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DEVELOPMENT AND ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN'S AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN UKRAINE (1985-2000)

Abstract.

The article considers the evolution of children's and youth organizations of Ukraine during the years of socio-political transformations and the development of an independent state. The forms and methods of activity of informal youth organizations under the conditions of Soviet Ukraine and their development in the first years of independence are analyzed.

Keywords: *children's and youth organizations, social and political transformations, informal organizations, state policy.*

Children's and youth public organizations are an important component of a mature civil society, evidence of the evolutionary development of public initiatives aimed at educating and socializing the younger generation. During the Soviet Union, only the Communist Youth Union and the pioneer organization had the right to work with youth and children, and therefore almost always existed alone, protected from possible competition by the full force and authority of state structures. However, from the beginning of Horbachev's policy of "rebuilding", informal youth organizations began to emerge in Ukraine, which marked the beginning of a new stage in the youth movement. Changes in the youth environment, social psychology, have occurred so rapidly that scientists have not always had time to record and analyze the directions and trends in the development of amateur youth initiatives.

Analysis of recent research and publications.

Only in 1989-1990 the definition and typology of informal youth structures and movements were reflected in the works of scientists. Thus, A. Gromov and O. Kuzin believed that informal associations are voluntary amateur social formations that emerged on the initiative of "bottom", which act in the interests of their members, regardless of the purpose and nature of the association [1, p. 9]. According to A. Razumkov, amateur and informal associations were not identical. If amateur organizations united young people on the basis of personal interest of each of them in joint activities on the basis of self-government in order to realize common interests in various spheres of public life, informal associations focused mainly on interpersonal communication, met socio-psychological needs [2, p. 8-9]. V. Kononov generally rejected the division of social structures into formal and informal, believing that the latter exist both outside and within the formal [3, p. 39].

Researchers tried to find out the origins and social base of youth organizations. An important impetus in the creation of youth associations was the change of socio-political processes in Ukraine, the proclamation of pluralism of political thought. A. Razumkov noted that in the period 1985-1987, more than 60 percent of youth

groups united young people for leisure. And since 1987 the process of formation of organizations of socio-political, national-cultural, ecological character begins. [2, p. 11-12] The deepening of the politicization of the youth movement took place after the constituent congress of the People's Movement of Ukraine for "Rebuilding". [4, p. 100] V. Golovenko and O. Kornievsky considered Ukrainian students to be the main subjects of the youth movement for deepening democratic transformations in society. [5, p. 75] It should be noted that the activities of the Union of Independent Ukrainian Youth (UIUY), the Union of Ukrainian Students (UUS), other politicized youth organizations of the period 1989-1991 are covered in detail in the works of V. Golovenko, O. Kornievsky.

The activity of the most popular socio-political organization of youth during the perestroika period, the Leninist Communist Youth Union of Ukraine (LCYUU), is analyzed in the monograph "Political Parties and Public Organizations in Ukraine" by K. Bogomaz. Among a number of reasons that led the Komsomol to its existence in September 1991, the author singles out the rigid centralism, the immobility of the executive structures, the formal attitude to the problems of youth, the imperfection of the system of governing bodies. [6, p. 27-31] Quantitative and qualitative composition of the Komsomol organization considered in his works V. Golovenko. [4, p. 97-99] The authors, analyzing the causes of the Komsomol crisis, rightly agree that the LCYUU under a totalitarian regime acted as a structure that was completely dependent on the ruling Communist Party.

Some studies identify the stages of formation of new youth organizations. The first stage (mid-1980s to late 1989) covers the period from the emergence of informal youth groups and associations based on common interest to the emergence of youth discussion clubs, environmental cultural organizations. The proclaimed organizations were democratic in nature, advocated democracy, freedom of speech, and assembly. The second stage (end of 1989 - end of 1991) is characterized by the gradual transition of newly formed

youth organizations in opposition to the current government, the crisis and decline of the Komsomol of Ukraine. The third stage began with the proclamation of Ukraine's independence. [7. p. 55-58]

