

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

MECHANISMS OF FORMATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF YOUTH PROTECTION

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Annotation. *In the conditions of decentralization, the key to the preservation and accumulation of human potential of the united territorial community (UTG) as the basis of its socio-economic development is the availability of conditions in the community for self-realization of young people. This requires defining the modern European principle of youth participation in community life as one of the priorities of local government, the implementation of which in practice requires sufficient resources and powers in OTG to address local youth issues in key areas (including effective management of education according to local needs, when in modern conditions the prestige of higher education among young people decreases, and its highest level does not guarantee success in professional self-realization in the labor market, health care, promotion of proper employment, young people are forced to agree to work that does not meet their needs and training, housing, social services, etc.) and coordination of OTG executive bodies of interagency and intersectoral cooperation in the interests of youth (including strengthening the role of local government leaders in coordination and cooperation of representatives of various industries and sectors), as well as support for existing and development of new components of youth infrastructure (youth centers, administrative and organizational units and centers of practical work).*

Keywords: *territorial community, youth policy, social policy, New Ukrainian school.*

Reforming local self-government and territorial organization of power is an integral part of strategic transformation in Ukraine. The establishment of direct democracy, the formation of affluent communities, the availability and proper quality of services in various fields largely depend on the separation of powers between the executive and local governments on the basis of subsidiarity and decentralization. Decentralization of power is already significantly changing our country and the post-Soviet system of government. The transfer of new powers and powerful financial resources to the field has increased the capacity of communities and changed the vector of their movement for development. Communities are getting stronger and more successful. At the same time, their current and future development is based on the conscious and knowledgeable young generation of Ukrainians, as young people are the basis not only of a strong community, but also of a strong state and its innovative progress.

It was the young people who approved the European civilization choice of the

Ukrainian people. Today, young people are called the generation of transition, living in an era of rapid and profound change, in years of turmoil and new opportunities. Youth is the present on which our future and the future of our state depend. Awareness of this requires the delineation of relevant areas of youth policy in the country, which will contribute to the gradual entry into independent life and the formation of the younger generation. The formation of young people's abilities is due to the peculiarities of this age group: active life position, high demand for education, increased mobility for job changes, retraining, development of new types and areas of activity. Current trends in the migration of young people in Ukraine with a focus on highly developed regions and foreign countries put before the community priorities - creating conditions for personal development, social activity and employment of young people to stay, work in the community and participate in its development and development.

Thus, youth policy in the context of decentralization is focused on creating a comfortable environment for life and development of youth in communities, and the priority areas of its implementation are financial and human resources, youth infrastructure development and youth involvement in decision-making and monitoring.

The purpose of the article is to substantiate the mechanisms of formation and implementation of state youth policy in the field of public protection.

Analyzing the statistical data (Table 1) on the number of certain age groups of young people in modern Ukraine, it is necessary to take into account a number of factors that affect the reliability of this information. On the one hand, more than 30 years have passed since the last All-Ukrainian Population Census in 2001, which has had a negative impact on the quality of accounting for the population and gender and age composition of the population. On the other hand, due to the difficult political and socio-economic situation, the processes of population movement (both inside and outside the country), changes in the number of inhabitants of certain administrative territories have not always been registered.

Table 1

Number of young people (14-34 years) by sex, five-year age groups and place of residence, 2021, persons

Age group, years	Urban settlements		Countryside		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
14–19	742947	709591	410830	383560	2246928
20–24	834339	787430	426527	403276	2451572
25–29	1105147	1083885	536510	486917	3212459
30–34	1350499	1342270	482845	443651	3619265
Total, 14–34	4032932	3923176	1856712	1717404	11530224

Source: according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and part of the anti-terrorist operation zone.

However, it is not possible to limit oneself to the quantitative characteristics of the young population. In the modern world, with the recognized priority of human capital for sustainable development, the assessment and analysis of qualitative characteristics is of great importance, including health (physical, mental, social), which provides both the ability to reproduce the population and its full life. .

