms of exogamy and explained how exogamy was losing its efficacy with the advance of history. Only marriage was not held among the nearest blood kins.

The matrimonial alliance was completely based on the principles of exogamy. Therefore, it can be said that Sapindas (blood kins) could not marry and marriage even between the Sagotras (same class) was identified as a sacrilege. But the concept of endogamy was an imported custom to the people of India. Exogamous has prevailed among the different Gotras in India. Even the totemic organization was connected with this social custom and it (exogamous) ultimately became a creed. Despite the endogamy in the Caste system within the group, nobody could deny its entity. But it was very important to note the fact that more rigorous penalties were implemented against those who were violating the norms of exogamy rather than endogamy. Exogamy meant fusion and there could be no Caste if exogamy existed as a rule of marriage.

Therefore, it can be said that the creation of Caste meant the superposition of endogamy on exogamy as far as India was concerned. However, the introduction of endogamy was creating big problems in the exogamous population of India. Naturally, we can find out the genesis, growth and development of the Caste problems in keeping and executing the preservation of endogamy against exogamy. The superposition of endogamy on exogamy hastened the process of the creation of the Caste system. It can be noted that exogamy was the rule of all matrimonial relations before the introduction of endogamy. It was a normal trend for all groups for making close contact with one another to assimilate, amalgamate and consolidate into a homogeneous society. That is why; it was inevitable to make a dividing line between endogamy and exogamy for creating the Institution of Caste. Naturally, the person of India was compelled to follow the norms of Caste in respect of marriage. Therefore, it was not an easy task to solve the problems of Caste, which emerged from the prohibition of inter-caste marriage. Even artificial restrictions were severely imposed on marriages of two opposite sexes within the same groups.

The motto of which was to form a Caste. That is why; it was inevitable to keep numerical equality between the marriageable units of the two opposite sexes within the same groups to make itself into a Caste. This was the only way through which the

equality of such a group could be kept intact in respect of endogamy; otherwise, a very large disparity was sure to break it. Therefore, the problem of Caste then ultimately centred itself into one of abolishing disparity between the two opposite sexes of marriageable units within the groups. Much parity between these two units could be realized only when a couple died at a time. It may have happened in rare cases. If the husband has died before the wife, a woman must become surplus in society. That is why; an arrangement was made of disposing of this surplus woman either through intermarriage or she violates the norms of endogamy of the group. In the same manner, if the husband survived after the death of his wife, either he might be a surplus whom the group had to dispose of through the arrangement of re-marriage within the group or he had a chance to marry outside the Caste that might bring down the norms of endogamy. Naturally, both the surplus man and surplus woman created a threat to the Institution of Caste if they were not taken care of for finding suitable partners inside their prescribed norms, otherwise, they would transgress the boundary, marry outside their norms and give birth to the offspring beyond the Caste circle. Ambedkar proposed a scheme to dispose of the surplus woman into two different members to preserve the endogamy of the Caste. He criticized the norms that were applied to preserve the endogamy of the Caste by the so-called Hindu Sastras to solve the problems of the surplus of women in the society. All sorts of arrangements were made by the Hindu Sastras to burn a woman on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband. This custom did not take responsibility for a deceased woman on the part of society. Therefore, it can be said that it was nothing but a cruel, inhuman and impracticable method to solve the problem of sex disparity. Naturally, it was not fruitful in all cases. The surplus woman if not disposed of remained in the group, the existence of whom might be created a double danger. She had a chance to marry outside the Caste by violating the norms of endogamy or she had an option to marry within the same group Caste. Naturally, a widow could take part in the competition for re-marriage that must be reserved for the potential brides in the Caste. The existence of a widow might create a menace in any case and the same thing must be done to her if she would not be barred from her deceased husband. The second remedy was to enforce widowhood on a deceased woman. Ambedkar pointed out that the best solution was to burn a widow than to widowhood of a deceased woman as it eliminated all the three evils; viz., it did not create the problem of re-marriage either inside or outside the Caste. It was more practicable to enforce compulsory widowhood than to burn a deceased woman. But it was very difficult to keep intact the morals of the group. The woman could live without a doubt in widowhood but it deprived her natural right of being a legitimate wife in future which increased immoral conduct. In this way, the position and condition of a woman were brought down into an extreme ill-fated condition that did not compel her to work as a source of allurements. But the problem of surplus widower was more important and difficult than that of the surplus woman in a group to make itself into a Caste. It was well known to all that men had the upper hand in comparison to women as they enjoyed a dominant position in every group.

Discussion. *Debate on the Question of Caste, Varna and the Hindu Shastras between Gandhi and Ambedkar.* There arose a great controversy on the questions of inhuman norms and principles of the Caste Institution, Varna System and the Hindu Shastras between Gandhiji and Ambedkar relating to the day-to-day socio-economic and religious activities of different castes or varnas in the Hindu society. Gandhi was the leader of the privileged castes or varnas of the so-called Brahmanical Hindu society. But Ambedkar was the symbol of justice against all sorts of exploitation, humiliation and tyranny of the Hindu society. Gandhiji profoundly believed in the age-old traditional doctrines and customs of the Caste Institution, the Varna System and the Hindu Shastras and advocated all sorts of norms and principles of these institutions to preach the gospel of the Hindu religion. He was very much convinced by the traditions of Hindu society. He was an ardent follower of the norms and principles of these doctrines. He came forward to protect the socio-religious and economic interests of the privileged classes of Hindu society. Even he explained the inner truthfulness of these doctrines to establish the traditional institutions in perpetuity in Hindu society. Realizing the hard reality of the downtrodden sections of society Gandhiji came forward to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the Harijans under political compulsions in India. But Ambedkar said that these caste-based doctrines were basically against the principles of liberty, equality, fraternity, development and progress. That is why; Ambedkar expressed his grievances against these exploitative inhuman gospels through his famous writings, viz., 'Annihilation of Caste' with a motto to eradicate the caste conception from the so-called Brahmanical Hindu society. The main target of Ambedkar was to establish the concept of human rights and privileges in the Hindu society, irrespective of caste, class, creed, sex and religion. He was a blind supporter of the inhumane Caste Institution. His works and activities in all spheres of life were severely influenced by the so-called Brahmanical Hindu traditions, customs and beliefs. That is why; Ambedkar launched ceaseless struggles against all sorts of exploitations and inhumane norms and principles of the Hindu society. He became the leader of the toiling masses in India. He highlighted the inhuman rules and regulations of the Hindu Religion, Hindu Shastras and the Caste Institutions through the microscopic observations of the Rig Vedic pieces of literature and the Smriti Shastras. He fought against all sorts of inhuman rules and regulations of the so-called Brahmanical Hindu religion. That is why Ambedkar was declared a hater of the Hindu religion. Despite his ceaseless opposition to the religion of the Hindus and its Shastras, Scriptures in the context of the anti-caste and anti-varna affiliation, Ambedkar was cordially invited to preside over the annual conference of the Jat-PatTodak Mandai of Lahore in May 1936. He prepared himself accordingly. But the Reception Committee appeared to have deprived the public suddenly of an opportunity of listening to the original thoughts and views of Ambedkar who had carved out for himself a unique position in society. Ambedkar had already declared to deliver the last speech of his life as a Hindu on this auspicious occasion before leaving Hinduism. He was never puzzled by the decision the cancellation this conference. Rather than realizing the hard reality, Ambedkar

replied to their rejection by publishing his most wanted speech in the form of an article at his own expense.

Conclusion. The ideas and views of Gandhiji and Ambedkar towards the issue of Caste and Untouchability were opposite to each other. Gandhiji was a staunch follower of the Caste Institution whereas Ambedkar was completely anti-Caste. The social philosophy of Gandhiji was built up upon the norms of the Caste System, the Vamashram Dharma and the Hindu religion whereas Ambedkar made his social philosophy based on the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity. He said, that a Vama of a person should be determined not by his birth but by his merits whereas Gandhi emphasized the birth criterion in this context. The occupation of a person was decided by the principle of hereditary professions of his forefathers. Gandhi emphasized the tradition of heredity in this contest. Gandhi favoured the concept of caste whereas Ambedkar was completely anti-Caste and built up an anti-Caste thesis and strongly demanded the eradication of the Caste Institution. But Gandhi was completely unwilling to attack politically the Caste System. Ambedkar raised their voice to annihilate this Institution. So he made up his mind to launch a direct anti-Caste movement. He encouraged the ill-fated caste-stricken poor peoples of India to fight to finish the Caste Institution. He believed in the norms of social democracy and political democracy in this respect. But Gandhi did not come forward to start a Satyagraha movement against the attitudes of the Caste Hindus who closed the doors of the Hindu temples for the Untouchables. That is why Ambedkar played a vital role to establish the rights of worship for the Depressed Classes in the Hindu temples. Therefore, it can be pointed out that Gandhi was a bearer of the Caste traditions whereas Ambedkar was an ardent follower of equality, liberty and fraternity in this respect and played a vital role in establishing the concept of 'Social Justice' by protecting 'Human Rights of the Depressed Classes in India.

Author contributions. The authors contributed equally.

Disclosure statement. The authors do not have any conflict of interest.

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Received: September 03, 2022

Approved: September 29, 2022

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AS A METHODOLOGICAL BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GENDER LEADERSHIP IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Abstract. The article examines and summarizes the experience of developing gender leadership and achieving parity in public administration in individual countries of the Euro-Atlantic community. The information base of the study consists of the current regulatory framework of foreign countries, as well as an analysis of numerous scientific works of foreign/Ukrainian scientists published in periodicals and posted on the Internet. Methods of analysis and synthesis, comparative legal method, as well as methods of System Analysis and modelling are used. The analysis of the implementation of gender leadership in public administration in Switzerland, Sweden, France, Denmark, Croatia and the Netherlands is carried out. It is proved that the formation of gender leadership is influenced by global transformation processes of the world. It was found out that the governments of foreign countries constantly "invest" significant investments in the development of professional civil servants, since the future of the state and the well-being of citizens depend on them. Based on the experience of some foreign countries, it is proved that the formation and implementation of leadership in public administration is one of the main vectors of further reform of the civil service system of Ukraine. It is concluded that there are no co-established international standards for the implementation of leadership in government bodies. At the same time, despite the contradictory views of scientists and differences in terminology, common to all approaches to the development of managers/leaders in public administration is the presence of generally accepted canons, foundations and strategies for leadership development with a clearly defined gender aspect. Each country chooses its own path of development of leadership in public administration and determines, taking into account national characteristics and needs, the competencies of public servants that are necessary for the effective performance of state functions and tasks. Recommendations on creating a favourable environment for the development of gender leadership in public management activities in Ukraine are proposed.

Keywords: public administration, leader, Leadership, Public Administration mechanisms, adaptation, parity democracy, Human Resource Management.

JEL Classification: I 28, H 79

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 0; **tabl.:** 0; **bibl.:** 13

Introduction. The beginning of the XXI century is characterized by complex social relations, cardinal changes in the political and socio-economic spheres of public life, which affects the phenomenon of globalization in relation to interaction with the world of each country and the development of intellectual human resources.

The old management principles/methods are losing their effectiveness, so accordingly there is a need for significant improvement of human resources and the formation of capable leadership. Therefore, it is quite natural for modern society that senior positions in the field of Public Administration are occupied by representatives of the "fairer sex".

At the same time, it is important not only to improve the public administration

system, but also to introduce innovative leadership mechanisms into it. Accordingly, the international community is constantly monitoring the implementation of gender-sensitive leadership in public administration. As for Ukraine, having received the status of a candidate for membership in the European Union, the state needs to make many changes and reincarnations in order to introduce leadership into the public management system and achieve appropriate parity in it. To accelerate such revolutionary processes, it is necessary to study and use the successful experience of foreign countries in creating a favourable environment for the development of gender leadership in government bodies. However, when studying and implementing foreign experience, it is worth remembering that the theoretical and practical foundations of gender leadership have not been sufficiently studied, and there are no single-faith ways to implement it in government bodies.

Literature review. The problem of leadership in public administration is constantly in the field of view of foreign scientists (A. Adler, K. Levin, R. Bales, R. Tannenbaum, I. Weschler, F. Masaryk, P. Drucker, F. Fiedler, V. Vroom, F. Yetton, P. Hersey, V. Bass, Conger, R. Kanungo, A. Filley, R. Hausa, S. Kerr, F. Fiedler, etc.). Special attention should be paid to the achievements of P. Sloan, G. Schaefer, D. Stoifer regarding the personal characteristics of innovative leadership. In the best foreign practices of Human Resource Management, the emphasis is placed on the development of personnel, comprehensive promotion of employee self-realization, motivation for conscientious and effective work, as well as on determining the optimal organizational structure and establishing a single corporate culture for all [1].

As for the implementation of leadership in the system of public authorities of Ukraine, we consider it necessary to single out the works of such domestic scientists as V. Alekseev, V. Bodrov, O. Valevskyi, N. Honcharuk, P. Zhuravliov, A. Lipentsev, V. Oluyko, T. Pakhomova, L. Pashko, T. Pidlisna, S. Seryogin, G. Sytnyk, I. Surai, V. Tkachenko. However, the question of creating a favorable environment for the development of gender leadership still remains beyond the attention of scholars.

Aims. Accordingly, the aim of the work is to review the best international experience in implementing gender leadership in public administration, which can be adapted to take into account the peculiarities of martial law in Ukraine.

Methods. During the research, we used general scientific and special methods, in particular: methods of analysis and synthesis, comparative legal method, as well as modelling method. Scientific works of foreign and domestic scientists form the information base of our research.

Results. The formation and implementation of leadership in public administration activities is associated with global transformation processes that are constantly taking place in the Euro-Atlantic community and the EU.

Countries are entering a completely new sphere of functioning and activity. The rapid development of information technologies contributes to the emergence of open markets in Europe and NATO countries, entails global changes in general, and all this makes world leaders, managers, and businessmen realize that in this rapidly changing world, the old, generally accepted practices and sets of competencies no longer work.

The world forces leaders to radically change all ideas about the management, formation and implementation of state, including personnel, policies in order to remain competitive in the Modern Market [8].

At the same time, each country, taking into account its geopolitical position, chooses its own path of development of gender leadership in management activities and determines, taking into account national characteristics, the competence of public servants, as well as applies different terminology.

In fact, from the very beginning of the founding of the European Union, the principles of gender equality are embodied in it at the level of the state gender policy of the EU member states. Today, the EU states are leaders among all countries of the world in terms of the number of women involved in national parliaments. And at the level of structures of the European Community, women make up more than 30% of members of the European Parliament [2, p.407].

Leadership development in European countries is considered in the context of recognizing and supporting the public service as a competitive, attractive place of work, capable of attracting and retaining the best personnel, qualified employees (workplace of choice & attraction-selection-attraction (ASA) cycle). Among the social trends in many countries, more attention and time is now being devoted to the development of leaders, ensuring openness, celebrating and promoting performance. Leadership development is viewed through the prism of better compliance with public interests, the ability to better represent them and act in the public (national) interests. Some countries have established special institutions for leadership development; others have increased the focus on leadership issues in existing programs and introduced new training for senior management. The authorities also use the programs of Network International Schools and private organizations [6, p.81].

In the developed countries of the world, there is a centre for Creative Leadership – a leading institution that studies needs and provides training for various stakeholders, it has been operating for more than 40 years in 120 countries around the world [1, 6, p 111].

In 2000, the European Institute of Public Administration (EIPA), operating under the auspices of the European Commission, developed a model for evaluating management in organizations funded from the state or municipal budget (CAF) based on the European model of excellence EFQM. The CAF model is used in programs for reforming the state and Municipal Administration of European countries, for comparative analysis of the management systems of European states, as well as for identifying and disseminating the best experience (benchmarking). [5, p. 136]

Switzerland. Attention is paid to the correct initial selection of specialists to work in the system of public authorities. Selection takes place through an open competition and an interview with the future direct manager. For recruitment, social networks (Facebook, LinkedIn) are often used, as well as a large number of specialized portals specifically designed to search for employees of public authorities (Federal jobs portal: www.stelle.admin.ch/stelle/fr/home.html each administration has an HR office. The organization of PER manages federal HR policy. Potential

employees can get education at 10 Swiss universities, 5 of which are included in the list of top 200 universities according to the Times rating. Also, the specialized Institute of Public Administration (IDHEAP) is popular [7, p. 122].

Sweden. Since 1994, the government of the country consists of a certain number of women and men. Women ministers head authorities that are not traditionally considered "female" (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Justice, communications and agriculture). This result was achieved through the consistent implementation of the action plan, which focused on the representation of women in public administration and achieving equal representation of both sexes in central and regional authorities.

Special seminars on gender equality are held for civil servants. The law on equality of women and men was adopted, the main tasks of which were to ensure employment, career growth, and the development of appropriate annual action plans by employers to ensure balanced representation of both men and women. There is a special government program that provides for reporting to Parliament on the status of women in state government bodies.

France. This country not only provided for the idea of parity in leadership in its constitution, but also implemented a number of measures to ensure women's "access" to top-level positions in government. In particular, this is:

- establishment of a minimum percentage of women in the composition of professional competitive examination commissions;
- nomination by the administration of an equal number of women and men to joint bodies;
- introduction of progressive targets for each ministry and for each level of government in order to ensure a balanced representation of women and men in leadership positions [12].

Denmark. The Danish School of Public Administration for the development of the leadership potential of civil servants has been established, providing expertise on the management development of the European Commission. Laws have been adopted on equal opportunities, the principle of gender equality in all spheres of society, on equal treatment of men and women in employment, on equality of men and women in appointment as members of public committees, and on equal opportunities for men and women in executive positions.

There is a training program for state leaders "overcoming barriers" [10]. The target audience of which is the highest civil servants-women. [4, p. 187].

Croatia. The program "dispel the fear of power: leadership training for women in local communities" was developed, which received funding from the American embassy, the Council of Europe, the European Commission, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the US News Agency, the Westminster Foundation for democracy, etc.

Netherlands. For the Dutch Public Administration System, human capital in a harmonious combination with the human factor is extremely relevant, as well as the understanding that the effectiveness of public authorities depends entirely on "high-quality" officials. Therefore, accordingly, the work of the HR department is focused on identifying and developing the personal qualities of officials, passing special exams and meeting all the requirements for applicants for public positions.

However, according to L. Antonova, further education and a set of training activities provided by various subjects also have a leading place within this system. In further education and a set of trainings, there is a distinction between long-term programs aimed at a specific career and short-term training for a specific job or aspect of this job. In this regard, there is a fairly close connection and interaction between the government, non-governmental organizations and universities in the training of employees of Public Authorities [1].

In addition, the government of the country is quite successful in using another innovative element in the formation of gender leadership in government bodies, namely, Public Leadership.

Thus, after analysing the processes of implementing gender leadership in public management activities, we believe that foreign countries can be divided into two groups: leading countries (Scandinavian countries, Holland, Austria, Luxembourg, Germany) and amateur countries (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Belgium, France, Ireland). In particular, the countries of the first group are committed to the principles of gender equality and social democracy; the number of women managers in government bodies is quite sufficient to influence public policy, while amateur countries, although they have a social democratic regime of government, significantly lose out in terms of the level of political representation of women in public administration and their participation in making important state decisions. Accordingly, we come to the conclusion that different countries have different approaches to male and female leadership in the public administration system, which significantly affects their development and economic and social component.

As for gender leadership in the Ukrainian public service, today it is developing and gaining momentum in the security sector itself, since military operations on the territory of Ukraine are the most acute and painful issue for society. Researcher I. Hrabovska, emphasizing the exceptional role of a woman leader, notes that "" in war periods, the importance of the practical contribution of women to the life of society increases significantly, because it is women who ensure its viability at a time when men save society from physical extermination. And yet, in the mass consciousness, a woman always remains a secondary person, despite the fact that the heaviest burden falls on her shoulders after the war – the restoration of peaceful life" [3, p. 476].

