

ABSTRACTS

UDC 371.59(477) *M.M. Lyokhin*

EVOLUTION OF FUNCTIONS OF STUDENTS' GOVERNMENT AT UKRAINIAN SCHOOLS

The successful organization of students' government in secondary schools is primarily related to the clear division of functional load based on the isolation of specific functions of government – the obligation and the role that it performs at an appropriate institution.

In the Soviet school, students' government functions can be divided into general administrative and specifically self administrative. Soviet educators isolated the hierarchical system of general administrative functions which include target (top), social-pedagogical (middle), and operational (low) functions, with each of the operating functions simultaneously aimed at reaching all functions of middle and higher units.

The practitioners of national pedagogy in the independence period distinguished the following functions: socializing (social adaptation), supporting organizational and practical (instrumental), compensational innovative, self activating, self organizing, and collective self-control functions.

However, we believe that this list does not cover the full extent of the social order that exists today in schools. Thus, the pupils' self leadership acquires new functions. In its object-orientation, they are divided into personal (in the framework of which the formation of the student as an individual is implemented) and social (with the top goal to ensure the practice of students' self-government) functions. The personal functions include socializing, motivational, world-viewing, integrative and communicative functions of students' government; the public functions include instrumental, managerial, financial, economic, mediating, vocational, social, educational, preventive, and public-control functions.

Key words: general education institution, student government, student government function, leadership.