

Shwalb Yu. M.,

DSc. in Psychology,
Professor in the Department of Social Work
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
E-mail: shwalb2012@ukr.net
ORCID: 0000-0001-9110-3651

VOLUNTEERING IN COMMUNITY AS A FORM OF IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S SOCIAL INTERESTS

У статті представлено результати аналізу внутрішньо-мотиваційних аспектів волонтерської діяльності як форми реалізації соціальних інтересів індивіда у громаді через просоціальну активність. Показано, що в традиції аналізу внутрішньо-мотиваційних аспектів волонтерства можливо виокремити принаймні два різноманітні предметні осередки: мотиви допомоги та мотиви волонтерської діяльності. При цьому проблематика мотивів допомоги висвітлюється через опозицію альтруїзм/егоїзм, а мотивів волонтерської діяльності – через опозицію допомога як ситуативний спонтанний акт/ діяльність з допомоги як стала активність. Проте поєднує ці два контексти аналізу проблематизація безкорисності як безпосереднього мотиву допомоги, де на рівні діяльності вона набуває статусу сутнісної ознаки волонтерської діяльності. Водночас, така проблематизація є недостатньою для забезпечення теоретичного підґрунтя аналізу діяльності фахівця соціальної роботи у громаді через залучення індивіда до волонтерської діяльності як форми реалізації його соціальних інтересів. Натомість, більш повне підґрунтя аналізу можна забезпечити, якщо брати до уваги об'єкт волонтерської діяльності, яким виступає інша діяльність та для реалізації мети якої є потреба в допомозі. Таким чином, безкорисність дозволяє вказати на спосіб реалізації волонтерської діяльності з боку суб'єкта її надання, водночас як умови діяльності, на яку спрямована допомога, дозволяють вказати їх як предмет волонтерської діяльності, а мету діяльності співвідносити з мотивом волонтерської діяльності. У такий спосіб мета діяльності фахівця соціальної роботи через організаційну

підтримку реалізації соціальних інтересів індивіда у громаді співпадає з метою залученого до просоціальної активності індивіда, адже дозволяє сприяти усвідомленню його соціального інтересу, а отже його формуванню, та у сукупності – створенню умов для відчуття суб'єктивного благополуччя.

Ключові слова: альтруїзм, волонтерська діяльність, громада, мотиви допомоги, просоціальна активність, соціальне благополуччя, соціальний інтерес, соціальна робота.

Introduction

Problem statement. The theme of implementation of an individual's social interests in community finds its justification within the framework of scientific ideas about social well-being, on the one hand, and models of social work in community, on the other one. Over the past decades, the topic of well-being has become one of the most widespread and popular issues for almost all humanities and practices. This is confirmed by numerous studies performed by both national and foreign researchers. In particular, the sociological aspects of well-being were covered in the studies of O. Dyachuk (2016), O. Kyrlyenko (2016), C. Deeming (2013), R. Dodge, A. Daly, J. Huyton & L. Sanders (2012), R. Veenhoven (2008). The psychological aspects of well-being were discussed in the works of I. Arshava and D. Nosenko (2012), T. Danylchenko (2017), N. Karhina (2015), E. Diener, E. Suh, R. Lucas & H. Smith (1999), M. Gallagher, S. Lopez & K. Preacher (2009), C. Ryff & C. Keyes (1995). As for social well-being analyzing in the field of social work, we can refer to our own research and the works of A. Borysova (2019), N. Butenko (2018), O. Pavlenko (2015), L. Polivko (2015), which were carried out under our scientific supervision as dissertation research.

Social work in community have also become the topic for examination, which was embodied in the scientific research of O. Bezpalko (2005), O. Kravchenko (2022), G. Slozanska (2018), P. Fellin (2001), L. Ginsberg (1998). We have proposed the systemic model of social work in community in the context of the reforms for power decentralization and self-organization, where we distinguished three objects of work for *social-work specialists* (SWS): structures of communities existing in society, an existing social status of families, and social statuses of people forming the community (Schwalb, 2022). At the same time, we have pointed out that at the individual level, the object of SWS work in community is not an

individual per se, but a structure of social needs and interests of community members.

