



*colloquium-journal*

*ISSN 2520-6990*

*Międzynarodowe czasopismo naukowe*

**Historical sciences  
Agricultural sciences**

**№12(99) 2021**

**Część 2**



*colloquium-journal*

ISSN 2520-6990

ISSN 2520-2480

Colloquium-journal №12 (99), 2021

Część 2

(Warszawa, Polska)

Redaktor naczelny - **Paweł Nowak**  
**Ewa Kowalczyk**

Rada naukowa

- **Dorota Dobija** - profesor i rachunkowości i zarządzania na uniwersytecie Koźmińskiego
- **Jemielniak Dariusz** - profesor dyrektor centrum naukowo-badawczego w zakresie organizacji i miejsc pracy, kierownik katedry zarządzania Międzynarodowego w Ku.
- **Mateusz Jabłoński** - politechnika Krakowska im. Tadeusza Kościuszki.
- **Henryka Danuta Stryczewska** – profesor, dziekan wydziału elektrotechniki i informatyki Politechniki Lubelskiej.
- **Bulakh Iryna Valerievna** - profesor nadzwyczajny w katedrze projektowania środowiska architektonicznego, Kijowski narodowy Uniwersytet budownictwa i architektury.
- **Leontiev Rudolf Georgievich** - doktor nauk ekonomicznych, profesor wyższej komisji atestacyjnej, główny naukowiec federalnego centrum badawczego chabarowska, dalekowschodni oddział rosyjskiej akademii nauk
- **Serebrennikova Anna Valerievna** - doktor prawa, profesor wydziału prawa karnego i kryminologii uniwersytetu Moskiewskiego M.V. Lomonosova, Rosja
- **Skopa Vitaliy Aleksandrovich** - doktor nauk historycznych, kierownik katedry filozofii i kulturoznawstwa
- **Pogrebnaya Yana Vsevolodovna** - doktor filologii, profesor nadzwyczajny, stawropolski państwowy Instytut pedagogiczny
- **Fanil Timeryanowicz Kuzbekov** - kandydat nauk historycznych, doktor nauk filologicznych. profesor, wydział Dziennikarstwa, Bashgosuniversitet
- **Aliyev Zakir Hussein oglu** - doctor of agricultural sciences, associate professor, professor of RAE academician RAPVHN and MAEP
- **Kanivets Alexander Vasilievich** - kandydat nauk technicznych, docent wydziału dyscypliny inżynierii ogólnej wydziału inżynierii i technologii państwowej akademii rolniczej w Połtawie
- **Yavorska-Vitkovska Monika** - doktor edukacji, szkoła Kuyavsky-Pomorsk w bidgoszczu, dziekan nauk o filozofii i biologii; doktor edukacji, profesor
- **Chernyak Lev Pavlovich** - doktor nauk technicznych, profesor, katedra technologii chemicznej materiałów kompozytowych narodowy uniwersytet techniczny ukrainy „Politechnika w Kijowie”
- **Vorona-Slivinskaya Lyubov Grigoryevna** - doktor nauk ekonomicznych, profesor, St. Petersburg University of Management Technologia i ekonomia
- **Voskresenskaya Elena Vladimirovna** doktor prawa, kierownik Katedry Prawa Cywilnego i Ochrony Własności Intelektualnej w dziedzinie techniki, Politechnika im. Piotra Wielkiego w Sankt Petersburgu
- **Tengiz Magradze** - doktor filozofii w dziedzinie energetyki i elektrotechniki, Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Gruzja
- **Usta-Azizova Dilnoza Ahrarovna** - kandydat nauk pedagogicznych, profesor nadzwyczajny, Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Uzbekistan

    SlideShare



INDEX COPERNICUS  
INTERNATIONAL

НАУЧНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ  
БИБЛИОТЕКА  
LIBRARY.RU

«Colloquium-journal»

Wydawca «Interdruk» Poland, Warszawa  
Annopol 4, 03-236

E-mail: [info@colloquium-journal.org](mailto:info@colloquium-journal.org)  
<http://www.colloquium-journal.org/>

# CONTENTS

## HISTORICAL SCIENCES

**Bogatchuk S.**  
ELECTIONS TO THE VERKHOVNA RADA OF UKRAINE IN 1998: POLITICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS .....3

**Levchuk K.I.**  
CONCEPTUAL AND LEGAL STATUS OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN UKRAINE (1990s) .....10

## AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

**Shostya A., Pavlova I., Slynko V., Chukhlib Ye., Yukhno V., Shaferivskiy B., Sokirko M.**  
QUALITY OF THE POLTAVA MEAT BREEDING BOARS' SPERM PRODUCTION DEPENDING  
ON THEIR USE REGIMENS AND UNDER THE EFFECT OF "HUMILID" FEED SUPPLEMENT .....18

**Pantsyreva H., Mazur K.**  
THE INFLUENCE OF BIO-ORGANIC GROWING TECHNOLOGY ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF LEGUMINS.....24

