

УДК 351:364

DOI 10.35433/ISSN2410-3748-2026-1(38)-24

**Shunda Anatolii**  
**Postgraduate Student**  
**Department of Law and Public Administration**  
**Ivan Franko Zhytomyr State University**  
**<https://orcid.org/0009-0007-8947-1202>**

## DEVELOPMENT FEATURES OF UKRAINE'S SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN SPHERE: A MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE

*This article examines the key aspects of the social and humanitarian sphere's evolution in Ukraine through the lens of management. Research findings reveal that new conditions are being established within this sphere to safeguard individual interests, foster harmony with societal values, and align with the broader social and ecological environment. Ukraine is actively forming a policy for social and humanitarian development that reflects European integration trends while prioritizing national interests.*

*The analysis underscores the significant impact of the social sphere on internal state policies. By enhancing citizens' welfare and granting access to essential material, cultural, and spiritual resources, the social sector emerges as a cornerstone of human-centric governance. Its core humanistic orientation highlights a commitment to fostering personal growth and well-being. Through social policy mechanisms, Ukraine leverages the social sphere as a means of regulating market dynamics. This includes equitable distribution and redistribution of public goods and incentivizing collaboration among employees during their creation.*

*The humanitarian sphere's development is explored, encompassing various facets of state policy such as language, education, science, innovation, culture, spiritual growth, state-confessional relations, and healthcare. Anthropocentrism serves as the guiding principle within this domain, positioning the individual as the primary focus. Activities within this sphere aim to bolster human capital by stimulating intellectual and creative advancement, fostering spiritual and artistic expression, preserving universal values, and providing opportunities for self-fulfillment. Emphasis is also placed on ensuring well-being through education, health care, security, and spiritual enrichment.*

**Keywords:** *social and humanitarian sphere, public management and administration, security, socio-humanitarian policy, managerial perspective, public authority, civil society, education, science, culture, spiritual development, religion, state-confessional relations, healthcare.*

## ОСОБЛИВОСТІ РОЗВИТКУ СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ І ГУМАНІТАРНОЇ СФЕРИ В УКРАЇНІ: УПРАВЛІНСЬКИЙ ВИМІР

*У статті розглянуто особливості розвитку соціальної та гуманітарної сфер в Україні. Дослідження показало, що в сучасних умовах у цих сферах створюються нові можливості для забезпечення інтересів кожної людини, сприяючи досягненню гармонії між індивідом, суспільними цінностями, соціальним оточенням та екологічним середовищем. У країні формується нова політика соціального та гуманітарного розвитку, яка відповідає загальноєвропейським тенденціям і водночас враховує національні пріоритети.*

*Визначено ключову роль соціальної сфери, яка безпосередньо впливає на внутрішню політику держави, забезпечуючи громадянам доступ до необхідних матеріальних, культурних і духовних благ, що сприяють їхньому добробуту. Вона характеризується*

гуманістичною орієнтацією, яка зосереджується на всебічному розвитку людини. Завдяки механізмам соціальної політики держава регулює ринкову економіку, розподіляючи та перерозподіляючи суспільні блага, а також заохочуючи гармонійні трудові відносини.

Розвиток гуманітарної сфери охоплює різноманітні напрямки державної політики, серед яких мова, освіта, науково-технічний та інноваційний розвиток, культура, духовний розвиток, релігія, державно-конфесійні відносини, охорона здоров'я та інші. Центральним принципом цієї сфери є людиноцентризм, а її головним бенефіціаром виступає людина. Уся діяльність спрямована на зміцнення людського капіталу, стимулювання інтелектуального і творчого потенціалу особистості, підтримку загальнолюдських, цивілізаційних і національних цінностей. Особлива увага приділяється створенню умов для самореалізації громадян, забезпечення їхнього добробуту, освіти, здоров'я, безпеки й духовного зростання.

**Ключові слова:** соціальна та гуманітарна сфера, публічне управління та адміністрування, безпека, соціогуманітарна політика, управлінський вимір, публічна влада, громадянське суспільство, освіта, наука, культура, духовний розвиток і релігія, державно-конфесійні відносини, охорона здоров'я.

