

INSTITUTIONAL TOOLS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VOLUNTEERING

FERRAMENTAS INSTITUCIONAIS PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO DO VOLUNTARIADO

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ABSTRACT

The application of the study of the history and current state of volunteering is conditioned by the presence of some systemic problems, such as political and legal, profit, environmental, and socio-artistic, which are reflected at the global and community levels. In ultra-modern countries, where the behavior and impact of destructive spheres are complex and multidimensional, it is not always possible to overcome these problems without the participation of active citizens who engage in volunteer activities. At the present stage, volunteering is an important social force in terms of the number and nature of conditionality, which, together with other political institutions such as countries, interstate and supranational associations, determines the policies and strategies of the future of humanity. Therefore, the article aims to summarize theoretical provisions on the content of volunteering, to conduct a comprehensive analysis of its historical development and current state.

An equally important task is to substantiate practical recommendations on promising ways to develop domestic volunteering, in particular among students. In the course of the study, general scientific and special methods were used, which allowed for a comprehensive study of the historical, theoretical aspects, and praxeological dimensions of volunteering. The method of analysis was chosen to process scientific works on the research topic. The method of synthesis was utilized to systematize scientific developments. Besides, observation and generalization allowed us to comprehend the identified international and Ukrainian realities of volunteering development. Moreover, concretization was applied to formulate specific conclusions and proposals based on the material analyzed.

Keywords: Volunteer. Charity. Assistance. Methods of encouragement. People. Society.

RESUMO

A aplicação do estudo da história e estado atual do voluntariado está condicionada pela presença de alguns problemas sistêmicos, como políticos e jurídicos, lucrativos, ambientais e sócio-artísticos, que se refletem a nível global e comunitário. Em países ultramodernos, onde o comportamento e o impacto das esferas destrutivas são complexos e multidimensionais, nem sempre é possível superar esses problemas sem a participação de cidadãos ativos que se engajam em atividades voluntárias. No estágio atual, o voluntariado é uma força social importante pelo número e natureza da condicionalidade, que, juntamente com outras instituições políticas como países, associações interestaduais e supranacionais, determina as políticas e estratégias do futuro da humanidade. Portanto, o artigo visa resumir as disposições teóricas sobre o conteúdo do voluntariado, para realizar uma análise abrangente de seu desenvolvimento histórico e estado atual. Uma tarefa igualmente importante é fundamentar recomendações práticas sobre formas promissoras de desenvolver o voluntariado doméstico, em particular entre os estudantes. No decorrer do estudo, foram utilizados métodos científicos gerais e especiais, que permitiram um estudo abrangente dos aspectos históricos, teóricos e praxeológicos do voluntariado. O método de análise foi escolhido para processar trabalhos científicos sobre o tema da pesquisa. O método de síntese foi utilizado para sistematizar os desenvolvimentos científicos. Além disso, a observação e a generalização permitiram-nos compreender as realidades internacionais e ucranianas identificadas de desenvolvimento do voluntariado. Além disso, a concretização foi aplicada para formular conclusões e propostas específicas com base no material analisado.

Palavras-chave: Voluntariado. Caridade. Assistência. Métodos de incentivo. Pessoas. Sociedade.

Introduction

The number of volunteers in the world is impressive. According to a periodic ranking of global charities published by the transnational association Charities Aid Foundation, 1 billion people over 18 from 145 countries worked in the nonprofit sector in 2018, and 2.2 billion people provided aid to non-local citizens (Charity Ranking, 2018). The directions of volunteering are diverse, as are the actual civilizational challenges they face: poverty, divisions, orphanhood, poor conditions,

public safety, value and artistic differences, environmental protection, etc (Bekkers, R., 2004).

The list of areas is growing considerably, and when compiling it, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of the problems of individual countries. In Ukraine, in addition to the previously traditional areas for our society, such as social care and protection of the most vulnerable groups – children and youth, social support for seriously ill citizens, social and cerebral rehabilitation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, ATO/JFO soldiers and their families, new areas are emerging. Modern volunteerism is not just an organized movement that reflects the support of countries and their associations in its development. Relatively often, fundraising is the result of technological solutions driven by the extreme need of individuals to support their fellow citizens and themselves.