**Poberezhets J.N., Lotka H.I.**  
PRODUCTIVITY OF LAYING HENS FED BY FEED ADDITIVES .....30

**Попяк О.Г.**  
СУШКА СЕМЯН СОИ В ЭЛЕКТРОМАГНИТНОМ ПОЛЕ.....35

**Ропіак О.Г.**  
DRYING OF SOYBEANS SEEDS IN THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD .....35

**Амонс С.Е.**  
СУЧАСНИЙ СТАН ТА ПРОБЛЕМИ ІННОВАЦІЙНОГО РОЗВИТКУ ГАЛУЗІ КОРМОВИРОБНИЦТВА В  
СІЛЬСЬКОГОСПОДАРСЬКИХ ПІДПРИЄМСТВАХ УКРАЇНИ.....40

**Amons S.E.**  
THE CURRENT STATE AND PROBLEMS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT  
OF THE FEED PRODUCTION INDUSTRI OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES OF UKRAINE .....40

**Mostovenko V., Didur I.**  
ECONOMIC AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF GROWING VEGETABLE PEAS .....47

**Prokopchuk V., Pantsyreva H., Mazur K.**  
FEATURES OF CULTIVATION AND USE OF SPECIES  
OF THE GENUS IRIS L. IN LANDSCAPING PODILLYA OF UKRAINE .....53

**Шевчук В.Д., Мудрак Г.В., Франчук М.О.**  
ЕКОЛОГІЧНА ОЦІНКА ІНТЕНСИВНОСТІ ЗАБРУДЕННЯ ҐРУНТІВ ВАЖКИМИ МЕТАЛАМИ.....58

**Shevchuk V.D., Mudrak G.V., Franchuk M.O.**  
ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF SOIL POLLUTION INTENSITY BY HEAVY METALS .....58

7. Law of Ukraine "On Elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine" <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/541/97%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>
8. Ponomareva G. On the problem of introducing a mixed majority-proportional electoral system: from the experience of parliamentary elections in Ukraine in 1998 [http://dspace.nlu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/5630/1/Ponomarova\\_219.pdf](http://dspace.nlu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/5630/1/Ponomarova_219.pdf)
9. Mosyukova NG History of the parliamentary system in Ukraine (1990 - 1998). Author's ref. dis. Cand. ist. Sciences: 07.00.01 / NG Mosyukova; Dnipropetrovsk. nat. un-t. D., 2003. 21 p.
10. Lavrynovych, O. Electoral legislation of Ukraine and problems of its improvement: dis. Cand. jurid. Sciences: 12.00.02 / O. Lavrinovich. K., 2001. 173 p.
11. Rybachuk, M. Political parties in Ukraine and the election process / M. Rybachuk // Elections and referendums in Ukraine: problems of theory and practice: collection. / head editor. M. Ryabets. K., 2001. S. 62–77.
12. Kresina, I. Parliamentary elections in Ukraine: legal and political problems: monograph / I. Kresina, E. Pereguda. K., 2003. 368 p.
13. <https://www.rada.gov.ua/meeting/stenogr/show/4299.html>
14. Bulletin № 20 Published on March 24, 1998. The twentieth meeting. Session hall of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. March 24, 1998) <https://www.rada.gov.ua/meeting/stenogr/show/4342.html>
15. Kovalchuk, O. Legislative support of the election process in Ukraine. 2015. [http://science.lpnu.ua/sites/default/files/journal\\_paper/2017/jun/4820/kovalchuk2.pdf](http://science.lpnu.ua/sites/default/files/journal_paper/2017/jun/4820/kovalchuk2.pdf)
16. Elections – 98 (results, aspects of structuring Ukrainian society and parliament) (Text) / I. Kuras [et al.]; NAS of Ukraine, Inst. Of Flight. and ethno-national. research. K. : [b.v.], 1998. 110 p.
17. Official site of the Central Election Commission. URL: <http://www.cvk.gov.ua>
18. Bogatchuk S. Elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in 2014 / Gileya. Scientific Bulletin. Historical sciences. Issue №95. 2015. P.129-133.

УДК 316.3:329"19"(477)

**Levchuk K.I.**

*Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor,  
Head of the Department of History of Ukraine and Philosophy,  
Vinnytsia National Agrarian University*

## CONCEPTUAL AND LEGAL STATUS OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN UKRAINE (1990s)

### **Abstract.**

*The article considers the changes in the conceptual and legal status of public organizations in the first years of Ukraine's independence. The transformation of forms and methods of interaction of public organizations and government structures as a result of development of normative-legal base of their activity is analyzed.*

**Keywords:** *public organization, citizens' association, civil society, status, charitable foundation.*

**Formulation of the problem.** With the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Associations of Citizens" in 1992, the legal basis for the establishment and operation of public organizations in Ukraine was determined. However, the issue of the status of citizens' associations has remained out of the attention of legislators. During the 90s of the twentieth century. Scholars and representatives of civil society organizations discussed topical issues of creation and activity of public organizations of entrepreneurs in the conditions of economic transformations, [1] formation of civil society in Ukraine, [2] prospects of cooperation of public organizations and political parties in the context of Eastern European experience. [3]