Therefore, at the level of individual work in community, SWS must have two types of knowledge about people organized the community: a degree of satisfaction of people's needs and social (public) activities. SWS can obtain this knowledge from prospective assessment: as for needs, this is an assessment of a individual's ability to satisfy them and, accordingly, a degree and quality of social help; as for interests, this is an assessed possibility of their implementation in the existing social conditions and, accordingly, the organizational forms of support for interests (Schwalb, 2022). However, if the theory of social needs has been developed in sufficient detail, up to the methodological level, and, accordingly, allows correspondence of SWS work with people's needs in community, then the theory of social interests, at least in our country, is only beginning to be developed now mainly by sociologists, in particular, we can refer to the works of L. Bevzenko (2010), I. Martynyuk and D. Aleksandrov (2007), I. Martynyuk and N. Soboleva (2009), V. Tykhonovych (2010). Without going into a detailed analysis of the sociological approach, we should only note that an indicator of social interests, and therefore a source of knowledge for SWS in community, is internally motivated social activities and people's social initiative, and the manifestations of such activities and initiative are well known, namely, volunteering, participation in mass events, initiative development and implementation of socially oriented projects, etc., which in general can be summarized in the concept of prosocial activities, which are a form of implementation of an individual's social interests in community.

In the framework of prosocial activities as implementation of an individual's social interests in community and by examining the issue of people's involving in such activities as the main (but not the only) form of organizational support for social interests in SWS work for community, we should disclose such aspect of this issue as intrinsic motivation for prosocial activities, since it is a basis for involving an individual into implementation of social interests. At the same time, the issues of motivation for prosocial activities in general and motivation for volunteering in particular are quite developed today, but they require clarification, because they are consistent with the theories of satisfying people's needs, but not implementation of their social interests in community or in broader forms of integration.

The study purpose is to analyze intrinsic motivation for volunteering as a form of implementation of an individual's social interests in community through prosocial activities.

Presentation of the main material

The topic of individual motives and motivation for volunteering has already taken its shape as a stable tradition of analysis, which has several decades of sustainable development and constant scientific interest embodied in numerous investigations done by researchers from both the world community and the national scientific space. Confirmation of this fact is found in the works of K. Bespalova (2012), N. Vainilovych (2012), T. Lyakh (2012), L. Matviyenko and K. Alekseychenko (2016), I. Melnyk (2011), L. Spitsyna and G. Koval (2018), G. Yurchynska and O. Krutsyuk (2017; 2018), E. Clary, M. Snyder & A. Stukas (1996) R. Cnaan, F. Handy & M. Wadsworth (1996), J. Hayton (2016), M. Phillips (1984) and other researchers. Without going into a detailed analysis of their results here, we should only note that the basic guideline explaining the motives for volunteering is implemented through the problematization of selflessness (gratuitousness) as an essential feature of individual help that such help recipients receive from a volunteer (Bespalova, 2012; Vaynilovych, 2012; Spitsyna and Koval 2018; Yurchynska and Krutsyuk, 2017). In particular, considerable attention is paid to altruistic motives as a feature of prosocial activities in general, but not only as antithesis to self-serving motives of such activities. There are many self-serving motives, for example: the need for personal development and learning; the need for career growth (typical in foreign communities); the need to distract from negative aspects of one's own existence; the need to acquire social connections and skills; a sense of self-realization; a sense of involvement into an important cause. At the same time, actually prosocial (altruistic) motives of volunteering are considered as variables for the personal level of generalization, they are: a tendency to empathy, a tendency to experience feelings of responsibility and/or duty; negative feelings in a situation of help (shame, guilt, tension, awkwardness), etc. (Melnyk, 2011; Yurchynska and Krutsyuk, 2018; Clary, Snyder & Stukas, 1996). As can be concluded, the basic opposition that problematizes selflessness as a feature of volunteer help in terms of its motives consists in contrasting a volunteer's personal needs with his/her reactions to perceived states of a recipient, which acquire generalization through the concept of inclination (Spitsyna and Koval, 2018; Yurchynska and Krutsyuk, 2017; Losco, 1986). That is, if there may be some contradiction here, then its problematization must occur at a such level of generalization as the problem of intrapersonal conflicts between needs and inclinations. Considering that an individual's inclination within the general psychological discourse is widely associated with interests, even

equating them, it seems somewhat problematic to oppose in the norm the sphere of an individual's needs and the sphere of his/her personal or social interests. Otherwise, within the framework of volunteering, it is quite permissible to consider it as a polymotivated activity, which is determined by both an individual's needs and his/her interests. The problem here is how much the problematization of selflessness is a relevant theoretical basis for the analysis of volunteering as implementation of an individual's social interests.

