

Development of public self-government within the framework of public administration of physical culture and sports in the system of higher education

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Abstract

The article deals with approaches to public self-government within the framework of public administration of physical culture and sports in the system of higher education. Based on the study of the Law of Ukraine "On Education" and the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education", the provisions on public self-government in general in education and in higher education in particular are summarized. Consideration of the subjective component of the Law of Ukraine "On Physical Culture and Sports" allowed for the identification of public self-government institutions at: the level of a higher education institution - student sports centers of higher education institutions; local (territorial) level – public associations of pupils and students with a physical culture and sports orientation; national (all-Ukrainian) level – the sports student union of Ukraine, and also for the development of their functions. Thanks to the developed functions of all the above-mentioned public self-government bodies in the field of physical culture and sports of higher education, a synergistic effect is achieved from the development of vertical reverse management links between the Council for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in Higher Education and the latter. In order to legitimize the proposed provisions, it is proposed to amend the Law of Ukraine "On Physical Culture and Sports" in part of Article 26 "Physical Culture in Education" by supplementing it with Part 9 in the corresponding author's wording.

Keywords: public self-government; physical culture and sports; higher education system; public administration.

1. Relevance of the topic. A condition for the development of a democratic society in our country is an organic combination of state administration and people's administration or public self-government [2; 9; 12]. This will be the key to the eventual formation of civil society in Ukraine, i.e. "a society of citizens with a high level of economic, social, political, cultural and moral properties, which forms developed legal relations with the state; a society of equal citizens that does not depend on the state, but interacts with it for the common good" [1]. Therefore, civil self-government should cover all spheres of life, including the extremely important one at the moment – physical culture and sports in the higher education system.

2. Analysis of recent research and publications. The following domestic and foreign scholars have contributed to the study of public administration at different times: V. Akulov, L. Antonova, O. Vikhansky, D. Hrytysshen, I. Dragan, S. Dombrowska, V. Zagurska-Antonyuk, V. Yevdokimov, V. Yefremov, W. Knorring, Y. Krasovsky, V. Ksenzyuk, P. Milgrom, R. Mockler, A. Naumov, D. Roberts, M. Rudakov, T. Saaty, S. Svirko, L. Sergienko, S. Slater, I. Suprunova, R. Fakhutdinov, J. Child, L. Shekhovtseva, Y. Shpak, V. Yakunin, and others. Despite the fundamental results obtained, none of them touched upon the issues stated in the topic of the article.

The issues of state policy in the field of physical culture and sports have been studied in one way or another by such scholars as: Balaban S., Baranovsky V., Belenyuk J., Bondarenko B., Bondarenko V., Vavrenyuk S., Gasyuk I., Griban G., Dombrowska S., Dudorova L., Zhdanova O., Zhuravel O., Kalyna M., Kononenko V, Kudlata K., Kuzmenko O., Likashchuk V., Morgunov O., Nikonenko S., Paliukh V., Petryshyn D., Rybchych I., Savchenko V., Serhiyev A., Sirenko R., Falkovskyi A., Tsipovyaz A., Choklia O., Shevchuk O.

In turn, the problems of state policy in the field of higher education in general have been studied at different times by a whole cohort of domestic scientists, namely: Azhazha M., Akimov O., Alieva P., Andreychuk S., Bazylyak N., Batechko N., Bodnar S., Bolduiiev M., Vavreniuk S., Vorobyova O., Gedikova N., Goloviy L, Gren L., Hryhanska S., Gubanova T., Gubernska N., Dombrowska S., Zhuravel Y., Koval G., Kondratenko I., Kostiuk T., Kravtsova T., Kravtsov O., Kryzhko V., Krysiuk S., Lashchenko O., Lugovyi V., Molchanova Y., Moroz S., Nemchenko G., Ogarenko V., Popil Y., Protasova N., Radul V., Rusyn M, Semenets-Orlova I., Serkova N., Sikorska I., Sirenko R., Starokozko M., Totska O., Ulozhenko V., Khomyshyn I., Chyrva H., Shelomovska O., Shchokin R., Yarovoi T.

However, despite their research, none of the latter touched upon the issues of public self-government in the context of the development of physical culture and sports in the higher education system.

The purpose of the article is to master the provisions of public self-government within the framework of public administration of the development of physical culture and sports in the system of higher education.