M. Holovaty played an important role in the study of the problems of the youth movement in Ukraine. Given the state of scientific development of the topic, he focused on the study of factors and features of the formation of new youth associations in the process of establishing Ukrainian statehood; considered ways of formation, features, character and mechanism of realization of the state youth policy in modern Ukraine; assessed the place and role of youth organizations in the political system of modern Ukraine; noted the participation of young people in reforming the economy, spiritual life, the activities of legislative and executive structures. Of fundamental importance is the researcher's conclusion that the state youth policy is a kind of mechanism through which the state, as well as political parties, associations, organizations, movements enter into appropriate relationships with young people, contribute (or not) to the realization of their interests, requests and needs. [8]

O. Kornievsky, who in 1993 defended his dissertation on the topic: "Youth movement in the recent history of Ukraine (the second half of the 80's - early 90's)" is working fruitfully on youth issues. In 1997, he co-authored with V. Yakushyk a monograph "Youth Movement and Political Associations in Modern Ukraine", which conducted a thorough analysis of changes in the socio-political orientation of youth during the years of independence. The crisis situation in the society has led to the spread among the youth of orientations to solve their life problems on their own, without hope for the help of state or public structures. The membership of youth in political parties and movements during 1993-1996 was two percent, in youth associations – 5-6 percent. [9]

In the process of generalization of factual materials about youth organizations, their classification is carried out. Researchers O. Kornievsky and V. Yakushyk classified youth NGOs according to the main goals and activities, which are enshrined in their program documents, highlighting the following groups (varieties): organizations focused on solving various social and economic problems of youth; youth charities; youth "stylistic" organizations that were created to protect and implement youth non-political initiatives (environmental, cultural, artistic, sports, etc.); associations that aimed to train nationally conscious intellectuals; children's and youth organizations; associations of young people who focus on socio-political activities; youth organizations of religious orientation; youth informal organizations, including alternative lifestyle groups; youth societies established on a national basis. [10, p. 2-5] In our opinion, the disadvantage of the classification is its excessive detail. In addition, practice shows that the statutory requirements do not always coincide with the real affairs of the organization.

However, researchers of the youth movement were left out of children's and youth organizations of Ukraine, their formation in the context of socio-political transformations of Ukrainian society.

The purpose of our article is to study the development of children's and youth organizations in the context of socio-political and ideological transformations in Ukraine during 1985-2000.

Presenting main material. The legal status of the pioneer organization was determined in accordance with the documents of the Komsomol and party bodies. In accordance with the decisions of the V Congress of the Revolutionary Communist Youth Union in 1922, a single children's communist organization was formed. The congress approved its structure, principles of operation, the main elements of the program. The latest Regulations on the All-Union Pioneer Organization. V. Lenin was approved by the Bureau of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Youth Union (Komsomol) on March 17, 1967. It noted that the pioneer organization was a mass amateur communist organization of children and adolescents in the Soviet Union, a change and a reserve of the Communist Youth Union. [11, p. 44]

A new stage in the development of the youth movement in Ukraine began in the mid-1980s, which was directly related to the proclamation of the policy of democratization and publicity. It was an attempt to maintain party control over the activities of informal youth associations and groups, which began to emerge among young people as a form of protest against the formalism and bureaucratization of state-owned children's and youth organizations. The Vinnytsia Regional Committee of the Communist Party informed the Central Committee of the CPSU about the way in which the ideological orientation of amateur youth organizations is controlled. In 1988, there were about 1.5 thousand amateur groups and interest clubs in the region, of which 280 emerged in 1985-1988. Among them, the most numerous were associations of socio-political, artistic, sports and health areas. The relevant department of the regional committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine analyzed in detail the activities of informal associations "Bereg", "Klyuch", "Meeting with the 10th Museum", "Studio 5", folklore and ethnographic expedition "Podillya", amateur song clubs, fiction, rock music. A meeting was held with their leaders in the regional committee of the Young Communist League of Ukraine. [12, p. 44]