The health of young people is one of the most important qualitative characteristics, which allows further prospects for the life of a young person, his social and professional realization, the ability to implement reproductive guidelines, and as a result - a contribution to social development. According to the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, deviations in the state of health for almost 80% of students in grades 9-11 cause restrictions in the choice of professions (more than half of them are due to chronic diseases). The consequences of negative trends in the health of young people are the reduction of the working population and the reduction of the country's labor potential. In the context of decentralization, it is extremely important to develop a policy aimed at forming, strengthening and maintaining the health of young people, which takes into account the study and analysis of its features and local conditions, opportunities, resources to justify effective strategies and specific measures.

Strategic resources for the formation of a model of sustainable economic development are young people with their educational, intellectual and professional potential. The educational level of the country's population, in particular the younger generation, is one of the important indicators on which the direction of modernization of our society will depend. The analysis of the distribution of youth by level of education (Table 2), conducted according to a sample survey of the population (households) on economic activity, shows that the prestige of higher education among young people is declining.

Table 2

Distribution of young people by level of education, gender and age groups in 2021 (% of the population of the relevant gender (age) group)

	According to the article			By age groups (years)			
	Men	Women	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–35	
Higher Education	24,4	31,5	0	17,1	39,7	38,7	
Basic higher education	2,9	3,2	0,1	8,9	2,1	1,5	
Incomplete higher education	11,9	15,3	1,8	16,7	15,7	15,6	
Vocational and technical education	23,2	13,9	4,7	20,9	21,1	21,9	
Complete secondary education	26,7	25,9	42,3	34,4	18,8	19,4	
Complete secondary education	26,7	25,9	42,3	34,4	18,8	19,4	
Primary general or no education	1,4	1,3	6,2	0,4	0,4	0,4	

Thus, while among the older age group (30-35 years) 38.7% of respondents received higher education, while among young people aged 25-29 this figure was already 39.7%. Basic education increases the efficiency of each individual employee. Young people who have only received primary education can master the simplest professions, such people find it much harder to adapt to complex production processes and methods, so they make less contribution to economic development. But the highest level of education does not guarantee success on the path to professional self-realization in the labor market in modern conditions. Limited sources of income after graduation, unsuccessful start of working life force young people, including graduates of higher and secondary vocational schools to accept work that does not meet their needs and training.

Education should be a key factor in economic growth, an effective means of social advancement of every citizen. To this end, the Government has identified the main priorities of its activities in the reform of education - a quality, modern and affordable general secondary education, "New Ukrainian School"; modernization of vocational education; ensuring the quality of higher education and a new system of management and funding of science. To achieve these goals, the Law "On Education" of 05.09.2017 № 2145-VIII was adopted, according to which a person exercises his right to lifelong learning through formal, non-formal and informal education.

The state youth policy plays a systemic role in building work with youth in decentralization, in particular the Concept of the State Targeted Social Program "Youth of Ukraine" for 2021-2025, which aims to create favorable conditions for development and self-realization of Ukrainian youth, patriotism and citizenship. identifies national priorities and directions of youth policy, based on the most pressing issues of youth:

- high morbidity and mortality, low motivation to maintain a healthy and safe lifestyle;
- low level of employment in the labor market in the chosen profession;
- slow pace of youth entrepreneurship development;
- insufficient use of youth innovation potential;
- low quality of general education, insufficient use of the potential of non-formal education in order to increase the competitiveness of young people in the labor market;
- low level of providing young families with their own and social housing;
- unsystematic nature of the formation of young people's civic position and patriotism;
- lack of a steady trend of reducing youth crime, violence and systematic work in the field of its prevention;
- low level of organization and culture of youth leisure;
- weak integration of Ukrainian youth into the European and world youth community.

The implementation of an effective and purposeful youth policy in the context of decentralization at various levels is possible only if the joint efforts and coordination of state bodies, local governments and youth representation are coordinated. That is why the Council of Donors has a Council of Donors for the implementation of local government reform and territorial organization in Ukraine, which includes representatives of central

executive bodies, associations of local governments and about 20 international donor projects and organizations, experts. Today, the process of developing and implementing standard models for the organization of a single social and humanitarian space in various types of administrative-territorial units of the basic level, in which the development of youth policy should be a priority.

Thus, at the national level, the central body of executive power that ensures the formation of youth policy and its implementation is the Ministry of Youth and Sports, which in the context of decentralization should perform the following functions:

- regulatory and legal support;
- formation of development strategy and priority directions of youth policy, in particular education of conscious and responsible youth (formation of national idea);
- providing advanced training for youth workers;
- methodological support, in particular taking into account international experience and best practices;
- financing or assistance in attracting funds for the implementation of programs, projects, competitions, etc.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports interacts with youth public advisory bodies and engages other stakeholders through the Public Council under the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine.