3. Presentation of the main material. Public self-government in general is a form of self-organization of citizens at the place of residence, work, study, etc [11]. The issue of public self-government in general and in the field of higher education has not been actively discussed in the specialized literature. At the same time, the development of civil society, “as a sphere of public activity of citizens who unite to make joint decisions, as well as to protect their rights and interests, to achieve the common good, including in cooperation with public authorities, local governments, political institutions and business”, is a condition for “the establishment of a democratic, legal and social state is closely linked”, since “partnership between the state and civil society is an important factor in the implementation of democratic values”; At the same time, the formation of a sustainable civil society requires “the functioning of civil society institutions through which citizens and social groups ensure self-organization, representation, realization and protection of rights and interests” [5].

Usually, public self-government bodies in education are identified with educational bodies of state and public self-government, although this is a mistaken approach. Thus, according to the Law of Ukraine “On Education”, public self-government in the field of education is “the right of participants in the educational process and public associations, other civil society institutions whose constituent documents provide for activities in the field of education and/or social protection of persons with special educational needs to resolve issues in the field of education directly, and through public self-government bodies, to participate in the management of an educational institution, local and state affairs in the field of education on issues within their competence.”; at the same time, public self-government bodies in the field of education are recognized as “bodies of public self-government of an educational institution; conferences (forums, congresses) of participants in the educational process, educational institutions, their associations convened on the territory of the relevant settlement, united territorial community, district, region, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the state” [6].

Thus, there is a difference between these concepts, and it is fundamental, first of all, in the subject base: within the framework of state-public administration, it is much broader, within public administration, it is the subjects of the educational process; there is also a difference in the forms of functioning and activity of the subjects, etc. At the same time, the combination of these forms of governance will allow to achieve synergy.

The Law “On Education” enshrines the following provisions on public self-government in the educational institution as a whole (Table 1) [6].

Table 1

The system of public self-government in an educational institution according to the Law of Ukraine “On Education”

<i>Component</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
Concepts	public self-government in an educational institution is the right of participants in the educational process, both directly and through public self-government bodies, to collectively decide on the organization and provision of the educational process in an educational institution, protection of their rights and interests, organization of leisure and recreation, to participate in public supervision (control) and management of an educational institution within the powers defined by law and the constituent documents of the educational institution (p.28);
	public self-government in the field of education is the right of participants in the educational process and public associations, other civil society institutions whose constituent documents provide for activities in the field of education and/or social protection of persons with special educational needs to resolve issues in the field of education both directly and through public self-government bodies, to participate in the management of educational institutions, local and state affairs in the field of education on issues within their competence (p. 70);
Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - priority of human and civil rights and freedoms; - the rule of law; - mutual respect and partnership; - representativeness of public self-government bodies, public associations and other civil society institutions and legal capacity of their representatives; - mandatory consideration of the parties' proposals; - priority of conciliation procedures; - transparency, openness and publicity; - the obligation to comply with the agreements reached; - mutual responsibility of the parties;
Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - self-government bodies of employees of educational institutions; - self-government bodies of students; - parental self-government bodies; - other bodies of public self-government of participants in the educational process;

Forms	- public self-government bodies of the educational institution; - conferences (forums, congresses) of participants in the educational process, educational institutions, their associations convened on the territory of the relevant settlement, united territorial community, district, region, Autonomous Republic of Crimea, state;
Levels of realization	- educational institution; - local (territorial) level; - national (all-Ukrainian) level;
The initiative to create authorities	- at the level of an educational institution - on the initiative of participants in the educational process; - at the local (territorial) level - on the initiative of individuals and/or public associations, other civil society institutions whose constituent documents provide for activities in the field of education and/or social protection of persons with special educational needs in accordance with the law; - at the national (all-Ukrainian) level - on the initiative of public associations and other civil society institutions whose constituent documents provide for activities in the field of education and/or social protection of persons with special educational needs in accordance with the law

In its turn, the Law “On Higher Education” enshrines the following provisions on public self-government in higher education (Table 2) [7].