A peculiarity of these associations was amorphousness, lack of organizational structures, programs and statutes. At that time, the legal framework for the activities of informal associations, which were able to legalize their activities only under the patronage of "traditional" organizations - the Komsomol, trade unions, creative unions - was not worked out. Having the necessary material and technical base, an extensive staff of dismissed workers, the Komsomol tried to lead young informals. A voluntary society for the construction of MZhK, a city center for scientific and technical creativity of youth (NTTM), a number of military-patriotic clubs, which prepared young people for service in the armed forces of the USSR, educated the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism. At the beginning of 1989, there were 10 military-patriotic clubs in Vinnytsia. Among them the largest were: "Leninets", which numbered 320 people, "Dome" -

260, the club at school №7 - 120, "Duel" - 78, Patriot - 60 people. There were 1,350 cadets in the clubs, of which 65 percent were schoolchildren, 25 percent were students of vocational schools and technical schools, and 10 percent were working youth. [12, p. 49] Club "Leninets" united an ideological, physical culture and sports, sociological center, was a center of leisure for the surrounding youth. Clubs of fans of fiction, international relations, and modern music worked within the framework of this association; sections of sambo and judo, Chinese gymnastics, tourism. [12, p. 50]

On March 31, 1988, the city youth association of teenage clubs "Position" was established. The association was organized to increase the socio-political and social activity of young people, the broad involvement of the younger generation in scientific, technical creativity, leisure. At the beginning of 1989, the association included clubs of ultralight aircraft, vehicles, radio electronics and computer equipment, the military-technical club "Dome", the club of young sailors "Brigantine" and others. Educational work covered 800 children and adolescents. In 1988, the city committee of the Komsomol allocated 120 thousand rubles for the development of the "Position". [13, p. 4] In 1989, 300 thousand rubles were allocated [14, p. 75].

A network of clubs, teen rooms, clubs, sports sections at the place of residence, etc. played a significant role in the upbringing of children and adolescents outside the team in which they studied. At the beginning of May 1988 in Ukraine under the leadership of the Ukrainian Republican Council of Trade Unions 900 youth clubs were established, in which 1430 amateur associations were organized with the number of participants about 57 thousand people, 786 rhythmic gymnastics groups, 130 clubs and sections of athletic gymnastics. engaged in 25 thousand people. [15, p. 187] There were 15,439 amateur associations and clubs in state club establishments. 3682 subdivisions of cultural and sports complexes worked with the youth. 2498 new children's groups of amateur art were created, in which more than 42 thousand participants were engaged. [15, p. 196]

Informal groups of adolescents and young people have been appearing in Ukraine since 1985, often in the basements of deserts and wastelands under the leadership of demobilized soldiers who had served in Afghanistan. In January 1988, under the auspices of the LCYUU, the Republican Center for Military and Patriotic Education began its work in Sevastopol - patriotic education. In 1988, the Center trained about 600 specialists. At the beginning of 1989, there were about 1,000 military-patriotic associations and clubs in Ukraine, with about 50,000 teenagers. [16, p. 114-115]

In 1989, there were about 130 military-patriotic associations and clubs in the Zaporizhia region. They trained more than 20,000 teenagers for military service. Among the clubs, the most famous were the Brotherhood. "Duty", "Change". In December 1988, a regional center for military and patriotic education was established to coordinate the work of the clubs. The center worked in three areas: preparing young people for service; providing assistance to the families of those killed in Afghanistan and the disabled; search work.

In 1989, search teams found the remains of 415 dead soldiers, searched for relatives of 263 soldiers and officers. Lists of more than 30 thousand dead have been compiled. The group "Search", which was engaged in perpetuating the memory of those killed during the Great Patriotic War, and the group "Rehabilitation", which immortalized the names of Cossacks who died during Stalin's repressions, worked in close contact. [17, p. 9]

Considerable attention was paid to the prevention of juvenile delinquency. In the late 80's of the twentieth century, this work was carried out by 779 commissions for minors, about 7 thousand public inspectors, more than 9 thousand organizers of extracurricular activities and 16 thousand pioneers, 3 thousand educators and physical education instructors in housing and operational offices (ZhEK), 14 thousand public educators, 32,5 thousand chief mentors. [18, p. 9]

Thus, in the second half of the 1980s, Ukraine had a diverse system of educating the younger generation, which relied on the full support of the state and did not go beyond communist ideology.