A vivid illustration of this phenomenon is the Ukrainian volunteerism of the Revolution of Dignity, the massive and spontaneous nature of which was manifested during the extreme events in the country. In those difficult socio-political conditions, the created social movement served as evidence of the connection between the nation and the people's will, as well as an indicator and creator of civil society as an effective tool for protecting the rights and interests of citizens.

Understanding the nature of internal and external metamorphoses related to fundraising, its effect and the area of its implementation is of great social importance in determining the strategy and prospects of the country's development and requires scientific study as a component of social dynamics (Breeze, B. (2000).

The article aims to summarize the theoretical provisions of the content of volunteering and provide a comprehensive analysis of its historical development and current status. It is also essential to substantiate practical recommendations on promising ways to develop domestic volunteering, especially among students.

Literature Review

A significant contribution to the study of the theoretical and methodological foundations of volunteering was made by many scholars, namely O. Bezpalko, R.

Vynola, L. Vandysheva, T. Zhuravel, N. Zaveryko, I. Zvereva, A. Kapska, O. Karpenko, G. Krapivina. Meanwhile, H. Laktionova, T. Lyakh, L. Mishchyk, I. Mygovich, S. Palchevskiy, V. Petrovych, Yu. Polishchuk, K. Pukha, M. Tymenko, I. Tokhtarova made a significant contribution to the study of the theoretical and methodological principles of volunteering. Moreover, socio-pedagogical aspects of volunteer activity were actively studied by Z. Bondarenko, O. Karaman, N. Komarova, V. Kratinova, N. Larionova, S. Kharchenko, M. Chukhrai, N. Yants, and others. The analysis of many years of volunteering experience is presented in the works of foreign scientists, namely H. Caskelly, R. Crowe, B. Levine, M. Merrill, K. Navaratnam, M. Nuland, etc. Besides, such well-known scientists as D. Smith, M. Harris, K. Rochester, R. Hadley, S. Ellis, and K. Campbell dealt with issues of the volunteer movement in a sociological context. The essence, features, directions, and principles of volunteer work were studied by R. Lynch, E. Materna, S. McCarley, and L. Pytka. Nazarchuk drew attention to the current state of human rights protection, substantiated the problems of its implementation, and recommended several methods of solving this issue (Nazarchuk, O. M., 2022).

Thus, in the current context of the completion of the administrative-territorial reform in Ukraine towards decentralization, the study of the role of volunteering for local communities is of particular importance. The development of volunteer initiatives can be one of the factors in the effective development of territorial communities and Ukraine as a whole.

Results

Volunteering is an integral part of social life. People all over the world voluntarily give their time and effort to help others and support the development of their community. Institutional mechanisms can be important to ensure the sustainable development of volunteering and maintain its effectiveness.

One of the key institutional tools is the legal framework. Legislative support for volunteering plays an important role in stimulating volunteering and ensuring

the protection of volunteers' rights. Many countries have legislation on volunteering that provides a clear legal framework for the development of volunteering.

Another important tool is adequate financial support. Without financial support, volunteering may become less accessible and less attractive to potential volunteers. Governments can provide financial support for volunteer organizations and projects to increase the accessibility of volunteering and support volunteer activities.

Furthermore, institutional tools can include programs and initiatives that facilitate the recruitment of new volunteers and provide them with adequate training and support. For instance, volunteer training courses can be created, or information campaigns about volunteering can be conducted. These programs can help to attract new volunteers and support them in fulfilling their responsibilities (Eckstein, H., 2001).

Another important institutional tool is networks of volunteer organizations and platforms for coordinating volunteer activities. These networks and platforms help to attract more volunteers and ensure effective coordination of volunteer activities. They can also facilitate the exchange of experiences and best practices between different volunteer organizations.

A further institutional tool is the establishment of appropriate standards and guidelines for volunteering. This may include defining the rights and responsibilities of volunteers, establishing quality standards for volunteer projects, and ensuring that they are properly monitored. Establishing proper standards can help to ensure effective and professional volunteering and provide volunteers with adequate protection and support (Evers, A. & Laville, J. L. (Eds.), 2004).