**Problem statement.** In the context of the modern globalized world, human potential serves as a cornerstone for national development. Since its independence, Ukraine has been striving to establish a human-centric system of values grounded in principles such as freedom, equality, justice, and responsibility. However, the Russian military aggression initiated in 2014 (ATO) and further escalated into a full-scale invasion in 2022, have profoundly impacted governance in Ukraine's social and humanitarian sectors. As a result, the importance of humanity, national identity, and mutual support has significantly reinforced the socio-political framework. Within this framework, the state acts as a guarantor in the relationship between individuals and society, taking on responsibilities for protection, healthcare, education, scientific progress, cultural preservation, and safeguarding spiritual heritage.

Amid the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian war, Ukraine faces the challenge of forging new pathways for development in the social and humanitarian spheres. This drive aims to protect individual interests while fostering harmony between personal values, societal priorities, and environmental considerations. In response to these challenging circumstances, Ukraine is formulating a new state policy for social and humanitarian progress. This policy strives to align with pan-European development standards while addressing national priorities in a manner that supports both individual well-being and collective resilience.

**Analysis of Recent Research and Publications.** Research into the dynamics of social and humanitarian development in Ukraine holds significant relevance within the domain of "Public Management and Administration." This area of study plays a vital role in advancing the efforts of professionals aiming to refine legislative frameworks and enhance practical-organizational processes in Ukraine's socio-humanitarian progress.

The discipline of "Public Administration" has benefited from a robust theoretical and methodological base, established by prominent scholars including V. Averianov, H. Atamanchuk, V. Bakumenko, K. Vashchenko, R. Voitovych, V. Kniaziev, Y. Kovbasiuk, V. Kozakov, M. Kravchenko, V. Luhovyi, P. Nadolishnii, N. Nyzhnyk, O. Obolenskyi, I. Rozputenko, S. Serohin, Y. Surmin, T. Fedoriv, N. Yarosh, among others.

Likewise, a comprehensive evaluation of theoretical perspectives and the practical application of Ukraine's social and humanitarian policies has been thoroughly explored by researchers such as V. Andrushchenko, O. Valevskyi, I. Dziuba, V. Yevtukh, M. Zhulynskyi, M. Kravchenko, V. Karlova, V. Kremen, I. Kuras, O. Maiboroda, O. Malynovska, I. Nadolnyi, P. Petrovskyi, M. Piren, M. Popovych, O. Rafalskyi, Y. Sverstiuk, P. Sytnik, V. Skurativskyi, V. Troshchynskyi, H. Chmil, and others.

**Objective of this Study.** This research seeks to deliver an in-depth analysis of the specific developmental aspects of Ukraine's social and humanitarian landscape, focusing on managerial decision-making processes in the context of contemporary challenges and opportunities.

**Presentation of the Main Material.** Scholarly research on bolstering Ukraine's social and humanitarian sphere during the ongoing transformation of social relations amidst the Russian-Ukrainian war plays a critical role. Specifically, harnessing effective public administration mechanisms and designing well-balanced state policy instruments are key to fostering positive developments in managerial decision-making. In the post-war period, the state faces a pressing challenge: creating

an environment conducive to individual self-realization and enabling people to fully unleash their creative and productive potential to address their evolving spiritual, material, and social needs.

The ongoing transformations within the socio-humanitarian domain are grounded in several pivotal international documents. Among these are the United Nations Millennium Declaration (adopted by General Assembly Resolution 55/2 on September 8, 2000), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights along with its Optional Protocols, and the Helsinki Final Act on Security and Cooperation in Europe. These collectively establish humanistic and ideological frameworks, highlight the universal and cultural values of the Ukrainian people, and set universal benchmarks for human rights.