On November 21, 1990, at the XI Republican Rally of Pioneers of Ukraine, the Union of Pioneer Organizations of Ukraine (UPOU) was established as a non-political, public association of children and adults. At that time, the SPOU united 25 regional and Kyiv city pioneer organizations, and included 687 city and district organizations, which included more than 2.5 million pioneers. [19, p. 22] Despite the change of the sign, the inertia of political life kept the pioneer organization in the orbit of the Komsomol and the CPU for some time. The urgent problem was to find funds for the needs of the newly created organization. The XI Republican Rally of Pioneers appealed to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for grants, but the problem was solved sluggishly and the Komsomol joined the cause. On January 15, 1991, the Central Committee of the LKSMU sent a letter to the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, requesting consideration of a grant to the SPOU Coordinating Council in the amount of 3 million rubles. rubles needed for the revival and formation of pioneer organizations in Ukraine, as well as a minibus and a car for the Coordination Council of the SPOU. " [19, p. 24-29] In addition, a special resolution "On the need for comprehensive support of the Union of Pioneer Organizations of Ukraine" was adopted, which defined a new strategy for relations with the pioneer organization. "The CPU considers the pioneer organization not as a children's association of its party, but first of all as a patriotic organization that directs its efforts to the development of children's talents and abilities, education of high civic qualities, collectivism, love for the Motherland, respect for laws, attributes and symbols of the state"[20, p. 28]. The last paragraph of the resolution clarified everything, in which it was recommended "regional committees, city committees, district committees of the Communist Party to organize a broad explanatory work among the Communists about the importance of the pioneer movement in the party's struggle for youth, for the socialist future of our country." [20, p. 30] The manifestation of such attention by the "older brother" in the

past thus had a political basis. The search for political allies among public organizations did not help the CPU in the struggle for a "socialist future."

The pioneer organization continued its activities in independent Ukraine in accordance with the programs - guidelines for the activities of pioneer cells, which were adopted at the first meeting of the SPOU. These are the programs: "Berehynia" - the revival of the best traditions of the Ukrainian family; "Believe in yourself" - the assertion of personality through useful deeds for all; "Kotigoroshko" - hardening of body and spirit in the name of protection of the native land, goodness and justice; "Red Viburnum" - the study of history, culture, ethnography of its people; "Pioneer - leader" - the development of organizational skills, culture of human relationships; "Help" - preparation for independent work, acquisition of economic communication skills; "My stork's land" - the affairs of adults and children to protect native nature. According to the UPOU Coordination Council, at the beginning of 1998 it consisted of about one million children and adults. [21, p. 123]

The democratization of socio-political life in Ukraine in the second half of the 1980s led to the emergence of various youth and youth organizations that were outside the party's influence. Many of them were the result of the informal wave, which was a nourishing solution for new associations. Thus, in 1990, the Union of Minors began its work in Kharkiv, which considered itself a voluntary non-political organization of children, adolescents and adults. The purpose of the Union's activities was to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to promote the depoliticization of the school. An independent children's press agency was set up in Evpatoria, uniting children (from 12 years old) and adults. The agency was established to develop children's creative abilities and protect their rights and interests. At the beginning of 1991, the organization had about 100 members - young journalists and photographers. In 1989-1991 the Boryspil City Patriotic Association "Rovesnyk", the ecological center of schoolchildren and students at the ecological organization "Ecoforum" (Kharkiv), Sicheslav Brotherhood (Dnepropetrovsk), Sichovy Striltsi (Kyiv) were established. . [19, p. 282]

In the western regions of Ukraine, the restoration of youth and children's organizations, which existed there until September 1939, began. In January 1989, the process of revival and development of the Plast children's and youth organization began in the Lviv region. In July 1989, Plast tried to set up a tent camp in the woods, which was banned by law enforcement in August of that year. [22, p.134] On December 16, 1989, the Board of Trustees of Plast was established. In 1990-1991, Plast organizations, numbering from 3 to 300 people each, were established in 20 regions of Ukraine and in Kyiv. On October 19, 1990, the first stage of the Constituent Assembly of the organization took place, which ended with the formation of temporary commissions. The last, third stage of the congress, which took place on April 12-13, 1991 in Ivano-Frankivsk, ended with the adoption of the Statute of the Ukrainian scout organization Plast. [19, p. 283]