Thus, at the first Forum of Public Initiatives, held in Lviv in October 1998, the concept of the existence of "three sectors" in a democratic society was considered. The participants of the forum agreed that the public sector should include government institutions, provide citizens with national security and social welfare; the private sector should include associations and enterprises operating on the basis of market economy principles, while the "third sector" should include non-governmental, non-profit organizations, each guided by

its social, religious or ethnic mission and aimed at assisting citizens in their participation in the democratic process and the development of public initiative. [4]

In our opinion, public organizations are an integral part of the "third sector" of Ukraine, but the peculiarities of legal regulation require a clear separation of public organizations from other associations of citizens. The lack of a balanced legal approach in the use of common terminology leads to the substitution of concepts. In particular, T. Andrusyak interprets the term "public organization" in a broad and narrow sense. The researcher believes that in a broad sense - these are all the structures that make up the "third sector", which together with non-state enterprises form the basis of civil society. These include all religious, professional, cooperative and other organizations, as well as political parties. Public organizations in the narrow sense are organizations whose purpose is to promote the interests of society or the interests of members of this organization in such areas as health care, education, science, culture, art, assistance to vulnerable groups, environmental protection, human rights. values and human rights. [5, p. 6-7] In our opinion, "public organizations in the broad sense" correspond to the definition of "association of

citizens", while "public organizations in the narrow sense" are purely public organizations.

**The purpose of our article** is to study the changes in the conceptual and legal status of public organizations in Ukraine during the first years of independence.

**Presentation of the main research material.**

There are at least four points of view on achieving the political structuring of modern Ukrainian society. The first reflects the ideological aspect. It is a matter of approving national-democratic ideas on the basis of taking comprehensive measures to ban the Communist Party, its periodicals, and creating privileges for the activities of national-democratic parties. The second point is that it should be restrained formation of numerous political parties. This is due to the fact that the vast majority of them are small, do not have appropriate structures on the ground and therefore do not have an impact on the general population. The third point of view is based on allegations of contradictory moments in the relationship between at least two generations - citizens aged 50 and over and aged 18-35. The fourth point of view reflects the judgments of those who seek a sharp increase in the role of women in socio-political and socio-economic life.

Each point of view has a certain number of supporters. At the same time, judgments are made about their inadmissibility. It is pointed out that in modern conditions the political structuring of society is not yet possible, because in Ukraine there are more than 400 political parties and a large number of public organizations. In addition, they have a different structure. And public organizations also have different status.

There are the concepts of "public organizations" and "structures operating on a voluntary basis."

Public organizations are mass associations of citizens that emerge on their own initiative to achieve long-term goals, have their own status and are characterized by a clear structure. A number of scholars, in particular R. Karplych, distinguish two types of non-governmental organizations: a) closed - those that direct their activities to protect their members, ie for whom membership in the organization is an important factor, but not everyone can become a member of such an organization; b) open - those for whom it is not the membership that is important, but the activity of the general public. [6, p. 25]

Were these types of non-governmental organizations in Ukraine during the 90s of the twentieth century: trade unions, organizations of the disabled; veterans', women's, youth, children's organizations; scientific, technical, cultural and educational, physical culture and sports societies; creative unions; various fellowships; foundations, associations, societies and others. A characteristic feature of non-governmental public organizations, as evidenced by the above definitions, is a document for the purpose and objectives (registration with the Ministry of Justice) and the relevant organizational and structural support.

Structures operating on a voluntary basis are created under certain authorities, governing structures of enterprises, institutions, research and educational institutions. They include civil servants, representatives of

political parties, public organizations, scientists, artists, deputies of all ranks.

These structures are formed by orders of certain officials (President, Prime Minister, heads of regional, city, district state administrations), resolutions of representative authorities (regional, city, district, village, village councils), decisions of governing bodies of political parties, public organizations. The directions of their activity are determined by the provisions approved by Presidential Decrees, Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, joint declarations, statements, decisions of political parties, public organizations, orders of heads of enterprises, institutions, scientific and educational institutions (taking into account recommendations of scientific councils). It is obvious that such organizations should be considered as governmental public organizations.

The status of structures operating on a voluntary basis was granted to the Economic Council under the President of Ukraine; National Council for Youth Policy, etc.