By analyzing the intra-motivational aspects of volunteering, we should distinguish at least two heterogeneous areas that analyses different motivational mechanisms for volunteering implementation. We are talking about motives for helping and about motives for volunteering.

To a certain extent, the problematization of selflessness to explain motives for volunteering is relevant not only and not so much to this activity, but to prosocial activities as such, where help acts as a king of such activity and is traditionally studied through the concept of helping behavior, at it noted in the works of I. Melnyk (2011), T. Lyakh (2012), E. Clary, M. Snyder & A. Stukas (1996) R. Cnaan & F. Handy (2005). Accordingly, from this point of view, it is clear that selflessness acts not as a sign of volunteering, but as a synonym for altruism; and the latter appears as a volunteer's main motive and the problematization assumes either the refutation of altruism as a real factor in helping behavior, or its justification through an explanation of the mechanism of its acquisition.

As indicated by L. Spitsyna and G. Koval (2018) one of the first attempts to substantiate altruism as useful adaptive behavior can be found in an evolutionary mechanism within the framework of biological determinism, where benefits from such behavior include adaptability and are obtained not by an individual as such, but by a group or genus (genotype).

In the theories on motivation for helping behavior, using the construct of social norms, the emphasis shifts from biological to social determinism, where the mechanisms of adaptation to the surrounding social environment are subject to examination. As we can find in numerous studies (I. Melnyk, 2001, J. Dunn, S. Chambers & M. Hyde 2015, R. Simsa, P. Rameder, A. Aghamanoukjan & M. Totter, 2019), social norms of responsibility and mutual exchange have the greatest explanatory potential in the normative approach. The norm of responsibility means that one should give help to people basing on a moral obligation, since they need it and are dependent on it or on the person providing it. The norm of mutual exchange, in explaining such help, places the main emphasis on the rational calculation of a help provider to receive an equivalent benefit in the future.

In psychological approaches, at the general level of analysis, altruism as an antithesis to selfish motivation is explained through the mechanism of social reinforcement in behaviorism, and through sublimation of an initially selfish impulse in psychoanalysis, as indicated by numerous foreign studies, for example, J. Losco (1986), M. Snyder & A. Omoto (2008), Y. Shapiro & G. Gabbard (1994).

We can see in general, that the framework explaining the motives of help through the opposition altruism/egoism removes from analysis both an object of help and the other side of interaction – a recipient, and help itself is understood as a certain individual act, not an activity. If volunteering/help are in opposition, a separate problem space for analysis of intrinsic motivations for volunteering appears. In particular, interpreting help not as a systematically organized, sustainable activity aimed at consciously transforming the activity object, but as a spontaneous behavioral act in terms of its motives implies understanding motives as situational factors that are relevant either to an interactive situation or to a volunteer's psycho-emotional states in a situation of help. Volunteers' help as episodic spontaneous acts was analyzed in numerous studies performed by Western researchers (Cnaan & Handy, 2005; Dunn et al, 2015; Simsa et al, 2019).

The results of numerous empirical foreign studies, summarized for the national scientific space in the studies of K. Bepalova (2012), N. Vaynilovych (2012), T. Lyakh (2012), I. Melnyk (2011), fully fit into the indicated opposition and demonstrate that an elevated mood, a sense of guilt or duty in a situation of help contribute to its provision, and a senses of loss, sadness or frustration do on the contrary.

However, attention should be paid to the fact that, within the analyzed opposition, help that is not a spontaneous, situationally conditioned act, but as recurring behavior is explained by attributing to a volunteer a tendency to compassion, understanding and empathy, in other words, via link with stable personality traits explaining the constancy and systematics of help (Cnaan & Handy, 2005; Dunn et al, 2015).