Overall, institutional instruments can play an important role in supporting and developing volunteerism. They can create a legal framework, provide financial support, attract new volunteers, coordinate volunteer activities, and ensure adequate protection and support for volunteers. The state, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders must cooperate in creating and maintaining institutional tools to develop volunteerism and increase its effectiveness.

The state can play an important role in the development of volunteering by creating appropriate legal, financial, and organizational conditions. For instance, the state can provide financial support to volunteer organizations and projects, create favorable conditions for engaging volunteers, provide adequate protection and support for volunteers, etc. Furthermore, the state can set standards and guidelines for volunteer activities, and monitor and evaluate their effectiveness (Fowler, A., 2005).

Civil society organizations can also play an important role in developing volunteerism and creating an enabling environment for volunteering. They can provide training and support for volunteers, create networks of volunteer organizations and platforms for coordinating volunteer activities, recruit new volunteers, and promote volunteering to the general public.

Finally, other stakeholders, such as business companies and academic institutions, can also play an important role in supporting and developing volunteerism. For example, business companies can provide financial support for volunteer projects and initiatives, engage their employees in volunteer activities, and promote a volunteer culture in their environment. Academic institutions can research volunteering and help develop new methods and approaches to training volunteers and coordinating volunteer projects.

For the effective development of volunteering, it is important to create appropriate conditions for volunteers and volunteer organizations, provide them with adequate support and protection, recognize and emphasize the importance of volunteering for the development of society and promote it among the general public.

It is important to note that volunteering can perform not only a charitable function but also have a significant socio-economic component. Volunteering can become an important tool for social integration and development, stimulate the development of new professions and markets, and help solve important global problems such as poverty, climate change, inequality, and others (Haski-Leventhal, D. & Meijjs, L. C. P. M., 2011).

Thus, volunteering is an important element of society's development and can play a significant role in various spheres of life. For the effective development of volunteering, it is crucial to create the right conditions for volunteers and volunteer organizations, provide them with adequate support and protection, and promote volunteer culture among the general public.

Institutional tools for volunteer development can significantly improve the conditions for volunteers and volunteer organizations. Such instruments include the following:

- Legal and regulatory framework. To support volunteerism, it is important to create a favorable regulatory environment that recognizes volunteerism as an important element of society's development. Legislation should be developed and adopted that provides legal protection for volunteers and volunteer organizations, as well as defines their rights and responsibilities.
- Financial support. It is important to provide volunteer organizations with the necessary financial resources to carry out volunteer activities. For this purpose, special funds, grant programs, and other mechanisms of financial support for volunteering can be created.
- Infrastructure development. To ensure effective volunteering, it is necessary to create an appropriate infrastructure, which includes volunteer assistance centers, databases of volunteer organizations and projects, venues for training and seminars, etc.
- Professional development. It is important to provide volunteers with opportunities for professional growth and development, including through training and seminars, as well as providing advice and support in implementing volunteer projects.
- Monitoring and evaluation. For effective volunteer development, it is important to monitor and evaluate the results of volunteer activities. This helps to identify problems and ways to improve volunteer activities and ensures efficient use of resources.

- Partnership and cooperation. It is important to create networks of partnership and cooperation between volunteer organizations, businesses, civil society organizations, and government institutions. This helps to ensure that volunteer activities are carried out at a high level and promotes volunteerism as an important component of social development.
- Promotion and information support. To attract new volunteers and promote volunteerism, it is important to provide information support and conduct campaigns to advocate for volunteerism.

Institutional tools for volunteer development play an important role in supporting volunteer activities and ensuring the effective functioning of volunteer organizations. They help to create a favorable environment for volunteering, provide financial and infrastructure support, facilitate the professional development of volunteers, and evaluate the results of volunteering. It is crucial to pay attention to these tools when developing volunteering in various fields of activity (Murphy, J., 2013).

Institutional tools for the development of volunteering may also include training and professional development programs for volunteers, as well as the creation of a network of volunteer centers and coordination offices.

Training and development programs for volunteers allow them to improve their knowledge and skills in various fields of activity, which contributes to more effective volunteering. This can include, for example, training in working with people with special needs, psychology of crisis assistance, organizing and conducting events, etc.