The Coordinating Council for Civil Service Affairs under the President of Ukraine is a permanent advisory body. It consists of 24 people - representatives of all branches of government (legislative, executive, judicial), local state administrations and local governments (heads of regional administrations, mayors), the National Bank of Ukraine, representatives of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. In accordance with the Regulations approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of March 21, 2000, the main tasks of the Council were:

- identification of ways, means and forms of implementation of the main directions of state policy in the field of civil service, unification of efforts of state bodies to increase its efficiency;

- consideration of projects for reforming the civil service system and preparation of proposals for a plan of measures for its implementation, analysis and possible adjustment of actions;

- consideration of draft laws and other normative legal acts on civil service, service in local self-government bodies, staffing of civil service and state enterprises, institutions, organizations;

- analysis of the interaction of central and local executive bodies on the implementation of personnel policy and civil service, preparation of proposals to improve the efficiency of this work;

- consideration of issues and proposals for optimization and improvement of civil service management;

- analysis of the state and effectiveness of the use of intellectual and managerial potential of the state, development of measures to stimulate labor, strengthen legal guarantees, material and moral protection of civil servants, as well as improve administrative culture, increase responsibility and prevent corruption among civil servants, strengthen public confidence in public services;

- study and development of proposals for the implementation of domestic and international experience in public administration, civil service, personnel management. [7]

The Council, in order to study and consider issues within its competence, has the right to: a) form, if necessary, commissions, expert and working groups, to involve in the prescribed manner employees of central and local executive bodies, local governments and scientists and leading specialists; b) to receive free of charge in the prescribed manner the information, documents, materials and statistical data necessary for its activity; c) to hear at their meetings the information of the heads of ministries, other central and local executive bodies, state enterprises, institutions and organizations on issues within the competence of the Council.

The Association of Ukrainian Cities and the National Council of the Union of Leaders of Local and Regional Authorities have the status of a structure operating on a voluntary basis. Their governing bodies include representatives of the executive and representative branches of government, who perform certain duties on a voluntary basis.

The board of the Association of Ukrainian Cities consists of 18 people. These officials of the Association in the late 90s of the twentieth century. developed the "Concept of State Regional Policy". Its main ideas: 1. Radical changes in the structure of central government transform the form of political government in the direction of a presidential republic; 2. Formation of a bicameral parliament, the upper house of which defends the interests of the regions; 3. The entire executive branch, as well as all responsibility for the development of the country rests with the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; 4. Expansion of powers of regional and district councils, by creation in their structure of executive bodies; 5. Transformation of oblast and rayon state administrations from executive bodies into prefectures (control and supervision).

Officials of the Association of Ukrainian Cities prepared a project to form the Supreme Chamber of the Ukrainian Parliament. Representatives from the regions are planned to be elected by regional councils (three from each region). It was assumed that they would be the heads of regional state administrations (prefects), heads of regional councils and the mayor of the regional center. They will work on a non-permanent basis.

The associations of compatriots, natives of a certain region, politicians, employees of executive bodies, bankers, entrepreneurs, artists, poets, military, war and labor veterans operating in Kyiv are a kind of public organizations.

As of November 1, 1999, 17 such advisory associations had been established within the presidential structures. More than 50 such organizations operated under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, ministries and state committees, about 1,000 under oblast, city and district administrations, and oblast, city, and district councils. The composition of state-owned public organizations, which are created under public authorities, includes: civil servants, scientists, deputies (by consent), representatives of political parties, non-governmental organizations. Public organizations in the bodies of state executive power and self-government are usually headed by leading figures - deputy prime ministers, deputy ministers, heads of certain state structures. Such organizations have the status of an advisory

body and their decisions are of a recommendatory nature.

The status and direction of activity of public organizations as voluntary associations of citizens is determined by the Law of Ukraine "On Associations of Citizens". Article 3 of the Law defines a public organization as "an association of citizens to satisfy and protect their legitimate social, economic, creative, age, national-cultural, sports and other common interests", and Article 20 guarantees the right to "represent and protect their legal rights and legitimate interests of its members (participants) in state and public bodies ". [8]

The Law does not clearly define that public organizations are non-governmental in nature. This is not in the bylaws, in particular: "Temporary rules of registration of charitable foundations" (1993), "On the procedure for legalization of associations of citizens" (1993), "On the procedure for registration of branches, offices, representative offices and other structural units of public (non-governmental) organizations of foreign countries in Ukraine "(1993).

Conceptual and legal principles of formation and activity of public organizations are to some extent determined by the Constitution of Ukraine of 1996. It entitles the citizens of Ukraine to freedom of association in a political party and public organizations to exercise and protect their rights and freedoms and to satisfy political, economic, social, cultural and other interests, except for restrictions established by law in the interests of national security and public order, public health or protection of the rights and freedoms of others. [9, p. 32]

When assessing the status and nature of the activities of non-governmental organizations, it is important and necessary to take into account that public life in Ukraine is based on the principles of political, economic and ideological diversity. Moreover, the Constitution of Ukraine of 1996 stipulates that everyone has the right to freedom of thought and religion. [9, p. 33]

This means that non-governmental organizations include representatives of different political parties, different ideological views and orientations on issues of ownership and management, the nature of the state system, the structure of the administrative apparatus and methods of its functioning. This determines the attitude to the measures taken by the current government.

It is characteristic that the citizens of Ukraine have different attitudes to the status and tasks of public organizations. This is evidenced, in particular, by the results of opinion polls conducted in June 1999 by SOCIS-Gallup. Respondents were asked two groups of questions.