Table 2

Types of public self-government authorities in higher education institutions according to the Law of Ukraine “On Higher Education ”

<i>Component</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
The highest collegial institution of public self-government of higher education institutions	
Concepts	general meeting (conference) of the labor collective, the procedure for convening and decision-making of which is determined by the charter of the higher education institution, and the representation must represent all participants in the educational process (the delegates must include at least 75 % of research, scientific, pedagogical and teaching staff permanently employed at the higher education institution and 15 % of students (cadets) elected on a direct secret ballot basis
Powers	1) approves, upon submission of the academic council of a higher education institution, the charter of a higher education institution or amendments (supplements) to it; 2) hear the annual report of the head of the higher education institution and evaluate its activities; 3) elects a labor dispute commission in accordance with labor legislation; 4) consider, upon a reasonable submission of the supervisory or academic council of the higher education institution, the issue of early termination of the powers of the head of the higher education institution; 5) approves the internal regulations of the higher education institution and the collective agreement; 6) consider other issues of the higher education institution;
Public self-government institution of an educational and research institute (faculty)	
Concepts	a meeting (conference) of the labor collective of the educational and research institute (faculty), the procedure for convening and making decisions is determined by the charter of the higher education institution, and the representation must represent the participants of the educational process of the educational and research institute (faculty) (the delegates must include at least 75 % of research, scientific, pedagogical and teaching staff permanently employed at the higher education institution and 15 % of students (cadets) elected on a direct secret ballot basis
Powers	1) evaluate the activities of the head of the educational and research institute (faculty); 2) approves the annual report on the activities of the educational and research institute (faculty); 3) submits to the head of the higher education institution proposals for the dismissal of the head of the educational and research institute (faculty) on the grounds provided for by the legislation of Ukraine, the charter of the higher education institution, and the contract concluded with it; 4) elects elected representatives to the Academic Council of the educational and research institute (faculty); 5) elects delegates to the supreme collegial body of public self-government of the higher education institution.

Student government	
Concepts	the right and opportunity of students (cadets, except for military cadets) to decide on issues of education and life, protection of students' rights and interests, as well as to participate in the management of higher education institutions;
Institutional form	working institutions of student self-government; advisory structures of student self-government; elected authorities of student self-government; other authorities of student self-government
Principles of the authorities' work	1) voluntariness, collegiality, and openness; 2) election and accountability of student self-government bodies; 3) equal right of students (cadets) to participate in student self-government; 4) independence from the influence of political parties and religious organizations (except for institutions of higher spiritual education);
Levels of realization	group; institute faculty; department; dormitory; higher education institution;
Forms	parliament; senate; starostat; student rectorate; student deans' offices; student councils;
Powers	1) participate in the management of a higher education institution in accordance with the procedure established by this Law and the charter of the higher education institution; 2) participate in discussing and solving issues of improvement of the educational process, research work, awarding scholarships, organization of leisure, health improvement, living conditions and nutrition; 3) conduct organizational, educational, scientific, sports, recreational and other activities; 4) participate in activities (processes) to ensure the quality of higher education; 5) protect the rights and interests of students (cadets) enrolled in a higher education institution; 6) delegate their representatives to working, advisory and consultative bodies; 7) adopt acts regulating their organization and activities; 8) participate in solving the issues of ensuring proper living conditions for students in dormitories and organizing student meals; 9) manage funds and other property on the balance sheet and bank accounts of student self-government bodies; 10) make proposals on the content of curricula and programs; 11) make proposals for the development of the material base of the higher education institution, including issues related to the life and recreation of students; 12) have the right to announce protest actions; 13) perform other functions provided for by this Law and the regulations on student self-government of a higher education institution; 13) perform other functions provided for by this Law and the regulations on student self-government of a higher education institution;
Approval authority	1) expulsion of students (cadets) from a higher education institution and their reinstatement to study; 2) transfer of persons enrolled in a higher education institution under a state order to study under a contract at the expense of individuals (legal entities); 3) transfer of persons enrolled in a higher education institution at the expense of individuals (legal entities) to study at the expense of the state order; 4) appointment of the deputy dean of the faculty, deputy director of the institute, deputy head of the higher education institution; 5) settlement of persons studying at a higher education institution in a dormitory and eviction from the dormitory; 6) approval of the internal regulations of a higher education institution in the part related to students;

	7) activity of campuses and dormitories for accommodation of persons enrolled in a higher education institution;
Financial basis	1) funds determined by the academic council of the higher education institution in the amount of not less than 0.5 percent of its own revenues received by the higher education institution from its main activity; 2) membership fees of students (cadets), the amount of which is set by the supreme body of student self-government of the higher education institution (the amount of the monthly membership fee of one person may not exceed 1 percent of the subsistence minimum established by law);
The highest body of student self-government	
Concepts	general meeting (conference) of students (cadets);
Powers	1) approve regulations on student self-government of a higher education institution, determine the structure, powers and procedure for holding direct secret elections of representative and executive bodies of student self-government; 2) hear reports of representative, executive and control and audit bodies of student self-government, give them an appropriate assessment; 3) approve the procedure for the use of property and funds of student self-government bodies, support of student initiatives on a competitive basis; 4) approve the annual cost estimate (budget) of student self-government bodies, make changes and additions to it, and hear a report on its implementation; 5) elect a control and audit commission from among students (cadets) to exercise current control over the use of property and the implementation of the budget of student self-government bodies;

