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Anastasia ZAYETS

Catholic University in Ružomberok, Slovakia

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FORMATION OF AN ACTIVE LIFE POSITION OF MODERN YOUTH

In today's society, civic engagement of young people is a key to the democratic development of the state and a condition for the formation of their active life position. One of the key tools for shaping the active life position of modern youth is non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which serve as a social intermediary between the state and citizens.

According to the theory of social capital (P. Bourdieu, R. Putnam), CSOs are platforms for developing horizontal ties and engaging young people in civic participation. The socialization function of CSOs is manifested through the inclusion of young people in socially significant initiatives, which contributes to the formation of a collective identity.

CSOs contribute to the formation of an active life position through volunteering, participation in project management, and event organization. Volunteer activities within CSOs help reduce social exclusion among young people and create a culture of social responsibility. The theory of altruistic behavior (E. Wilson) explains that participation in social projects helps to strengthen pro-social attitudes.

Civil society organizations are an important tool for political mobilization of young people, promoting their inclusion in decision-making. According to UNESCO research, countries with high levels of youth civic engagement have more stable democratic institutions[2].

CSOs implement educational programs aimed at increasing media literacy among young people, which is an important factor in countering information manipulation. According to the research of R. Paul and L. Edler, participation in public discussions and debates contributes to the development of analytical skills[1].

CSOs promote social entrepreneurship and startup culture among young people, which has a positive impact on the country's economy. According to the UN, countries with a high level of volunteer activity among young people demonstrate higher rates of social cohesion [4].

In addition, participation in civic initiatives fosters a sense of social responsibility, understanding of social problems, and the ability to solve them.

This contributes to the development of their civic thinking and active participation in the social and political life of the country.

NGOs also often become a platform for youth leadership, as they provide an opportunity to initiate projects, attract resources, and influence changes in society. Psychological studies show that active participation in CSOs increases the level of emotional intelligence (D. Goleman), which is an important aspect of modern leadership.

From a scientific point of view, youth participation in CSOs can be viewed through the prism of social capital and institutional trust. Young people who participate in CSO activities acquire new social ties, which contributes to their integration into society and future professional development. In practice, youth activity in CSOs can be an effective tool for addressing social problems such as unemployment, lack of quality non-formal education, and insufficient civic engagement. NGOs organize trainings, educational programs, and conferences that broaden the horizons of young people and help them find themselves in professional and social activities.

Thus, NGOs play an extremely important role in shaping the active life position of young people, contributing to their socialization, development of civic consciousness and personal formation. Through participation in such organizations, young people gain practical experience in volunteering, teamwork, responsibility and leadership. Interacting with like-minded people and implementing joint initiatives helps to develop communication skills, critical thinking and effective decision-making. NGOs are not only a school of civic engagement, but also contribute to the comprehensive development of the individual and the formation of a socially responsible and proactive generation. In the future, their role will only grow, as society needs active, educated and responsible citizens who are ready to influence change and develop their country.

References

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Scientific adviser: Robert LETZ,
Prof. Dr., PhD, Faculty of Education