

ANALYSIS OF PLANNING OF YOUNG PEOPLE OF LVIV ON IMPLEMENTATION OF EUROPEAN STANDARDS IN THE PROCESS OF THE REFORM OF THE YOUTH POLICY IN UKRAINE (MONITORING OF MAIN ASPECTS)

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Analysis of research (monitoring) carried out in the period from August 2014 to February 2015 and during January-April 2015, Lviv Oblast Youth Center on behalf of the Office of Youth and Sport of the Lviv Regional State Administration on the topics: "Modern Youth Portrait of Lviv Region" and "Integration of youth of Lviv region into the European youth community" for the implementation of the regional target program "Youth of Lviv region for 2009-2015«.

Key words: monitoring, youth, state youth policy, youth development, integration.

Formulation of the problem. The study "Analysis of the gaps in the Ukrainian legislation on youth policy in the context of the recommendations of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU and other relevant EU policy documents" was conducted in Ukraine in 2015 by Kirsten Anderson, head of research and policy development at the Center for the Rights of the Child Koram (Coram Children's Legal Center, a UK-based NGO within the framework of the UNDP Project "Strengthening National Capacity for Effective Youth Development and Response to the HIV Epidemic AIDS in Ukraine" [2], does not provide a complete picture of the aspects of youth policy implementation in the regions of the country in the context of the reform of the structures and bodies responsible for implementing the youth policy at the local level (local self-government bodies) and the newly formed" unions of territorial communities of regions and cities in the regions of Ukraine.

The purpose of the article. The main purpose of this article is an analysis of the 2015 monitoring proposals and aspirations of the younger generation on the example of the Lviv region and the identification of priority areas for improving and reforming the youth policy of the state at the regional level.

Presenting main material. Youth public policy has been and remains one of the key areas of the domestic policy of the state, with a special attention on its part. Since the adoption by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Declaration "On the General Principles of State Youth Policy in Ukraine" in 1992 [1], this policy is one of the priority directions of the state's activity, which is carried out in the interests of both the young person and society as a whole. However, due to the growing social and economic problems, the lack of effective methods of state support for youth at the regional and local levels can negatively affect the material situation of young people and lead to deterioration of their physical and spiritual devel-

opment, and negatively affect the social well-being of young people, to cause the development of negative manifestations in the youth environment.

In order to more accurately study the above issues from August 2014 to February 2015 and during January-April 2015, the Lviv Oblast Youth Center, on behalf of the Office of Youth and Sport of the Lviv Regional State Administration, conducted sociological research on "Modern Youth Portrait Lviv region "and" Integration of Lviv's youth into the European youth community "for the implementation of the regional target program" Youth of Lviv region for 2009-2015 «. The survey was conducted by representatives of the youth and sports departments (sectors) of district state administrations and city executive committees of cities of oblast significance under the bush principle, by the method of questionnaire survey of young people aged 14 to 35 years by several thematic blocks according to the recommended sample. A total of 870 respondents were interviewed. Characteristics of the sample population: by sex, by type of activity.

The results of the survey showed that for a significant part of the youth, the main bodies that will really help the young person in solving their problems are centers of social services for the family, children and youth (23.94% of respondents), public youth associations (20.70%) and central and local executive bodies (19.95%).

In this way, we see that a significant part of the youth puts their hopes in solving problems for local authorities, through which the state youth policy in Ukraine is implemented. Moreover, as will be shown below, young people are ready to participate in its implementation.

The opinion of young people regarding the main tasks of youth policy is essential. Thus, young people noted that youth policy should be carried out in order to secure the rights of young citizens, establish guarantees and necessary social support for them (48.13%), provide constitutional rights of youth with the help of certain groups

of young people (orphans, invalids) – (35.66%), promotion of spiritual and physical development of youth – (37.41%), involvement of young people in active socioeconomic, political and cultural life of society – (33.17%), support of talented and gifted youth (31.42%) and support of young families (30.42%).

From the analysis of the answers it can be concluded that young people do not reduce the work with her only before granting certain social benefits, rather she sees this work in creating the necessary conditions for the realization of their rights, freedoms and responsibilities.