Since Ukraine's independence, its Constitution has served as the cornerstone of its legal framework, particularly in shaping the socio-humanitarian sphere. It underscores that human life, dignity, honor, inviolability, and security represent the highest social values of the state. It further guarantees key rights such as equality before the law regardless of gender, freedom of speech and thought, religious and ideological diversity, access to education and healthcare, and numerous other civil liberties.

Even amidst times of war, several key legislative documents continue to articulate principles essential to human dignity, freedom of conscience, and individual autonomy. These include the Convention on the Rights of the Child; Ukraine's laws on State Social Standards and State Social Guarantees, Humanitarian Aid, and the Status of War Veterans along with Social Protection Guarantees; as well as various other regulatory acts. Taken together, these legal instruments promote national culture and cultural diversity, guarantee accessibility to quality education and scientific advancement, uphold media pluralism and independence, affirm Ukrainian as the state language, and protect the rights and identities of national minorities.

The social sphere plays a significant role in shaping domestic policy by prioritizing the well-being of citizens and guaranteeing access to essential material, cultural, and spiritual resources. Its core characteristics include a pronounced humanistic focus and an emphasis on fostering human development. By leveraging social policy mechanisms, the social sphere serves as a tool for state intervention in regulating the market economy. This approach facilitates the distribution and redistribution of public resources while promoting productive labor relations to support the creation of such goods.

In the context of contemporary challenges, attention has increasingly shifted toward addressing key issues such as social security, welfare programs, housing solutions, health care, education, and support for sectors critical to societal well-being, such as food production and light industry. The urgent need to advance the digitalization of social services amidst ongoing wartime conditions has emerged as a critical priority, aimed at providing more accessible and comfortable aid to individuals who require support.

Similar to the social sphere, the humanitarian sector reflects diverse aspects of state policy, including language and education initiatives, scientific and technological innovation, cultural development, spiritual growth, religion, state confessional relations, and health care. At its core lies a human-centered approach that places the individual at the heart of all activities. This focus seeks to enhance human capital through intellectual and creative development, support for spiritual and artistic expression, preservation of universal and national values, and expanded opportunities for personal well-being, education, security, health, and fulfillment.

Ukraine's legislative framework provides the tools necessary for implementing its humanitarian policy, particularly concerning humanitarian aid efforts. This area has become especially vital in response to wartime conditions. Key legal instruments include the Law of Ukraine "On Humanitarian Aid" from October 22, 1999; the Cabinet of Ministers Resolutions on organizing an automated humanitarian aid registration system (October 9, 2020); and regulations concerning the handling and

monitoring of humanitarian assistance during martial law dated September 5, 2023 (No. 953).

Socio-humanitarian development in Ukraine spans various domains such as national identity (language, culture, historical memory, state-church relations), human rights (gender policies, reintegration measures), science, education, health care systems, innovation, media practices, and civil society initiatives. This breadth creates a highly complex governance structure composed of multiple facets that often lack direct interconnection. Nevertheless, it is within these components that public administration mechanisms are developed to manage the socio-humanitarian sphere effectively. A critical element for ensuring efficiency in this governance system is a well-organized structure oriented toward fulfilling the outlined objectives and priorities of the nation's social and humanitarian agenda.

In their academic research, M. Mykhalchenko, H. Yarotska, O. Tulay, and L. Rybak conceptualize the humanitarian sphere as an integral dimension of human existence, defined through human priorities and values and positioned at the intersection of systems designed to serve public interests. One key criterion of the socio-humanitarian domain includes demographic indicators, public health conditions, and life expectancy, all of which contribute to fostering social welfare for the population. Consequently, ensuring every citizen can fully exercise their right to a long and healthy life should form a cornerstone of Ukraine's socio-economic advancement.

Within this framework, S. Horbatiuk stresses the significance of creating socio-economic conditions that support human potential by modernizing the state's socio-humanitarian policy. This perspective highlights the interconnectedness between robust public institutions and individual well-being.

Contemporary discussions in public administration regarding the humanitarian sphere often touch upon public health management. Scholars such as S. Vovk, V. Lobas, O. Petriaieva, D. Horbatov, and V. Borshch foreground the imperative to align healthcare reforms with the state-building potential of socio-humanitarian policies.