On this way, selflessness is viewed not as a motive for help, but as a leading characteristic of volunteering (Bepalova, 201, Yurchynska and Krutsyuk, 2017). Although this understanding of selflessness allows us to provide a theoretical basis for considering help as an activity and show its relationship with the motivational basis, it does not allow us to separate volunteering help from other types of help, and sometimes from prosocial activities in general. Without resorting to a detailed differential analysis here, we should only note as an illustration, for example, providing help by SWS to an individual in need or in difficult life circumstances, and

although such help is often institutionalized in social work practices by the state, it is also completely selfless (free) for its recipient. On the other hand, it is problematic to differentiate on the basis of help gratuitousness a volunteering help from help provided as permanent activities, for example, care, concern, support, which are devoid of spontaneity. Therefore, it is also problematic to separate and analyze the intrinsic motivation for these different types of help.

In our opinion, an interesting direction where we can eliminate, to some extent, the above-mentioned problems of differentiation of volunteering from other prosocial activities with help as their significant aspect, as well as set apart and analyze those motivational bases that is different for different types of help is defining another activity as a volunteering object and help as used to achieve a goal of this activity (Koval, 2017). In other words, such features as voluntariness and/or selflessness, which are derived from altruism as the basic explanatory category of motivation for any help, allow their correlation with an activity-implementing method that is relevant to a helping subject. At the same time, from the side of a help recipient, his/her characteristics such as a state of need, difficult life circumstances, as well as activity conditions, if we are talking about help provided specifically via volunteering, should correlate with activity conditions in the activity structure. Therefore, in the volunteering structure, the substructure of motives should correlate with goals, which implementation requires help from a volunteer. In this way, the theoretical basis is also provided for analysis of volunteering as a way of realizing an individual's social interests in community, if an activity subject requiring help in social interest implementation is not a physical person, but a group subject, in particular community or several communities in society as an object of SWS work in community.

Thus, in SWS work, implementation of an individual's social interests in community by involving him/her into prosocial activities means that SWS should analyze the individual's social interests, because not only SWS work, but also community activities or activities of some community groups are aimed at interest implementation. That is, social interests of the objects that make up a community serve as an activity goal of the community as a subject. To some extent, from this reasoning, we should suggest that within the framework of community activities, an individual's involvement into prosocial activities in general and volunteering in particular essentially means his/her involvement in implementation of his/her own social interests. This rises reasonable question whether it is appropriate to talk about community as a group subject, if in the end

everything is reducing to the fact that social interests are implemented independently by an individual, and the help-receiving and help-providing subjects are coincide.

This somewhat provocative question allows us to clarify understanding of the concept of social interests in the context of analyzing the intrinsic motivation for volunteering. Leaving aside the detailed definition of social interests, as it requires more in-depth study and methodological understanding, we should only note that the general direction of such understanding is to compare the concept of social interests with the concept of an individual's social needs; and difference between interests and needs lies in a degree of awareness and/or reflection of an individual's needs in their links with objects and situations of their satisfaction in certain social relations (Martynyuk and Aleksandrov, 2007; Martynyuk and Soboleva 2009; Bevzenko, 2010; Tykhonovych, 2010).

As we can see, social interests act as a separate component in the structure of social relations; here they belong to various social subjects and are formed in connection with the objects which relations take place around. That is, correlations between needs of subjects and objects in social relations are the basis for social interest formation. Such social interest is expressed unevenly, since it depends on awareness not so much of the interest itself or the needs that underlie it, but on social relations themselves and those objects which relations arise around. Within the theoretical discourse on social work, an object of social relations can be understood as a certain material or immaterial social welfare, around which relations are built on to produce, preserve, multiply, distribute, use, assimilate, etc. this welfare. Then, one of the sources of social well-being of community and its individuals is not only and not so much social welfare availability, but the availability of social relations themselves around some social welfare, since participation in such relations should contribute to an individual's awareness of his/her social interests, and therefore, to a certain extent, contribute to their formation.

Thus, one of the areas of SWS work in community, where well-being is the main goal of such work, and the target condition for its formation, with the task to organize support for implementation of an individual's social interests in community via involvement in volunteering and other prosocial activities, is to promote reflection during such activities over those social relations and their objects that are directly implemented and provided in the activities. This approach will contribute to awareness of social interests, and therefore their implementation and, ultimately, growing social well-being of people and community as a whole (Schwalb, 2020).