Establishing a network of volunteer centers and coordination offices allows for the coordination and support of volunteer activities at the local level. They can provide training for volunteers, search for and attract new volunteers, coordinate the activities of volunteer groups, organize events and campaigns to promote volunteering, etc.

In general, institutional tools for volunteer development are an important element in creating an enabling environment for volunteer activities and the

development of the volunteer movement as a whole. Their use allows for the effective functioning of volunteer organizations, support for volunteers, and maximizing the social impact of volunteering (Plant, R. W., 1996).

An additional form of institutional support can be the creation of various grant programs for volunteer organizations. Grants can be provided to finance specific projects or to ensure the functioning of the organization as a whole. This helps to ensure the financial stability and development of volunteer organizations, as well as to attract new volunteers and expand the range of volunteer projects.

Furthermore, an important form of institutional support is participation in volunteer programs and initiatives by state and local authorities. For instance, in many countries, there are government programs that involve volunteers in various activities, such as social assistance, medical care, environmental protection, etc. Participation in such programs helps to ensure the support and recognition of volunteers, as well as helps to attract new volunteers and increase interest in volunteering in general.

Thus, institutional support tools for volunteer development are of great importance for ensuring the sustainable development of the volunteer movement and supporting volunteer activities. They help to coordinate the activities of volunteers and organizations, provide financial and other support, improve the skills of volunteers, and engage new participants in volunteering. The development of volunteering is important for society, as volunteers carry out important social work. Their work helps to reduce social inequality, improve the quality of life, preserve the environment, and perform many other useful activities (Putnam, R. D., 2000).

However, it should be noted that effective volunteer work is only possible if there is support from the government, the public, and business. Therefore, it is important to support institutional tools for the development of volunteering and ensure that the role of volunteers in society is given due consideration.

For instance, government agencies can support volunteerism by facilitating the establishment of volunteer organizations, providing financial and other support, and creating favorable conditions for volunteer activities. Businesses can provide

financial and material support to volunteer organizations and projects, as well as promote corporate volunteering, where employees engage in volunteer activities during their working hours.

In turn, the public can support volunteering by engaging participants in volunteer activities, promoting the development of volunteer organizations and projects, and raising awareness of the importance of volunteer work and its impact on society.

Overall, institutional tools for the development of volunteerism play an important role in creating an enabling environment for volunteering, which helps to ensure the effective work of volunteers and the development of the volunteer movement as a whole.

Legislation is one of the most important institutional tools for the development of volunteering. Legislation should create favorable conditions for volunteer activities, provide legal protection for volunteers and volunteer organizations, and regulate the relationship between volunteers, organizations, and the state (Smith, D. H. & Stebbins, R. A. (Eds.), 2014).

A further important tool is volunteer support programs. Such programs can be developed by government agencies, NGOs, businesses, and other stakeholders to promote the development of the volunteer movement. Such programs may include financial support, provision of material resources, training and professional development of volunteers, and creation of favorable conditions for volunteering.

Furthermore, information support is an essential tool for developing volunteerism. Information support may include developing and disseminating information about volunteer opportunities, creating special resources for volunteers and volunteer organizations, and conducting information campaigns and other events to raise awareness of volunteering and attract new volunteers.

Thus, institutional tools for volunteer development are important for ensuring the effective work of volunteers and the development of the volunteer movement. Moreover, their use can contribute to improving the quality of life in the community and the development of the social sphere.

Today, there are many examples of the effective use of institutional tools for the development of volunteering. For example, many countries, including Ukraine, have laws that regulate the activities of volunteers and volunteer organizations, provide legal protection for them, and create favorable conditions for volunteering. Various volunteer support programs provide financial and material assistance to volunteers and volunteer organizations, contributing to their development and strengthening.

Examples of information support for volunteering include the creation of special web resources and information portals that provide information about volunteer opportunities and facilitate communication between volunteers and volunteer organizations.