The first group of questions was to find out: "why are public organizations needed?". The answers are grouped as generalizations:

- to protect the interests of 26%;
- as an opportunity for self-expression 23%;
- as a component of democracy 15%;
- to bring people together 8%;
- for economic development 4%;
- to increase the socio-cultural level of 2%;
- other 3%;
- It is difficult to answer 19%.

The second group of questions focused on the question: "Which NGOs are you inclined to join?". Respondents answered that they tend to join public organizations:

- consumer protection 26%;
- environmental protection 17%;
- female 15%;
- charitable 15%;
- sports 15%;
- educational 13%;
- youth 12%;
- religious 8%;
- political 5%;
- ethnic 1%;
- another 1%;
- none 30%;
- it is difficult to answer 11%. [10, p. 76]

In 1999, there were more than 20,000 non-governmental organizations in Ukraine. Each of them declared that it stands guard over the rights and interests of citizens. However, in their activities there are certain ideological directions.

The activities of public organizations are diverse both in terms of their focus and in terms of the variety of forms of work. Some of them conduct only human rights advocacy, disseminating information materials, while others provide practical legal assistance to those who need it, including judicial protection. Most organizations that defend the rights of children, women, the unemployed, the poor, large families, the disabled. That is, those citizens who do not have the financial means to seek help from lawyers. To some extent, this is evidence of the establishment in Ukraine of various civil society institutions, the protection of the rights and interests of which becomes the subject of public organizations.

Specific features and forms of trade unions are defined in the Law of Ukraine "On Trade Unions, Their Rights and Guarantees of Activity", adopted in September 1999. First, it is determined that trade unions, their associations in independent of state authorities and local governments, employers, other public organizations, political parties, are not accountable to them and are not under their control. That is, trade unions are represented as non-governmental organizations. Secondly, it is stated that the state recognizes trade unions, ie these non-governmental organizations are authorized representatives of workers and defenders of their labor, socio-economic rights and interests, cooperates with trade unions in their implementation, assists trade unions in establishing business partnerships with employers and their associations. Third, in order to successfully carry out their statutory tasks, trade unions have the right to form associations. Funds, etc. (by industry, territory or other grounds), as well as to enter and leave such associations freely. [11]

Multifaceted work is carried out by the Sports Federation - a public organization of physical culture and sports, which is created for the development of the sport and is guided in its activities by the Constitution of Ukraine, laws, other regulations of Ukraine and its charter.

The charter of the Sports Federation indicates what kind of sport it develops. The age of members of a sports federation is set in its charter depending on the specifics of the sport.

A certain sports federation is granted the status of a national sports federation in accordance with the Law "On Physical Culture and Sports".

At the same time, there is the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, which ensures the implementation of state policy in the field of physical culture and sports, is responsible for its implementation. [12, p. 80]

Unions, associations, federations, confederations, leagues that unite employers and producers (Ukrainian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs; Union of Entrepreneurs of Small, Medium and Privatized Enterprises of Ukraine; Confederation of Employers of Ukraine; Ukrainian Union of Commodity Producers and Entrepreneurs; A) have the status of non-governmental organizations. ferrous metallurgy enterprises, Stock Market Association, Federation of Professional Accountants and Auditors, Association of Ukrainian Banks).

There are non-governmental public organizations of intellectual workers (Constitutional Law Society; Ukrainian Union of Users of Copyright and Related Rights; Federation of Scientists of Ukraine).

The League of Ukrainian Patrons operates in a peculiar way, helping the poorest sections of the population (single people, the disabled, the seriously ill, etc.) free of charge.

In the late 80's of the twentieth century. the International Women's Charitable Foundation "For Survival" was established. 95% of its members are people of respectable age and higher education. The oldest are 80-85 years old, the others are 60-70 years old.

The backbone of the members of the foundation consists of talented craftsmen. Some sew well, sew new clothes from old things. Others make hairstyles, cook, share recipes. The third have garden plots. They not only process them, but also give advice on how and what is more profitable to grow. They give part of their harvest to those who need it.

Lectures on legal and medical topics are periodically given to members of the charity foundation. A joint celebration of birthdays, celebrations of national holidays is organized. Well-known gerontologists, lawyers, and medical scientists give lectures to them. The Family-Family program operates within the fund. It aims to help older people, especially single people, from more affluent families. Officials of the foundation, including its president F. Neumann, seek to solve the existing problems of the elderly through the relevant public authorities and self-government.

There are public organizations in Ukraine, the structure of which includes representatives of public authorities and the public. One of them is the Social Accident Insurance Fund, a non-profit self-governing organization that operates on the basis of a status approved by its board.

The Fund is managed on a parity basis by the state, representatives of insured persons of employers: to its

board representatives of the specified parties are included. Representatives of the state are appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and representatives of insured persons and employers are elected (delegated) by associations of trade unions and employers that have the status of all-Ukrainian. The procedure for electing (delegating) representatives is determined by the association itself. From each of the three representative parties is appointed and elected (delegated) 15 members of the Board of the Foundation with a casting vote and 5 of their backups, who in the temporary absence of members of the Board by decision of the Chairman of the Board of the Fund. The Board of the Foundation is re-elected every six years.