The layer appeared in 1911. It was preceded by a book by British General Robert Powell, Scouting for Boys, which was published in 1907. The ideas of a non-traditional (at that time) system of youth education are becoming popular in Europe. There are national scout organizations. The founders of Plast were young teachers Petro Franko, the son of the famous Ukrainian writer Ivan Franko, and Ivan Chmola. The organization borrowed its name from the name of the scouts of the Cossack army - Plastuns. The official beginning of Plast is considered to be April 12, 1912. On this day, members of the circle at the Academic Gymnasium, organized by O. Tysovsky, took the Plast oath. The organizers of Plast sought to preserve the internal meaning of the scout movement, to give the youth organization a unique national form and connect it with the Ukrainian folk tradition. [23, p. 18]

The ideological foundations of Plast are expressed in the Plast oath, which reads: "I swear by my honor that I will do everything in my power to be faithful to God and Ukraine, to help others, to live according to the Plast Law and to obey the Plast leadership." [24, p. 63]

In the arsenal of Plast's work - the organization of tent camps, most of which are educational, and the rest - specialized: hiking, water, sea, environmental, sports, etc. During the year, in addition to the camps, various events are held: historical and patriotic, ceremonial, creative, sports, tourist trips. At the beginning of 1998, more than 3,500 people were fixed members of Plast, including 3,300 children aged 6 to 17. Plast has established more than 70 branches in most regions of Ukraine. Branches of the organization are established in 12 countries of the world. [21, p. 101]

Another scout organization was formed in Ukraine, which connected its origins with the scouts of the times of the Russian Empire. The first scout units appeared in the Crimea in 1989. In 1993, the Federation (later the name was changed to the Association) of the Crimean Scouts was formed. In the summer of 1995, at a conference in Yalta with the participation of representatives of scout organizations in Kyiv, Crimea, Odessa, Zaporizhia and other cities of Ukraine, an organizing committee was formed to prepare for the constituent congress, which took place on February 25, 1996. At the beginning of 1998, the Scout Association of Ukraine united 17 regional organizations in different regions of Ukraine. It consisted of about 5 thousand members. [21, p. 42]

The Ukrainian children's and youth society "Sich" considers itself a new national form of the scout movement. In 1991, the Sichi youth center and the first Cossack evening-Sunday school were established in Kyiv, which initiated the unification of children's Cossack centers. The process of creating a single organization was completed on January 9, 1993 at the founding council of the Ukrainian Children's and Youth Society "Sich". The purpose of the society is to promote the education of nationally conscious, spiritually and physically developed citizens of Ukraine on the traditions of the Ukrainian Cossacks and the principles of Christian morality. At the beginning of 1998, Sich had branches

in 18 regions of Ukraine and had about 15,000 members. [21, p. 168-169]

The Scout Movement of Ukraine remained outside the scope of the World Scout Movement (WSM). The main reason was the ambition of the leaders of the scout organizations, who failed to resolve the issue of creating a single all-Ukrainian organization or at least an association of scout organizations in Ukraine. In June 1997, the Coordinating Council of Scout Organizations of Ukraine was formed, which aimed to solve this problem, but its work did not yield the desired result. [25, p. 96]

The activities of scout organizations are focused mainly on educating boys in purely masculine qualities and skills. Promoting the full development of girls and young women is the main goal of the World Association of Guide Girls and Girl Scouts, the largest international women's organization with 10 million members from 136 countries. [26, p. 44]

In the spring of 1992, Boire Wallstad, a member of the Norwegian Scout and Guide Association, and Rosie Dunn, program coordinator for Central and Eastern Europe, visited Ukraine for the first time. In October 1994, the first all-Ukrainian training for the leaders of the Hayd movement took place in Kyiv. On November 25, 1995, the founding conference of the Association of Guides of Ukraine (ASU) took place. The conference adopted and approved the charter of the ASU and elected governing bodies. In November 1996, the organization was officially registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. At the beginning of 1999, the ASU consisted of about 1,000 activists.