However, we do not agree with this statement, because now in Ukraine there is a radical positive feminization of the army and law enforcement agencies. Women make up about 15% of the total number of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which corresponds to the best international practices. Ukrainian military women leaders have proven themselves at a high level and are not inferior to men during military service, and this, accordingly, is a role model and breaks the patriarchal ideology of society.

Discussion. As the world moves from capitalism to an era when talent becomes the main value, and the success of the state is determined by its innovation, the winner will be the one who can successfully integrate women into these processes, the WEF notes [9]. As an example - the first lady, a talented political figure of the Philippines Imelda Marcos ("steel butterfly"). This woman managed to convince

Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi to mediate between the Philippine government and Islamic separatists. Olena Zelenska (First Lady of Ukraine) became the first wife of a foreign leader to speak in the US Congress (Washington). This is the first lady who asked for more weapons to be provided to Ukraine, which can be used to prevent Russian air strikes that "kill children in wheelchairs", and which can protect Ukrainians from Russian "terrorist attacks" [10].

Conclusion. As conclusions, we note that there are no co-established international standards for the implementation of leadership in government bodies. However, what is common to all leadership/leadership development approaches is the existence of generally accepted gender-sensitive canons, frameworks and strategies that are advisory in nature. Each country goes through its own path of leadership development and determines, taking into account national characteristics and needs, the competencies of public servants necessary for the effective performance of state functions and tasks.

Developing gender-sensitive leadership in public administration, empowering women and eliminating negative traditional stereotypes are key to the well-being of society as a whole.

Ukraine should take into account the positive experience of foreign countries in implementing gender leadership in the public management system, but it is appropriate to remember the socio-cultural, economic and mental features of Ukrainian society. Generalized positive pan-European experience and the experience of individual countries regarding the introduction of new mechanisms for the formation of gender leadership can be useful for the public administration system of Modern Ukraine and adapted to Ukrainian realities by:

- adoption of separate laws and introduction of appropriate amendments/additions to bylaws on the formation of gender leadership in public administration;
- creation of special institutions, parliamentary structures and officials for the implementation of gender leadership in public administration;
- introduction of an innovative corporate culture in public administration (implementation of the following approaches: "family-friendly", "work-life policies" and "civil service club", "attraction-selection-attraction (ASA) cycle" [11]);
- development of a strategy and creation of a system for the formation of gender leadership in the field of Public Administration, Higher Educational Institutions, Advanced Training Centers for employees of public authorities;
- introduction of gender leadership development programs in public service bodies to training and advanced training programs for civil servants as one of the areas of modernization of the leadership training system in the public administration system.

Thus, the adaptation and implementation of the above-mentioned ways of applying positive European experience in creating a favourable environment for the development of gender leadership in the public administration sphere of Modern Ukraine can become the subject of new scientific research of the science of Public Administration.

Author contributions. The authors contributed equally.

Disclosure statement. The authors do not have any conflict of interest.

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Received: July 29, 2022

Approved: September 09, 2022

CHAPTER 2

LEGAL RELATIONS: FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE

THE RIGHT TO MAKE A DECISION: HUMAN RIGHTS OF PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISABILITIES

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Abstract. *One of the consequences of mental disabilities is the possibility of a guardianship proceeding that will deprive patients of the legal capacity to taking decisions and manage their assets. The article aims to study the legal capacity issues and guardianship proceedings in patients diagnosed with dementia. The provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the ECHR's practice on the protection of human rights to liberty and security, the provisions of the legislation of Ukraine concerning incapable people's rights are studied. The methodology of this article is based on comparative and legal analysis techniques and includes a system-structural method, method of generalization, method of analysis, and synthesis as well. The provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the ECHR's practice on the protection of human rights to liberty and security, the provisions of the legislation of Ukraine concerning incapable people's rights have been examined. New approaches for human rights protection concerning patients with dementia have been established. The acts of legislation of the United Nations and the European Union as well as national legislation show that legal issues concerning disabled persons are problematic. Persons with cognitive disabilities are particularly affected.*

Keywords: *dementia, mental disabilities, capability, decision-making ability, human rights.*

JEL Classification: K10, K32, K33

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 0; **tabl.:** 0; **bibl.:** 18

Introduction. All through history, individuals with mental disabilities have not been recognized as subjects of the same rights and obligations as everybody else. Many of them have been deprived of the exercise of their rights based on assumptions of their lack of capacity to understand or perform certain acts, and, more deeply, based on the poor social understanding of the diverse ways in which humanity manifests itself. As a result, legal systems all around the world have systematically restricted persons with disabilities from exercising their legal capacity, often by putting them under substitute decision-making regimes such as guardianship or curatorship. While this practice has been justified as necessary to protect persons with disabilities, it has proved the contrary; it renders them completely defenseless,

takes away control over their lives, and reduces their opportunities to participate and contribute to society.

Aims. The present work aimed to: study the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the ECHR's practice on the protection of human rights to liberty and security, the provisions of the legislation of Ukraine concerning incapable people's rights prevalence of guardianship actions in patients diagnosed with dementia in a neurological outpatient clinic; (ii) evaluate in which period of Alzheimer's disease (AD) the interdiction of the patient was determined and any difficulties in obtaining guardianship; (iii) in the case of absence of the guardianship, to evaluate how families resolve the legal problems in practice.

Methods. The provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the ECHR's practice on the protection of human rights to liberty and security, the provisions of the legislation of Ukraine concerning incapable people's rights are studied. The methodology of this article is based on comparative and legal analysis techniques and includes a system-structural method, method of generalization, method of analysis, and synthesis as well.

Literature review. On a global scale and in every group of society, there are people with disabilities. Their number is significant and continues to grow. One billion people, or 15 percent of the world's population, experience some form of disability [1]. One-fifth of the estimated global total, or between 110 million and 190 million people, encounter significant disabilities, one in ten of all disabled people has a significant intellectual disability - over 50 million in the world which is up to 1 % of the population [2]. Taking into account their family members, the topic of disability directly affects a quarter of the world's population.

As it is stated in the World Report on Disability by the World Health Organization and the World Bank disability is a human rights issue when people with disabilities are denied equal access to health care, employment, education, or political participation; when they are subjected to violence, abuse, prejudice, or disrespect; when they are subjected to involuntary sterilization, or when they are confined in institutions against their will, or when they are regarded as legally incompetent because of their disability [3; p.9].

Recently, the priorities of international cooperation on disability issues have changed dramatically. The recognition of the problem of ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities as an international problem, as well as the need to improve cooperation between states in this area of public relations, was due to the adoption in 2006 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to it [4]. The Convention enshrines international standards in the field of protecting the rights of this category of the population, giving them a legally binding character. Moreover, in 2013, the UN General Assembly took into account the interests and needs of persons with disabilities in the list of measures to implement the development goals formulated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration [5].

Dementia is a term for the loss of cognitive abilities such as memory, language, problem-solving, and other thinking abilities that are severe enough to interfere with daily life. In this regard, the ability to perform daily activities and contact others is gradually decreasing. Among other things, the patient suffers from confusion, anger, suspicion, and even outbursts of aggression. Over time, in addition to impairing cognitive functions, physical capabilities are also impaired.

Dementia is not a single disease; it is a syndrome (a group of related symptoms) associated with an ongoing decline in brain functioning. This general term covers a wide range of specific medical conditions, including Alzheimer's disease. Disorders grouped under the general term "dementia" are caused by abnormal brain changes. These changes trigger a decline in thinking skills, also known as cognitive abilities, severe enough to impair daily life and independent function. They also affect behavior, feelings, and relationships.

Dementia is one of the main factors leading to limited opportunities for older people. It is considered one of the most serious illnesses for the patients themselves, their families, and society. Stigma and discrimination heighten the already significant psychological, social, emotional, and financial impacts that dementia has on individuals, their carers, families, and communities [6]. Dementia is a major cause of disability and dependency among older adults worldwide, affecting memory, cognitive abilities, and behavior, ultimately interfering with one's ability to perform daily activities. The impact of dementia is not only significant in financial terms but also represents substantial human costs to countries, societies, families, and individuals [7].

It is estimated that about 10% of people aged 65 and over suffer from dementia. Dementia increases with age: among people in the 65 to 74 age group, about 5%, and among people aged 85 and over, about 30% of people suffer from dementia [8].

Due to the gradual nature of the disease, it is customary to divide its course into several stages. Mild dementia is characterized by patient independence. The symptoms at this stage appear as common signs of old age: mild memory disorder (difficulty remembering words, placing objects in the wrong place, etc.), difficulty in performing complex tasks, and changes in mood (chaotic thoughts, the tendency to depression, aggressiveness, etc.). Then comes the moderate stage with the loss of short-term memory, loss of the thread of conversation and difficulty making decisions, sleep disturbances, suspicion, delirium, hallucinations, and aimless wandering. And the advanced stage of dementia causes so significant loss of memory that patients hardly recognize family members. As dementia progresses, memory loss and difficulties with communication often become severe. In the later stages, the person is likely to neglect their health, and require constant care and attention. Dementia at the last stage causes a total loss of independence, and patients need caregiving. Legal issues concerning financial administration and managing assets arise.

A state that is minimally necessary for an individual to be able to maintain personal decision-making ability is called capability. It is legally defined as the ability to acquire rights and take on duties. Article 30 of the Civil Code of Ukraine

lays down that a natural person who can perceive and control their actions shall have a legal capability [9].

Legal incapacity is, therefore, a restriction or constraint upon civil acts. The concept of legal capability differs from the medical concept of capacity, which defines a set of skills required such as memory, judgment, and decision-making, to manage affairs and carry out daily tasks. Mental capacity is not universal. The absence of the capacity in a given situation may not imply its existence in other situations; it may therefore change.

Results. The legal entity of incapacity aims principally to protect individuals who are significantly impaired, from a legal standpoint, and the forms of protection are graded.

For decision-making capacity, it is important to clarify what form the legal procedure of declaring a patient incapable will take. According to the legislation, guardianship proceedings – the declaration of incapacity – is a judicial measure using which an authority deprives an individual who is of age – in other words over eighteen – of the right to manage their affairs and engage in the activities of civil life. This measure presupposes that the person is incapable. The declaration of incapacity involves the appointment of a guardian who administers the individual's life and the affairs they are unable to manage by themselves. The guardian is responsible for carrying out all those civil acts that embody the conservatee's rights [8].

As it is noted in the Handbook for Parliamentarians on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations) many persons with disabilities can make decisions, sign contracts, vote, defend rights in court or choose medical treatments is often taken away. When individuals lack the legal capacity to act, they are robbed of their right to equal recognition before the law and their ability to defend and enjoy other human rights. Guardians acting on behalf of persons with disabilities sometimes fail to act in the interests of the individual they are representing; worse, they sometimes abuse their positions of authority, violating the rights of others [10].

In Ukraine as in many other countries guardianship laws for individuals with mental disabilities dominate. It means that the legal capability of an individual may be restricted if the mental disorder materially influences their capability to perceive and (or) control their actions According to the Civil Code of Ukraine, an individual may be declared incapable by a court if, due to a chronic, persistent mental disorder, they are unable to realize the significance of their actions and (or) manage them; an individual is declared incompetent from the moment of entry into force of a court decision; guardianship is established over an incapable natural person; an incapable natural person has no right to commit any transaction; transactions on behalf of an incapacitated individual and in their interests are performed by their guardian; the responsibility for the damage caused by an incapable natural person is borne by their guardian (part one of Article 39, part one of Article 40, Article 41) [9]. Guardianship proceedings are regulated by the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine (articles 236-241) [11].

The Constitution of Ukraine enshrines that an incapable person does not have the right to vote in elections and referendums (Article 70) [12]. In this regard, the restrictions provided for in Articles 72, 76, 81, and 103 of the Basic Law of Ukraine are applied to these persons. In the opinion of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, declaring a person incapable cannot deprive him of other constitutional rights and freedoms or restrict them in a way that eliminates their essence [13].

The subject of the right to a constitutional petition - the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine - appealed to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine to declare the provisions of the sixth sentence of part one of Article 13 of the Psychiatric Medical Assistance Act [14] unconstitutional.

According to the petitioner, the procedure of hospitalization of these incapacitated persons without a court decision deprives these persons of constitutional guarantees for the protection of their rights and freedoms established by Articles 29 and 55 of the Basic Law of Ukraine.

An analysis of the legislation of Ukraine gives grounds to claim that incapable persons are a special category of people (individuals) who due to chronic, persistent mental disorders temporarily or permanently can not independently exercise property and personal non-property rights, perform duties and bear legal responsibility for their actions. Incapable persons should be provided with legal opportunities to meet individual needs, and exercise and protect their rights and freedoms.

Although incapacitated persons are not able to personally exercise certain constitutional rights and freedoms, including the right to liberty and security of persons, they cannot be completely deprived of these rights and freedoms, so the state is obliged to create effective legislative mechanisms and guarantees for their maximum implementation. According to the first part of Article 29 of the Constitution of Ukraine [12], everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.

Among the fundamental values of an effective constitutional democracy is freedom, the existence of which is one of the prerequisites for the development and socialization of the person. The right to liberty is an inalienable constitutional human right and provides for the possibility to choose one's behavior for free and comprehensive development, to act independently by one's own decisions and intentions, to set priorities, to do everything not prohibited by law, without hindrance and at one's discretion move around the country, choose a place of residence, etc. The right to liberty means that a person is free in their activities from outside interference, except for restrictions established by the Constitution and other laws of Ukraine.

Article 5 § 1 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [15] sets out the grounds for lawful deprivation of liberty by the procedure established by law, including the lawful detention of a mentally ill person, and § 4 of this article provides for the review of the lawfulness of such detention in court.

Discussion. The European Court of Human Rights has identified the requirements to be met during the lawful detention of mentally ill persons under Article 5 § 1 of the Convention. Except in emergency cases, the individual concerned should not be deprived of his liberty unless they have been reliably shown to be of

"unsound mind". The nature of what has to be established before the competent national authority - the presence of a mental disorder - calls for objective medical examination by a procedure prescribed by law. Further, the validity of compulsory confinement depends upon the persistence of such a disorder "(paragraph 39 of the Case of Winterwerp v. the Netherlands, 24 October 1979). In the Court's opinion, no one may be confined as "a person of unsound mind" in the absence of medical evidence establishing that his mental state is such as to justify his compulsory hospitalization [16].

Besides the right to liberty and security persons with disabilities under guardianship lose their capacity to exercise other rights, such as voting, parenting, giving consent to medical treatment, including invasive procedures, deciding where and with whom to live, signing a work contract, opening a bank account or marrying. Substitute decision-making regimes perpetuate discrimination and exclusion against persons with disabilities, limit every aspect of their lives, and legitimize harmful practices such as involuntary placement and involuntary treatment.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has introduced a paradigm shift, which means new approaches toward the human rights protection of persons with disabilities. According to article 12, all persons with disabilities are equal rights holders and have the right to recognition everywhere as persons before the law; they enjoy legal capacity on an equal basis with others in all aspects of life; they should be supported with exercising their legal capacity; they should be provided with appropriate and effective safeguards to prevent abuse by international human rights law should; the equal right of persons with disabilities to own or inherit property, to control their financial affairs and to have equal access to bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit should be ensured, as well as the provision that persons with disabilities should not be deprived of their property [4].

The provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities presume the supported decision-making that can take many forms, including, among others, formal and informal networks, support agreements, support networks, peer and self-support groups, support for self-advocacy, and independent advocacy. To provide the realization of these conditions, existing legislation to prohibit discriminatory denial of legal capacity based on the condition of the person with disabilities, their functional abilities or the expected outcomes of their decisions should be reformed. The existing practice of substitute decision-making should be replaced with a supportive decision-making model, considering persons' universal legal capacity without discrimination. The legalization of a supportive decision-making model based on the rights, wishes, and preferences of the recipients of assistance, and not on the idea of their best interests should be carried out. The presumption always favors the person with a disability who will be affected by the decision. The individual is the decision maker; the support person explains the issues, when necessary, and interprets the signs and preferences of the individual.

In all matters related to persons with disabilities, even when an individual with a disability requires total support and when it is not possible to accurately know their wishes and preferences, instead of being guided by the concept of the best interests,

the support persons should try to understand these wishes and preferences as accurately as possible and should enable the individual to exercise their legal capacity to the greatest extent possible, according to the wishes of the individual. Besides, high-quality free legal advice and legal aid services, which must respect the wishes and preferences of these people and protect their procedural rights (right to legal capacity) should be carried out. This distinguishes supported decision-making from substituted decision-making, where the guardian has court-authorized power to make decisions on behalf of the individual without necessarily having to demonstrate that those decisions are in the individual's best interest or according to their wishes [10].

A Resolution on Mental Health and Human Rights by the United Nations Human Rights Council also calls upon States to “abandon all practices which fail to respect the rights, will and preferences of all persons, on an equal basis” with others and to “provide mental health services for persons with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities on the same basis as to those without disabilities, including based on free and informed consent” [17].

In Latin America, Costa Rica, Peru, and Colombia the legal capacity of persons with disabilities have been recognized and the restrictions to their rights have been removed and provided support to allow them to take their own decisions.

In Europe, the significant efforts to remove legal barriers prevent the full enjoyment of all human rights by people with disabilities, although it is worth noting that challenges remain and still several legal frameworks include some degree of substitute decision-making schemes [17].

The Province of British Columbia in Canada is one of the leading jurisdictions in incorporating supported decision-making. An individual with disabilities can enter a “representation agreement” with a support network. The agreement is a sign to others, including doctors, financial institutions, and service providers, that the individual has given the network the authority to assist them in making decisions and represent them in certain matters [10].

Conclusions. However, more than ten years after the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities entered into force, despite the ongoing changes in the international regulation of the legal status of persons with disabilities, the problem of promoting and protecting the rights of this socially vulnerable group of the population does not cease to be relevant. Many groups have been denied their legal capacity. Among them, persons with psychosocial disabilities, as well as persons with intellectual disabilities, autistic persons, and persons with dementia (also called “cognitive disabilities”) are particularly affected. The international legal aspects of the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, including the legal status of persons with disabilities in society, need to be rethought and re-evaluated in connection with the global changes taking place at present [18]. There is still a need to fulfill the duty and implement supported decision-making systems for people with disabilities to receive the full recognition they deserve that means promoting, protecting, and ensuring the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

Author contributions. The authors contributed equally.

Disclosure statement. The authors do not have any conflict of interest.

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Received: August 09, 2022

Approved: September 29, 2022

COMPARATIVE-LEGAL ANALYSIS OF EXTERNAL FUNCTIONS OF UKRAINE AND HUNGARY: IMPLEMENTATION OF EXPERIENCE

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Abstract. Now a new military battle has begun for Ukraine and Ukrainians, and each component of the function is own separate front of confrontation today. The main goal of this scientific article is the issue of comparative legal analysis of the external functions of Ukraine and Hungary, their structure and differences, and the possibility of using Hungary's experience for Ukraine. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine is considered as a PR manager of the international level of a specific state. Based on the experience of Hungary and the legislative tasks of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, which are quite extensive with a wide range of tasks, it is proposed to systematize its competences into six logical groups. The first is to promote the interests of Ukraine and support security and territorial integrity. The second is investments and information space. The third is maintaining ties with legal and physical Ukrainians. The fourth is image formation. The fifth is the EU and NATO. And considering the foreign policy strategy, as a sixth separate group we can highlight the expansion of relations with Africa and Asia, because this is not only a new breath for the renewal of relations, but also a new stage of investment and trade, which is mutually beneficial for both sides. The structure of external functions is the same for most states, the main differences between them are contained in the approaches to their implementation. For Ukraine, which until February 24 was on the verge of a full-scale military invasion and conducted its activities in an almost basic mode, today must not only review its stereotypical tasks, but must create them in a new way. The group's data are priorities for the coming years, and each of these realized directions will help not only in rebuilding the destroyed, but also in creating a new one, otherwise, we can predict that Ukraine will be thrown back decades. Under each of the proposed systematic groups, a specific component of the external function is considered, as a way of realizing the function itself and the goal of the selected group. Within this part of the scientific article, we consider issues from the third group of the external sub-functions.

