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PROGRAM - GOAL MECHANISM FOR THE STATE YOUTH POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN THE FIELD OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

The article substantiates the important directions of patriotic education and defines their tasks within the framework of the youth policy implementation. The priorities for the state youth policy development at the regional level are analyzed. Factors restraining the development of youth potential as a full-fledged subject of youth policy are systematized. The author dwells on the program-target mechanism of the state youth policy development. It is noted that patriotic education is one of the main priorities of the state youth policy.

Key words: *state youth policy, state, regional policy, state policy, program-goal mechanism, youth associations, political culture, patriotism, education, personality, state power.*

Youth policy is an integral part of state policy in the field of socio-economic, cultural and patriotic-national development of Ukraine and is a complete system of measures of a legal, organizational and management, financial and economic, scientific, informational, personnel nature, aimed at creating the necessary conditions for the choice of young people citizens of their life path, for responsible participation in the revival of Ukraine.

Recent research and publications analysis. I. Berchenko, I. Dzyuba, A. Godlevska, V. Kafarskyi, V. Kremen, V. Markolvets, O. Sira, M. Piren made a significant contribution to solving this problem at the current stage.

Formulation of article purposes. The purpose of the article is to determine the influence of youth policy on the process of formation of patriotic education of youth in the conditions of the formation of an independent state.

Presentation of basic material of the research. One of the priorities of the state symbolic policy in modern conditions is the preservation of national and state identity in society. The mechanism for solving this problem in Ukrainian practice is traditionally the patriotic education of youth as part of the process of political socialization of youth.

The system of measures aimed at patriotic education of young citizens is an integral part of the state youth policy. Achieving the goals of patriotic education of citizens, including children and youth in Ukraine is ensured by the implementation of a unified state policy implemented by state authorities and local government bodies with the assistance of public organizations.

Today, as part of the educational process, the education of patriotism, as an integral quality of the personality of a Ukrainian citizen in the conditions of a multicultural social space, must be carried out on the basis of compliance with such principles as the integration of state, regional and local components in the content of education; study of various social and pedagogical, cultural and historical traditions and values; self-determination and self-realization of a person; social activity and creative activity; opposition to various manifestations of national and religious extremism.

Patriotic education of youth is considered within the framework of the state's youth policy. Youth policy is an integral part of state policy in the field of social and economic, cultural and national development of Ukraine and is an integrated system of measures of a legal, organizational and management, financial and economic, scientific, informational, personnel nature aimed at creating the necessary conditions for young citizens to choose their life path, for responsible participation in the revival of Ukraine. Today, youth is the main resource for the movement of our society towards strategic goals and qualitative

transformations. The new qualification level of young people, which is significantly different from previous generations, the ability to quickly adapt to changing conditions, are in high demand in today's market economy.

Today, youth policy is carried out at three levels. The first is related to the activities of youth affairs structures in state authorities. The second is represented by the regional youth policy, the third assumes its implementation in the conditions of local communities.

The youth policy implementation at the regional level is a systemic process designed to influence young people in the context of a number of factors: upbringing, education, health care, leisure, employment, and so on. In this process, as an active party, a number of branch and territorial institutes are involved.

State authorities seek to modernize the youth policy management system by strengthening interdepartmental coordination and eliminating the gap in the powers of federal, regional, and municipal authorities, as well as trying to bring the regulatory legal framework into line with the updated management system. In these conditions, the complication of state youth programs and the search for ways to assess their effectiveness are noted.

In general, the implementation of state youth policy in the regions is carried out in the following main directions:

- 1) ensuring compliance with the rights and legitimate interests of young people;
- 2) development of youth parliamentarism;
- 3) creation of a system of patriotic, moral and spiritual education of youth;
- 4) state support for a young family;
- 5) state support for talented youth;
- 6) state support of youth and children's public associations;
- 7) information support for the implementation of the state youth policy;
- 8) development and implementation of a mechanism for involving young people in scientific and scientific and technical activities, improvement of the support system for young scientists;

9) the career guidance system usage in work with young people in order to balance the needs of the labor market and the market of educational services;

10) improvement and implementation of economically convenient mechanisms of guaranteed provision of young people with their first job by giving employers preferences when creating additional jobs for young people;

11) implementation of mechanisms of state and public control over the preservation of existing and construction of new physical culture, sports and health facilities, primarily in small towns and rural areas;

12) state support in the development of entrepreneurial activity of youth, etc.