Conclusions

We have tried to show that the problematization of selflessness as a direct motive for help and an essential feature of volunteering is insufficient to provide a theoretical basis for the analysis of SWS work in community via involvement of people in volunteering in order to implement their social interest, which is a way to achieve the goal of SWS work - social well-being in community. A more complete basis for the analysis can be provided if we take into account the object of volunteering, which is another activity and for which implementation there is a need for help. Thus, selflessness indicates the method of volunteering implementation by a help provider, while the conditions of the activity which this help is directed to indicate these conditions as volunteering topic, and the volunteering purpose correlates with volunteering motives. In this way, the goal of SWS work, namely, to organize support for implementation of an individual's social interests in community coincides with purpose of people involved in prosocial activities, because it promotes awareness of their social interests, and therefore, interest formation, and in sum, creates of conditions for subjective well-being.

Prospects for further research are to develop and test specific forms of organizational support for awareness of an individual's social interests such as training programs, educational events and their information support.

Declaration on conflict of interest. The author declares no potential conflicts of interest regarding the research, authorship and/or publication of this article.

References

- Clary, E., Snyder, M., & Stukas, A. (1996). Volunteers motivations: Findings from a national survey. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 25, 485–505.
- Cnaan, R. A., Handy, F., & Wadsworth, M. (1996). Defining who is a volunteer: conceptual and empirical considerations. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 25, 364–383.
- Cnaan, R. A., & Handy, F. (2005). Towards understanding episodic volunteering. *Vrijwillige Inzet Onderzocht [Voluntary Effort Studied]*, 2(1), 29–35.
- Deeming, C. (2013). Addressing the Social Determinants of Subjective Wellbeing: The Latest Challenge for Social. *Journal of Social Policy*, 42, 3, 541–565.
- Diener, E., Suh, E. M., Lucas, R. E., & Smith, H. E. (1999). Subjective well-being: Three decades of progress. *Psychological Bulletin*, 125, 276–302.
- Diener, E. (2013). The Remarkable Changes in the Science of Subjective Well-Being. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 8(6), 663–666.
- Dodge, R., Daly, A. P., Huyton, J., & Sanders, L. (2012). The challenges of defining wellbeing. *International journal of wellbeing*, 2(3), 222–235.

Dunn, J., Chambers, S. K., & Hyde, M. K. (2015). Systematic review of motives for episodic volunteering. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organization*, 27, 425–464.

Fellin, P. (2001). *The community and the social worker (3rd ed.)*. Itasca, IL : F. E. Peacock.

Gallagher, M. W., Lopez, S. J., & Preacher, K. J. (2009). The hierarchical structure of well-being. *Journal of personality*, 77(4), 1025–1050.

Ginsberg, L. (1998). *Social work in rural communities (3rd ed.)*. Alexandria, VA : Council on Social Work Education.

Hayton, J. W. (2016). Plotting the motivation of student volunteers in sports-based outreach work in the North East of England. *Sport Management Review*, 19, 5, 563–577.

Losco, J. (1986). Understanding altruism: A critique and proposal for integrating various approaches. *Political Psychology*, 7(2), 323–348.

Phillips, M. (1984). Motivation and expectation in successful volunteers. *Voluntarism and social work practice: A growing collaboration*, 139–147.

Ryff, C. D., & Keyes, C. L. M. (1995). The structure of eudaimonic well-being revisited. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 69, 719–727.

Simsa, R., Rameder, P., Aghamanoukjan, A., & Totter, M. (2019). Spontaneous volunteering in social crises: Self-organization and coordination. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 48(2), 103–122.

Snyder, M., & Omoto, A. (2008). Volunteerism: social issues perspectives and social policy implications. *Soc Issues Policy Rev*, 2 (1), 1–36.

Shapiro, Y., & Gabbard, G. (1994). A reconsideration of altruism from an evolutionary and psychodynamic perspective. *Ethics & Behavior*, 4(1), 23–42.

Veenhoven, R. (2008), Sociological Theories of Subjective Well-Being. *The Science of Subjective Well-Being*, 44–61.

Аршава, І., & Носенко, Д. (2012). Суб'єктивне благополуччя і його індивідуально-психологічні та особистісні кореляти. *Вісник Дніпропетровського університету. Серія: Педагогіка і психологія*, 20(18), 3–9.

Бевзенко, Л. (2010). Модернізаційні процеси і соціальні інтереси українців: методологічні проблеми дослідження. *Соціальні виміри суспільства*, 2, 31–43.

Безпалько, О. (2005). *Соціальна робота в громаді*. Київ : Центр навчальної літератури.