Their work suggests that developing an effective medical care system is vital for advancing broader societal goals.

O. Varych, addressing the legal frameworks surrounding healthcare management, asserts that focusing solely on individual health is insufficient; the socio-humanitarian context necessitates considering the collective health of the nation and society. Moreover, she emphasizes that healthcare reform is intertwined with broader political transformations, as state security is intrinsic to human capital and national competitiveness. The interconnected nature of health care with economic development, scientific progress, and defense capability adds further weight to these considerations.

Highlighting current challenges in healthcare management, V. Karlash advocates for a public administration model centered on delivering high-quality and accessible medical services. She also underscores the importance of adequate sectoral and institutional funding, noting that financial mechanisms should align with benchmarks established by European frameworks.

A. Klantsa sheds light on emerging trends in institutionalizing socio-economic, cultural, and geopolitical transformations. These processes are rekindling traditional human-centered foundations for state policy while introducing new models of public governance. Klantsa positions public health as a pivotal value that underpins the synergy required for effective socio-humanitarian policy, emphasizing its role in shaping the collective human experience within a state.

O. Nabkhan and R. Moiseienko interpret public administration within the healthcare sector as a crucial element of Ukraine's social security and a structural component of its socio-humanitarian framework. Their analysis highlights the need for the state to address economic, technological, geopolitical, and integration challenges while focusing on societal well-being.

The economic and financial tools employed in Ukraine's healthcare governance are integral to preserving national security. Effective regulation of healthcare systems during wartime and post-war recovery will be critical for

fortifying Ukraine's socio-humanitarian sphere and ensuring its resilience in the face of ongoing challenges.

The responsibility for supporting a nation's human capital, as well as ensuring the health and longevity of its citizens, heavily relies on the medical sector. This sector operates based on principles of social, economic, and medical efficiency, serving as a barometer for both societal welfare and the state's capacity for social security.

In their academic analyses, researchers such as V. Medyanyk, O. Kirieieva, T. Khmil, H. Holubchuk, E. Sydorova, M. Baiuk, and O. Bandura suggest that Ukraine's socio-humanitarian sphere should be assessed through the dual lens of social policy and social protection. These scholars conceptualize these elements as integral to domestic policymaking, economic interactions, ideological and socio-political dynamics, and as essential managerial decisions within public administration.

From an administrative law perspective, V. Medyanyk highlights that state social policy consists of both static and dynamic dimensions. The static aspect represents the established social relations within the system, whereas the dynamic aspect involves managerial decisions that significantly influence the development and implementation of actions in Ukraine's socio-humanitarian domain.

O. Kirieieva, T. Khmil, and H. Holubchuk focus on the role of humanism within the realm of public administration, especially during times of crisis in the socio-humanitarian sphere. They identify humanistic principles as pivotal in shaping strategies and tactics aimed at fostering societal progress.

E. Sydorova's research delves into the regulatory and legal frameworks underpinning Ukraine's state policy in the socio-humanitarian realm. Proposing her classification system for evaluating regulatory mechanisms, she focuses on foundational principles for the humanitarian sector, classification of regulatory areas governing social relations, and delineation of the roles and responsibilities of state authorities and local governance in implementing socio-humanitarian policies.

The intellectual and spiritual potential of the Ukrainian nation takes center stage in the works of I. Chornomordenko, V. Kutsuruk, S. Vovkanych, and V. Kravtsiv. Their research argues that personal development and civic spirituality are essential to achieving a higher quality of social life. This emphasis positions the socio-humanitarian sphere as an embodiment of these aspirations.

On the other hand, scholars like V. Skurativskyi, V. Troshchynskyi, and S. Chukut adopt a narrower interpretation of the socio-humanitarian sphere, primarily associating it with the spiritual life and cultural identity of society.

By framing the socio-humanitarian sphere as central to the state's development, this approach allows for a deeper exploration of its role in societal transformation. Many researchers align in their view that this sector is intricately tied to the mental fabric and ethno-cultural heritage of national identity. Thus, public administration in this area should focus on building a national consciousness that integrates historical traditions with contemporary civilization values to address matters of state sovereignty.

