

ROLE OF STUDENT'S SELF-GOVERNMENT IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE YOUTH POLICY

The state youth policy in a democratic, law-based society involves the creation to certain conditions and guarantees for social development and youth development, its integration into all areas of life, implementation of all potentials and abilities of boys and girls. This is the reason almost all countries gravitate to the socially oriented and law based state as the most effective form large community's life of arrangement. State youth policy is the integral part and important mechanism for the development of Ukraine as a welfare state.

In the third millennium, human progress will determine the social activity of individuals is predicted to modern scientists. A person, who since the childhood had no experience of active social behavior, experiences the manifestation of social initiatives will not be able well into adulthood solve principal problems of society. Therefore, important is the fact that government policy regarding youth in Ukraine provide activities aimed on the formation of social active personality, able to solve problems of state building and dignity to resist all challenges and threats that may result from consequences socio-economic situation in the world society and in Ukraine.

Many researchers have paid to significant special attention to the study of the theory and practice of youth policy in Ukraine, including E. Borodin, S. Lazor, M. Holovatyi, M. Perepelytsia and others. With the formation of youth policy is reflected in the works of V. Andrushchenko, M. Holovatogo, M. Perepelytsi. Domestic scientists (L. Bozhovich, L. Buieva, I. Bekh, O. Dubaseniuk, I. Ziazium, Z. Zykova, A. Kapska, V. Karakovskyi, M. Krasovytskyi, T. Kyrylenko, V. Semychenko, T. Stepura, S. Sysoieva) consider organizational aspects of student's self-government, the problem of their social maturity and self-realization, development of students as subjects of vital creativity, activity of power of conscious self-regulation in scientific research in recent years.

The aim of the article is to analyze the student's self-government within implementation the state youth policy.

State youth policy often has a three-tier structure and conducted at the state (national), regional and local (municipal, district) levels in most countries. Itself young at the same time must participate in the formulation of youth policy, which is the basis of its existence. All youth policy will be nullified without the practical implementation of this fundamental principle [2].

We define the concept of youth policy by analyzing the work domestic specialists, including E. Borodina and M. Perepelytsi, and normative and legal documents relating to the implementation of youth policy in Ukraine.

Youth policy – is a system of ideas, theoretical propositions concerning the place, role and prospects of young people in society, enshrined in legislation, regulations and other documents, as well as the activities of youth policy of subjects to implement these theoretical principles into reality. Youth policy is carried out in society in all spheres of life activity youth as her interests and in the interests of the subjects of youth policy. The subjects of proceedings are all social institutions that interact directly or indirectly with youth and young people themselves. Youth policy – is a complex phenomenon that is the result of practical, scientific, theoretical, ideological and other social institutions in respect of young people.

Youth policy covers all spheres of youth, includes all matters relating to the formation and education of young people, covering all processes of socialization, the totality of ideas on the place and role of youth in society and their implementation. Youth policy is a set of actions of all state and public institutions, but each of its subjects; a social institution carries out its differentiated according to their needs and capacities of consideration for local conditions [7, p. 63].

The subjects of youth policy are a state, public authorities (which practically implement this policy), political parties, public organizations and associations, trade unions, social institutions (education and culture), individual citizens and, necessarily, young people [1, p. 9].

One of the components of youth policy is a state youth policy. The Declaration "On general principles of state youth policy in Ukraine" (1992), the first document that launched the state youth policy in Ukraine is determined that it is – the system state activity in relation to a person, young, youth movement, which is carried out in legislative, executive and judicial spheres. For this reason, under the state youth policy management understand – systematic and especially organized influence administrators to object, especially young people, to organize an effective, purposeful functioning and development work with young people, in accordance with the goals and objectives this policy [4, p. 1].

Thus, the term "youth policy of society" understand clearly and objectively defined system of ideas, principles, theoretical propositions concerning the place, role and prospects of young people in the evolution of society, enshrined in legislation, regulations and other documents, as well as the inherent public opinion , especially young people, and activities of youth policy (which has a variety of social institutions and youth) to implement the most effective means of information ideas and theoretical principles into reality for the benefit of young people and society as a whole [10, p. 15].

Holovatyi M. F. considers that: "The main structural elements of the state youth policy should be those related to youth education, formation and implementation of economic and social interests of boys and girls, real participation of young people in the political activities of the spiritual interests of young people etc." [1, p. 115].

Based on such approach, the authors in this study allocates the activities of the state authorities in the field of youth policy, which is implemented at the national level and at regional according to the main spheres of activity young people and groups of the following main sectors:

- youth activities on getting education;
- health promotion and implementation of healthy lifestyle of young people;
- implementation of the economic interests of boys and girls;
- realization of the spiritual interests of young people;
- providing cultural needs and leisure;

- promoting the participation of young people in social and political activities.

The necessity and importance of working with young people at the national level are evident today. If the family and the school lay the foundations of personal identity of the young man and forming stereotypes of behavior in the future, the final formation of the individual is a student years.