Беспалова, К. (2012). Мотиваційні аспекти волонтерства: досвід західних країн. *Вісник НТУУ «КПІ». Політологія. Соціологія. Право*, 3(15), 67–71.

Борисова, А. (2019). Соціально-психологічні засади функціонування сім'ї в громаді. *Актуальні проблеми психології*, VII, 48, 27–34.

Бутенко, Н. (2018). Структура сімейних уявлень про дитячу інвалідність. *Актуальні проблеми психології*, VII, 45, 28–39.

Вайнілович, Н. (2012). Чинники формування мотивації людини до здійснення волонтерської діяльності. *Вісник НТУУ «КПІ». Політологія. Соціологія. Право*, 2(14), 53–59.

Данильченко, Т. (2017). Психологічна структура соціального благополуччя та неблагополуччя. *Український психологічний журнал*, 2(4), 7–22.

Дячук, О. (2016). Індивідуальне благополуччя як об'єкт соціологічних досліджень. *Вісник НТУУ «КПІ» Політологія. Соціологія. Право*, 3/4(31/32), 75–81.

- Каргіна, Н. (2015). Основні підходи до вивчення психологічного благополуччя особистості: теоретичний аспект. *Наука і освіта: наук.-практ. журнал*, 3, 48–55.
- Кириленко, О. (2016). Благополуччя людей як об'єкт соціологічних досліджень: феліцитарний підхід. *Вісник НУ «Юридична академія України імені Ярослава Мудрого»*. Серія: Соціологія, 3(30), 18–33.
- Коваль, Г. (2017). Волонтерство як складний соціально-психологічний феномен. *Технології розвитку інтелекту*, 2, 6(17).
- Кравченко, О. (2022). Соціальна робота в громаді в умовах війни. *Zeszyty Naukowe Państwowej Wyższej Szkoły Zawodowej im. Witelona w Legnicy*, 1(42), 63–70.
- Лях, Т. (2012). Мотивація до волонтерської діяльності. *Вісник ЛНУ імені Т.Шевченка. Педагогічні науки*, 22(8), 84–91.
- Мартинюк, І., & Соболева, Н. (2009). Соціальні інтереси: перспективи соціологічного дослідження. *Соціальні виміри суспільства*, 1(12), 64–76.
- Мартинюк, І., & Александров, Д. (2007). Протосоціологічна традиція у становленні категорії «інтерес». *Соціологія: теорія, методи, маркетинг*, 4, 64–76.
- Матвієнко, Л., & Алексейченко, К. (2016). Особистість волонтера у психологічному вимірі. *Ринок праці та зайнятість населення*, 1, 55–59.
- Мельник, І. (2011). Просоціальна поведінка як психологічна категорія теоретичного аналізу. *Освіта регіону: політологія, психологія, комунікації*, 2, 165–170.
- Павленко, О. (2015). Формування життєвої перспективи в ситуації невизначеності. *Актуальні проблеми психології*, VII, 39, 232–241.
- Полівко, Л. (2015). Ситуація успіху при включенні дитини з особливими потребами в загальноосвітній. *Актуальні проблеми психології*. VII, 40, 116–124.
- Слозанська, Г. (2018). *Соціальна робота в територіальній громаді: теорії, моделі та методи*. (Монографія). Тернопіль : ТНПУ імені В. Гнатюка.
- Спіцина, Л., & Коваль, Г. (2018). Соціально-психологічні аспекти мотивації волонтерської допомоги. *Наукові студії із соціальної та політичної психології*, 41(44), 57–67.
- Тихонович, В. (2010). Соціальні інтереси в динаміці соціального простору. *Український соціум*, 2, 80–92.
- Швалб, Ю. (2022) Соціальне благополуччя як мета діяльності фахівця соціальної роботи у громаді. *Вісник КНУ ім. Т. Шевченка. Серія: Соціальна робота*, 1, 62–68.
- Швалб, Ю. (2020). *Екологія життєвого простору людини*. Київ : Інститут психології імені Г.С.Костюка НАПН України.
- Юрчинська, Г., & Круцюк, О. (2017). Волонтерська діяльність: сутність і психологічні детермінанти. *Український психологічний журнал*, 2, 188–204.
- Юрчинська, Г., & Круцюк, О. (2018). Взаємозв'язок життєстійкості особистості волонтера та його мотивації. *Український психологічний журнал*, 2, 163–179.