In this context, it is notable that Ukraine has established a robust mechanism for protecting human and civil rights in alignment with international standards. Anchored in the National Human Rights Strategy, this system offers a comprehensive framework for addressing social and humanitarian issues at all levels of governance. The Strategy outlines 27 key directions encompassing a wide range of human rights concerns, including fostering respect for human rights as a cornerstone of democratic governance and aligning Ukraine's legal framework with international norms. It also emphasizes creating effective mechanisms for safeguarding civil rights across all levels of government while engaging civil society, academia, media, and other stakeholders in shaping and executing human rights policies.

The effective implementation of this strategy is poised to drive progress in upholding Ukraine's obligations under international human rights treaties, including the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union. Furthermore,

it aims to facilitate the realization of Ukraine's Sustainable Development Goals through 2030 and enhance the country's reputation in global human rights evaluations.

L. Chupri explores public administration within the socio-humanitarian sphere, analyzing it through the lens of national security policy. She delineates three key dimensions of such governance: first, the administration of the socio-humanitarian sector as a domain subject to state oversight; second, the management of agencies, units, services, and other structural entities that fall within the administrative framework but remain integral to the governance system—here, the governing entities (leaders and administrative bodies) form a subsystem that orchestrates the cohesive functioning of these structures collectively and individually; and third, the supervision of this sector as an area monitored by civil society organizations.

The traditional model of public administration in Ukraine's socio-humanitarian sector has evolved significantly since the onset of the full-scale Russian invasion in 2022. This shift has led to a more adaptable governance framework that redefines authorities' roles within society and reshapes the interaction between government institutions and citizens. Conventional approaches to managing this sector have given way to innovative governance practices.

Through these revised methodologies, a modernized system for upholding human rights and freedoms is emerging. Efforts to align state actions with those of local authorities, civil society groups, and businesses are being coordinated. New socio-economic mechanisms are being established, while systemic flaws linked to violations noted by the European Court are being methodically addressed. Additionally, financial mechanisms involving all stakeholders within the socio-humanitarian sphere are being reimagined for improved accountability and effectiveness.

The preservation of historical and cultural heritage, the pursuit of high artistic achievements, and their continued development remain underexplored from a public

administration perspective. Much of the academic research on these topics tends to focus narrowly on historical and artistic disciplines.

V. Meshcheriakov emphasizes the importance of institutional regulation by the state, advocating for a framework that includes specialized cultural heritage protection agencies, public participation, regional authorities, local municipalities, and other entities where cultural monuments and artifacts are located. He argues that such comprehensive oversight positively contributes to bolstering Ukraine's international image.

On the other hand, V. Horbyk and H. Denysenko examine the state of research into Ukraine's historical and cultural heritage, as well as challenges related to monument protection and preservation. They point out barriers affecting the implementation of state-level strategies aimed at safeguarding and reviving cultural assets. A key concern raised by these scholars is the lack of a well-coordinated mechanism among administrative actors in charge of heritage protection, warning that this deficiency could result in the degradation of the nation's cultural legacy.

Another vital domain for exploration involves integrating Ukraine's national culture into the broader European cultural space and fostering international cooperation within the socio-humanitarian sphere. Cultural policies inherently reflect the shared values and priorities of nations, communities, and individuals—spanning local regions, municipalities, and beyond. These policies aim to cultivate well-rounded individuals and strengthen societal cohesion through dedicated efforts to promote cultural and humanitarian advancement.

The fields of education and science play a foundational role in driving individual, national, and societal development. Both serve as pillars supporting a robust state by reproducing and expanding societal intellectual, spiritual, and economic capacities. S. Dombrovska highlights the need to address bureaucratic inefficiencies in scientific endeavors and recommends modernizing financial management mechanisms as essential steps toward enhancing educational processes and overcoming challenges faced by Ukraine's higher education institutions.