Keywords. External functions, Ukraine, Hungary, comparative legal analysis, implementation, experience.

JEL Classification: K10, K20, K30

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 1; **tabl.:** 0; **bibl.:** 15

Introduction. A full-scale war in Ukraine causes huge human, economic and cultural losses. Life was divided into "before the war" and "in the war". Ukraine is being pushed by this war to the starting point of reference, where after the end of this agony-propaganda "military operation" there will be a period of global reconstruction and punishment of the guilty within the framework of international law. Implementation of experience during comparative legal analysis is always a relevant issue for the scientific and practical sphere. The purpose of each state, its directions of functioning, success, neglect, and limits of implementation can be vividly considered today under the prism of its external functions. The issue of state functions remains one of the key issues in the theory and practice of state formation. They take an important role in the implementation of state policy by influencing phenomenon of social relations, without them the state is unable to solve the set tasks and achieve the set goals. Comprehensive implementation of the state policy is a

guarantee of peaceful and safe existence and further development of the entire society.

Literature Review. In this scientific research domestic and foreign works were used. Ukrainian and Hungarian legislation were analyzed. During the writing of this exact part, the works of O. Anrusenko, O. Busol, and Miklos Ugro were widely used.

Aims. The main goal of this scientific article is the issue of comparative legal analysis of the external functions of Ukraine and Hungary, their structure and differences, and the possibility of using Hungary's experience for Ukraine.

Methods. Scientific knowledge is a complex and contradictory process. The same time is the highest level of cognitive activity. The methodology of scientific knowledge is a specific historical phenomenon. Philosophical methodology combines all general scientific methods into three large groups. The first includes: observation, comparison. To the second: idealization. To the third: analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, abstraction, and modeling. In this article all three groups of methods were used. In addition, we highlight the historical method of learning in the context of the biggest phenomenon of the Hungarian economy, which is its successful exit as an Eastern European state to the free market.

Results. The theory of the state and law today does not have a single answer as to which sub-functions are included in the competence of the external, this can be explained by the fact that the function itself is an unstable element that depends on any situations, which leads to its fluctuations and in accordance with new questions situational, which allows it to be nourished and renewed.

According to O. Andrusenko, the most suitable list, although not final, is the following components [1, p. 45]:

Foreign policy (diplomatic)	Foreign economic
	Nature protection or Ecological (participation in international environmental protection)
	Establishing international cultural ties (humanitarian)
	Defense of the state against external military aggression
	External information
	Combating international terrorism and international organized crime

Figure 1. The most suitable list of Foreign policy (diplomatic) component`s

Source: developed by the author

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine is a PR manager at the international level of a specific state. Based on the legislative tasks of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, which are quite extensive with a wide range of tasks, we propose to systematize the listed competences into six logical groups. The first is to promote the interests of Ukraine and support security and territorial integrity. The second is investments and information space. The third is maintaining ties with legal and physical Ukrainians. The fourth is image formation. The fifth is the EU and NATO. And considering the foreign policy strategy, as a sixth separate group we can highlight the expansion of relations with Africa and Asia, because this is not only a renewal of relations, but also a new stage of investment and trade, which is mutually beneficial for both sides. The group's data are priorities for the coming years, and each of these realized directions will help not only in rebuilding the destroyed, but also in creating a new one, otherwise, we can predict that Ukraine will be thrown back decades.

The third group is "maintaining ties with legal and physical Ukrainians." We include the function of establishing international cultural ties (humanitarian function) to this group. This group is quite significant for the Hungarian Government, it is one of the three main directions of the foreign policy of Hungary as a whole. Speaking of Ukraine, this direction is taking place on its side, but not as actively and vividly as, for example, Ukrainian-speaking guides abroad. Recalling the episodes when the Hungarian side massively began to grant citizenship to the so-called Transcarpathian Hungarians, which in accordance with the 1993 Law of Hungary "On Hungarian Citizenship" in § 2, point 2 provides for the possibility of dual citizenship [2].

As a result, this became one of the reasons for the deterioration of relations and an international scandal, because under the guise of caring for its national minorities, there was an external intervention in the internal life of a neighboring state and an undermining of national security, which in our opinion cannot be called "European", on the one hand, but on the other, based on the provisions of Article 8 of the Treaty "On the European Union", national citizenship is supplemented by citizenship of the Union, which is quite convenient for the residents of Transcarpathia when looking for and getting a job, which they took advantage of, which on the part of Hungary in relation to its national minorities can be called quite carefully [3]. The issue of dual citizenship is quite common nowadays. The Constitution of Ukraine states about a single citizenship [4, Article 4].

At the same time, based on the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On Citizenship", one can find a few loopholes, which give opportunities for acquiring and belonging to two or more states at the same time. Article 19 of the above-mentioned Law states that the grounds for termination of citizenship are "voluntary acquisition by a citizen of Ukraine of the citizenship of another state after reaching the age of majority at the time of acquisition. Voluntary acquisition of citizenship of another state is any case when, to acquire citizenship of another state, a citizen of Ukraine must apply for citizenship in accordance with the procedure established by the national legislation of that state. whose citizenship he acquired" [5]. As Busol O.

rightly emphasizes, these provisions are not regarded as a direct ban on dual citizenship, because the loss is not automatic [6].

Citizenship is lost only after the issuance of the corresponding Decree by the President [7, Article 19]. It is precisely such loopholed provisions of domestic legislation that allow today within the framework of the legislation to have 2 or more citizenships, because, as O. Busol writes, there is no system of recording the fact of dual citizenship in Ukraine, which makes it impossible to prove such a fact, and neither Hungary nor Israel issue relevant references [8].

In our opinion, solving this issue today will bring together all ethnic Ukrainians around the world, they will be able to return home at any time, not just as a visa-free foreign tourist, but as a Ukrainian. Such actions on the part of Ukraine would give a sign that every Ukrainian, regardless of the circumstances that forced them to accept another citizenship and replace the Ukrainian one, remains important and necessary to the state. And such an example of Hungary, as giving its national minorities their belonging, can of course be evaluated from both a positive and a negative point of view. However, in our opinion, considering the experience of Hungary, the issue of the possibility of dual citizenship should be finally resolved in Ukraine. Even though there are a lot of such incidents in the territory, this is due to the so-called loopholes in the legislation, and for other subjective reasons. Closing this issue would legally resolve a few legal conflicts and serve as a good example of establishing international cultural ties, and every Ukrainian living abroad would be inseparable from his "home" and avoidance of interstate fluctuations by citizens.

The fourth group is "image formation". We include the function of countering international terrorism and international organized crime to this group. International terrorism and organized crime today are inseparable partners with one goal - the task of pain. The Government of Hungary approached this issue quite harshly, which can be considered as a total desire to control the situation and have safety on the streets, and from the position of realizing its political intentions, a kind of political game on emotions.

The Hungarian Constitution contains such a concept as "Terrorist State of Emergency" according to which (3) The Government, after initiating a decree declaring a state of emergency with terrorists, may introduce measures deviating from the laws relating to the organization, functioning and activities of the state administration, the Armed Forces of Hungary, law enforcement agencies and national security services. inform its standing committees responsible for its tasks and responsibilities. The measures introduced in this way remain in force until the decision of the National Assembly to declare a state of emergency against terrorists, but for no more than fifteen days. (4) In the event of a terrorist emergency, the Government may issue a decree by which, as specified in the main law, it may suspend the application of certain laws, derogate from the provisions of the law, and take other extraordinary measures. (5) The armed forces of Hungary may be used during the period of validity of the measures in accordance with paragraph (3) and in the event of a terrorist threat if the use of the police and national security services is insufficient. (6) The resolution of the Government shall cease to be valid after the

termination of the terrorist threat [9]. In practice, such provisions mean the Government's actions are unlimited, they can change their own legislation as they like, while reporting the situation to the President and the parliamentary commission and that's it. At the same time, they may even block the activities of the mass media, which are prohibited at such a time from any control and surveillance measures. As Miklos Ugro successfully said, terrorism is the systematic use of violence for political purposes [10].

The idea of constitutionally enshrining such a danger as terrorism is correct, but the methods of exploitation are reminiscent of totalitarian Russia. Where in the case of calling a "special military operation" a war, it entails imprisonment. Based on the practice of the European Court of Human Rights, such a totalitarian example of Hungarians is the case of 2016, regarding the secret anti-terrorist surveillance introduced in 2011. The applicants complained that they could be subject to unjustified and disproportionate covert surveillance measures under the Hungarian national security framework. It has been argued that this regulatory framework can be abused, in part due to the lack of judicial review [11]. Based on the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Terrorism", terrorism is understood as socially dangerous activity that involves hostage-taking, arson, murder, torture, intimidation of the population and authorities, or any other violation of the life or health of innocent people to achieve a criminal goal. [12, Article 1].

As is generally known, all normative legal acts must be adopted based on the existing Constitution. The Law states that the basis of its activity is the Constitution itself. However, unlike Hungary, Ukraine does not contain constitutional provisions regarding terrorism, which automatically calls into question the legality of such functioning. In our opinion, considering the experience of Hungary and the active promotion of such an action on the territory of Ukraine, it is worth constitutionally enshrining the anti-terrorist regime alongside the army. This addition will make the specified Law more logical and in accordance with the Constitution. Based on the analysis of the data of the Council of Europe regarding the difference between terrorism and war, we note that this distinction comes from the scale and consequences of destruction [13].

Discussion. Therefore, in our opinion, it is necessary to supplement the Constitution of Ukraine with the concept of "Anti-terrorist regime" and, accordingly, to make such a clarification in the Law "On Combating Terrorism" that the conduct of anti-terrorist activities in a specific territory entails the imposition of the corresponding regime and its limitations and exclusions. Both in the case of the martial law and in the case of the anti-terrorist regime, both involve a number of limitations and exclusions, the difference is precisely in the territorial scale and consequences, however, the legislation must provide for and contain such provisions in force, as we have noted its distribution and activity actions. Such actions and readiness to eliminate them in the bud have an adverse effect on both the formation and already formed image.

The fifth group "EU and NATO". To this group we include nature protection or ecological (participation in international environmental protection) function. The

issue of ecology is one of the weak points for the European community. Their agonizing desire for clean ecology sometimes inspires, sometimes scares, we are talking about the so-called Euro standards. Hungary, being a part of them, must adhere to them without precedent. Moreover, being a recycling nation, attention to its approaches to recycling with minimal emissions is extremely careful. Based on the environmental programs of both states, we can assume that the main breakthrough and success of the Hungarian ecosphere is their accountability and receipt of funds from the EU, that is, they are motivated accordingly and create appropriate eco-conditions. And what's more, in our opinion, there is a "whip and cookie" approach here. In this way, working for a win-win result. For the EU, Hungary successfully develops eco-programs and implements them conscientiously, because shifts are indeed taking place. For Hungary, there is funding for development and testing of the same programs, but key funding. In the case of Ukraine, a program has been developed, in which even the main problems on the way to implementation are highlighted, but there are no results. In our opinion, analyzing the strategy of eco-shifts of Ukraine, we see a failure in some of the stages of implementation. The part that it is appropriate for us to use the experience of Hungary in the development of systemic steps, albeit small, but which will be effective. The existing strategy is planned to be achieved in 2 approaches, one by 2025, the second by 2030. The first approach includes the implementation of European eco-norms and standards, environmental accounting and control, incentive mechanisms for enterprises to energy efficiency, electronic governance, raising and spreading eco-awareness in society. The second approach involves the so-called harvesting of fruits and is a stage of significant changes [14]. We emphasize that this strategy was adopted in 2019 and it was planned until 2025 that, in our opinion, it is absolutely realistic to implement in two years, because we pay attention to the fact that there are no real proposals or programs regarding options for waste processing and thus how to protect the environment the environment from the processing activities of enterprises is not indicated, only the so-called "motivations", and in the case of such proposals and their test regime, then we would have a shift in the ecological sphere. Mostly we see the superficiality of this strategic approach and, accordingly, significant shifts that will change our ecology are not worth waiting for. The main motivation for Ukraine can be investments and European integration, which has been squeezed into Ukrainian regulatory and legal documents and occupies a priority place. That is why it is worth paying primary attention to proposals to reduce waste emissions into rivers and seas, recycling of garbage, and only then to "motivation", that is what, in our opinion, should be carried out by 2025, departing from the strategy, and considering military actions, what pollute the environment more, the planned stages of implementation are even greater motivators for what we proposed above.

Conclusions. First, The Constitution of Ukraine states about a single citizenship. At the same time, the existing provisions of the legislation provide an opportunity to have two or more citizenships. After all, citizenship is lost only after applying and issuing the corresponding Decree by the President, and there is no system of fixing dual citizenship.

That is why, considering the experience of Hungary, the issue of dual citizenship in Ukraine should be finally resolved. From a legal point of view, the closure of this issue would resolve several existing conflicts and serve as a good example of establishing international cultural ties, and every Ukrainian living abroad would be inseparable from his "home" and avoid interstate fluctuations by citizens. Secondly, international terrorism and organized crime today are inseparable partners with one goal - the task of pain. Unlike Hungary, Ukraine does not contain constitutional provisions regarding terrorism, which automatically calls into question the legality of such functioning.

In our opinion, considering the experience of Hungary and the active promotion of such an action on the territory of Ukraine, it is worth constitutionally enshrining the anti-terrorist regime alongside the army. This addition will make the specified Law more logical and, accordingly, in accordance with the Constitution. Both in the case of the martial law and in the case of the anti-terrorist regime, both involve several restrictions and exclusions, the difference is precisely in the territorial scale and consequences, however, the legislation should provide for and contain such provisions due to its spread and the activity of actions.

Thirdly, based on the environmental programs of both states, we can assume that the main breakthrough and success of the Hungarian ecosphere is their accountability and receipt of funds from the EU, that is, they are motivated accordingly and create appropriate eco-conditions. In the case of Ukraine, a program has been developed, in which even the main problems on the way to implementation are highlighted, but there are no results. In our opinion, analyzing the strategy of eco-shifts of Ukraine, we see a failure in some of the stages of implementation. The Ukrainian eco-strategy was adopted in 2019, and it was planned until 2025 that, in our opinion, it is absolutely realistic to implement in two years, because let's pay attention to the fact that there are no real proposals or programs regarding options for waste processing and thus how to protect the environment the environment from the processing activities of enterprises is not specified, only the so-called "motivations", and in the case of such proposals and their test regime, then we would have a shift in the ecological sphere. We see the superficiality of this strategic approach and, accordingly, significant shifts that will change our ecology are not worth waiting for. The main motivation for Ukraine can be investments and European integration, which has been squeezed into Ukrainian regulatory and legal documents and occupies a priority place.

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Received: August 10, 2022

Approved: September 18, 2022

CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF MODERN PSYCHOLOGY

THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE AS AN ELEMENT OF THE PSYCHOPROPHYLAXIS OF THE CRISIS OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AMONG VETERINARY MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

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Abstract. The article defines the main approaches to the psychological support of the process of preventing the crisis of professional training in higher education seekers. The aim of article was to find such a means of protection against the negative consequences of the crisis, which would be based on moral values and contribute to the integration of the noble ideas of past generations into the present. We decided to achieve the realization of the idea with the help of the historical and scientific methods. The factors of the crisis of professional training among applicants of veterinary and medical specialties are characterized. Features of the system structure of mental phenomena and the concept of psychological support of the process of psychoprophylaxis are considered. It is emphasized the need to implement a systematic approach based on empirical data, which includes research aimed at harmonizing the psychological state of drug addicts. Empirical research revealed the peculiarities of the social functioning of applicants for veterinary and medical specialties. There are differences in the psychological well-being of specialists of such specialties: they are characterized by a predominance of interest in the history of medicine, which reflects their interest in the profession, admiration for it; in the period of crisis, the self-esteem and locus of control indicators of achievers are such as to indicate inadequate assessment and inability to use their own strength to achieve the goal.

Keywords: psychoprophylactic potential, psychological state, candidates for veterinary and medical specialties, development, methodical approach, psychological support.

JEL Classification: H10, IO, Y8

Formulas: 0; fig.0; tabl. 1; bibl. 15

Introduction. The current camp of professional education at the veterinary-medical gallery, can be characterized as a post-crisis. It is mindful of the global trends in the development of sustainability in today's world, as well as the peculiarities of yoga inspiration in the post-traditional space.

The school of professional education recognized the great material difficulties, the destruction of ideological and valuable guidelines. According to the law of the causal relationship, changes were made in the nature of the disease, the forms of moisture and the hierarchy of the keruyuchi settlements.

Wash away such stressful reasons, it hurts in youth, as I take away the professional training itself in this period. Analysis of the demonstration of knowledge during the course of the year and half the time of examination sessions, pedagogical caution, discussion with the curators and practitioners of the dean's office and the students themselves of the faculty of veterinary medicine, to report on the presence of especially acute psychological moments in different periods of study.

Literature review. In our opinion, the process that takes place in the middle of the period of obtaining education, and which we propose to consider as a crisis in professional training, needs special attention. In this regard, the goal of our research is the analysis of the above-mentioned crisis, namely the determination of its nature, factors, genesis, consequences and the search for methods of prevention of its negative impact.

The emergence of new conditions, the shortcomings of old methods deformed by modernity, lack of funds, created serious obstacles for correcting the self-awareness of future veterinary specialists. This turned domestic education into a boundless field of pedagogical, scientific-methodical and organizational experiments. Of course, the results obtained by researchers are not always of high quality, there are also hypertrophied judgments, imperfect conclusions, etc. But as you know, the one who does nothing is not wrong.

Issues related to the mentioned problem are practically not covered in the scientific literature, and therefore indirect and parallel theories and studies served as the main source of information.

So, the main key concepts of our work are identity, identification, psychological crisis, self-awareness, sense of self-worth. Using the projection of the general psychological mechanisms of the above-mentioned phenomena directly onto the situation we are investigating, we relied on the classic works (Arshava, 2019; Bengel, 2018; Bennabi, 2015; Bohlmeijer, 2011) and others. During the construction of one's own hypothesis, the works of such well-known researchers (Burlakova, Sheviakov, 2021; Caza, 2010; Christian, 2011). It should be noted that the topic of crises during the training period is of interest to many scientists in the field of psychology and pedagogy, but it is considered from the perspective of traditional methods of psychoprophylaxis and does not concern the specifics of veterinary education (Chung, 2018; Constand, 2014; Coventry, 2015).

According to many scientists, for a long time, the problem of health was not among the priority research interests of psychological science (Culbertson, 2010).

But lately, it is considered not only in the medical field, but also in the psychological, because at the heart of the problem is the individual (Constand, 2014).