The main activities of the organization are conducting various seminars and trainings; participation of representatives of the organization in various conferences, forums, seminars that contribute to the formation of national and international youth policy; organization and holding of children's and youth girls' camps; participation of guides in environmental projects; conducting regular classes with girls in order to promote the development of vital habits. [26, p. 45]

Important importance in the activities of children's organizations is given to environmental work. During the years of independence, a number of ecological children's associations started working. In 1993, a children's ecological center "Bee" was established in the city of Horlivka. The team of educators-educators on a voluntary basis joined forces to attract children with a "green" idea, to instill in their souls a love for their homeland. Over the years, hundreds of schoolchildren gathered at the Center, made bird feeders, and studied the history and nature of their native land. In January 1996, the staff of the Center, with the help of the city environmental association "Green Movement" and the regional environmental association "Green Movement of Donbass" began work on the creation of a regional center of environmental education "Ekodonbass". In April 1996, the regional center began operations. A seminar was held for primary school teachers, leaders of environmental groups and other organizations dealing with children's environmental education. [27, p. 41-42]

Since 1989, Ecocenter, an ecological public organization for children and youth, has been operating in the Kharkiv region. It brought together students from city schools and vocational schools, technical schools, out-of-school groups, university students, and researchers. Since 1990, the Kharkivkommunpromvod territorial and production association has been cooperating with Ecocenter, which is interested in researching the sanitary and hygienic condition of the Seversky Donets River. Annual environmental expeditions help to obtain objective information about the suitability of water for consumption and sources of pollution. Since 1993, the expedition has been supported by grants from the Kyiv office of the American non-profit organization ISAR (Center for Support of the Development of the Public Environmental Movement in Eurasia) [27, p. 128-129].

From 1993 to 1998 ISAR provided methodological, technical, financial assistance to 49 projects in Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova, including grants from 15 children's environmental organizations of Ukraine - student eco-club "Vodogray" (Chernivtsi), children's environmental association "Gay" (Sevastopol), Compass Club (Kyiv), Murashnyk Children's Charitable Foundation and others.

The development of children's environmental movement is facilitated by government agencies. In 1999, the Ukrainian State Ecological and Naturalistic Center (UDENC) held the First All-Ukrainian Forum of Children's Public Ecological Associations, which expressed a desire to establish a Coordinating Committee - the Children's Ecological Parliament. [28, p. 2]

Thus, the development of children's and youth organizations in Ukraine during 1985-2000 took place in three stages. At the first stage (1985-1989), the pioneer organization remained the only mass children's organization. It operated under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Komsomol. Funding for the work of numerous out-of-school institutions was provided by both the state and state-owned public organizations (Komsomol, trade unions). Despite the formalism, the ideology of educational activities, there was a diverse system of education of the younger generation.

A characteristic feature of the second stage (1989 - 1991) is the crisis of confidence in the communist idea as a core in the upbringing of the child. Informal children's organizations, which openly oppose themselves to pioneer structures, declare themselves loudly. They turn to the origins of Ukrainian culture, revive traditional forms and methods of education. There are changes in the pioneer organization of Ukraine, which declares its independence from the union structures and the rejection of the ideological factor in education.

The third stage (90s of the twentieth century) of the children's movement in Ukraine is characterized by significant differentiation in the activities of children's associations, increasing the number of children's organizations. The emergence in the early 90s of the twentieth century various charitable foundations and international organizations provide funding for not only the children's sector, but also public organizations in general, has reduced the role of the state in determining the strategy and activities of children's associations. Local

organizations began to play an increasing role. Statistics show that at the end of 1999 there were 8 all-Ukrainian and international children's organizations in Ukraine - the Union of Pioneer Organizations of Ukraine, Plast - Ukrainian Scout Organization, Ukrainian Youth Aerospace Association "Constellation", Ukrainian Children's and Youth Society "Sich". Association of Guides of Ukraine, Association of Scouts of Ukraine, Youth Organization of the Union of Officers of Ukraine "Falcon", Children's Fund of Ukraine. While at the regional, city, district levels there were 850 organizations. [29, p. 6]

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