The ongoing war has further reshaped Ukraine's socio-humanitarian sphere through the remarkable growth of civil society institutions such as public organizations, charities, and volunteer movements. These entities not only influence the state of public institutions but also drive transformative changes across socio-economic structures, particularly regarding financial systems at all levels of governance within the social and humanitarian sectors.

**Conclusions.** In conclusion, the examined academic and theoretical perspectives highlight that Ukraine's socio-humanitarian sector functions as a distinct domain within public administration. This sector has its unique goals, content, and strategic pathways for development. However, achieving meaningful progress requires a clear definition of objectives, adequate allocation of human and material resources, access to reliable information, and well-established institutional frameworks to support implementation efforts.

#### REFERENCES

1. United Nations General Assembly. (2000). *Deklaratsiia tysiacholittia Orhanizatsii Obiednanykh Natsii* [United Nations Millennium Declaration] (Resolution No. 55/2). Retrieved from [https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl\\_conv/declarations/summitdecl.shtml](https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/summitdecl.shtml) [in English]
2. United Nations General Assembly. (1948). *Zahalna deklaratsiia prav liudyny* [Universal Declaration of Human Rights] (Resolution No. 217 A (III)). Retrieved from [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_015](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_015) [in Ukrainian]
3. United Nations General Assembly. (1973). *Mizhnarodnyi pakt pro ekonomichni, sotsialni i kulturni prava* [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights] (Ratified by the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR No. 2148-VIII). Retrieved from [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_042](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_042) [in Ukrainian]
4. United Nations General Assembly. (1973). *Mizhnarodnyi pakt pro hromadianski i politychni prava* [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights] (Ratified by

- the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR No. 2148-VIII). Retrieved from [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_043](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_043) [in Ukrainian]
5. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (1990). *Fakultatyvnyi protokol do Mizhnarodnoho paktu pro hromadianski ta politychni prava* [Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights] (Resolution No. 582-XII). Retrieved from [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_086](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_086) [in Ukrainian]
6. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2025). *Konstytutsiia Ukrainy: stanom na 01.01.2025* [Constitution of Ukraine: as of 01.01.2025] (Official text). Kyiv: Vydavnytstvo Palyvoda. [in Ukrainian]
7. United Nations. (1989). *Konventsiiia pro prava dytyny* [Convention on the Rights of the Child] (Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on November 20, 1989). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show> [in Ukrainian]
8. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2024). *Pro derzhavni sotsialni standarty ta derzhavni sotsialni harantii* [On state social standards and state social guarantees] (Law of Ukraine No. 107-VII, effective as of June 26, 2024). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2017-14> [in Ukrainian]
9. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (1999). *Pro humanitarnu dopomohu* [On humanitarian aid] (Law of Ukraine of October 22, 1999). Retrieved from <https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/T991192> [in Ukrainian]
10. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. (2025). *Pro status veteraniv viiny, harantii yikh sotsialnoho zakhystu* [On the status of war veterans, guarantees of their social protection] (Law of Ukraine No. 3551-XII, effective as of May 2, 2025). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3551-12> [in Ukrainian]
11. Kabinet Ministriv Ukrainy. (n.d.). Ministerstvo sotsialnoi polityky, simi ta yednosti Ukrainy [Ministry of Social Policy, Family and Unity of Ukraine]. Retrieved from <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/catalog/ministerstvo-sotsialnoi-politiki-ukraini> [in Ukrainian]
12. Ministerstvo kultury ta informatsiinoi polityky Ukrainy. (2022). *Pro zatverdzhennia Metodychnykh rekomendatsii shchodo stvorennia i orhanizatsii*

funktsionuvannia tsentriv kulturnykh posluh u terytorialnykh hromadakh [On the approval of Methodological recommendations for the creation and organization of the functioning of cultural service centers in territorial communities] (Order No. 466).

Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v0466921> [in Ukrainian]

13.Kabinet Ministriv Ukrainy. (2020). Deiaki pytannia orhanizatsii vedennia avtomatyzovanoi systemy reiestratsii humanitarnoi dopomohy [Certain issues of organizing the operation of the automated humanitarian aid registration system] (Resolution No. 927). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/927-2020-п> [in Ukrainian]

14.Kabinet Ministriv Ukrainy. (2023). Deiaki pytannia propusku ta obliku humanitarnoi dopomohy v umovakh voiennoho stanu [Certain issues of the passage and accounting of humanitarian aid under martial law] (Resolution No. 953). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/953-2023-п> [in Ukrainian]

15.Horbatiuk, S. (2018). Kontseptualizatsiia modeli humanitarnoi polityky v Ukraini na suchasnomu etapi reform [Conceptualization of the model of humanitarian policy in Ukraine at the current stage of reforms]. *Efektyvnist derzhavnoho upravlinnia*, (55), Part 1, 80–90. [in Ukrainian]

16.Varych, O. H. (2020). Derzhava ta zdorovia naseleattia: pereosmyslennia tsinnisnykh oriientyriv [The state and public health: rethinking value orientations]. *Almanakh prava*, (11), 96–99. [in Ukrainian]

17.Karlash, V. V. (2020). Derzhavne rehuliuвання suchasnym stanom okhorony zdorovia Ukrainy [State regulation of the current state of health care in Ukraine]. *Investytsii: praktyka ta dosvid*, (1), 101–104. [in Ukrainian]

18.Klantsa, A. I. (2018). Hromadske zdorovia yak umova natsionalnoi bezpeky derzhavy [Public health as a condition of the state's national security]. *Visnyk NADU pry Prezydentovi Ukrainy. Serii: Derzhavne upravlinnia*, (1), 107–113. [in Ukrainian]

19.Nabkhan, O. V., & Moiseienko, R. O. (2021). Derzhavne upravlinnia sferoiu okhorony zdorovia yak skladova sotsialnoi bezpeky derzhavy [Public administration

- of the health care sphere as a component of the state's social security]. *Investytsii: praktyka ta dosvid*, (5), 110–116. [in Ukrainian]
20. Medyanyk, V. A. (2021). *Administratyvno-pravove zabezpechennia derzhavnoi sotsialnoi polityky v Ukraini* [Administrative and legal support of state social policy in Ukraine] (Doctoral dissertation). Zaporizhzhia. [in Ukrainian]
21. Kirieieva, O. B., Khmil, T. V., & Holubchuk, H. D. (2017). *Priorytety publichnoho upravlinnia u sferi sotsialnoho i humanitarnoho rozvytku* [Priorities of public administration in the field of social and humanitarian development]. *Publichne administruvannia: teoriia ta praktyka*, (2), 1–14. [in Ukrainian]
22. Sydorova, E. O. (2020). *Normatyvno-pravove zabezpechennia formuvannia ta realizatsii derzhavnoi polityky v humanitarnii sferi* [Regulatory and legal support for the formation and implementation of state policy in the humanitarian sphere]. *Yurydychna nauka*, (12), 94–102. [in Ukrainian]
23. Chechel, O. M. (2019). *Poniattia i zmist mekhanizmiv derzhavnoho upravlinnia v humanitarnii sferi* [The concept and content of public administration mechanisms in the humanitarian sphere]. *Publichne upravlinnia ta mytne administruvannia*, (3), 137–145. [in Ukrainian]
24. Chornomordenko, I. V., & Kutsuruk, V. M. (2014). *Rol dukhovno-intelektualnoi spadshchyny I. Franka u formuvanni natsionalnoi elity* [The role of I. Franko's spiritual and intellectual heritage in the formation of the national elite]. *Visnyk Zhytomyrskoho derzhavnoho universytetu*, (76), 3–7. [in Ukrainian]
25. Vovkanych, S., & Kravtsiv, V. (2011). *Ukrainska natsionalna ideia (UNI) yak dukhovno-intelektualnyi kod sobornosti narodu: etnichnyi, intehtratsiinyi ta tsyvilizatsiinyi vektory* [Ukrainian national idea as a spiritual and intellectual code of the people's unity: ethnic, integration and civilizational vectors] (Scientific report). Lviv: Instytut rehionalnykh doslidzhen NAN Ukrainy. [in Ukrainian]
26. Troshchynskyi, V. P. (2001). *Humanistychna spriamovanist etnonatsionalnoi polityky derzhavy* [The humanistic orientation of the state's ethno-national policy]. In