Considering that elite of society (in art, business, politics, government and municipal management) is 90% of those with a higher education, you can without exaggeration believe that the future of the country, its human resources is formed in higher educational institutions.

Organization and effective use of potential students will not only solve the problem of identity of the young man, but also direct the energy of youth into the mainstream and create a mechanism for the inclusion of young people in the system of social relations and its harmonious socialization [11, p. 52].

Youth – the driving force behind every revolution, students – basic her avant-garde. Why students are the most active and cohesive layer of youth? Despite the fact that, by European standards, is a young person between 14 and 35 years, and students – an average of only 16 to 24, is in his student years in the face fits great quintessence desire to fight for something, to change something, to achieve something, because it still rages so-called "romanticism of justice" opportunities (availability of spare time, lack of responsibility for family, minimal risk of loss in the event of failure to reach the goal), and the need for self-realization and finding themselves in the same society. Proceeding from walls of his alma mater, the person goes to work which takes away time, gets a family that raises responsibility, and generally begins to strive to realize themselves after success in his personal life or professional career.

The student's self-government at universities, colleges, institutes and schools that gradually turn of substructures universities into independent organizations today have become significant proliferation and development in Ukraine.

Student's self-government is a new phenomenon for the young Ukrainian society. Scientific approach to the study of the formation, development and operation of the student's self-government does not exist at this time. In the works of Ukrainian

scientists concerning this subject, the student and his activity are the subject of research of psychological and sociological sciences.

Student's self-government – is a powerful factor of the democratization of contemporary higher education, contributing to the education of students' leadership skills, and creating public awareness, active life. In the field of higher education (in the aspect of the Bologna process) student's self-government is seen as an integral part of education and educational environment of higher education [6].

This is a real school of actions where to practice using skills acquired by students in extracurricular activities. Student's self-government intended to play an active role in preparing today's students for the real self-formation of their willingness to fulfill their civic duty. It is important that students emerging experience of the conditions of the institution will be transferred to the adult, including professional life.

Student's self-government in higher education is an integral part and plays great importance, such as [12, p. 250]:

- promotes socialization, helps students to experience the complexity of social relations shape social position, identify their opportunities of leadership functions;
- provides training skills that are needed to overcome the complexities of social life;
- develop student's organizational skills, increasing the number of skilled organizers of specific cases;
- forms the sense of responsibility;
- educates independence as rice man, his initiative;
- develop a relationship of mutual responsibility;
- promotes self-realization, self-control.

Thus, the student's self-government plays a great importance in the modern society, but support from the state is poor.

Equivalent representation and equal in rights participation of all population groups in the state building process is essential for the development of civil society.

Thus, institute of student's self-government is an integral part of education and educational spaces of national higher education and an important factor in Ukraine's progress in building a democratic society. Student's self-government – is one of the most powerful incentives to increase social activities of students and university groups [3, p. 14].

Student's self-government – is form of management in which students have the right to decide the internal control. The main objective of the student's self-government is primarily to create conditions of young people in self-interest of the individual, society and the state in protecting the rights of students. Student's self-government is an important factor in the development and modernization of society, identifying potential vanguard leadership, development of managerial skills and organizational work with the team, shaping the future elite of the nation. [9]

The necessity attracting youth to making managerial decisions, the importance of training and education of young people in the management system, caused by these constitutional characteristics of the student's self-government in a complex with other factors, including:

- social life, which is becoming more dynamic, requires the presence of energetic management system, mobile, able to communicate effectively to individuals who can easily adapt to changes in the environment, taking targeted and effective management decisions;
- young people always quickly masters new, able to integrate the latest knowledge and technologies to public policy and thus greatly increase its effectiveness;
- the necessity for generational change involves gradual inheritance rights and responsibilities in all areas of the state (especially in the field of youth policy) [5, p. 48].

But today complete awareness of the necessity of establishing the institute of student's self-government as a constructive partner government hampered due to significant excessive bureaucracy power mechanism. Restrictions students in the

right to participate in the formulation and implementation of public policy leads to [8, p. 135]:

- reducing the level of public trust (especially students) to the authorities;
- prevents European integration processes in higher education (Bologna process);
- contributes to at higher school such negative phenomena as corruption, poor education services, violation of civil and political and socio-economic rights of students;
- burdens the central state authorities the need to regulate the process of harmonization of interests and resolve conflicts that occur at the level of individual universities between / in the middle of some professional groups;
- hinders democratic tendencies of Ukrainian society.

Influences of conventional students on the youth policy of our country, the perception of democratic transformations in Ukraine and increase credibility internationally are spread every year. Involving young people in the youth policy should be viewed from the local government universities as they are initially links, the fundamental basis of all of the student's self-government.

Student's self-government is still in the development process at the present stage of the Ukrainian society because not all still able to believe in his power, not everyone understands what the student's self-government is and why it exists at all. Student's self-government is a litmus test for determining whether a young student consumer, or an active participant in public life.

Thus, the formation of Ukrainian society as a truly democratic structure involves the replacement of conservative approaches to the implementation of youth policy new progressive methods that will meet all the requirements of modern civilized society.

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