Until recently, youth policy in Ukraine was regulated and administered by state bodies, directions, tasks of youth policy, forms of work, volumes and directions of funding were formed administratively. Instead, European practice shows that the main funding (up to 85%) for youth work falls on municipal (local) budgets. The process of decentralization of power in Ukraine shifts the emphasis from centralized management to local self-government, determines the priority of public involvement and social activity of youth, forms a new approach to organizing activities - from "youth work" to "youth participation".

For the effective implementation of youth policy at the community level it is necessary to provide:

- the necessary infrastructure of youth policy, including the implementation of its organizational and financial support;
- ensuring the activities of youth centers and youth workers;
- promoting the formation and development of civil society institutions;
- establishing intersectoral and intersectoral cooperation in youth work;
- evaluation of the effectiveness of youth work at the community level (according to the developed indicators) and reporting to the community on the state of work with youth;
- providing conditions for youth participation and youth public control.

It is important today not only to ensure the coordination of youth work, but also the active involvement of young people in the life of local communities (OTG).

The separation of youth policy in the direction of the work of the executive bodies of the OTG also involves the implementation of the next step - the budgeting of such

activities. Despite the small amount of funds that the local rural budget can afford, these funds can be used exclusively for the real needs of young people, based on the needs assessment and goals and priorities of youth policy set out in the OTG development strategy. Equally important is the attraction of not only budget funds, but also donor funds, funds of business representatives operating in this area.

Ensuring coordination of youth work and active involvement of youth in local communities is possible provided the formation of youth infrastructure in united territorial communities, which includes support and development of existing and creation of new youth centers / youth spaces (at the level of able OTG) and implementation of youth workers (at the level of rural and urban OTG). The main step that will confirm the ability of the community to effectively implement youth policy is the creation of a youth center / youth space that would focus the necessary services for young people, leisure opportunities and comprehensive development.

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Conclusions. At present, the formation of state youth policy by central authorities is based on understanding the importance of the fact that young people make up almost half of the working age population and as such is the most promising resource for further socio-economic development and preservation, reproduction and accumulation of human capital; Recognition of the principle that the implementation of effective youth policy at all levels (from national to local) is an urgent task of society and the state, which should be addressed on the principles of openness, equality, democracy, solidarity, intersectoral and intersectoral cooperation and coordination of all stakeholders. mandatory participation of young people themselves, taking into account national goals and advanced European legislation.

Today's implementation of effective youth policy takes place in difficult socio-political and socio-economic conditions of the state as a whole, which, accordingly, aggravates the social situation of young people, many of whom have increased problems in key aspects of their lives working); health conditions (prevalence of chronic noncommunicable diseases, communicable diseases, injuries, smoking, alcohol abuse, risky sexual behavior, drug use; higher preventable mortality rates than in developed countries), housing, employment, access to quality medical and educational services, which contributes to feelings of confusion, insecurity, dissatisfaction with life, etc.

The real way to solve the main life problems of young people in the current conditions is to fully involve them in the process of reforming the socio-economic and political spheres of the country, decentralization opens up new opportunities for this. This

is evidenced by the already existing positive regional and local experience of involving young people in decentralization processes. However, there are still many communities that are not yet able to adequately ensure that young people are involved in local and regional life and decision-making processes.

Ensuring the physical, mental, spiritual and social health of young people remains one of the most pressing issues today. In this regard, in the context of decentralization and simultaneous shift of sectoral reforms in the humanitarian sphere (education, health care, culture, social policy) there are no prerequisites for the organization of effective integrated (social, psychological and medical) support for health. I young people on the basis of intersectoral and intersectoral cooperation on the ground through the introduction of a set of individual measures to develop strategies, tactics and regulations based on monitoring the criteria of medical, psychological and social development, taking into account local specifics , educators, psychologists, families, authorities and young people themselves, will have the potential to launch a mechanism for collective solutions to individual health problems (in the broadest sense) of young people; can organically complement the infrastructure of the youth work itself, covering all OTGs of the respective territory.

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