- V. A. Skurativskyi (Ed.), *Humanitarna polityka v Ukraini* [Humanitarian policy in Ukraine] (pp. 154–187). Kyiv. [in Ukrainian]
27. President of Ukraine. (2021). *Natsionalna stratehiia u sferi prav liudyny* [National Strategy in the field of human rights] (Decree No. 119/2021). Retrieved from <https://www.president.gov.ua/d> [in Ukrainian]
28. Kozhemiakina, S. M., & Kryvusha, S. H. (2023). Naukovi doslidzhennia sotsiohumanitarnykh peredumov rozvytku sfery formuvannia liudskoho kapitalu [Scientific research of socio-humanitarian prerequisites for the development of the sphere of human capital formation]. *Naukovyi visnyk Mizhnarodnoi asotsiatsii naukovtsiv. Seriia: ekonomika, upravlinnia, bezpeka, tekhnolohii*, 4, Vol. 2. Retrieved from [https://elibrary.kubg.edu.ua/id/eprint/47576/1/S\\_Kozhemiakina\\_S\\_%20Kryvus](https://elibrary.kubg.edu.ua/id/eprint/47576/1/S_Kozhemiakina_S_%20Kryvus) [in Ukrainian]
29. Chupri, L. (2013). Kontseptualni zasady polityky natsionalnoi bezpeky Ukrainiskoi derzhavy v humanitarnii sferi [Conceptual foundations of the national security policy of the Ukrainian state in the humanitarian sphere]. *Politychnyi menedzhment*, (1–2), 35–41. [in Ukrainian]
30. Meshcheriakov, V. (2015). Vzaiemodiia orhaniv publichnoi vlady ta hromadskosti u sferi okhorony istoryko-kulturnoi spadshchyny ta pamiatok arkhitektury na rivni rehionu [Interaction of public authorities and the public in the field of protection of historical and cultural heritage and architectural monuments at the regional level]. *Aktualni problemy derzhavnoho upravlinnia*, (1), 113. [in Ukrainian]
31. Horbyk, V. O., & Denysenko, H. H. (2012). "Zvid pamiatok istorii ta kultury Ukrainy" u doslidzhenni y okhoroni kulturnoi spadshchyny: dosvid, problemy, perspektyvy ["Inventory of historical and cultural monuments of Ukraine" in the research and protection of cultural heritage: experience, problems, prospects]. Kyiv: Instytut istorii Ukrainy NAN Ukrainy. [in Ukrainian]
32. Kuznietsov, K. V. (2018). Udoskonalennia mekhanizmiv derzhavnoho upravlinnia u finansuvanni systemy inkluzyvnoi osvity [Improvement of public administration

mechanisms in the financing of the inclusive education system]. *Derzhavne upravlinnia ta mistseve samovriaduvannia*, (2), 78–88. [in Ukrainian]

33. Dombrovska, S. O. (2020). Vyshcha osvita v umovakh pandemii: suchasni vyklyky orhanizatsii osvitnoho protsesu [Higher education in the conditions of the pandemic: current challenges of the organization of the educational process]. In *Reforma osvity v Ukraini. Informatsiino-analitychne zabezpechennia* [Education reform in Ukraine. Information and analytical support] (pp. 216–218). Proceedings of the International Scientific and Practical Conference. Kyiv. [in Ukrainian]

*Дата першого надходження статті до видання: 02.04.2026*

*Дата прийняття статті до друку після рецензування: 16.04.2026*

*Дата публікації (оприлюднення) статті: 25.05.2026*

*Стаття поширюється на умовах ліцензії відкритого доступу (CC BY 4.0)*