The data of the thematic block “Involvement of Youth in Public Construction” show that the proportion of young people who are interested in the development of youth policy in their area is 60.60%. Interest in youth policy increases in the process of socialization of young people. The older respondents, the less they give an answer, are not interested in youth policy (among 16-20 year olds – 23.16% are interested, 21-30 years old – 13.95%, and among 31-35 years -20.93%).

In addition, as the question relates to solving common socio-political problems in the state, the interest in such spheres depends on the educational level of young people. If 45.15% of young people are interested in socio-political issues among young people with primary education, then 65.82% of those with a complete higher education.

Answering the question “What programs do you know?”, The majority of respondents indicated that they knew about the “National AIDS Program in Ukraine” – 44.64%, 26.18% knew about the program “Youth of Ukraine”, 24.19% – about the national program “Children of Ukraine”. A fairly large proportion of young people (19.45%) do not know any program that is implemented at the state level. According to the results of the survey, the problems that require a first-rate solution are the following: fighting youth crime, drug addiction, alcoholism, prostitution (44.39%), education (43.64%), health (40.65%), employment (36.16%), social security issues (20.45%), leisure activities (18.45%).

According to the results of the survey, 34.16% of respondents believe that the youth themselves identify themselves as an active subject of youth policy implementation, while the active participation of young people in the life of society leads to a decrease in social upheaval and expands development opportunities. In addition, 51.37% of respondents believe that involving youth in youth organizations is an important tool for youth socialization. At the same time, only 39.15% of respondents are ready to take responsibility for its implementa-

tion, while 9.13% said they did not want it, and 11.72% were unable to determine.

Assessing the activities of youth and sport departments (sectors) of rayon state administrations and city executive committees of oblast significance, 41.40% rated their work indirectly, 17.94% consider the activities of youth and sports departments (rather than positive) rather than negative, and only 10.28% indicated that this activity is positive. According to the respondents, the unsatisfactory nature of their activities indicates that the youths are not aware of the measures planned or carried out by rayon state administrations: 58.60% indicated that they did not know any shares held in their area and that the main holidays they celebrated There are national events – Youth Day (18.95%), Independence Day and 8.73%, City Day (7.98%), Ivan Kupala celebration (3.99%) and sports competitions (10.22%). Taking into account such an assessment of the activity of rayon state administrations, 57.75% of the polled young people are ready to engage in the implementation of youth policy in their area.

An important factor in the effective implementation of youth policy by the youth is its involvement in youth non-governmental organizations. This is what the youth believes in answering a question about how each person can personally participate in youth activities in their area. Thus, 55.99% of respondents believe that membership in a public organization will contribute to this. According to 23.44%, participation in public speeches will provide young people with an opportunity to influence the implementation of youth policy. As for prospective activities of youth organizations were distributed as follows: 33.92% of respondents say that the activities of youth organizations should be aimed at solving the main problems of young people, 21.95% – to ensure the organization of mass recreation of youth, and 20.20% of respondents believe that youth organizations should to communicate the basic problems of youth to the authorities of the authorities and to monitor their solution.

According to the study, young people familiar with the activities of NGOs in areas of Lviv region: Office FNL “Plast”, NGO Youth Center “Leader” Company “Ukrainian Cossacks” Society of Disabled Children “Prometheus”.

Also, an important aspect of reforming youth policy in Ukraine on a European basis is the development of a national model for the implementation of youth policy, taking into account not only European standards, but also domestic traditions of youth work.

To date, for the Ukrainian state, the priority is to disseminate comprehensive knowledge about

the European community that is needed at the present stage for young Ukrainians to exist in this space in order to create such skills in the younger generation that would allow them to understand the problems of contemporary European society and ways. interaction between European states.

The state youth policy in Ukraine today does not fully respond to the needs of young people. Therefore, it is important to rethink and adapt the most successful and advanced foreign technologies and methods of working with youth, analysis of the interaction of public and state structures in solving common problems. That is why there was a need for a meaningful study and analysis of European experience of youth policy models, as well as taking into account technologies and techniques for further use in the youth policy areas identified by the most urgent youth from Ukraine.