Thus, the psychological rehabilitation of a person suffering from depressive disorder is an urgent socio-psychological problem due to the growing prevalence and increase in the number of people with this pathology. According to the WHO, approximately 4-5% of the world's population suffers from depression, with the risk of developing lifelong depression reaching 10% in men and up to 20% in women (Coventry, 2015). According to WHO forecasts, by 2022, depression will rank first among diseases in the world, surpassing today's leaders - infectious and cardiovascular diseases (Arshava, 2019). The medical and social consequences of depression are diverse and severe (Bengel, 2018). These include: high risk of suicide, impaired adaptive capacity, reduced professional status, family breakdown, disability, loss of social ties and reduced quality of life in general (Bennabi, 2015). The need for their comprehensive rehabilitation is due to the fact that mental illness leads to personality changes, social maladaptation and significantly reduces the ability of professionals to social functioning (Chung, 2018).

The conducted research in the field of rehabilitation of specialists reflects different opinions of scientists on this process (Burlakova, Sheviakov, 2021). The history of rehabilitation shows a certain dynamics of views with a shift of emphasis from occupational rehabilitation to social and psychosocial rehabilitation (Bohlmeijer, 2011).

When discussing rehabilitation, researchers more often emphasize their personal characteristics, rehabilitation potential, give more importance to the forms and methods of the actual rehabilitation impact much less affect the socio-environmental environment (Caza, 2010). Meanwhile, this objective factor plays a significant role in rehabilitation and its importance cannot be ignored (Christian, 2011).

Aim. The aim of article was to find such a means of protection against the negative consequences of the crisis, which would be based on moral values and contribute to the integration of the noble ideas of past generations into the present.

Methods. We decided to achieve the realization of the idea with the help of the historical and scientific methods.

Results. The crisis of professional training (despite all the negativism attributed to this concept) can have not only destructive effects in its dynamics, but also be the source from which a new, professionally and creatively brighter personality will develop. It is generally known that crises accompanying this development are inevitable. University students, like no other, demonstrate at the behavioral level pictures of crises in all their diversity. As one acquires knowledge and expands one's horizons, one's relations with the surrounding world change, including one's attitude to the learning process. It is obvious that a student moves to a new level of learning when the previous one has exhausted itself. This transition is often painful, requires effort, sometimes you have to give up a share of the former, for the sake of acquiring a new, better one. But such growth may not happen. A crisis most often fills a person with contradictions, creates a situation of struggle with oneself, and if external adverse circumstances are added to this, the finale can be deplorable. Even if such a

student does not stop his studies, he most likely develops a pessimistic attitude towards the future profession, and all areas of the personality are subjected to pathological pressure, which contributes to the formation of a marginal worldview.

Of course, in this situation, a lot depends on the student himself, in particular on his mental characteristics and previous education. But one cannot underestimate the role of psychologists and teachers in correcting the crisis state of students, forming professional reflection in them, as well as understanding the content of their work through the affirmation of a sense of self-worth. In addition, it is necessary to find the psychological material on the basis of which it would be possible to create a reliable internal defense. In our case, such an education was the information contained in the discipline - the history of veterinary medicine.

It is common knowledge that the quality of professional education is directly related to the quality of professional activities that will be carried out in the future. Based on this judgment, it is logical to conduct a diploma competition, survey and interview with a potential employee in order to find out to what extent he possesses the professional knowledge and characteristics required by the employer. All of the above is true and quite important, but in the light of modern times, in connection with the popularization of psychological science, the so-called "human factor", namely the psychological characteristics of a person, acquire greater importance. Concepts such as sociability, emotional behavior, stress resistance, social adaptation, etc. have become common terms among personnel managers. The task of pedagogues in the conditions of our time is to form such personal qualities in VU students that, together with in-depth knowledge, would serve as a foundation for their professionalism and reliable protection against the destructive effects of crises.

Even E. Erikson, in his work "Young Luther"[2], pointed out that the way out of such crises should be based on the search for ways of professional identity, which a person striving for professional growth can use as a basis.

Trying to analyze the factors at the center of this problem, we noted the following phenomena as priorities. In the so-called post-Soviet period, following political, economic and social changes, changes also took place in the labor market. A number of new professions that did not exist before, or that had a different status, appeared. So, for example, private veterinarians appeared who, despite the preserved principles of professional activity, faced a lot of new, previously unknown difficulties. Changes have also taken place in the addressing of services. Thus, instead of "yesterday's" collective farms and state farms, the customers of services became farms, joint-stock companies, state and private organizations (firms). The demand for the provision of veterinary services to animals by their owners has changed significantly. The very "image" of a veterinarian has changed in the minds of the average citizen - under the influence of advertising, it has taken on a new Euro-American character, by the way, the attitude to medicine in general has changed in a similar way, less moral emphasis - more technological. Veterinary specialists of meat processing plants, dairies and other enterprises that are similar in technological essence, but different in terms of quality and culture of production, often have different requirements.

There have also been changes in the market of veterinary services. The number of animals in the private sector increased, and on the contrary, it decreased in specialized collective farms. Livestock complexes with thousands of animals were replaced by farms with a herd of no more than a few dozen animals. Agricultural enterprises appeared in the region, the technological capabilities of which are not inferior to the capabilities of similar enterprises in the European Union countries - with computerized farms, a scientific center, and pharmacological support of the highest level. The turnover of airports and railway stations has increased, and the possibilities of moving the population to other countries have expanded. This caused a greater demand for specialists in veterinary and sanitary control, veterinary police, and veterinary customs. Non-traditional areas of livestock-poultry breeding have appeared: quail, ostrich breeding, amateurs have expanded opportunities to acquire rare and exotic animals, from horses to iguanas, boa constrictors and crocodiles.

In addition, there is another side to the issue. Collective farms and state farms were still the main customers for veterinary services. After their liquidation, many veterinary specialists lost a stable salary and their hierarchical position (in the village, a veterinary specialist was part of the elite group: head, agronomist, zootechnician, accountant, etc.). In the late 1980s and 1990s, a referral from production was required for admission to the Agricultural University. These documents were provided to applicants, but the payment of scholarships and subsequent employment was not carried out. As a result, many graduates, having the lowest level of professional motivation, were forced to focus on work outside their specialty even during their studies.

It is natural that such changes in the field of professional activity should have caused changes in the emphasis of professional training.

The urgency of the above-mentioned problem prompted us to take a closer look at the situation of experiencing professional training crises by students of universities, and to conduct a corresponding psychological analysis on the basis of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the Dnipropetrovsk Agricultural University.

During the submission of documents to the admissions committee of the Dnipropetrovsk State Agricultural University, many young people, future specialists - doctors of veterinary medicine, come. The reason that prompted them to choose this profession is polyetiological.

Conditionally, applicants can be divided into three groups:

1. Young people, yesterday's schoolchildren who loved zoology and anatomy, who were actively involved in biological profile circles. They love animal and plant life, they are full of beautiful youthful romanticism. These young people dream of devoting their lives to treating animals and caring for our smaller brothers. These young people have their own strong idea of what veterinary medicine is and who a veterinarian is.

2. Young people who decided to become a veterinarian because their parents, relatives, friends of their parents, etc. were or are engaged in veterinary medicine. This group includes young people who consider private veterinary practice a good, profitable business and in this way seek to solve financial issues of their future.

Applicants who consider the profession of a veterinary doctor to be socially in-demand, or hierarchically suitable for themselves, can also be included here.

3. This group includes young people who found themselves at the University "accidentally". For some, the University happened to be close to home, others play sports and like the university's football team, and still others came for the company of a friend.

It would be possible to single out many more conditional groups, for example middle-level specialists who graduated from technical schools of the same profile, but pursuing certain goals, we consider it possible to limit ourselves to the three most objective groups.

As evidenced by the experience of interviews with students (survey method) and study of pedagogical documentation, curators' conclusions, it is the third year that is the most difficult for most students. Of course, there are young people who during the entire period of their stay at the University (almost 5 years) have stable positive or, on the contrary, negative indicators in their studies. But students who have proven themselves to be active and conscientious, after the end of the first courses, "suddenly" move into the category of underachievers or simply noticeably lose their positions are of great interest. There are those who, after a seemingly usual - "cool" attitude to learning, in practice prove themselves to be tireless workers, and besides, they show research inclinations.

Having such initial results, the dynamics of changes that occur in conditional groups during the gradual acquisition of professional education is of interest. We deliberately abandoned the evaluation characteristics of the groups presented above. The fact is that, as it is not surprising at first glance, a representative of any group can be a good specialist and an excellent student.

Discussion. Our hypothesis is based on the assumption that everything is to blame for the professional training crisis that occurs in the third year. The unofficial celebration of the so-called "hill" by the student community is quite symbolic.

What happens in the middle of training? What is the same "black box" based on which many students change?

First, the third year corresponds to the age of 19-21 years, which in many psychological periodizations is called the beginning of early adulthood. As you know, transitions from one age category to another are not easy in themselves, they are called age crises. In the conditions of our socio-cultural reality, this is the time of role status changes for many young people, including students of our University. From the group of children, many people move to the group of parents, from dependents to the group of those who independently earn money or take the first steps in this direction, etc. Changing the personal role also requires a significant expenditure of mental energy. But the most important thing: the student is a romantic, by the third year of study he gradually loses his youthful idealistic baggage. In the third year, educational and clinical practices begin, during which the imagination that lived before that in the heart and head of the student, as a rule, does not stand the test of reality. Faced with the harsh everyday life of a veterinary medicine doctor, often with an inhumane or commercial attitude to the objects of his activity - animals, a young man or a girl

turns away from his once favorite specialty. At the same time, the second conditional group experiences disappointment in not so big profits. In addition, the expenditure of energy and time that a veterinarian devotes to work clearly does not correspond to the reward. And finally, the third conditional group. Anything is possible here. A person who accidentally got into the University shows an unusual interest in veterinary medicine. Others distance themselves even more from any thought of becoming a doctor in the future, waiting only for a diploma of higher education.

Deformations arising as a result of collisions with harsh reality lead to the need for adaptation, the evaluation characteristic of which will depend, among other things, on newly chosen landmarks.

In all these dynamics, one can single out the main point - getting used to oneself and one's professional role in the quality that existed before that and changed due to internal and external circumstances. That is, the onset of the crisis of professional training. We need a crisis as a factor of creative growth, but how to ensure the development of this internal conflict, precisely as a healing of the old and the acquisition of a new hierarchically more significant professional worldview? In other words, how to help a student correctly define his professional identity? According to our hypothesis, a person is a moral being, in whom a sense of self-worth occupies one of the most important places and serves as an engine of its development. It is this feeling, in the aspect of its belonging to a professional orientation, that we assume to use for the prevention of the crisis of professional training in its negative content. For this, we consider it necessary to provide third-year students with information that could be used by them to build their personal professional identity, focused on a bright positive, located within their own professional group.

According to our hypothesis, this information sets listeners in an optimistic mood, thereby mitigating the wound inflicted by the above-mentioned crisis. For the objectivity of the evaluation, psychological studies of experimental and control groups were conducted, which were based on operationalized dependent variable levels of self-esteem, subjective control, and optimism. The choice of the proposed methods was due to their obvious validity, availability and informativeness according to literature sources.

A psychological analysis of the crisis of professional training among students of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the Ukrainian State University was carried out, with the aim of making possible the most general recommendations to the management of the University, teachers, and the students themselves, regarding means of psychoprophylaxis of the negative consequences of this crisis. In actual work, such a psycho-prophylactic means is the built-in training course developed by us, which is based on a historical-scientific approach in the structure of the special course "operative surgery of rural animals". The essence of the proposed approach consists in informing students during the academic year (2 semesters) about materials related to the biographies of outstanding domestic scientists and practitioners in the field of veterinary medicine, the activities of veterinarians in the civilian sphere and in culture, about veterinary medicine in fiction, etc. The above-mentioned

information is brought to the attention of students every other class (15 classes out of 30), that is, once every two weeks for 10-15 minutes.

Table 1. Indicators of the variability of self-esteem, optimism and the level of subjective control of achievers (relative units/points)

Indicators	Group of acquirers					
	experimental			control		
	M ± m	σ	Cv, %	M ± m	σ	Cv, %
Coefficient self-esteem, relative units	0,67±0,06	0,19	29,3	0,48±0,07	0,22	46,2
Optimism, points	65,6±2,06	6,51	9,9	61,9±1,86	5,89	9,5
Level of subjective control, points	28,3±2,06	6,53	23,0	25,7±1,85	5,85	22,8

Source: developed by the authors

During the experiment, the students of one of the academic groups were offered the above-mentioned method, and the second group, which studied in the usual way, served accordingly as a control. At the end of the academic year, research was conducted on the levels of self-esteem, subjective control, and optimism in the experimental and control groups (table).

Conclusion. In the process of mastering special knowledge and skills, among other things, psychological readiness for professional activity is formed. Therefore, we used the historical-scientific method of psychoprophylaxis, which, by identifying the acquired knowledge with its, so to speak, "elitist" carriers, would make it possible to connect the mechanisms of positive associations. They should create a situation in which the student, first of all, gets to know himself, his individual characteristics and capabilities, realizes his interests, motives, desires, gets rid of misconceptions about himself, learns to be honest with himself. Secondly, he reexamines his attitude towards himself and takes responsibility for his professional development and development, and more broadly, for his entire life path. Thirdly, he masters the techniques of self-improvement, self-governance and self-control.

Psychological support of professional adaptation during this period of time involves determining the volume, quality and form of providing information about the enterprise, farm, department, specifics of activity, various services, about the team, its structure, traditions, group norms, social expectations regarding the newcomer, etc. As a rule, such information comes to an adapting person in one form or another, in sufficient or excessive amounts, but without any scientific justification.

The above experiments conducted by us allow us to draw preliminary conclusions. Indeed, the professional formation of students is accompanied by critical moments, the most difficult of which is the crisis of professional training, which falls on the 3rd year. Providing psychoprophylactic help to students, by applying the proposed historical-scientific method, allows to prevent extremely negative consequences that can deform the personality. Accordingly, further development and

testing of the historical-scientific method of psychoprophylaxis against a wider background is needed to recommend its use to teachers and students.

At this time, we are processing the operationalized data obtained during the study of the levels of self-esteem, subjective control and optimism, the analysis of which will allow us to draw more perfect conclusions.

Author contributions. The authors contributed equally.

Disclosure statement. The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Received: August 17, 2022
Approved September 22, 2022

METAPHOR IN PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELLING FOR UKRAINIANS WITH CHILDREN WITH ABNORMAL DEVELOPMENT WHO FLED FROM WAR

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Abstract. *The aim of the article is to present the method of metaphor as a modern effective method that activates neurodynamic mechanisms of personality's reflection of actual life events and possibility of using various metaphor options in psychological counselling for Ukrainians with children with abnormal development, who fled from war. The use of metaphors allows a psychologist to safely provide appropriate information to the client and gently offer a solution of issues. This is what makes it possible to use a metaphor in psychological counselling. The authors propose to regard the metaphor as a means of obtaining information about the peculiarities of the relationship in the "Parents-Child" system. Depending on the content of the family life situation, metaphors can perform expressive, dissociative, diagnostic, explanatory functions. They are used in individual or group psychological counselling in several options: reading and discussing metaphors (expressed in parables, instructive stories, etc.) together with parents; discussing drawing with metaphors; working with metaphoric cards. The article gives examples of metaphors and includes factual information for psychologists at the end. Thus, metaphor usage by psychologist follows the counselling of parents of children with abnormal development from the moment of data collection to implementation of the last behavioral check of clinical intervention.*

Keywords: *metaphor, psychological counseling, parenting counseling, refugees, children with impaired mental and physical development.*

JEL Classification: I120, I31, J110

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 0; **tabl.:** 0; **bibl.:** 15

Introduction. The war in Ukraine erased all the usual norms of life, changed the lifestyle of all Ukrainians, led to the fact that many families with children were forced to flee from Ukraine from hostilities and/or occupation of Ukrainian lands. The families that raise a child with impaired mental and physical development were among them. In such conditions, Ukrainians with special needs kids require psychological assistance. A psychologist has to provide professional assistance to all family members, work with parents who are in a state of stress. Behavior, emotional state of children with impaired mental and physical development may also change as a result of traumatic events, evacuation, and a sharp change in living conditions, and regression to the previous stage of development may occur. Therefore, the search for effective methods of processing current life events and relationships is an important issue in relation to provision of psychological assistance to this category of persons. In our opinion, such method of restructuring of experience used by a clinical psychologist with parents of children with abnormal development is a metaphor.

Development of modern psychology is characterized by the rapid emerging of new methods, procedures for data collection and analysis in the arsenal of this

science; approaches and theoretical views that challenge the accepted standards of the humanistic approach and reorient towards the reflexive awareness of human achievements, human culture and oneself. In this perspective of human cognition metaphor, as a special method of many branches of human science, plays a significant role. Metaphor communication features prominently in humanistic, existential psychology, neuro-linguistic programming (NLP) and Gestalt therapy. In many psychotherapeutic areas, metaphor is the methodological basis that forms the system of basic concepts. Examples of such system-forming metaphors are libido and cathexis in psychoanalysis; person, animus, shadow and self in the psychology of C. G. Jung; armor and orgone in body-oriented psychotherapy; anchor in NLP, etc.

D. Gordon (1995), J. Mills, R. Crowley (2000), M. Erikson and E. Rossi (1977) carried out studies of metaphor in psychology. The metaphorical meaning of the word in the common, scientific and fiction languages is analyzed in the works of J. Ortega y Gasset, A. Richards, J. Searle, R. Jacobson, M. Black (Arutyunova, Zhurinska, 1990). In the psychological context, the metaphor is understood as "derivation from, expansion to, transference of the same reality of the notion or the content to another, a brighter (Vachkov, 2004, p. 64). In psychology, metaphors were used for a long time only as empirical evidence. For example, K. Bühler (1993) proposed proverbs as the material for the introspection to test subjects. No doubt, Z. Freud's writings gave a major boost for understanding psychotherapeutic resources of metaphor. He focused on the metaphorical nature of mental images. Later, in the framework of a psychodynamic approach, the concepts of C. G. Jung appeared, which disclosed the role of magic metaphors in human life and offered psychotherapeutic technologies using metaphors. M. H. Erickson (2001) proposed and actively used the method of therapeutic metaphor in his practice. He considered that every human has the abilities which are to be respected. He helped to develop these inclinations through enabling unique internal processes of each person, rather than through some kind of fixed formulas and ingrained systems. Followers of M. H. Erickson, D. Mills and R. Crowley also used a method of therapeutic metaphor in their psychological practice, emphasizing that "just like a match lights a candle, the metaphor fuels the imagination of the child, turning it into a source of strength and self-knowledge" (2000). D. Tay addressed metaphor in psychotherapeutical practice (2013). Researchers also note the developing capabilities of metaphors that can be used to develop client's way of thinking, self-consciousness and identity. G. Shimanovich (2007) analyzes the metaphor as a cognitive nomination mechanism. V. Bogdanovich in his book "History and Metaphor to Assist the Trainer" considers the metaphor as a method of metaphorical expression of the client's problem, experience, personality for their therapeutic work (Bogdanovich, 2006). J. Gordeeva (2009) also sees the metaphor as a means of developing self-awareness of personality, both the client and a counselor. Age features of metaphorization in psychological and pedagogical work were defined by O. Stulica, N. Charlay (2019) and others.

The introduced analysis indicates the functionality of the metaphor method and a wide range in its application. Most researchers prove that the metaphorical image enables a person to see a new content in what he or she it has known for a long time,

and transfer this content beyond the area in which it arose. Implementation of this mechanism, in our opinion, can play an important role in the process of psychological work with parents of children with impaired mental and physical development, because with the help of metaphors they will be able to rethink their relationships with children non-traumatically, to reflect on the difficulties of the current life situation. On the other hand, the use of a metaphor instrument will extend the range of professional methods of qualitative impact on the “Parents – child” system in the process of implementation of psychological counselling.