References

- Clary, E., Snyder, M., & Stukas, A. (1996). Volunteers motivations: Findings from a national survey. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 25, 485–505.
- Спаан, Р. А., Handy, F., & Wadsworth, M. (1996). Defining who is a volunteer: conceptual and empirical considerations. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 25, 364–383.

- Cnaan, R. A., Handy, F. (2005). Towards understanding episodic volunteering. *Vrijwillige Inzet Onderzocht [Voluntary Effort Studied]*, 2(1), 29–35.
- Deeming, C. (2013). Addressing the Social Determinants of Subjective Wellbeing: The Latest Challenge for Social. *Journal of Social Policy*, 42, 3, 541–565.
- Diener, E., Suh, E. M., Lucas, R. E., & Smith, H. E. (1999). Subjective well-being: Three decades of progress. *Psychological Bulletin*, 125, 276–302.
- Diener, E. (2013). The Remarkable Changes in the Science of Subjective Well-Being. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 8(6), 663–666.
- Dodge, R., Daly, A. P., Huyton, J., & Sanders, L. (2012). The challenges of defining wellbeing. *International journal of wellbeing*, 2(3), 222–235.
- Dunn, J., Chambers, S. K., & Hyde, M. K. (2015). Systematic review of motives for episodic volunteering. *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organization*, 27, 425–464.
- Fellin, P. (2001). *The community and the social worker (3rd ed.)*. Itasca, IL : F. E. Peacock.
- Gallagher, M. W., Lopez, S. J., & Preacher, K. J. (2009). The hierarchical structure of well-being. *Journal of personality*, 77(4), 1025–1050.
- Ginsberg, L. (1998). *Social work in rural communities (3rd ed.)*. Alexandria, VA : Council on Social Work Education.
- Hayton, J. W. (2016) Plotting the motivation of student volunteers in sports-based outreach work in the North East of England. *Sport Management Review*, 19, 5, 563–577.
- Losco, J. (1986). Understanding altruism: A critique and proposal for integrating various approaches. *Political Psychology*, 7(2), 323–348.
- Phillips, M. (1984). Motivation and expectation in successful volunteerism. *Voluntarism and social work practice: A growing collaboration*, 139–147.
- Ryff, C. D., & Keyes, C. L. M. (1995). The structure of eudaimonic well-being revisited. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 69, 719–727.
- Simsa, R., Rameder, P., Aghamanoukjan, A., & Totter, M. (2019). Spontaneous volunteering in social crises: Self-organization and coordination. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 48(2), 103–122.
- Snyder, M., & Omoto, A. (2008). Volunteerism: social issues perspectives and social policy implications. *Soc Issues Policy Rev*, 2 (1), 1–36.
- Shapiro, Y., & Gabbard, G. (1994). A reconsideration of altruism from an evolutionary and psychodynamic perspective. *Ethics & Behavior*, 4(1), 23–42.
- Veenhoven, R. (2008). Sociological Theories of Subjective Well-Being. *The Science of Subjective Well-Being*, 44–61.
- Arshava, I., & Nosenko, D. (2012). Subiektyvne blahopoluchchia i yoho indyvidualno-psykhoholichni ta osobystisni koreliaty [Subjective well-being and its indyvidyualno-psykhoholichni and personal correlates]. *Visnyk Dnipropetrovskoho universytetu. Seriya: Pedahohika i psykhohohiia*, 20(18), 3–9. [in Ukrainian].
- Bevzenko, L. (2010). Modernizatsiyni protsesy i sotsialni interesy ukrayintsiv: metodolohichni problemy doslidzhennya [Modernization processes and social interests of Ukrainians: methodological problems of research]. *Sotsialni vymiry suspilstva*, 2, 31–43. [in Ukrainian].
- Bezpal'ko, O. (2005). *Sotsialna robota v hromadi [Social work in the community]*. Kyiv : Tsentr navchalnoyi literatury. [in Ukrainian].

Biespalova, K. (2012). Motyvatsiini aspekty volonterstva: dosvid zakhidnykh krain [Motivational aspects of volunteering: the experience of Western countries]. *Visnyk NTUU "KPI". Politolohiia. Sotsiolohiia. Pravo*, 3(15), 67–71. [in Ukrainian].