It is characteristic that the Supervisory Board of the Fund is formed on the same principle, which is designed to ensure that the Fund fulfills its statutory tasks and the targeted use of the Fund's funds. There are few such public organizations in Ukraine. The funds are mainly cultural, educational and charitable.

The Ukrainian Cultural Foundation is a voluntary, charitable, non-political public organization with a network of regional branches, which are also legal entities. In Article 1.4. The charter states that "The main purpose of the Foundation is to identify, study and preserve national cultural values, to promote on a charitable basis the revival and development of Ukrainian culture." [13, p. 2]

In fact, the same activity is carried out by the Ukrainian Renaissance Charitable Cultural Foundation.

Since the beginning of the 90s of the XX century there is a fund "Mercy and Health", the structure of which included 25 regional and Kiev branches, 2,208 assistance commissions in districts and cities, and enterprises with 12,5 thousand volunteers. About 100 centers, associations, enterprises were created, the activities of which were aimed at replenishing the financial resources of the fund. [14, sheet 25]

Charitable in status are the International Renaissance Foundation, the All-Ukrainian Social Protection Foundation, the Ukraine for Children Foundation, the Maria, Yaroslavna Foundations, etc. There are also legal funds. This is primarily the Human Rights Foundation.

In 1999, the Kyiv Charitable Foundation named after Oleksa Hirnyk was established, which began its activities under the slogan: "Ukrainian word for Ukrainian children." It unites people who defend the idea of the Ukrainian revival and realize the exceptional importance of introducing the language into the educational process in higher educational institutions, schools and preschools of the capital of Ukraine.

In December 1998, the Law of Ukraine "On Youth and Children's Public Organizations" was adopted. According to him, the activities of youth associations are aimed at the realization and protection of their rights and freedoms, creative abilities, satisfaction of their own interests, which do not contradict the law, and the social development of young people as full members of society. The law stipulates that youth and children's public organizations are involved by the executive authorities and local self-government bodies in the development and discussion of draft decisions on state policy

on children and youth. They cannot form and join electoral blocs, but they are given the right to join electoral coalitions. [15]

Effective work is carried out by the Ukrainian Youth Center, headed by N. Chistyakova. Its structure includes the Center for Creative Initiatives of Youth. The center has a library and information Internet center that guarantees free access to domestic and foreign funds in the field of sociology and social work (for families, women, youth and children), youth policy, women's, youth and children's movement, electronic catalogs leading libraries.

A department of social assistance was established within the youth center, which provided informational support in solving socio-pedagogical, psychological, legal and medical problems, and employment. He organized consultations of lawyers, psychologists, doctors free of charge and anonymously. The organization launched a staff volunteer agency, which involves young men and women in charitable activities as part of a volunteer group.

In the second half of 1999, the Ukrainian Youth Center held a meeting of youth with state leaders on the occasion of Youth Day, an exhibition of young artists and young artists, a solemn meeting on World Children's Day and the 10th anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. , organized the cultural program of the First All-Ukrainian Youth Forum. It was planned to equip the organization with computers and other office equipment, create a database "Giftedness", self-supporting units, establishing creative ties with educational institutions, public associations, organizations, unions, deepening individual work with boys and girls in need. special assistance. [16]

A number of non-governmental organizations are based on industry. Typical in this regard is the Grain Union of Ukraine. It includes on a voluntary basis those enterprises that are engaged in the production, purchase of grain, its sale, storage, processing. One of the tasks of the union members is to create the infrastructure of the grain market of Ukraine, to improve the work of the stock market.

The Grain Union of Ukraine considered it important and expedient:

- introduction of new standards for wheat and barley grain;
- development and submission to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of draft laws that should promote the development of the agricultural sector of Ukraine;
- introduction of sales of grain and bakery products for export exclusively under wholesale, forward and futures contracts through an exchange account;
- to prohibit all enterprises, agricultural producers, regardless of ownership, barter exchange of grain. [17]

There are non-governmental public organizations that study the problems of civil society development in Ukraine. One of the most effective is the International Center for Policy Studies, which has the status of an independent non-profit research organization, which aims to intellectually support the political decision-making process in Ukraine. The Center is funded by the J. Soros Institute for Open Society. In order to disseminate the results of its own research and intellectual

products, the International Center for Policy Studies publishes a number of publications:

- Quarterly bulletin "Quarterly predictions". It analyzes the economy of Ukraine and contains short-term forecasts of its development;

- Quarterly bulletin "Business Review", which informs the participants of the economic discussion about the impact of economic policy on the business environment and helps to understand the reaction of enterprises to the processes of economic reform. obtained during quarterly surveys of business activity;

- weekly "Bulletin of the Center", which covers the communicative activities of the Center;

- a two-month magazine "Transformation", which the Center publishes in Russian for the countries of the former USSR under a contract with the World Bank. This magazine informs the general public about the state of reforms in countries with economies in transition.