Considering the subjective component of the Law of Ukraine “On Physical Culture and Sports” in the context of the development of public self-government in the field of higher education in the field of physical culture and sports, it should be noted that public self-government bodies should be recognized [4]:

- the level of higher education institution – student sports centers of higher education institutions;
- local (territorial) level – public associations of pupils and students with a physical culture and sports orientation
- national (all-Ukrainian) level – the sports student union of Ukraine;

Taking into account the above characteristics of public self-government in education in general and higher education in particular, it is believed that within the framework of public self-government as an auxiliary element of public administration of physical culture and sports in the higher education system, each of the public self-government bodies should perform certain functions, such as

- centers of student sports of higher education institutions:
- to promote the combination of studying in higher education institutions and preparing students for participation in sports competitions of various levels (supporting);
- organize students' sports leisure outside of studies (health and educational);
- to ensure a high level of physical training of students by higher education institutions (competence);
- participate in the discussion of proposals of territorial public associations of pupils and students of physical culture and sports orientation in the context of the activities of the Council for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in Higher Education (administrative);
- to inform the management of higher education institutions of proposals and decisions of territorial public associations of pupils and students of physical culture and sports orientation in the context of the activities of the Council for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in Higher Education (informational);
- territorial public associations of pupils and students with a physical culture and sports orientation:
 - to promote the involvement of students in physical culture, health and sports activities in higher education institutions during extracurricular time (health and educational);
 - to promote the organization and conduct of sports competitions among students in cooperation with all-Ukrainian sports federations (supportive);
 - to promote the improvement of compulsory physical education classes in higher education institutions (competence);
 - to participate in the discussion of proposals of the Council for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in Higher Education and the processing of proposals of student sports centers of higher education institutions (managerial);
 - to communicate proposals and decisions of the Council for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in Higher Education to the leadership of the territorial community (informational);
 - Sports Student Union of Ukraine:
 - represent Ukraine in the relevant international sports organizations, at the World Universiades, other international sports competitions among students, unless otherwise provided by the requirements of the relevant international organizations and/or international treaties of Ukraine (representative);

- cooperate with central executive authorities that ensure the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of education and science, physical culture and sports, sports federations of Ukraine – within the Council for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in Higher Education, other central executive authorities, relevant structural units of local state administrations and local governments, other public associations of physical culture and sports orientation in order to formulate and implement state policy

- to inform pupils and students of the proposals and decisions of the Council for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in Higher Education to the territorial public associations of pupils and students (informational);

Thanks to the developed functions of all the above-mentioned public self-government bodies in the field of physical culture and sports of higher education, a synergistic effect is achieved from the development of vertical reverse management links between the Council for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in Higher Education and the latter (Fig. 1).