To summarize, the use of institutional tools for the development of volunteering is an important element in creating favorable conditions for volunteering, which helps to strengthen the volunteer movement and improve the quality of life in the community. It is important to provide support for volunteers and volunteer organizations at the level of legislation, financial and material assistance, and information support. This will help to ensure the effective operation of volunteers and volunteer organizations, as well as the development of the volunteer movement as a whole. This, in turn, can have a positive impact on the development of the community and society as a whole (Smith, D. H., & Warburton, J. (2007).

Discussion

The topic of the article is highly relevant, as volunteering is becoming more and more popular and important in society.

One of the main theses is that institutional instruments are indeed an important element of volunteerism development. Legislative regulation, support programs, information resources, and other tools help to ensure the effective operation of volunteers and volunteer organizations, increase the number of

volunteers, and contribute to the strengthening of the volunteer movement as a whole.

However, there are different views on the effectiveness of institutional instruments. Some may argue that institutional instruments limit the freedom of volunteers by turning their activities into a formalized process dependent on approved rules and procedures. Others may argue that some instruments, such as legislative regulation, may not be effective enough in practice, especially if they are not properly implemented.

It is also important to mention the problem of corruption and insufficient financial support for volunteering, which can reduce the effectiveness of institutional instruments. For example, legislative regulation aimed at controlling the activities of volunteers and volunteer organizations may become ineffective if adequate financial and material resources are not provided for its implementation. Moreover, institutional instruments may become ineffective if there is no interaction between the volunteer movement and the government (Wuthnow, R., 1994).

On the other hand, a positive aspect of institutional instruments is that they protect volunteers and volunteer organizations from unscrupulous people and dishonest actions. For instance, legal regulation can protect against discrimination against volunteers based on their race, religious beliefs, gender, etc. Another important advantage of institutional instruments is their ability to coordinate and plan the activities of volunteers and volunteer organizations at the country or regional level.

Thus, it can be concluded that institutional tools for volunteering development are important, but should not replace the idea of volunteering and the independent activities of volunteers. They should promote the development and protection of volunteers, but should not restrict their freedom and should not be underfunded. The best solution is to combine different instruments that will help ensure the effective operation of volunteers and volunteer organizations, as well as support the development of the volunteer movement as a whole.

Institutional tools for volunteering development are an important component of stimulating and ensuring the effective operation of volunteers and volunteer organizations. However, it is necessary to ensure their effective use and financial support. In addition, we should not forget about the independence of volunteers and the importance of their independent activities, which is the basis of volunteering. The development of volunteering should be based on the interaction between volunteers and volunteer organizations, which is ensured by the availability of effective tools and stimulated by national and international support. Thus, it is important to continuously develop and improve the volunteer movement, which has great potential to support social development and improve the quality of life.

Conclusions

Thus, considering institutional tools for volunteerism development, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Institutional tools for volunteerism development are an important component in ensuring the effective work of volunteers and volunteer organizations.
2. The availability of effective tools and incentives for volunteers is an important factor in the development of volunteering.
3. It is necessary to ensure the independence of volunteers and their independent activity, which is the basis of volunteering.
4. The development of volunteering should be based on the interaction between volunteers and volunteer organizations.
5. Continuous improvement of the volunteer movement is important for supporting social development and improving the quality of life.

Thus, the effectiveness of volunteerism development tools can be an important factor in achieving social and community goals. It is necessary to constantly improve the tools and provide adequate financial support for the volunteer movement. Thus, stimulating volunteerism and supporting volunteers is

an important component of the state's social policy, which allows for the effective development of social processes and increases the level of trust and solidarity in society.

It is also necessary to note that institutional tools for volunteering development may vary across countries, depending on the political and social situation. However, despite the variety of instruments, the main goals and principles of volunteerism development remain the same.

Furthermore, it is important to note that volunteering is not a panacea for all social problems, but it can be an important complement to other social programs and initiatives. The involvement of volunteers helps to solve social problems more effectively, support and develop civic initiatives and projects, as well as promote interaction between different social groups and strengthen public trust.

Thus, institutional tools for the development of volunteering are an important element of the state's social policy and public initiatives. These tools can help ensure the effective operation of volunteers and volunteer organizations, attract new volunteers and improve the quality and efficiency of volunteer activities. Meanwhile, it is important to remember that volunteering is an important component of social interaction and cooperation that helps to create a strong and cohesive society.

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