Life argues that there is no reason to link the existence and activities of non-governmental organizations only with the functioning of the third sector, the presence of the middle class. They include representatives of all social strata and professional groups. Many citizens are members of several public organizations at the same time. The vast majority of workers are members of trade unions. At the same time, more than two thirds of trade union members are members of other public organizations - veterans, the Red Cross, trade unions. All-Ukrainian society "Education" named after Taras Shevchenko is massive in number and multifaceted in social base. Its forerunner was the Club of Ukrainian Language Fans, which was born in the spring of 1987. It included writers, teachers, students of philological faculties of Kyiv University and Kyiv Pedagogical Institute. At the same time the activity of the commission of relations of the Union of Writers of Ukraine with educational institutions, which was formed at the end of 1986, was intensified. It was headed by D. Pavlychko. The members of the commission were I. Drach, S. Plachynda, I. Tsyupa, R. Ivanchuk, S. Telnyuk, Yu. Mushketyk, P. Movchan, M. Zhulynsky, D. Bilous, and others often attended its meetings.

The Ukrainian Language Fans 'Club and the commission of the Writers' Union of Ukraine were among the initiators of the formation in December 1988 of an organizing committee to convene a constituent conference of the Ukrainian Language Society, headed by D. Pavlychko.

The founding conference of the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society took place on February 11-12, 1989. The charter adopted by the conference stipulated that the members of the Society could be:

- a) citizens of Ukraine who recognize the Charter of the Company and by their activities contribute to the work of the Company. Students of schools and vocational schools are united in the youth sections of the Society;

- b) citizens of other countries;

- c) enterprises, institutions, scientific and educational institutions, cooperatives, other organizations (collective members). [18, p.185]

On October 12, 1991, the Third Extraordinary Conference adopted a resolution on the reorganization of the Ukrainian Language Society into the Taras Shevchenko All-Ukrainian Enlightenment Society. The charter adopted by the conference established two categories of members of the Society - individual and collective. It was determined that individual members of the Society may be citizens, regardless of nationality, party affiliation, religion, who recognize the Charter of the Society and meet its requirements. Collective members of the Society may be labor collectives of enterprises, institutions, scientific and educational institutions, cooperatives, creative unions, other associations of citizens who recognize the Charter of the Society and support it. [18, p.186]

The purpose and forms of activity of the All-Ukrainian Society "Education" named after Taras Shevchenko are aimed at covering its activities by all segments of the population, citizens of all ages.

The Charter of the Company, adopted in 1991, stipulates that its activities are aimed at: a) dissemination of knowledge among the population; b) the formation of national consciousness of citizens; c) the establishment of the Ukrainian language as the state language in all areas of public life; d) preservation and development of national languages, cultures and traditions of the Ukrainian and other peoples of Ukraine, enrichment of them with the achievements of universal civilization; e) affirmation in society of the principles of humanism, mutual understanding and cooperation; g) building and strengthening the independent Ukrainian state, promoting its spiritual and economic growth; g) creation of favorable conditions for national and cultural development of the Ukrainian population outside Ukraine, raising the authority and importance of the Ukrainian language and culture in other countries. [18, p. 195]

The 1991 Charter specifically states that the Enlightenment Society does not allow the promotion of national and racial exclusivity, contempt for any people, their language or culture, and incitement to class, religious, or ethnic hatred.

In 1991-1995, Prosvita not only held cultural and educational events, but also paid considerable attention to socio-economic issues. The members of the society took part in the implementation of reforms and at the same time made proposals for adjusting the forms and methods of their implementation.

"In recent years, we have been convinced," P. Movchan said at the V Congress of Prosvita on November 30, 1996, that the economy is determined by objective laws, which are also progressive. The market will be introduced - and everything will fall into place. And only over time have we seen that the economy is closely linked to the worker in his immediate national and social specificity. Only now are the riders beginning to realize that we knew for sure that in each country the economy has its own specifics and philosophy. So long-awaited and necessary national will, ideological independence from communist despotism turned into a great economic and spiritual depression, social catastrophe and demographic stupor. [18, p. 431]

Taking into account the processes in the socio-political life of Ukraine, the provisions of the new Constitution adopted in June 1996, the V Congress of "Education" adopted a new statute. The priority tasks of the society include: a) to establish in society the principles of humanism, mutual understanding, cooperation, religious and social harmony, loyal attitude of citizens to the state; b) comprehensively promote the development and strengthening of the Ukrainian state, its economic growth; c) to take care of the preservation and revival of the natural environment as one of the main conditions for the preservation and development of the Ukrainian nation, to carry out educational work in the field of environmental protection. [18, p. 411]

The resolution of the V Congress of Enlightenment, held in November 1996, stated that... it was the ideological vagueness of the state's humanitarian policy, the lack of reliance on the national idea of this policy, that led to the intensification of pro-imperial forces. to guarantee the social and personal security of the citizens of Ukraine, compromise the Ukrainian statehood and the Ukrainian idea. [18, p. 428]

With this in mind, it is specifically stated that the V Congress of the Enlightenment Society fully supports the idea of unity and unity of all parties and public organizations of national democratic orientation in the name of preserving and developing the spiritual and cultural values of the Ukrainian people. It is indicated that the company may enter the state bodies of Ukraine with proposals and participate in the development of resolutions of public authorities and management through deputies elected to the relevant councils in relation to its activities. [18, p. 425]

The section "Organizational structure of the company" contains provisions aimed at increasing the role and influence of the primary cells of the Company in higher education institutions, small enterprises, scientific and industrial associations. Those with at least 50 members are equal in rights to district associations.