Aims. The purpose of the study is to present the method of metaphor as a modern effective method that activates neurodynamic mechanisms of personality's reflection of actual life events and possibility of using various metaphor options in psychological counselling for Ukrainians with children with abnormal development, who fled from war.

Theoretical Basis. The conceptual basis of our theoretical study is the principle of reflexivity, the content of which is rethinking of the experience of individual existence and formation of the individual's beliefs based on his or her own individual experience, which combines semantic (cognitive) and emotional components. We understand reflexivity as a focus on maximum awareness of one's own actions, that is, orientation to understand the content of events occurring in personality and interpersonal contexts; as a system-forming and multifunctional personal quality, which promotes effective assimilation, deepening and transformation of social experience, switching from the external level to internal; as an ability to identify and analyze the motives of one's own actions and deeds, emotional states, impact of the activities, changing of own personality and character traits.

Compliance with the principle of reflexivity in psychological counselling requires the use of such tools and organizational forms that would be aimed at self-awareness and further on an individual's self-realization and self-determination. In this context, the use of metaphor is seen by us as a constructive and effective method of comprehension of events and actions and productive mutual understanding between children and parents on the basis of deep self-reflection as necessary and sufficient conditions for the development and efficiency of forms, means and methods of upbringing in general and interpersonal interaction in particular.

Methods. Theoretical analysis, comparison and generalization of data of scientific and methodological literature, periodicals, etc. has been conducted to examine the state of development of the defined problem. The bibliographic method, generalization of practical experience of specialists in psychological service and extrapolation of key indicators of success of metaphorization in the counselling process were used for the formulation of methodological aspects of the use of metaphors in the psychological counselling with parents of children with impaired mental and physical development.

Results and discussion.

Genesis and content of the notion of “metaphor”. The use of metaphors in social sciences and humanities (linguistics, philosophy, psychology etc.) began in the XX century, since the mid-1970s, when metaphors became an object of special study.

Metaphor manifests itself phenomenologically in all spheres of human activity, but the first sphere is still a language. It was the studies of the metaphorical language which gave rise to linguistic, philosophical and psychological research. Each of these scientific areas is interpreting the metaphor in the context of its paradigm. Thus, in philosophical studies, the metaphor acts primarily as a way of thinking; in linguistics it is seen as a mechanism of speech and a way of meaning-making. In psychological studies, the metaphor is defined as a therapeutic technique, a method, an imaginative way to describe a situation, an imaginative comparison that helps to see new meanings through the picture. In modern philosophical-linguistic literature, the term "metaphor" is used in three meanings: 1) the metaphor is an euphemism; 2) metaphor - one of the tropes, along with metonymy, synecdoche, oxymoron, etc.; 3) metaphor is any expression of language (word, phrase, sentence, text) with a figurative meaning. In this case, the metaphor can be called a proverb, idiom, parable, even a whole novel. Accordingly, it is possible to distinguish three main functions of metaphors, which are determined by the general-methodological context of its understanding. First, this is an *aesthetic function* of metaphor, which as an aesthetic phenomenon aims to evoke the positive emotions in readers. The metaphor gives expressiveness to the speech, awakens a feeling of novelty and surprise, thereby realizing the idea of beauty. Secondly, the *psychological function* of the metaphor consists in immersion of the process of perception of the world by a person into the atmosphere of psychological stability. Being formed on the basis of standard words, the metaphor contributes to an illustrative representation of information in the form of images. The metaphor "presents the non-living as alive", giving dynamics and vital meaning to an abstract concept (Alekseev, 1996, p. 73). And, thirdly, the *cognitive function* of the metaphor, primarily its clarity and sublimity. The cognitive function of the metaphor is fulfilled, first of all, in clarifying incomprehensible, allowing to avoid the verbiage in judgments, facilitates concise statements. Linking the notion with the corresponding semantic context, the metaphor clarifies its content.

Metaphors in psychological practice are messages, in which information, coming from the client to psychologist, is presented in terms belonging to other disciplines, that is, in symbolic form. Comparing previously unrelated notions, metaphors allow to reveal the essence of the message in a concise and original form, help to take a new look at the ordinary objects and phenomena that has a significant psychotherapeutic effect. Thus, despite many approaches to the interpretation of the metaphor, there is no doubt that the metaphor reflects the ability of a person to notice and create similarities between very different phenomena, individuals and classes of objects.

Neurodynamic mechanisms of metaphorical language. In our opinion, the extensive use of the metaphor method in psychological practice, is associated with the special characteristics of the human psyche, particularly with neurodynamic mechanisms for processing information in the cerebral cortex. Although sensory information is received in various forms, which are determined by the modality (quality) of perception - visual, auditory, tactile, it acquires a unified character in the process of use, processing and preservation. The metaphor is exactly the mechanism

that connects and binds the inconsistent aspects of reality best of all. Because the information presented in a sign form is transferred to a sensual form and already has not a discrete, but a continual character, which leads to a change in the initial content. The ambiguity of the symbol permits overcoming a capture of the system of meanings without losing the links with the group, based on archaic connotations that unite all members of the group. Metaphors awaken the creative resources of the imagination. Metaphoric language, as one of the universal languages of human communication and one of the most important means of art, empowers the creative potentialities of subjects in the process of joint activity.

The metaphorical language allows a specialist to convey to the client corresponding messages in a sufficiently safe form and unobtrusively suggest options for solving the problem. The possibility of a various interpretations of metaphor heard by the client determines the choice of the most acceptable solution. We can say that the metaphor works much softer and delicately than many other psychological impacts. In this case, the contents of the formulated thought gets into the core of the problem, but indirectly, vague, without pressure. Ferrari F. showed that applying a metaphor-based integrated approach in counselling offers an alternative for action in practice and increases the level of awareness for client (2020). That is why it is advisable to use metaphor in the psychological counselling of the parents of children with abnormal development, because as O. Vasilevskaya, L. Dryvichenko (2017) say, its effectiveness is quite high, when direct forms of communication are ineffective.

Methodical aspects of using metaphors in psychological counselling of parents. The use of metaphors in psychological counselling is provided by its main features: the ability to disclose one phenomenon through another; the quality of mitigation, alleviation of perception of uncomfortable traumatic information. Depending on the content of the life situation, they can perform such functions:

- *expressive* consists in expressing by client of an experience, difficult for verbalization (mood, feeling, impression), with the help of a metaphor;

- *dissociative* - when using a metaphor, there is an exteriorizing of the problem, that is, its displacement from the internal field into external one, which enables the clients to see their problem from a different angle and to find ways to solve it on their own;

- *diagnostic* - based on the fact that the images chosen by the client are determined by his or her conscious or unconscious motives. This function is widely used in projective techniques, in a transactional analysis, e.g., a favorite children's fairy tale is treated as a metaphor that helps to reveal the client's life scenario;

- *explanatory* - lies in the fact that perception and assimilation of various psychological laws and theories greatly increases due to the symbolic replacement of the abstract notions (for example, images of Ego-states in the transactional analysis or "the dog" in gestalt-therapy).

The peculiarities of the use of the metaphor in psychological work with parents of children with impaired and physical development, who fled from war in Ukraine, are the following. First, the metaphor transmits hidden meanings from one person to another. Secondly, metaphoric image allows to see a new content in what is well-

known and to transfer this content beyond the area in which it was produced. For example, even in the famous fairy tale "Kolobok" one will see a picture of a life course of the person who is forced to overcome difficulties at different stages of life; due to the fairy tale, the other will understand the idea of the need for autonomy from parents; the third one will discover in it the meaning associated with the impossibility of avoiding the fate, etc. Speaking figuratively, a metaphor is a magical treasure chamber, in which everyone finds that treasure, which he is able to find there. Thus, the metaphor may also be a means of establishing contact with Ukrainians with children with abnormal development and allows to carry out the first stage of diagnostics more precisely, to perform further correction, easily monitor the dynamics of mental processes and qualities of personality, as well as to carry out the final stage of psychological assistance and formulate recommendations. Moreover, it can be used as a diagnostic tool for a detailed study of parental-child relationships. The behavior of parents during the telling of metaphorical story, a further analysis of the drawing pattern and its plot (if drawing was organized), the specifics of the metaphor discussion – all this can provide information on the specificity of relations in the "Parents – Child" system.

Metaphors can be applied during the individual or group consultations by using such variants:

- reading and discussing metaphors (expressed in parables, cautionary tales, etc.) together with parents;
- discussion of drawings-metaphors and creating stories about them;
- work with metaphorical cards.

All metaphor versions are used to acquaint parents with and assist them in learning psychologically competent forms of effective interaction with children, to resolve difficulties in communication and develop sincere, empathic, trusting relations. They help to learn the judgment-free acceptance of their own child, understanding and spelling out kid's feelings, resolving conflicts. For example, consider the work of a psychologist with each of the mentioned metaphor versions.

1) Parable metaphors. Reading metaphors will help to establish trust between a psychologist and parents, and may also become a starting point for discussing a particular problem of child-parental relations (both in individual consultations and during group meetings). Such a form of interaction can be supplemented by art therapeutic methods of correction (dramatization in a sandbox, drawing on a sheet of paper or on the surface of sand, modelling, etc.).

Here are two examples of parable metaphor.

Parable of understanding.

The purpose is awareness of the need to develop a closer relationship with children (perhaps, using active listening, "I"-messages).

"Once upon a time young people came to the wise man from a remote village.

– Sage, we heard that you give everyone the wise advice, show them the right way, reveal the truth. Please, help us as well! The older generation in our village has stopped to understand us, but it is very difficult for us to live with it. What should we do?

The sage looked at them and asked:

- And what language are you speaking?
- All younger generation speaks Tarabar.
- And the older inhabitants?

Young people thought and admitted:

- We did not ask them.
- That is why you could only listen to them, but not understand!”

Questions for discussion:

– How can you describe your communication with a child? Imagine some image that characterizes your communication. Remember and describe typical situation of your communication with a child.

- What helps you in communication? What stands in its way?

Metaphor "Two Little Boys".

The purpose is to help parents in awareness of the need of a judgment-free acceptance of their child, as well as the important role of parental attitudes and expectations (expressed in words and acts), in the child's personality formation, his or her self-esteem and beliefs.

“The teacher was sitting on the seashore, resting after a long excursion. He was gazing at the open, watching two six years` boys playing together. They were running, laughing, and then, having become tired, sat down together close to him and began talking:

- Who do you want to be when you grow up? I want to be a neurosurgeon.
- I don't know. I have never thought about it. You know, I'm not very smart ...

The wind blew their conversation away. And the teacher was thinking about where the second boy had found such confidence in his own limited opportunities. From a teacher? From parents? He is six years old, and if he won't change his thoughts or if someone else won't help him change his opinion, it will have a negative impact on his life, limiting confidence in his own opportunities and potential ...”

Questions for discussion:

- Close your eyes. Imagine your child and your communication with him or her. What are the words, phrases that you most often use, when talking to a child?
- How does your child react to praise and comments?

2) Metaphors-drawings. One of the versions for metaphor use in the process of individual or group counselling is the discussion of drawings and creation of a story (or a narrative) on them. Asking leading questions, encouraging the parents of the special needs kids to active discussion, the psychologist brings them to an objective understanding of the existing problem, and then to development of possible effective forms of behavior and correction of child-parental relations.

Picture-metaphor "Castle and Keys".

The purpose: to help in awareness of the need to build an individual approach to the child and educational methods.

Material: picture of a lock and a key bundle.

Instructions. Look at the pictures I have prepared for you. What's this here in

the pictures?... Right – a lock and keys. How do you describe the lock? What is it? (Possible answers: heavy, iron, closed, etc.). Yes, the lock is closed. What do you need to unlock it?... Yes, you need keys. Here is a bundle of keys. Could I unlock it by any key? Unfortunately, no. It is possible that we couldn't find the right key at this bundle. There is a key for each lock by which you can open it. What can you compare the lock and keys with? So, the lock is a child, and the keys are methods of impact on him or her, methods of upbringing, forms and techniques of interaction with him or her. In order for the child to open up to us, it is necessary to choose the only key, that is, the method of interaction. Is it possible to open the lock by another way without using the key? Yes, maybe. For example, with a hammer or an ax. But this method will necessarily break the lock. The same thing happens with a child, his or her psyche, when incorrect, barbaric methods of education and influence are used towards him or her.

Picture- metaphor "Egg and Chicken".

The purpose is to promote the awareness of the particular circumstances of the age crises (in particular, the crisis of the three years).

Material: image of an egg.

Instruction: Let's talk about how the crisis of the three years is taking place. In order to better understand it, imagine a chick, which has not yet hatched from the egg. What do you think, how it feels in an eggshell? Does it feel safe? Does it have enough nutrients? .. Yes, it is comfortable and calm, but ... despite this, at some point the chick destroys the eggshell to get outside. Why, what do you think?... (Possible answers: it can suffocate, very little space, lack of nutrients, it grows, etc.). And now let's look at our situation. Permanent care of parents for a child is the same as such a shell. The child feels comfortably, warmly and safely in it. The child needs it to a certain point. But the child grows, changes inside, and the day comes when it realizes that the shell prevents its growth. Therefore, it begins to confront the previous conditions, begins to destroy the eggshell to continue its further development, that manifests itself during the crisis of three years.

3) Metaphorical cards. In the process of parents' counseling sets of metaphorical cards with parables, wise thoughts, statements can be used as one of the effective techniques ("Alphabet of Parental Love", "Time the Wisest", "All the Faces of Harmony", "Steps to Wisdom", "Treasures of Vitality"). Parents are invited to read the statements on the proposed cards and choose one or several cards, which best suits their situation. It is needed to give them time to listen to themselves, to understand their feelings and recall the moment of difficulties in relationships with a child. Perhaps, it is necessary for them to think, what could induce a child to behave in such a way and to analyze their behavior in response. Further, a tactics of behavior is developed with the help of a psychologist that should be based on understanding of the feelings and intentions of the child and parents.

Conclusions. Genesis of the concept of "metaphor" reveals an increasing dynamics of its using in socio-psychological sciences. It has been picking up momentum since the mid-1970s, the time when metaphors became an object of special study. Phenomenologically metaphor manifests itself in all spheres of human

activity, but the first sphere is the language. The metaphorical language allows a specialist to convey relevant messages to the client in a sufficiently safe form and unobtrusively suggest options for solving the problem. Due to this, the use of metaphors in psychological counselling is starting to make sense. Depending on the content of the family life situation, metaphors can perform expressive, dissociative, diagnostic, explanatory functions. They are used during individual or group consultations using such options: first, *reading and discussing metaphors* (expressed in parables, cautionary tales, etc.) together with parents of children with impaired mental and physical development, which helps to establish an atmosphere of trust between psychologist and parents, and also becomes a starting point for discussion of a specific problem in child-parental relations. Secondly, *discussing drawings-metaphors* and creating a story based on them enables parents to realize the existing problem objectively, and then to develop possible effective forms of behavior and correction. Thirdly, *work with metaphorical cards* “Alphabet of Parental Love”, “Time the Wisest”, “All the Faces of Harmony”, “Steps to Wisdom”, “Treasures of Vitality” etc. Comprehension of the contents of the card requires from parents time on reflection, feelings and memories. At reflective rest, they can recall life situations, moments of difficulties in relationships with a child. Thus, the competent use of counselling process metaphorization could accompany the work of a psychologist until information gathering to the latest behavioral verification of the intervention.

The actualization of the problem, which was carried out by us, needs further substantiation of the metaphor use in the work of a psychologist, in particular, with persons with the peculiarities of psychophysical development and their inner circle, which will become the subject of our further research.

Author contributions. The authors contributed equally.

Disclosure statement. The authors do not have any conflict of interest.

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Received: August 10, 2022

Approved: September 15, 2022

METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COACH-MENTORING SYSTEM IN ORDER TO DEVELOP THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES OF MANAGERS

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to the description of the coach-mentoring system at a commercial enterprise for the purpose of developing professional competencies of managers in working with clients. The purpose of the article is to develop methodological recommendations for the implementation of the coach-mentoring system with the purpose of developing the professional competences of managers. The stages of implementation of this system are highlighted in chronological order, namely: definition of goals and tasks of coach-mentoring; development of criteria for the manager's integration into the business process; program development; development of evaluation criteria for managers and mentors; development of the mentors' motivation system; development of regulatory documents that accompany the entire process of manager integration; selection of mentors; organization and conduct of PR events in a commercial organization for the introduction of a coach-mentoring system; training and coaching of mentors, their motivation; conducting a pilot test project; receiving feedback from process participants; analysis and adjustment (if necessary) of the program. The requirements for the personality of a coach-mentor and his functional duties are described. These include the following: determine the needs of a novice manager in professional development; explain the coaching-mentoring process to student managers; facilitate the adaptation process in the organization; help to master work technologies; help in defining educational goals and planning actions; offer students various learning opportunities in order to increase their productivity; give feedback to students based on observations of their behavior at the workplace; help the student identify problems and possible options for solving them; help the student motivate himself to achieve production goals.*

Keywords: *coach-mentoring system, coaching at the workplace, development of professional competences, client manager.*

JEL Classification: I20, L84, M13

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 0; **tabl.:** 0; **bibl.:** 8

Introduction. Recently, in private enterprises, the issue of professional improvement of the business qualities of managers at workplaces has become increasingly acute. Every commercial organization can implement a coach-mentoring system in its activities in order to improve the professional competencies of managers and for other purposes. This work is multifaceted and gives a good commercial effect in the future.

Literature review. Coaching at the enterprise can be considered as: individual psychological support of a specialist on the way to professional achievements; management style aimed at professional development; a form of individual and group counseling for managers and executives at all levels [1; 2; 3; 4].

Coaching is a solution-focused, systematic, result-oriented process of cooperation, during which the coach contributes to the improvement of performance, the increase of life and professional experience, independent learning and personal growth of specialists [5].

Aims. The purpose of the article is to develop methodological recommendations for the implementation of the coach-mentoring system with the purpose of developing the professional competences of managers.

Method. We believe that the following stages of the development and implementation of the coach-mentoring system in commercial organizations can be tentatively identified: definition of goals and tasks of coach-mentoring; development of criteria for the manager's integration into the business process; program development; development of evaluation criteria for managers and mentors; development of the mentors' motivation system; development of regulatory documents that accompany the entire process of manager integration; selection of mentors; organization and conduct of PR events in a commercial organization for the introduction of a coach-mentoring system; training and coaching of mentors, their motivation; conducting a pilot test project; receiving feedback from process participants; analysis and adjustment (if necessary) of the program.

Let's consider the above stages in more detail.

At the first stage, in addition to the general goals, specific goals that the commercial organization wants to achieve through the implementation of this program should be formulated. A description of the existing situation, its analysis and the answer to the main question: why exactly will this program solve the problem? A clear definition of the expected results is necessary. The methods of implementing the program will depend on the effective performance of these tasks.

The second stage involves the development of criteria for the integration of the customer service manager into the business process. The stage is directly related to the set goals. How will we know that our goals have been achieved? What should the manager's behavior be, what results should he get in his work?

At the third stage, it is necessary to develop behavioral scales for evaluating managers and mentors. This procedure ensures the objectivity of the received data.

The fourth stage involves the implementation of motivational systems for personnel (monetary and non-monetary). It is necessary to make the coaching-mentoring process useful both for the organization and for its managers. It is necessary to increase the prestige of this activity, to form a mentoring institute. Here it is important to diagnose the personnel regarding their motivation to work and to choose adequate motivational influences on the key subjects of business processes.

At the fifth and sixth stages, formalization of the process, creation of corporate algorithmized technology, which should be documented, is necessary.