The priorities of the youth were distributed as follows: education – 58% (507 respondents), medicine – 45% (394 respondents), economics – 44% (389 respondents), crime prevention – 42% (368 respondents), information technology and volunteering – 43 % (359 and 361 respondents). The lowest result was 24% (217 respondents) turned out to be in entertainment, the Lviv region youth do not see the exchange of experience in this area useful.

Based on the results of this study, it can be said with certainty that the most important area for Lviv's youth is the exchange of experience in the field of education. Accordingly, the youth of Lviv region often have contact with the European youth exactly during their studies.

A large number of young people in the Lviv region are trying to continue their studies in the magistracy or graduate school at European universities, implementing one of the main doctrines of modern European education – the academic mobility of students. It is characterized by the ability to make and respond to the necessary decisions, to live and act in a certain society, preserving their own self-determination, taking into account their own civic position, ability to orientate themselves in the political, economic, cultural and legal contexts. They are ready for the new perception; able to adapt to the situation, change directions of activity, have several European languages, communicate and interact with others, respecting their rights, culture, identity; are able to correctly resolve conflicts.

One can conclude that the education of European values is a vital factor for the integration of the youth of Lviv region into the European community with a view to strategic development of our country. It is the establishment of universal values of a democratic, tolerant and open society

in Ukraine, respect for human rights, the formation of an active civic position and the feeling of its own national identity

It is education that can contribute to the development of a democratic culture, the formation of competences, political, legal and socio-economic knowledge necessary for living in the European community. The priorities of pan-European education are to provide the younger generation with knowledge about a common European heritage and practical skills to adapt to life and learning in different European countries, be mobile, socially capable, capable of communicating and protecting their rights.

For practical implementation of the strategic course of Ukraine for European integration, it is necessary to disseminate educational activities in society, to create appropriate educational projects and programs that will prepare the younger generation for full coexistence in the European space.

An impressive result of the survey was the answer “yes” to 95% of respondents to the question “Does Ukrainian youth contribute to integration into the European youth community?”

Also, according to research, 71% of respondents believe that studying abroad contributes to integration into the European youth community, 12% do not see integration through education, 16% do not define their position.

Analyzing the results of the research can be noted in the certainty that the youth of Lviv sees positive trends of integration into the European community. In particular, according to young people, there is a priority area for integration in the learning process. So youth policy in Ukraine on European principles should pay attention to creating conditions to overcome the “language barrier” between Ukraine and the EU to promote mastery of Ukrainian citizens language of international communication in the European Union. The decision of this task should also be considered as an integral part of the state language policy of Ukraine. It is also necessary to accelerate the inclusion of Ukraine in the processes of creating a single European information and communication space.

Given that one of the main objectives of the strategic development of our country is the establishment in Ukraine universal values of a democratic, tolerant and open society and respect for human rights, the formation of active citizenship and sense of national identity and for the practical implementation of Ukraine's strategic course towards European integration must spread educational activities in the community, create appropriate educational projects and programs that will prepare the younger generation for the full foam extinction in the European space.

The task of state structures is to disseminate comprehensive knowledge about Europe, which are needed at the present stage of Ukrainian youth to exist in the European community, to develop such skills and abilities of Ukrainian youth that would allow them to understand the problems of modern European society, the ways of interaction of European states.

Youth policies should be based on an open development model that encourages young people to take initiative, independently identify their own goals and values, be involved, and be able to identify priorities and methods for implementing youth policies. Together with the popularization of such an open model of youth development and learning, Ukraine needs to also work to maintain social security, prevent and overcome the challenges young people may face.

Conclusions. Thus, analyzing the results of a survey of young people in the Lviv region, we can conclude that the vast majority of young people believe in themselves and believe that they themselves can implement state youth policy at the local level through participation in the activities of public organizations and movements. The main principles of state and local youth policy should be respect for the views of young people and their beliefs; empowering young people to participate directly in the formation and implementation of policies and programs concerning society in general and youth in particular; legal and social protection of

young people, especially those under the age of 18, in order to create the necessary starting opportunities for their full social formation and development; promotion of youth initiatives in all spheres of society's life.

An important condition for bringing Ukraine closer to Europe is to develop in youth civic competences, skills coexistence in a democratic society.

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