At the same time, despite the fact that youth policy in the regions of Ukraine is formalized in normative and organizational directions, many issues and problems of youth remain open. The most acute of them are - youth employment; involvement of youth in the public and political life of the region, migration of youth, improvement of the demographic situation, and so on. A small number of young people participate in the activities of regional authorities and local self-governments that implement state youth policy in the region and locally. This ultimately restrains its development, and can also affect the reduction of the reproductive, intellectual and economic potential of young people.

Today, it is necessary to implement additional program measures aimed at providing the state youth policy in the regions with a truly systemic character. The main result of the youth policy implementation should be the improvement of the situation of the youth in the region and, as a result, an increase in the contribution of young people to the development of the region. Among the priority measures for the regional youth policy implementation, the following are considered:

- reducing the number of young people with extremely low incomes and living below the subsistence minimum;
- reducing the level of unemployment in the youth environment;
- reducing of the level of offenses among young people;

- increasing the business, entrepreneurial, creative, sports activity of young people;
- increasing the level of self-organization and self-governance of youth in society;
- increasing the number of young people participating in the elections of authorities at all levels.

Achieving such a large-scale coverage of the youth environment will require the transformation of the system of patriotic education of youth in Ukrainian regions, since it is at this level that the direct mobilization of young people in patriotic actions and organizations takes place. The main organizational subject of patriotic education is an educational institution, teachers draw up plans for educational work based on the participation of schoolchildren and students in various social projects, games and trainings, sports, festive, theater and museum events, which are also held under the auspices of state patriotic organizations. In this connection, the issue of the principles and formats of interaction of the existing subjects of patriotic education at the regional level, the ratio of 'state order' and public initiative, reaching the declared indicators, is updated.

The primary task of youth policy in the field of patriotic education is its institutional support in a broad sense at the state and regional levels and the creation of the necessary structures of interdepartmental and intersectoral interaction for this purpose. Today, important issues are the organization of effective transfer of experience to the younger generation, optimal inclusion of youth in social and political processes, creation of the most favorable conditions for self-realization of a young person.

Revealing the essential characteristics of the areas of implementation of patriotic education in the sphere of state youth policy in Ukraine, the question of the shortcomings of this activity should be raised separately. Despite the efforts made and the work done, the current state of formation of Ukrainian youth patriotism is characterized as problematic due to the long-term transformation of values and norms of the young generation, the incoherence of the work of authorities, educational establishments, and mass media.

According to the majority of researchers analyzing the patriotic aspect, many regional programs on patriotic education, firstly, are not separated into independent programs, but are part of the regional program on youth policy, development of physical culture and sports, and education. Secondly, in many respects regional programs repeat the wording of the state program or duplicate part of its functions. Thirdly, they do not have clear criteria of effectiveness and change annually, which does not allow tracking the dynamics of the effectiveness of individual activities and areas of work. In most cases, efficiency is assessed by the number of events and the number of participants. Fourthly, the content of patriotic education programs has not fundamentally changed over the past two decades and therefore requires the introduction of appropriate innovations. Fifth, for the development and improvement of the system of patriotic education of youth, modernization of its material and technical base, an increase in the level of its organizational and methodological support, as well as professional training of specialists in work with youth are required

To improve the existing situation, all this requires the support of the state, public and educational establishments. The formation of a correct and healthy sense of patriotism should begin in childhood, and then be strengthened through the system of formation of the country.

The youth policy implementation at the regional level is a systemic process, which includes a whole set of branch and territorial institutions designed to solve important problems for young people in the field of patriotic upbringing of youth, education, upbringing, employment, health care, leisure, and so on. It should be noted that the unsolved nature of many problems on the ground hinders the full inclusion of youth in the process of developing the state youth policy, which generally affects its effectiveness. Among the main factors should be noted:

1. Reduction in the number of young people in Ukrainian regions. As a result, the state authorities are faced with the question of the need to radically improve the quality of the available youth human resources, minimize physical and social losses, maximize

the deep and effective socialization of young people, ‘form their leadership qualities, as well as attract and consolidate youth in the territory of small regions’.

2. Deterioration of the physical and mental health of young people. The average annual growth rate of adolescent morbidity in Ukraine is 3.9%. In this regard, measures are needed to increase the culture of a healthy lifestyle, increase motivation in the youth environment to engage in physical education.