The sixth stage includes the selection of highly qualified specialists who are able and willing to carry out mentoring work

At the seventh stage, it is important to conduct appropriate information campaigns in the commercial organization in order to reduce the anxiety of the staff, reduce their resistance to changes in the organization and strengthen the motivation and responsibility of all participants in the process for the implementation of the coach-mentoring program. At this stage, transparency of internal communications, understanding of goals and objectives by all participants in this process is also important.

The eighth stage is training in mentoring technology, training coach-mentors in the necessary skills for conducting coaching sessions.

The ninth stage is a pilot project. The trial version provides an opportunity to receive feedback at all stages of project implementation, analyze errors, difficulties, and adjust the program in the desired direction.

At the tenth stage, it is necessary to analyze the situation, if necessary - to adjust the program, goals and tasks

The eleventh and twelfth stages involve the analysis of the obtained results, drawing up a report, and approving the program.

The entire process of coaching and mentoring in a commercial organization can be conditionally divided into three parts: 1) adaptation; 2) training; 3) coaching at the workplace. Adaptation is the process of integrating new managers into the external and internal business process of the organization; changing the manager's behavior in accordance with the requirements of the environment. Learning is the process of mastering knowledge and skills. Coaching at the workplace is the process of improving the quantitative or qualitative characteristics, skills or knowledge of a specialist in a specific area; the use of already acquired knowledge and skills in a specific situation or with a specific purpose [6].

Training in a commercial organization, most often, is a training conducted by specialist trainers, both internal and invited from the outside. However, even for an organization with powerful resources, it is impossible to effectively implement training programs for all personnel in a short time. Therefore, the main training process in a commercial organization in terms of workload is coaching, carried out by managers and specialists at the workplace, as well as internal and external trainers of the organization who have coach training. We consider coaching as an element of the mentoring system. Mentoring covers a wide range of issues, being a much more general process than coaching, which refers to a specific skill or field of activity.

One of the key advantages of mentoring in commercial organizations is the individual approach to students. A mentor is usually responsible for one or more students, and not only teaches them a professional skill, but also performs to a certain extent the functions of an educator, helping them to master the basic requirements of a professional role, forming the necessary business qualities, an appropriate attitude to work and models of organizational behavior, which are necessary for the successful performance of their job duties.

When developing and implementing a mentoring system, the question arises: who should perform the functions of a mentor? Choosing such a specialist is a rather complicated process and depends on the goals of the program itself. As a rule, an experienced and authoritative manager with extensive work experience in this organization becomes a coach-mentor. During the introduction of a person into the organization and during the further development and career advancement of the manager, the functions of his mentor can be performed by completely different people.

A mentor is a person responsible for the integration of a new manager into the organization's business processes. He carries out various procedures that should lead

to the complete mastering of his duties by the newcomer, as well as the rules and norms inherent in the organization and the team. At the next stage of the manager's work, the mentor contributes to the promotion and development of the manager (manager) within the organization and his effective professional activity.

Results. This process continues throughout the manager's time at the company; the manager's development tool used by the mentor is coaching. One mentor can have several wards, but as our practice shows, the work will be effective only if there are no more than four of them.

A coach-mentor does not necessarily have to occupy a leadership position if we are talking about the first stage of mentoring, that is, about the adaptation of a new client manager. But when it comes to coaching, a direct supervisor or line manager can take on the role of a mentor. It can also be a full-time coach of a commercial organization. Mentors for the first stage can be selected from experienced workers suitable for the job. In a commercial organization, there are bound to be people to whom advice is sought more often than to other managers, and who get pleasure from this process. It is best to choose mentors among such employees.

Choosing a mentor can happen in different ways. But the selection and training of coach-mentors should be done systematically and according to the specified parameters. It is necessary to remember: despite the fact that all coach-mentors must undergo mandatory training, not all professional skills can be developed quickly enough. There are certain abilities and skills that the applicant must have. There are, in our opinion, several methods of determining suitable managers for this activity.

1) *Staff evaluation.* To do this, you need to include the relevant competencies in the evaluation profile. Based on the results of the assessment, managers with the appropriate qualities and motivation are identified. The absolute plus of this method is that the results of the evaluation clearly show the extent to which each skill is developed, how it is reflected in the behavior that the manager needs to be more effective. Based on this data, it is possible to build training programs for mentors and further adjust them.

2) *Selection of a mentor based on the results of corporate trainings.* It can be any business training dedicated to working with people (leadership, business communications, team building). The task of the trainer is to select participants with the appropriate qualities.

3) *Specially designed business games.* This is the most effective, but also the most expensive method, as it involves the development of an evaluation center for one specific task. Not every organization has the time, human and material resources at its disposal to develop and hold such an event.

4) *Analytical selection.* You can also choose coach-mentors as follows:

- study their resumes, personal and professional profiles;
- conduct an interview with them according to a previously developed plan;
- to pay attention to the observations during the acquaintance sessions of newcomers with the team;
- to analyze the extent to which all participants in this process are psychologically compatible.

Discussion. The main functional duties of a coach-mentor include the following: to determine the needs of a novice manager in professional development; explain the coaching process to students; facilitate the adaptation process in the organization; help to master work technologies; help in defining educational goals and planning actions; offer students various learning opportunities in order to increase their productivity; give feedback to students based on observations of their behavior at the workplace; help the student identify problems and possible options for solving them; help the student motivate himself to achieve production goals.

It is necessary for the mentor to possess the following character traits and qualities: empathetic, supportive; patient; optimist; responsible; places to trust; objective and non-evaluative; prone to reflection; attentive; honest.

It is also important that the coach-mentor has a consistently positive result in his work (according to key performance indicators).

The selection of the person responsible for the coordination of the entire process is an important stage in the functioning of the entire coaching-mentoring program. One of the options for solving this task is to transfer control functions to the head of the unit, but this will require him to spend a lot of time. Many organizations are inclined to transfer control functions to the personnel department, since, as a rule, the personnel department is responsible for training (if the company does not have its own training center). In some large organizations, it is advisable to introduce a special position of adaptation manager. Since the organization and control of the entire mentoring process requires a lot of time, the introduction of such a position solves many problems. The duties of the coach-mentoring program coordinator include periodic monitoring of this process. It is he who has the right to check current documentation, receive feedback from managers, mentors and leaders. Also, all information on the operation of the system flows to it.

His duties include notifying participants about the start of a new phase of the program (this is especially important when the program is just being implemented) and processing evaluation forms. Part of the control functions can be performed by the head of the department. For example, the supervisor may keep each mentor's program implementation plans. When performing each event fixed in the plan, the mentor must put his signature and comments. For this, he takes the form from the manager, and then returns it to him. This provides a double control function—on the one hand, the responsibility of the mentor to the head of the department, on the other hand, the responsibility of the manager to the HR department for the implementation of the program, since the coordinator can monitor at any time.

Having such a plan is a good control tool, as well as a detailed instruction for the mentor. You can create an electronic version of such a plan, where each mentor notes the implementation of this or that event. The coordinator of the coaching-mentoring program can monitor what is happening online. It is very important to fix specific dates of events in the mentor's work plan, which ensures a clearer organization of the process. For example, on the third working day, the mentor must provide feedback to the manager. This is indicated in the plan (structure and date of feedback).

The manager has the same plan. The mentor must indicate in the form that he has provided feedback. The head of the department and the coordinator can easily check whether the feedback was carried out on this particular day, and if not, then find out why it did not happen.

Regulatory documents and reporting forms are an important element of control and monitoring. Thoughtful documentation significantly saves the time of all participants in the process and allows you to obtain adequate information that can be used to evaluate the result and plan further activities.

According to our own experience, it is advisable to conduct a coaching-mentoring session according to the following plan.

In coach-mentoring, there are mostly two types of discussions of the production situation: situational and planned. Situational discussions are a reaction to the situation that has arisen; focusing the mentor on one or two aspects of work; require little preparation; are held as soon as the opportunity arises, most often not planned.

Planned discussions are a reaction to long-term trends in work. The mentor and manager focus on all work. Planned discussions require detailed development and constant preparation, are held every week on a regular basis (according to the manager's work technology), and take place on schedule.

The algorithm of effective discussion during coaching is identical for both situational and planned discussion. In fact, the discussion during mentoring is formally divided into two parts. The first part is a diagnosis, the second is the creation of an action plan.

The purpose of the diagnosis is to create a mutually understandable picture of areas where a change in the manager's behavior is needed. For this, it is necessary to determine the gap between the actual current level of work (the answer to the question: "Where are we now? What level of professional development will we take as a reference point") and the desired level (the answer to the question: "Where do we want to be? What level of professional development of the employee can we achieve given its potential?«»).

Diagnostics carried out during the discussion includes three stages.

1. Explaining to the manager why it is necessary to discuss his behavior at the workplace.
2. Study of the situation. Collaborative analysis of professional behavior that may have caused the problem or that could be changed for the better.
3. Receiving feedback from the manager, which will convince the mentor that he agrees with the conclusions of the diagnosis.

After the diagnosis, the mentor and the manager draw up a plan together, which describes the detailed algorithm of the next actions.

The considered methods of improving the professional competencies of managers in working with clients can be applied separately or in combination, depending on the needs and capabilities of a specific commercial organization.

Conclusion. The main result presented in the article is a detailed description of the process of implementing the coach-mentoring system into the work of a commercial organization. The chronological stages of system implementation and

their content are highlighted. The requirements for the person of a coach-mentor are described; recommended document flow. All this will allow the organization to develop the professional competencies of managers at workplaces; achieve the set goals more successfully; to increase their competitiveness in the modern market.

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Received: August 28, 2022

Approved: September 29, 2022

QUALITY OF LIFE AND MENTAL HEALTH OF STUDENT YOUTH: PSYCHOSEMANTIC FIELD IN TERMS OF EMPIRICAL DATA

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Abstract. High quality of life is recognized by both domestic and foreign scientists as the main goal of modern society development. Careful attention to the quality of life issues prompts the governments of the developed countries to closely link their programs with an understanding of what a person lives for, what their life goals and motives for behavior are, what the influence of society on their worldview is, if they have the opportunity to enjoy the process of work and cooperation, whether it can develop throughout life and, being healthy, make a powerful and voluntary contribution to national progress. This, in fact, led to a fundamentally new concept of the quality of life, which reflected humanity's attempts to move to a new stage of historical development. The article presents the results of a study that made it possible to differentiate the components of psychological attitudes, to determine their place in the motivational mechanism of activity and to specify their role in the process of forming a personal dispositional system, to characterize the mechanisms of the influence of psychological attitudes on the formation of ideas about various spheres of a person's life and his/her environment. It provided a theoretical basis for specifying the stages of an empirical study of parental attitudes influence on student youth ideas regarding the quality of life, its features and social consequences. Taking into account the defined analytical scales of empirical data interpretation (cognitive, affective and behavioral), the cause-and-effect relationships revealed by the results of the socio-psychological survey were analyzed. The use of the diagnostic apparatus of projective psychological methods contributed to the confirmation and clarification of the formulated conclusions. The scientific novelty of the conducted research lies in developing further the theoretical and methodological approaches to the intergenerational conditioning of psychological attitudes regarding the quality of life as determinants of choosing an alternative social behavior; as well as in obtaining and scientific interpretation of fundamentally new empirical data regarding the attitude of student youth and parents' circles to the problem of quality of life in the period of hostilities and the pre-war period. The practical value of the research is determined by the possibility of applying the obtained theoretical and empirical results in the process of forming social-psychological programs for improving the quality of life and rationalizing ideas about it.

Keywords: quality of life, psychological attitudes, psychosemantic, dispositional system, social-psychological programs, student youth.

JEL Classification: I 29, H 79

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 0; **tabl.:** 0; **bibl.:** 11

Introduction. The democratization of relations and the formation of a post-industrial society put forward new development priorities, form a demand for improving the quality of life of the population, which is characterized by the degree of human needs satisfaction, which is determined in relation to existing norms, customs and traditions, the nature of individual requests and expectations. The presence of objective evaluation criteria and subjective evaluation judgments in the plane of the investigated problem argues for the importance of developing and applying a multidisciplinary approach in the process of humanitarian expertise.

Based on the results of the conducted research, we consider it legitimate to assert that, on the one hand, the quality of life is manifested in the range of opportunities that society provides to a person, and on the other hand, in the indicators of mental and physical health, which determine the ability of a person to use these opportunities. Accordingly, improving the quality of life means the expansion of various household, social-communicative, educational, cultural, leisure and other opportunities of members of society while simultaneously ensuring access to them and the conditions necessary for the preservation, restoration and development of physical and mental health of different socio-demographic population groups.

It is important that subjective judgments about the quality of life, being the result of contrasting and comparing, have the form of a mental phenomenon, which is based on such phenomena as needs, requests and expectations, social attitudes. Therefore, the solution of the defined range of tasks must be preceded by finding a compromise in the coordinate system of objective and subjective evaluation judgments, which dialectically complement each other and in their unity determine the final ideas about the quality of life, thereby causing a powerful psychological influence, forming or deforming motivational and behavioral core of socio-economic progress and social development.

Thus, scientists of the Institute of Psychology named after H.S. Kostyuk of the National Academy of Sciences, note that the quality of life is the final generalizing criterion for evaluating the features of the development of living conditions at all levels of sociality, i.e. for society as a whole, for individual social groups and individuals. Quality of life is a complex entity. Recently, the fact that the quality of life is not so much an objective indicator of the level of socio-economic well-being of a society as a subjective assessment by people of the peculiarities of changes in the conditions of life and ways of their interaction with the surrounding socio-natural world has been increasingly realized [1]. Scientists note that the main properties of the population's quality of life are formed and manifested in its interaction with "external objects" and in interpersonal communication, in the ability to adapt to the surrounding world, survive, reproduce, and satisfy one's needs.

The procedure of humanitarian expertise in the field of quality of life is greatly complicated by the fact that the forms of expressing needs are requests and expectations. The latter, having an individual and personal character, are determined by the level and method of satisfying one or another need that is acceptable for a person. Responding to the same needs, requests and expectations can be

fundamentally different, because they depend on attitudes formed during life, individual positions, external circumstances and the degree of their awareness by a person. Therefore, the approach to determining the dynamics of processes in the field of quality of life and their characteristic features should be based on a complex basis, operate with both objective and subjective evaluation criteria.

Subjective criteria are related to a person's thoughts and ideas about the nature of his life. In this context, assessing the quality of life is the process of finding out how close these or other indicators of life are to the relevant urgent needs of a person. At the same time, value priorities and ideals, ideas about the quality of life, which are formed in different societies, will have distinctive features, because their formation takes place under the influence of a certain community's lifestyle, cultural features, rules of interaction, mentality and traditions. It is important that the subjective assessment of the level of satisfaction of one's needs is carried out by each person individually, and later it is manifested in the orientation, rationality and productivity of his social behavior: an active or passive attitude to various kinds of political, cultural, social and economic changes, the desire to be involved in socially significant processes or, on the contrary, to resist the expected social transformations.

Thus, the list of criteria for humanitarian expertise regarding the quality of life, as a prerequisite for the development of comprehensive proposals for the improvement of the latter, should include both those related to determining the range and nature of opportunities that society provides to its members, and those that characterize the degree of conformity of these opportunities to expectations, requests and hopes of a person. Considering this, the characteristics of the quality of life can be grouped into two complementary blocks: the one that will reflect the level of socio-economic development of the society, and the one that will contain subjective evaluation judgments caused by psychological mechanisms of contrast and comparison. Thus, the block of socio-economic characteristics will be formed by statistical data, providing an objective assessment of various parameters of life quality, and primarily by reflecting the achievements of the state in the field of social development and the effectiveness of mechanisms for distributing its results. Taking into account the affective context of the investigated problem, the second block of characteristics will embody those of them that will generalize the subjective conclusions of citizens, which are formed under the influence of their own psychological interpretations of certain social changes and their consequences, primarily in the area of the imperative of social justice and conformity to standards of developed countries of the world.

It should be noted that psychological attitudes, as a subject of humanitarian expertise, are one of the basic components of the motivational mechanism, because, firstly, they largely determine the nature of a person's activity, which will determine the quality of his and society's life as a whole, and secondly, they influence forming the ideas of others about the quality of life, thereby indirectly encouraging certain social behavior. It is important to note that in the case of forming the ideas about the quality of life under the influence of attitudes inherent in a person's reference environment (including parents), the issue of normative motivation and interpersonal

communications deserves primary attention. In the case of an attempt to rationalize relevant ideas by the state, along with the use of factors of the ideological group (normative motivation of activity), motivation through stimulation acquires high significance.

Since our research is focused on the formation of parental attitudes regarding the quality of life and their influence on the corresponding ideas of student youth, the important next steps of scientific research should be the specification of the meaning of the concept of "attitude" based on generalizing the principles of attitude theories developed so far, analysis of the content and mechanisms of intergenerational communications and influence, the study of the problem of including or excluding parents from the circle of reference, as well as the establishment of students' ideas about the quality of life and the vision of their present and future place in the functional system of a social organism support.

Literature review. The concept of quality of life is extremely complex and multifaceted, primarily due to the fact that it combines both objective and subjective factors. The latter actualize the importance of theoretical generalizations and psychological research on the mechanisms of improving the quality of life of the population. Among other things, the regularities of the formation of student youth's ideas about the quality of life, as well as those factors that influence the relevant evaluative judgments and determine behavior in society, including parental attitudes as a component of the influence of the student's reference environment, deserve careful attention. Accordingly, the object of this study is the psychological mechanisms of forming the ideas of student youth regarding the quality of life and its structure. The subject is the peculiarities and psychological regularities of the formation of student youth ideas regarding the quality of life in the process of intergenerational communications.

According to the proposed hypotheses, parental attitudes have a significant impact on the formation of students' perceptions of the quality of life. Under the conditions of ambiguous course of social transformation processes, the influence of parental attitudes regarding the quality of life can be destructive, in terms of mental health including, and therefore have negative social consequences. It requires the application of progressive socio-psychological methods of positivizing the ideas of student youth, as well as the rationalization of their worldview positions and beliefs with the tools of patriotic and educational work, psychological support and accompaniment as one of the most important functions of a modern institution of higher education. Taking this into account, the purpose of the research is to identify psychological regularities in the formation of student youth ideas regarding the quality of life and its structure under the influence of parental attitudes; acquisition, analysis and interpretation of empirical data regarding the intergenerational conditioning of psychological attitudes regarding the quality of life and the corresponding social consequences.

The research is based on the theoretical and methodological provisions, principles and assertions of those theories related to the problems of psychological attitudes formation and detection (O. Asmolov, D. Uznadze, V. Yadov), patterns of

the emergence and manifestation of social ideas, their influence on the choice of an alternative to social behavior (S. Moskovichi, R. Harre). Theoretical and methodological approaches were applied in the research process to analyze the place of psychological attitudes in the motivational mechanism of activity (S. Adams, J. Alderfer, V. Vroom, R. Likert, A. Maslow, E. Mayo). Particular attention is paid to the theoretical and methodological developments of the scientists of the Institute of Psychology named after H.S. Kostyuk of the National Academy of Sciences, whose findings regarding the quality of life and the phenomenon of subjectivity in its assessment contributed to the definition and application of appropriate methods of empirical research.

Aims. The purpose of the article is to identify psychological regularities in the formation of ideas of student youth regarding the quality of life and its structure under the influence of parental attitudes; acquisition, analysis and interpretation of empirical data regarding the intergenerational conditioning of psychological attitudes regarding the quality of life using the tools of psychosemantic analysis.

Methods. The methods of theoretical (comparison, systematization, classification, generalization) and empirical research were used to solve the tasks. At various stages of the empirical research, an appropriate set of methods and techniques was selected and used, which included observation, the use of projective psychodiagnostic methods, aimed at clarifying the relationship between the type of family relationships and the influence caused by parents on the perception of student youth about the quality life ("Kinetic drawing of the family" method (I. Dubovina), "House, tree, person" method (J. Buk)), direct survey of students according to the specifics of the research subject. The empirically obtained data were subjected to processing and quantitative analysis using the Excel application package for Windows, followed by their qualitative and mathematical interpretation and meaningful generalization.