The adoption of the new Statute of Enlightenment led to the fact that its members became representatives of political parties, movements, associations of national democratic and national radical directions. Members of the People's Movement of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Republican Party, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, and the Green Party of Ukraine were represented in its governing bodies at all levels. The chairman of the society P. Movchan, most of the leaders of regional organizations were members of the People's Movement of Ukraine.

In 1997-1998, many clergymen became members of Prosvita. In 1994-1998, the All-Ukrainian Society "Education" named after Taras Shevchenko held up to 50 scientific and practical conferences and "round tables". Among them - "State ideology in modern Ukraine" (May 1994), "State language - the official language" (September 1994), "Information space and security of Ukraine" (July 1995), "National principles and models of the Ukrainian state in the twentieth century." (January 1996), "The state language - in the education system" (October 1996).

**Conclusions.** Thus, the most popular are public organizations and movements that arise and operate on

the basis of social and mass characteristics, goals, interests, level of mass and degree of influence, motivating motives, value orientation, scale of activity, attitude to the existing system. The place and role of public organizations and movements largely depends on the nature and forms of activity of the existing government, the state of democratization and humanization of the social foundations of society.

At the same time, there are a number of problems that do not contribute to more effective activities of non-governmental organizations. The most typical of them are:

- A large number of non-governmental organizations are leader-oriented and have an underdeveloped structure;

- Most non-governmental organizations are focused on charity, rather than on the process of developing and producing their own services;

- Unformed or simply absent partnership with public authorities and self-government;

- The activities of the vast majority of non-governmental organizations are not aimed at solving the problems of civil society development. This is largely due to the fact that they do not have the opportunity to explain their goals and specific tasks through the media.

#### References

- 1 Public associations of entrepreneurs in the modern market economy: materials of the fifth round table ["Security of economic transformations"], (Kyiv, April 14, 1999) / Ed. E. A. Zalilo. Kyiv: PE "Collegium", 1999. 63 p.

2. Ways of forming civil society in Ukraine, ensuring the human right to freedom of speech and information: a scientific collection based on the materials of the round table (Kharkiv, April 11, 2001). Kharkiv: UADU HF, 2001. 168 p.

3. Problems and prospects of cooperation of public organizations and political parties: conference materials, (Kyiv, June 22, 2002) / Laboratory of Legislative Initiatives. Kyiv: Millennium, 2002. 102 p.

4. Romanyuk A. What is a public organization? Public initiatives. 1998. № 7. p. 5.

5. Andrusyak T. Public organizations in Ukraine: legal bases of creation and activity. Public initiatives. 1998. № 7. p. 6-9.

6. Karplych R. The third sector in the field of attraction of the Volyn Resource Center for NGO Development. New community. № 4. 1998. p.24-26.

7. Regulations on the Coordination Council for Civil Service Affairs under the President of Ukraine. Approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of March 21, 2000. Government Courier, March 25, 2000.

8. Law of Ukraine "On Associations of Citizens". Regulatory framework of public youth organizations. Kyiv: The Fourth Wave, 2001. p. 55-67

9. The Constitution of Ukraine. Official publication of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. K.: "IBA", 1996. 117 p.

10. Current archive of SOCIS-Gallup. Results of a public opinion poll conducted in June 1999. 88 p.

11. Law of Ukraine "On trade unions, their rights and guarantees of activity". Kyiv: "Prof-inform" FPU, 2012.32 p.

12. Information of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. 1994. № 14. p. 80.

13. Charter of the Ukrainian Cultural Foundation. Kyiv: "Dream", 1992. p. 2.

14. Central State Archive of Public Associations of Ukraine. F.1. Op. 32. Ref. 2749. 231 p.

15. Law of Ukraine "On Youth and Children's Public Organizations". Regulatory framework of public youth organizations. Kyiv: The Fourth Wave, 2001. p. 128-132.

16. The center of young hopes. Government courier. 1999. 4 December.

17. Cheresinskaya N. Grain market: realities and prospects. Government courier. 1999. 2 December.

18. "Enlightenment": history and modernity (1868-1998): Coll. materials and documents dedicated to the 130th anniversary of VUT "Prosvita" named after Taras Shevchenko / [edited, edited by V. Herman]. Kyiv: Publishing Center. Center for Education, 1998. 488 p.