3. A significant percentage of young people who receive the status of unemployed. In 2020, the share of youth among citizens recognized as unemployed was 15.9%. At the same time, in the regions of Ukraine, the share of youth among the officially registered unemployed ranges from 15 to 25%. The reasons for such a situation may be insufficiently successful socialization and career guidance of young people, the ‘dependent’ position of young people, lack of work experience among educated youth. In this regard, the development of the creative and professional potential of young people, the support of young specialists, and the increase in the prestige of working professions are of great importance.

4. A significant limitation of the development of the field of youth policy in some regions is insufficient resource and personnel support. In this regard, further strengthening of the material and technical base of institutions for work with youth, creation of multi-functional centers for youth, and expansion of coverage of youth with social services are required.

In order to implement the above directions, sub-programs for providing housing for young families are operating in Ukraine, support programs for youth public organizations, young families, talented youth, programs for youth employment, spiritual and moral education, and work with young people in difficult life situations are implemented. programs on sports, organization of rest and promotion of a healthy lifestyle.

Despite all the problems listed above, there are also positive trends. According to the results of sociological research, the number of respondents who consider themselves patriots is increasing every year (the research covered all age groups of the population).

The main state institutions that ensure the implementation of state policy in the field of patriotic education of youth in Ukraine are the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Defense, the NSDC of Ukraine, the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy, the Institute of Educational Problems of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Institute of National memory, others.

The main activities of youth policy in the field of patriotic education are:

- 1) organization of a complex of events for minors and youth with a civil-patriotic orientation, including sports competitions, contests, promotions, festivals and other events aimed at fostering a sense of patriotism and active citizenship in young people;
- 2) taking into account foreign experience in the field of national and patriotic education;
- 3) involvement of various mass media in coverage of national and patriotic education events;
- 4) organization of youth and children's camps of patriotic, spiritual and moral orientation;
- 5) provision of methodical and organizational assistance to patriotic children's and youth public associations and organizations;
- 6) organization and holding of seminars, conferences, round tables, seminars and meetings on civic and patriotic education of youth;
- 7) reorientation of the system of training specialists according to the needs of the labor market, taking into account the prospects of diversification of the existing Ukrainian model of the economy to the model of the 'knowledge economy';
- 8) improving the quality of modern youth education;
- 9) formation of a healthy lifestyle, prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS, alcohol and drug addiction.

Public youth and children's organizations play a significant role in the program-goal mechanism implementation of the state youth policy of the region as active subjects of this process. Together with youth public organizations, a large number of activities aimed

at developing the potential of young people and supporting their initiatives are implemented. Expansion of the asset and its involvement in public, economic and political processes is a vital necessity for the development of the region.

Summarizing the above, we note that in the conditions of modernization of society and growing demands for human capital, youth policy should become an instrument of development and transformation of the region. The young generation, as an object of state youth policy, is just beginning to enter the system of public relations, as a result of which it is the most vulnerable community and needs the support of state and public institutions. This requires all participants in the process of social formation of youth to develop and consistently implement approaches aimed at directly involving young people in solving their own problems and national tasks.

Therefore, today the state youth policy at all levels needs radical changes and a transition to an innovative management system based on deep analysis and forecasting, as well as democratic principles. The development and implementation of youth policy, which takes into account both the interests of the youth themselves and the strategic orientations of the development of regions, are becoming a necessity, a key factor in the development of territories. The regional model of youth policy, according to which youth is an integral subject, should become the basic one in Ukraine.

Conclusions of research. Today, youth policy is a sought-after direction of state policy, and its programs and projects are a tool for solving numerous problems of the young generation. The final result largely depends on the nature of the policy being implemented—the quality of youth socialization, the level of formation of their civic position.

The state youth policy implemented in Ukraine is perceived ambiguously by the young generation. On the one hand, young people mostly negatively characterize this policy, believing that it is not very effective and does not take into account the needs and interests of young people. On the other hand, representatives of the younger generation believe that youth policy is necessary and important, because young people are the future of the country and the engine of its development. In order for effective implementation,

and for positively perceiving by the youth, it is important to build a systemic interaction between the state and the young generation using the 'potential of informal and horizontal communications'. It is necessary to more actively inform young people about projects and activities in which they can participate, to involve them in socially significant activities.

The effectiveness of youth policy as a factor of political socialization and formation of civil self-awareness of youth is still low. And this problem is difficult, but completely solvable. It seems to us that with a more purposeful and content-based approach with appropriate staff support and informational support, youth policy in the medium term will be able to solve the tasks of civic and patriotic education of young people that are before it.

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