Results. In general, in psychology, an attitude is understood as a component of the human psyche as a subject of activity, which determines readiness for behavior and determines its features as a response to the influence of the external environment. It is known that in the second half of the XX century individual-psychological and social-psychological approaches to understanding the nature and role of attitudes were formed. The first of them operates with behaviorist and cognitivist concepts, the second is related to the interactionist approach, focusing on the study of socio-psychological mechanisms and factors that regulate the process of emergence and change of attitudes. Among other things, the conclusions of interactionist psychologists were influenced by J. G. Mead's statement about the symbolic mediation of the interaction between a person and the surrounding world [2]. Here, attitudes are interpreted as certain mental formations that arise on the basis of assimilation of other people's attitudes and the reference environment. Structurally, they are elements of a person's "self-concept" and determinants of socially desirable behavior. From such positions, the factor in the formation of psychological attitudes is the consent of the subject to evaluate certain objects and situations through the prism of social norms and values prevailing in the society.

In Soviet psychology, the basic principles of attitude theory were developed by the Georgian psychologist D. M. Uznadze. In his work "Experimental foundations of the psychology of attitude" he characterized attitude as a special state of the psyche that precedes the emergence of certain facts of consciousness. According to D. M. Uznadze, the attitude is formed as an initial reaction to the influence of the situation, according to which one has to make decisions and act, and a characteristic feature of the attitude is its unconscious character, which causes an impact on the content of the conscious component of the psyche functioning [3].

In the process of numerous experiments, D. M. Uznadze and his followers demonstrated that attitude is not a simple mental phenomenon in a structural sense. It combines many different "prescriptive" states: primary, fixed, diffuse, static, dynamic, sensory, motor, perseverative, meaningful, target, operational, impulsive, situational-action, objective. Thus, a primary attitude is a short-term and unconscious mental state of a person that arises under a certain situation and disappears immediately after the behavioral act corresponding to it is completed. The primary attitude is formed in accordance with the actualized need and prompts the subject to take action aimed at its satisfaction. It gives rise to readiness to act, and this readiness acquires a specific and directed character under certain circumstances.

However, the main attention in D. M. Uznadze's research was focused on the plane of not primary, but fixed attitudes that determine the stable and consistent behavior of an individual. According to the scientist's position, a fixed attitude is a "holistic modification of the personality" and it constantly preserves the potential ability to manifest itself. A fixed attitude is a stable mental formation that depends little on the actual need and can be maintained for a long period of time. It remains unactivated until a person finds himself in the conditions necessary and sufficient for its manifestation. Then a fixed attitude prompts purposeful actions, that are not always aligned with needs, the satisfaction of which is a priority at a certain moment. Fixed attitudes always influence human activity and are components of basic behavioral strategies. D. M. Uznadze noted that in this regard, his past, situations that occurred in his life, impressions and experiences are important for him.

In addition, D. M. Uznadze operates with the concept of a diffuse attitude. This is what he calls an attitude that has not yet been fixed on a specific object, is not differentiated, and has not become an individualized mental state. A similar attitude is formed when a fundamentally new stimulus object begins to act on a person for the first time. Over time, such an attitude gradually differentiates and is defined as specific for this particular case, taking the form of a fixed attitude. The peculiarity of a static or rigid attitude is that it affects the subject's behavior for a long period of time, even when the situation changes and requires new forms of response. On the other hand, the attitude is dynamic, which, on the contrary, can change significantly under the influence of experience. Static and dynamic attitudes determine whether a person is able to change the line of behavior according to the current situation. Sensory is an attitude that is formed in view of a certain sensory stimulus, and motor is an attitude that is connected with the performance of a certain action or movement,

with the setting for it. Sensory and motor systems are constantly manifested in practical, primarily labor, human activity.

The perseverative attitude affects the psyche and human activity mechanically, without clear reasons. Under its influence, the same mental or practical actions are repeatedly and mindlessly reproduced, which are not adaptive in nature, and the person himself turns out to be unable to fully control them. Such attitudes are automatically transferred from one situation to another, while in the new situation they are, for the most part, not adequate and rational.

According to D. M. Uznadze's theory, in its initial phase, the attitude usually manifests itself in the form of a diffuse, undifferentiated state. The state of the subject's readiness for activity in the form of the configuration of his psychophysiological forces at a certain moment is the state of the current attitude. The actual attitude of the subject is formed on the basis of the "meeting" of the need and the situation of its satisfaction. Repeated many times or due to high personal importance, the current attitude is fixed and becomes a chronic, latent state of readiness for certain behavior under certain conditions. The formation of fixed attitudes is possible only through an actual attitude by filling it with quality. The process of fixing the subject's attitude reflects the dynamic side of mental activity, its structure, and has significant individual differences.

It has been experimentally established that a fixed attitude of one sensory modality can be observed in another, which is evaluated as the irradiation of the attitude, and can reflect individual features of the interaction of sensory spheres. The consideration of intra-individual variability in the process of an attitude fixation in one and the same sensory modality is equally important. In this case, the fixed attitude is evaluated as variable, and in the opposite case – as constant. The different course of attitude fixation in different sensory modalities in the same subject is evaluated as intermodal variability, which, from D. M. Uznadze's point of view, complicates the formation of adaptive personality traits, conditioning situational, field-dependent behavior.

The more dynamic and plastic the attitude is, the more integrative and stable the personality is, the more adaptive he/she is, the more capable he/she is of volitional behavior. A disharmonious personality is characterized by intermodal variability, staticness, and the coarseness of a fixed attitude, which causes rigidity of behavior and introversion of the personality as a whole. The attitude fixation impossibility occurs infrequently and, as a rule, refers to cases of deep pathology.

It is important that attitudes directly shape the orientation of the individual and it is in its structure that the meaning of the social orientation of human existence is most clearly manifested. As a category of psychology, "orientation" is interpreted differently in the scientific literature. However, from D. M. Uznadze's theory standpoint, orientation is a way of identifying the attitude as a holistic state of the subject, his inclination to a certain type of activity, readiness for activity to satisfy this or that urgent need. In the future, we follow this approach in the dispositional structure of the personality motivational sphere proposed by V. O. Yadov. Here, the meaning of the concept "disposition" is, in fact, identified with the psychological

phenomenon of attitude, and it is noted that the integration of individual attitudes leads to the formation of a special personal complex - a hierarchical dispositional system, which regulates human behavior in society [4].

D. M. Uznadze's ideas were highly appreciated by S. L. Rubinstein in "Fundamentals of General Psychology". However, S. L. Rubinstein shifts the center of gravity from unconscious components to conscious, personal ones. According to his conclusions, an attitude is a position taken by a person, which consists in a certain attitude towards goals or tasks, which is expressed in selective mobilization and readiness for activity. S. L. Rubinstein in a certain sense brings attitude closer to apperception. Moreover, we are talking about apperception not only of ideas, but also of the entire real existence of an individual. Similarly, having studied the relationship between attitudes and human activity, O. G. Asmolov analyzed the phenomenon of attitude from the perspective of activity theory. The scientist offered the following differentiation depending on the component of activity that the attitude is aimed at:

- semantic attitudes, which are a form of expression of motive and personal meaning in the form of readiness for activities of a certain content;
- target attitudes related to the prediction of results that should be or can be obtained through the activity; these attitudes are oriented to the conditions of activity depending on the specific situation in order to achieve a defined goal;
- operational attitudes that influence the regulation of activity by choosing the most rational way of performing this or that action; operational-type attitudes are at the basis of the habitual, standard behavior of an individual and it is to them that most of the fixed attitudes studied in the experiments conducted by D. M. Uznadze belong;
- impulsive attitudes, under which it is proposed to understand the subject's momentary inclination to an act unrelated to the current activity; such attitudes, conditioned by momentary desires, give rise to impulsive, thoughtless human behavior from the point of view of expediency and appropriateness of the subject of activity.

It should be noted that the term attitude comes from English meaning social attitude, i.e. the subject's inclination to certain social behavior. In social psychology, attitude is understood as a certain disposition of an individual, which determines his thoughts, feelings and priority actions in society. Attitude is a special type of belief that represents an assessment of a certain social object. Therefore, it is necessary to distinguish between the concept of set, introduced by D. M. Uznadze, and social attitude. The fundamental difference between them is that the latter is understood as a state of human consciousness functioning at the level of society, while D. M. Uznadze's set theory was born and developed as describing one of the forms of unconscious nervous activity: here the attitude is not associated with the content of consciousness, and therefore it is inappropriate and impossible to characterize it in terms of consciousness.

Attitudes can be explicit or implicit. The first are those that a person is aware of, influencing his beliefs and behavior in an understandable way. Implicit attitudes are unconscious. Since attitudes (social attitudes) can be both a conscious and an

unconscious component of a person's mental life, they are classified according to the levels of regulation of mental activity as follows:

- social attitudes of the first level, which are unconscious and impulsive, the activity is carried out by the subject directly under the influence of the current situation and existing need; attitudes of this level are the least stable;
- social attitudes of the second level, which are implemented on the basis of a conscious attitude to reality; here the individual determines his attitude to the situation with the help of thought processes when faced with a task to be solved;
- social attitudes of the third level are volitional actions that are regulated by the system of value orientations and moral principles of the individual;
- social attitudes of the fourth level are formed on the basis of the higher needs of the individual; in behavior, they are represented by goal setting, important elements of which are life goals related to the main social spheres of life - professional, family, cognitive.

The concept of social attitude is one of the central ones in social psychology, and its study is an independent direction of scientific research. There are several components characterizing higher forms of social attitude, in particular:

- cognitive component (thoughts, beliefs about something);
- affective or emotional component (feelings or emotions caused by an object: a person, situation or event);
- the behavioral component as a consequence of identifying cognitive and affective factors, it is a tendency to act of a certain nature.

Each of the components of a psychological attitude affects the formation of the type and content of an individual's behavior. Thus, U. Thomas and F. Znanetsky proposed the following personality typology according to the attitude factor [5]:

- maladapted personality with unformed or unstable attitudes;
- an adapted personality with unstable and inconsistent attitudes;
- an adapted personality with stable traditional attitudes;
- an adapted personality with flexible and creative attitudes.

Researching the problems of psychological attitudes requires the study of their properties and the peculiarities of their manifestation. The distinguished properties of attitudes are differentiation and generalization, excitability and calmness, dynamism and staticness, etc. Thus, differentiation characterizes the coexistence in the human psyche of attitudes different in content, the independence of their manifestation during activity. The generalization of attitudes is the superimposition of some attitudes on others, their mutual influence or interference. The excitability of the attitude is a high speed of its fixation and manifestation. The dynamism of an attitude is its property, thanks to which the attitude changes under the influence of experience, strengthening or weakening. The static attitude is manifested in the fact that it practically does not change or changes insignificantly under the influence of inappropriate experience.

In general, taking into account the abovementioned, we can arrive at the conclusion that, mainly, the term "attitude" is used in two meanings:

- physical or mental state of readiness for action;

- human positions in the sense of behavioral or mental inclination to act.

It is obvious that the two meanings of the term "attitude" are mutually dependent. Psychological attitude, as a state of readiness for action or inclination to internal (mental) or external (behavioral) activity, with the help of which a person will try to satisfy this or that need, is mainly based on rational judgments or subjective prejudice. It is formed through the acquisition of practical experience, critical or uncritical perception of information during communication.

Four functions of the psychological attitude are distinguished: organization of knowledge, protection of the Ego, instrumental (adaptive, utilitarian) and expression of values (self-realization). In general, the functions of the attitude, its effects and content are revealed in the self-regulation of activity:

- firstly, the attitude determines a stable, consistent, purposeful process of actions, that is, it is a stabilization mechanism that preserves their orientation in continuously changing conditions of activity;

- secondly, a fixed setting frees a person's consciousness from the need to make decisions and control actions in standard and familiar conditions;

- thirdly, the attitude can become a factor that causes inertia, stiffness of actions, it leads to difficulties in adapting to new conditions of performance of activities.

It should be noted that a more integral than an attitudee equivalent of the dynamic structure of the personality is the mental mood, which includes objectively directed and objectiveless mental states. Like value orientation, it precedes the emergence of a position. The condition for the emergence of an individual's position is his evaluative attitude and a certain mental state (mood), which can give positions of different emotional colors - from deep pessimism, depression to life-affirming optimism and enthusiasm. According to V. O. Yadov, this approach to the personality structure interprets the position as a complex of tendencies, readiness for a certain perception of the conditions of activity and readiness for a certain behavior under these conditions. As noted above, in this sense, position (disposition) is very close to the concept of "attitude". According to this concept, personality dispositions are a hierarchically organized system with several levels, namely: elementary fixed attitudes without modality (experiencing "for" or "against") and cognitive components; social fixed attitudes; basic social attitudes or the general orientation of an individual's interests to a specific area of social activity; a system of orientations towards life goals and means of achieving these goals.

Such a hierarchical system is the result of previous experience and the influence of social conditions. In it, higher levels carry out general self-regulation of behavior, lower levels are relatively independent, they ensure adaptation of the individual under changing conditions. The dispositional concept is an attempt to establish the relationship between attitudes, needs and situations and can be applied in the process of researching the influence of parental attitudes on the formation of student youth's ideas about the quality of life.

Moving on to the theoretical analysis of student youth ideas regarding the quality of life, the place and role of parental attitudes in the complex of factors of their formation, we note that the ideas of a person are images of phenomena, events,

facts, processes of reality, which contain a generalization of social and individual experience. They are important for human life in various spheres of social interaction. According to the dictionary [6], "to imagine" means to "create" mentally, in the mind, an image of an object, a picture of an event or phenomenon. Visualizations help a person to define and achieve a goal, and also, crucially, to model the scenario of the development of the events.

Representation, as a category of human consciousness and a component of its worldview, is differentiated depending on the psychological mechanism of its formation: it is either an image of a previously perceived object or phenomenon (representation as a product of memory), or a representation as an image of an unfamiliar (partially familiar) object or phenomenon (representation as a result of productive imagination). In other words, a person's ideas are formed either by memories (representation of memory, as a reproduction of images of previously perceived objects and phenomena), or by imagination (representation of imagination). Taking into account the object and subject of research, we will operate with an approach to the content of ideas from the standpoint of the product of imagination as a function of the human psyche.

Imagination, as a function of the psyche and the sphere of the formation of ideas, is closely related to thinking, however, it is different from it. It contributes to predicting the future, and new images, positions and attitudes are formed in the process of imagination through analytical and synthetic processing of material acquired by past experience. However, what is important is that it is not only experience that shapes the perception of a person, first of all, one who has not been in a situation of acquiring the relevant experience. In such cases, the subject takes into account the experience of others, taking it as a basis for forming his own ideas. The volume and reliability of one's own or received external experience, along with the degree of rationality of thinking, either makes it possible to create a reliable image of an unfamiliar situation and its course, or not, thereby contributing to the formation of appropriate assumptions about actions and adequate social behavior, or introducing the subject of understanding reality in a state of confusion, despair, stupor.

Considerable importance in the concept of social representations is attached to the study of the functions of the latter. Representatives of the French school believe that the most important function of social representations is that they are a tool of knowledge: they first describe, then classify, and finally explain the objects of representations [7]. However, social representations are not only a cognitive grid, with the help of which people process this or that information, but also a filter that partially and selectively interprets information from the outside world, contributing to its further rational synthesis. According to S. Moskovichi [8], it is social ideas that subordinate the mental apparatus to external influences, encourage people to form habits or, conversely, not to perceive the events of the outside world. In other words, a person sees the world around him not as it really is, but "through the prism of his own desires, interests and ideas." The second important function of social representations is the function of mediating behavior, and the third one is adaptive, which is manifested in two aspects: first, social representations adapt new social facts

and phenomena to already formed views, judgments and evaluations, and secondly, they perform the function of adaptation of an individual in society.

For S. Moskovichi, social representation is a peculiar form of everyday cognition. With the help of imagination, the subject reproduces and supposedly recreates the objects and events of the surrounding world. Social representations are cognitive formations or, in the words of a French researcher, systems that have a special language, logic and structure of implications, systems that relate to both values and concepts. They belong to that area of mental knowledge, which most directly determines the social conditions of an individual's life. In a broader sense, social representations are properties of everyday practical thinking aimed at mastering and understanding the social, material and ideal environment. That is why the functional purpose of representations consists, first of all, in adapting social facts and social phenomena to previously formed views, opinions and assessments, thereby smoothing out uncertainty. So, as noted by R. Harre [9], social ideas are a kind of a key to socialization.

It is important that the imagination is activated at that stage of cognition, when the uncertainty of the situation is significant, which will naturally be accompanied by the lack of completeness of knowledge that is needed for making informed decisions. This reveals the specificity of imagination and fantasizing as its component. Fantasizing is an activity of the imagination, and one of the signs of its manifestation. It is a subjective understanding of reality based on perceived tangible manifestations of reality. There are several methods of fantasizing: agglutination, analogy, accentuation, exaggeration or understatement, typification. Whereas thinking needs to be based on knowledge, imagination works with the help of fantasizing, the source of information for which is one's own or external experience acquired in the past.

We consider it legitimate to assert that the complexity of the problem of growing up, the further inclusion of young people in the system of social relations, the need to make decisions that will determine their future, determine the significance and influence of parental attitudes regarding the quality of life. Such an influence has both a direct and an indirect nature, and a young person, even if he has a negative-nihilistic attitude towards other components of parental intervention in his life, is quite receptive to it. So what will this impact based on parenting experience be? What psycho-emotional colors will it be saturated with and what consequences will it lead to in terms of judgments of young people regarding the quality of life and prospects for its improvement?

The study of the problem of the ideas formation is one of the priority directions in modern psychology. It acquires special importance in the period of the complication of social life, which is manifested in the acceleration of social changes, the emergence of new social institutions, deep transformational processes in general. The study of ideas makes it possible to understand how knowledge about the world correlates with changes in it. Analyzing the problem of social perceptions, D. Zhodele singles out six aspects of research [10]:

- the cognitive activity of the subject in relation to the construction of a representation in two dimensions: contextual (influence of the situation) and group (identification);
- the process of content formation, which is contributed by the subject in the representation, being borrowed from the surrounding social environment;
- understanding of representation as a form of discourse, an element of communication;
- the influence of practical experience, social status and role of the subject, institutional norms on the formation of ideas;
- mutual influence of social perceptions and intergroup relations, dynamics of changes in perceptions in intergroup relations;
- the influence of the prevailing ideology on the formation of social ideas.

It is with the help of ideas\representations that subjects interpret the phenomena of the surrounding world, give meaning to an unknown object, event, phenomenon, making them understandable for themselves. It orients people in their physical and social world, organizes their behavior, and gives it the necessary orientation. Therefore, the student's idea of the quality of life and the possibilities of its improvement, formed under the influence of parental attitudes, is a determinant of the nature of the further inclusion of a young person in public life as a subject of socio-labor relations, political and demographic (migratory, marital, reproductive) behavior. It is the social ideas\perceptions of students that will in many ways predetermine the prospects of national development and improvement of the quality of life as its indispensable priority. At the same time, the study of the phenomenon of stereotyping as an element of the cognitive process should occupy an important place in the process of empirical research of the problem of forming ideas of student youth regarding the quality of life and their social consequences. The stereotype has the properties of a fixed attitude, in our case due to the lack of experience of direct inclusion of a young person in the system of social-labor, political and other types of social relations received due to the influence of the relevant attitudes of parents.