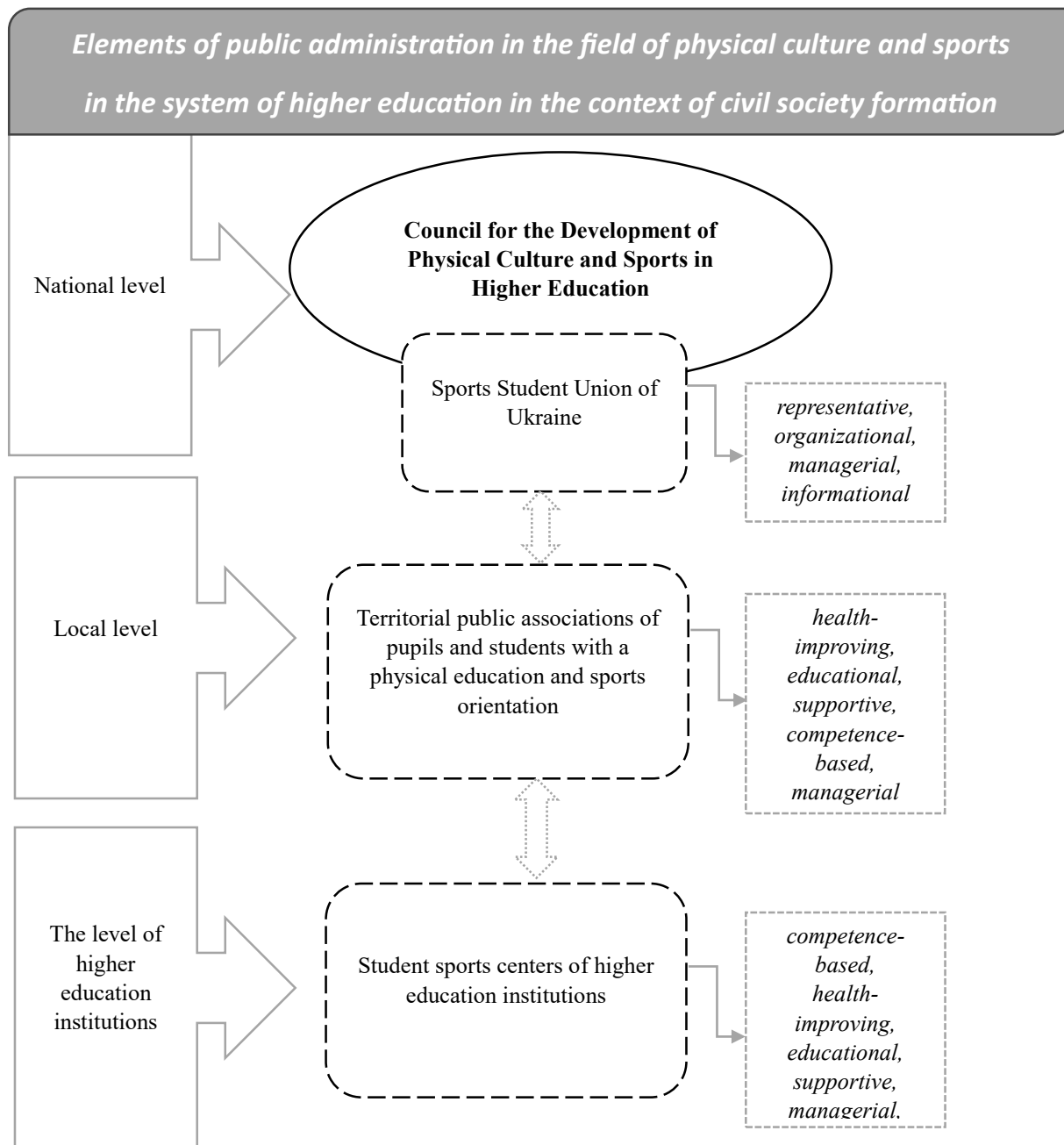


Fig. 1. Model of management-functional relations of different subjects of public administration of the development of physical culture and sports in the system of higher education

Such management relations will ensure the wide involvement of the sports community in the formation of state policy on the development of physical culture and sports in higher education institutions. The implementation of these reverse management relations in practice will contribute to the further formation of a modern civil society in our country.

In order to legitimize the proposed provisions, it is proposed to amend the Law of Ukraine “On Physical Culture and Sports” in part of Article 26 “Physical Culture in Education” by supplementing it with Part 9 as follows:

– “In order to strengthen the state policy on the development of physical culture and sports in the higher education system, an interdepartmental public collegial body, the Council for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in Higher Education, shall be established, which shall include representatives of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (including the KFVS of the Ministry of Education and Science), the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine, all sports federations of Ukraine and the Sports Student Union of Ukraine. In order to implement the provisions of state-public administration and public self-government in education, the Council for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports in Higher Education is obliged to develop administrative and functional relations at the national, local and higher education institutions levels with the relevant actors in the process of state management of the development of physical culture and sports in the higher education system, namely The Sports Student Union of Ukraine, territorial public associations of pupils and students of physical culture and sports orientation, student sports centers of higher education institutions.”

Conclusions and directions for further research. Public self-government in our country is gradually becoming more active, which is partly a condition for our European integration [8]. It is entrenched in the subconscious of our freedom-loving, just and creative people [3, 8]. Public self-government should become equally important in all spheres of our life [1], including physical culture and sports in higher education institutions which acquires significance in the context of aggression against our country. Strengthening public participation in the public management of developing physical culture and sports in the higher education system of Ukraine will enhance the organizational and controlling function of the latter, and therefore, will help to increase its efficiency and effectiveness.

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