The analysis of scientific works provides grounds for using the following classification of forms of psychological influence in the research process:

- according to the criterion of purposefulness of the interacting parties: voluntary and involuntary psychological influence;
- according to the criterion of the strategy of interaction between the subject and the object of psychological influence: direct and indirect psychological influence;
- according to the criterion of direct contact between interacting parties or the use of any channels of information transmission: direct and indirect psychological influence;
- according to the criterion of the degree of concealment of the act of influence from the recipient: obvious, unconcealed and non-obvious, hidden, as well as combined psychological influence;
- according to the criterion of the duration of the results of psychological influence: short-term and long-term psychological influence;

- according to the criterion of the degree of complexity: simple and complex psychological influence;
- according to the criterion of orientation: individual and social-psychological impact;
- according to the criterion of functional form: educational, manipulative, administrative, propaganda psychological influence, etc [11].

From the perspective of the issues of humanitarian expertise of the intergenerational conditioning of ideas about the quality of life, the widest opportunities for researching the essence of psychological influence are opened by turning to scientific sources that interpret the latter in the context of such a category as interaction, which reflects the processes of influence of various objects on each other, their mutual conditioning and the subsequent change in the orientation of the mental state. Psychological influence is an influence on the mental state, thoughts, feelings and actions of another person using exclusively psychological means (verbal, paralinguistic or non-verbal).

So, taking into account the above presented and in accordance with the given classification, we can assume that the influence of parental attitudes on the student youth idea\perception regarding the quality of life is mainly direct, immediate, mediated by household contacts, unconcealed, complex (polycomposite), individual in nature. It can and, as a rule, takes the form of indirect suggestion or direct information, thereby creating appropriate social stereotypes regarding the quality of life, the content of which will depend on the characteristic features of the mental state, the type of relationships and the specifics of communications inherent in the family. In its turn, the influence of the higher education institution on the sphere of personal worldview of student youth should take on social-psychological, corrective-rationalizing and educational forms. However, such assumptions are subject to confirmation or refutation based on the results of empirical research.

Within the framework of humanitarian expertise, the study of the content and nature of parental attitudes influence on the perceptions of student youth regarding the quality of life involves a completed cycle of theoretical and analytical processes. The appropriate method of psychological research is the consistent implementation of cognitive and transformative actions regarding the problem, which at the first stages has an unstructured or insufficiently structured form, later becoming complete and contributing to the development of applied tools of social-psychological work.

In general, the group of empirical methods of obtaining data includes observational (observation and self-observation), experimental (laboratory, field, psychological and pedagogical), psychodiagnostic (tests, questionnaires, interviews, conversations), praximetric (techniques for analyzing processes and products of activity: chronometry, professionography, evaluation of completed works), modeling (mathematical cybernetic), biographical methods (techniques of life path research, documentation study). In the course of the research, along with active observation, conversation and socio-psychological survey, we used projective methods of psychodiagnostics. This makes it possible to affirm the observance of the principles of systematicity and complexity in the process of the research work, when the results

of the analysis of the data obtained as a result of the application of projective psychological methods (which are mostly aimed at identifying the influence of parental attitudes on the perceptions of student youth, as well as the tendency of student youth to receive parental attitudes) are supplemented and filled with specific content in accordance with the information obtained as a result of the socio-psychological survey.

As mentioned above, the quality of life is a characteristic of the general well-being of a person or society, which includes negative and positive features of life and is determined not so much by objective, but by subjective factors. From a subjective standpoint, the quality of life is determined by a person's or society's expectations of a decent life, corresponding psychological attitudes and ideas. Such expectations operate on values, goals, and the socio-cultural context in which a person lives. They are a certain social-cognitive standard, according to the content of which a person evaluates various spheres of life, as well as the degree to which the character of life coincides with its desired features. So, if projective psychodiagnostic methods make it possible to investigate the prerequisites for the formation of student youth's conclusions about the quality of life, which are hidden from the direct observation of a psychologist, then a social-psychological survey makes it possible to verbalize and specify the results of the study, to make its conclusions suitable for processing with the tools of mathematical statistics.

As for the content and procedure of the socio-psychological survey, we note that according to our vision of the investigated problem, the attitudes of parents regarding the quality of life have a fixed character with a predominance of the behavioral component. They largely determine the perception of the quality of life and its structure in the segment of student youth, thus causing a powerful influence on the formation of the relevant attitudes of the latter in the cross-section of all components of the three-component structure of the psychological attitude phenomenon described above. At the same time, psychological attitudes here are mostly of a different nature: they are diffuse and plastic with a predominance of the affective component. This makes it possible to assert the possibility of transforming the content of the attitudes of student youth with the tools of psychological science, which is necessary in case when humanitarian expertise confirms their inconsistency with the reality or the priorities of social development.

The rationality and effectiveness of such work should be based on a thorough analysis of empirically obtained data in accordance with the components of the psychological attitude structure, which argues for the expediency of using such analytical scales as cognitive, affective, and behavioral. The processing of the data of the relevant socio-psychological survey, based on quantitative calculations, will also have the character of a qualitative analysis, which is scientifically justified in the case of studying those mass phenomena of the psyche that relate to the subject of the study. Mass social attitudes are more or less similar and stable people's attitudes to what is happening to them and around them. So, the three-component structure of individual social attitudes can be transferred to mass social attitudes. It is also

possible to distinguish people's knowledge about this or that social event or object, emotional attitude, real or potential actions in relation to the event or object.

In the course of the research, a questionnaire was developed and proposed to be processed by student youth in order to obtain empirical data. The sample of the socio-psychological study was 340 people. The survey was conducted in April-May 2022. In accordance with the principles of ensuring the sample representativeness and for the purpose of objectivity of the results of psychological research, students of various fields (humanitarian and technical), various years of study and institutions of higher education were involved in the survey. In order to obtain reliable data, the survey was conducted on the basis of voluntariness and complete anonymity, and the Institute of Student Self-Government was involved in the process of attracting respondents to participate in it.

The empirical stage of the study resulted in the data that enabled us to characterize cognitive, affective and behavioral components of psychological attitudes, to analyze the ideas of student youth regarding the quality of life in terms of its structural elements, to identify the psychological dominants of stereotyping of ideas regarding current signs and prospects for improving the quality of life. This contributed to clarifying the target orientation and content, as well as defining the techniques of psychological work aimed at positivizing student youth's ideas about the quality of life, in particular, using training programs and socio-psychological measures of patriotic and educational content.

Thus, based on the results of the empirical study, the hypothesis was confirmed regarding the presence of close cause-and-effect relationships between the nature of parents' psychological attitudes, as a factor feature, and student youth's ideas of the quality of life, as a result feature. The application of the mathematical analysis tools made it possible to characterize the revealed relationship as stochastic in nature and causing a conditional distribution of features.

In the case of the study of the problem of the formation of ideas of student youth regarding the quality of life and its structure, the conditional distribution is determined by the multicomponent psychological influence to which a person is exposed in the process of passing through various stages of socialization and life activities in general. The relevant subjects of influence are the state, institutions of social infrastructure, the social environment of a person, mass media and social networks, and the influence itself is caused both directly and indirectly through educational and other policies of the state, direct social contact in the referential and non-referential environment, through the acquisition of experience of staying in certain situations, which forms a mental image of the quality of life and its structural components as an information model of reality.

At the same time, taking into account the multicomponent psychological influence on the formation of ideas of student youth, it can be convincingly stated that at the ontogenetic stages of late youth and early adulthood - namely, these periods correspond to the age of student youth - parental attitudes regarding the quality of life, despite significant critical reflection and rethinking, cause a determining impact. On the other hand, the results of the empirical study did not

reveal such a close correlation in case of parents' attempts to influence on other positions of the student's personality, for example, social contacts, manner of behavior, musical preferences, the desire to conform to fashion trends, etc.

It should be noted that an important aspect of a person's mental development in youth and early adulthood is intensive intellectual maturation. This is characterized by the complication of mental operations, which causes a tendency to theorize and reflect, which make it possible to understand life in general, to create a picture or concept of one's own life, to form an idea about its expected quality. Therefore, the confirmation of the hypothesis regarding the mediation of student ideas by parental attitudes also provides grounds for conclusions about the nature of theorizing as the work of the psyche and its consequences.

Taking into account the defined analytical scales of empirical data interpretation (cognitive, affective and behavioral), we analyzed the cause-and-effect relationships revealed by the results of the socio-psychological survey. The use of the diagnostic apparatus of projective psychological methods contributed to the confirmation and clarification of the conclusions formulated as a result of the socio-psychological survey.

Thus, only 1.1% of surveyed students believe that their parents are biased in their perception of social reality. On the other hand, 26.8% of respondents assessed parental judgments as completely objective, and 56.5% gave the answer "mostly, yes". It was distinctive and to some extent unexpected that a similar distribution of judgments among student youth is also inherent in the attitude to the statement "As a rule, over time I understand that the fateful decisions I have made are fully in line with the beliefs inherent in my family," to which almost 64 % of respondents answered in the affirmative. At the same time, a more detailed study of the factors of the cognitive content gives reasons to claim that the respondents' perceptions of the objectivity of parental judgments are somewhat hyperbolized. This is evidenced by the answers to questions about the underestimation of the quality of life in the pre-war period by both the students themselves and their parents: 38.3% of respondents believe that their parents to some extent or completely underestimated the quality of life in Ukraine, and 43.2%, despite inclination to the opposite opinion, still have some doubt. An unequivocal "no" was received from only 18.5% of respondents. At the same time, more than half of the surveyed students (55.0%) recognized the fact of such underestimation on their part. The identified dissonance confirms the importance and necessity of effective social-psychological work aimed at leveling the destructive components of psychological influence on the formation of student youth's ideas about the quality of life and its structure.

It is important to understand that recognition by 55% of respondents of the fact that the quality of life was underestimated in the pre-war period is an eloquent testimony to the prevalence of those beliefs that were an obstacle to the expected demographic and socio-economic development of Ukraine, dooming the state to a deepening crisis of depopulation (which was expressed in a decrease in reproductive motivation and the outflow of citizens of fertile age abroad), aggravation of the problems of the demo-economic burden (a disproportionate ratio of employable and

disabled people in favor of disabled), a decrease in the share of the economically active population and a decrease in its labor potential, the staggering scale of illegal external labor migration, which, due to the overwhelming involvement of Ukrainians in hard work in harmful conditions caused a significant deterioration of both physical and mental health, often leading to disability and premature loss of working capacity. The latter, once again, led to the inhibition of progressive socio-economic changes due to the overloading of state social funds, because illegal workers did not invest insurance payments to them, and the expenses, despite this, were redistributed to their benefit and their families' benefit.

To one degree or another, such processes remain characteristic of the current stage of state building, acquiring an even more threatening character in Ukraine due to military actions. Therefore, the objectification of students' ideas about the quality of life with the tools of psychological science and the formation of rational psychological attitudes on this basis in order to restore and develop demographic, economic and labor potentials should be considered an urgent priority of state building - both now and in the period of post-war reconstruction.

An important place in the complex of casual activities should be given to the development of social intelligence and critical thinking. That is why relevant questions were included in the content of the developed questionnaire. According to the results of the empirical research, we can state that, even taking into account the peculiarities of the course of mental processes in the period of late youth and early adulthood, the received answers give grounds for concern. Thus, the vast majority of respondents (93%) noted that they consider the development of social intelligence and critical thinking to be the key to success in life, and 63.5% of students assured that they are familiar with the concepts of convergent and divergent thinking. However, a deeper analysis showed a great tendency of student youth to behavioral spontaneity, ignoring the importance of critical understanding of the situation and balanced decision-making based on the analysis of existing alternatives. The majority of respondents (53%) assessed the spontaneity of decision-making regarding themselves and others as an inherent psychological trait and personal characteristic.

As a result of the application of projective psychodiagnostic methods, it was also established that student youth are mostly not inclined to critical thinking in the area of the investigated problem, as well as to a deeper understanding of the surrounding reality as a source of objective information about life and its quality. Only a small proportion (5.6%) of the students in the study showed a tendency to non-pattern as a sign of using convergent and divergent thinking apparatus.

In the context of the tasks of empirical research and its applied orientation, we note that social intelligence is a specific ability, an integral intellectual ability that ensures the successful interaction of a person with others, determines the ability to understand and predict social behavior, and determines the adaptive potential of an individual in the social environment. The development of social intelligence is one of the most urgent tasks of applied psychology, which, among other things, aims at the formation of critical thinking in order to restore the psycho-emotional component of the the individual's adaptation potential, ensure the capacity for action and increase

motivation to implement a wide range of urgent priorities based on the verification of ideas about the quality of life and prospects of its improvement in both individual and societal terms, and both under current circumstances and taking into account future priorities.

Interest in the problems of social intelligence reflects psychology recognition of the importance of the individual's abilities for effective social cognition and successful social interaction. At the same time, we have the opportunity to observe a paradigmatic shift in ideas about social intelligence: from its interpretation from the standpoint of a purely cognitive ability to a socio-personal characteristic, which, in addition to the ability to cognitively understand the behavior of other people, its social and verbal manifestations, includes the ability to emotional and volitional regulation and differentiation of affective states, the ability to influence the emotions and behavior of other people, to demonstrate social and communicative competence. A similar understanding of social intelligence, including its relationship with the sphere of formation and detection of affective-emotional states, correlates with the content of the three-component structure of psychological attitudes and corresponds to the applied goals of the research.

Thus, in terms of the affective component, according to student youth, in the pre-war period, their parents had optimistic (36.8%) and mostly optimistic (51.5%) beliefs about the future of Ukraine. The opposite opinion was expressed by a small share of respondents: only 9.7% of respondents noted that optimism was hardly characteristic of their parents, and 2.0% gave a categorically negative answer. 83.8% of students believe that their parents were quite satisfied with life and place in society in the pre-war period. At the same time, 81.4% of respondents noted that parents generally positively assessed the course of socio-economic, cultural and recreational processes in Ukraine, in particular, 21.4% gave an unambiguously affirmative answer. Therefore, for all variations of questions that had an emotional and affective context, more than 80% of respondents received optimistic answers about life in general and its quality in the pre-war period. The results of the application of projective psychodiagnostic methods also demonstrate and thereby confirm the conclusions based on the results of the socio-psychological survey, first of all, regarding the prevailing optimism of student youth, indirectly inspired by parental attitudes in the process of family upbringing.

However, what conclusions can be drawn by comparing the results of the analysis of the cognitive and affective components of ideas about the quality of life? This question has a decisive character, because the interpretation of the behavioral components of psychological attitudes, which in one way or another are an integral expression of cognitive-affective prerequisites, will largely depend on the answer to it. First of all, when interpreting the results of empirical data analysis by cognitive and affective components, it is worth emphasizing that the psychosemantic complex "satisfaction-underestimation" is a sign of contradiction and inconsistency of the components of the quality of life mental image as an information model of social reality. Through the eyes of student youth, parents did not notice the rather high quality of life in Ukraine. "To have" and "not to appreciate" are non-complementary

maxims of family upbringing and, accordingly, they influence on the formation of personal characteristics of young people. The prevalence of similar mental images regarding the quality of life demonstrates the paradox of social infantility and myopia of parental circles, causing passivity in influencing the formation of objective perceptions of students. In our opinion, such an influence can be characterized as inconsistent with the demands and urgent priorities of national development, causing behavioral disorientation and uncertainty among young people, who, despite the psychological regularities of the course of growing up, are still largely prone to the reception of parental attitudes about life and ways to improve its quality .

As a result, the target and content uncertainty of parental influence regarding the formation of young people's ideas about the quality of life, at least the part of them that rejected the alternative of educational migration and are currently students of Ukrainian universities, caused the inertia of a large part of the latter in forming their own assessments from the perspective of the research problem. This, despite the high rates of reception, testified to the low influence of parental attitudes on the formation of rational ideas of Ukrainian students regarding the quality of life and its structure. As a result, 45.9% of respondents noted that they did not burden themselves with the formation of evaluative judgments regarding the course of socio-economic, cultural and recreational processes in Ukraine in the pre-war period.

At this stage of interpretation of empirically obtained data, the following conclusion can be made: parents who are satisfied with life raise children who are mostly optimistic about their future. This, of course, is a completely natural phenomenon. Another thing deserves attention - the importance of the "underestimation" factor causes the indifference of influence and the uncertainty of the nature of the future behavior of young people: labor, reproductive, state-building in general. The course of events revealed by the results of a socio-psychological study can be considered the reason that largely called into question the achieved quality of life in Ukraine, prompting the student youth to adopt irrational, sometimes unjustifiably radical decisions. The latter, first of all, concerns the unpredictability of behavioral components of personal choice regarding one's future, and therefore the future of Ukraine. Thus, in the context of the behavioral component, 38.8% of the respondents noted that, not knowing about future military operations, they dreamed of studying, living and working abroad, because this would guarantee a more interesting and meaningful life. Currently, the influence of parental attitudes on the perception of student youth regarding the quality of life and ways to improve it will only increase, and the prospects for the implementation of strategic plans for state building in the post-war reconstruction period will depend on its nature.

At the same time, we note that the issue of the influence of psychological attitudes on the formation of ideas about the quality of life is more complex and complicated than it may seem at first glance, because it also covers other categories of families: those where, due to parental influence, the alternative of educational migration abroad is chosen, and those where young people give priority to the acquisition of working professions, which are highly in demand not only by the national, but also by foreign economies. However, this angle of analysis significantly

goes beyond the subject limits of this work and forms the basis for conducting a larger-scale, longitudinal study, the period of which should cover a period of time that corresponds to all stages of the formation of professional identity: starting with studies in the final forms of secondary schools and ending with the inclusion of young specialists to the system of social, in particular, social and labor relations.

Conclusions. As a result of studying scientific sources on the problem of the quality of life, its structure and components, as well as based on the results of the analysis of theoretical approaches regarding the phenomenon of psychological attitudes and the influence of the latter on the sphere of the formation of personal ideas, a number of conclusions and generalizations can be made.

It is undeniable that improving the quality of life is an urgent priority for the development of modern society and the development of a social state. Among other things, the success of implementing relevant ideas will depend on the participation of youth, who are carriers of cultural, labor and reproductive potential, in state-building processes. At the same time, a unique role in the implementation of strategic plans for the development of Ukraine should be assigned to student youth, whose prospects and results of involvement in the field of state construction will largely be determined by the objectivity and rationality of ideas about life and its quality.

It has been analytically confirmed that, even taking into account the multi-component psychological influence on the formation of ideas, it is undeniable that at the ontogenetic stages of late youth and early adulthood, parental attitudes regarding the quality of life, despite their significant critical reflection and re-interpretation by student youth, have a determining influence.

The future of the country will depend on the content of ideas that Ukrainian students will operate and rely on when making crucial decisions, and therefore the problem of their formation under the influence of a wide range of factors deserves careful attention and is of high practical importance. The most significant influencing factors regarding the establishment of ideas of student youth regarding the quality of life and ways to improve it are concentrated in the plane of family education, and parents are the referent environment whose psychological attitudes play the most significant role in the formation of ideas in the studied segment.

Author contributions. The authors contributed equally.

Disclosure statement. The authors do not have any conflict of interest.

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Received: August 28, 2022

Approved: September 29, 2022

Public Administration and Law Review

Issue 3 (11), 2022

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Printed by: Scientific Center of Innovative Researches OÜ, Ida-Viru maakond, Lüganuse vald, Püssi linn, Viru tn 8-33, 43221, Estonia

Number of copies: 300

First printing: September 30, 2022

Distributed worldwide by Scientific Center of Innovative Researches OÜ - office@scnchub.com

Full text available online at <https://scnchub.com/>

DOI: 10.36690/2674-5216-2022-3