Borysova, A. (2019). Sotsialno-psykholohichni zasady funktsionuvannia simy v hromadi [Socio-psychological principles of family functioning in a community]. *Aktualni problem psykholohii*, VII, 48, 27–34. [in Ukrainian].

Butenko N. V. (2018). Struktura simeinykh uiavlen pro dytiachu invalidnist [Family structure for disabled children]. *Aktualni problemy psykholohii*, VII, 45, 28–39. [in Ukrainian].

Vainilovych, N. (2012). Chynnyky formuvannia motyvatsii liudyny do zdiisnennia volonterskoi diialnosti [The factors of forming the person's motivation for volunteer activity]. *Visnyk NTUU "KPI". Politolohiia. Sotsiolohiia. Pravo*, 2(14), 53–59. [in Ukrainian].

Danylchenko, T. V. (2017). Psykholohichna struktura sotsialnoho blahopoluchchia ta neblahopoluchchia [Psychological structure of social well-being and unhappiness]. *Ukrainskyi psykholohichnyi zhurnal*, 2(4), 7–22. [in Ukrainian].

Dyachuk, O. (2016). Indyvidualne blahopoluchchya yak obyeckt sotsiolohichnykh doslidzhen [Individual well-being as an object of sociological research]. *Visnyk NTUU «KPI» Politolohiia. Sotsiolohiia. Pravo*, 3/4(31/32), 75–81. [in Ukrainian].

Karhina, N. (2015). Osnovni pidkhody do vyvchennia psykholohichnoho blahopoluchchya osobystosti: teoretychnyy aspekt [Main approaches to studying psychological well-being of an individual: theoretical aspect]. *Nauka i osvita: nauk.-prakt. zhurnal*, 3, 48–55. [in Ukrainian].

Kyrylenko, O. (2016). Blahopoluchchya lyudey yak obyeckt sotsiolohichnykh doslidzhen: felitsytarnyy pidkhid [Human well-being as an object of sociological research: a felicitary approach]. *Visnyk NU «Yurydychna akademiya Ukrainy imeni Yaroslava Mudroho». Seriya: Sotsiolohiia*, 3(30), 18–33. [in Ukrainian].

Koval, H. (2017). Volonterstvo yak skladnyy sotsialno-psykholohichnyy fenomen [Volunteering as a complex socio-psychological phenomenon.]. *Tekhnolohiyi rozvytku intelektu*, 2, 6(17). [in Ukrainian].

Kravchenko, O. (2022). Sotsialna robota v hromadi v umovakh viyny [Social work in the community in wartime]. *Zeszyty Naukowe Państwowej Wyższej Szkoły Zawodowej im. Witelona w Legnicy*, 1(42), 63–70. [in Ukrainian].

Liakh, T. (2012). Motyvatsiia do volonterskoi diialnosti [Motivation for volunteering]. *Visnyk LNU imeni T. Shevchenka. Pedahohichni nauky*, 22(8), 84–91. [in Ukrainian].

Martynyuk, I., & Sobolyeva, N. (2009). Sotsialni interesy: perspektyvy sotsiolohichnoho doslidzhenntia [Social interests: perspectives of sociological research]. *Sotsialni vymiry suspilstva*, 1(12), 64–76. [in Ukrainian].

Martynyuk, I., & Aleksandrov, N. D. (2007). Protosotsiolohichna tradytsiia u stanovlenni katehoriyi «interes» [Proto-sociological tradition in the formation of the category «interest»]. *Sotsiolohiia: teoriya, metody, marketynh*, 4, 64–76. [in Ukrainian].

Matviienko L., & Aleksejchenko K. (2016). Osobystis volontera u psykholohichnomu vymiri [The personality of a volunteer in the psychological dimension] *Rynok praci ta zajnyatis naseleennyia*, 1, 55–59. [in Ukrainian].

Melnyk, I. (2011). Prosotsialna povedinka yak psykholohichna katehoriia teoretychnoho analizu [Prosocial behavior as a psychological category of theoretical

analysis]. *Osvita rehionu: politolohiia, psykholohiia, komunikatsii*, 2, 165–170. [in Ukrainian].

Pavlenko, O. (2015). Formuvannia zhyttievoi perspektyvy v sytuatsii nevyznachenosti [Forming a hopeful perspective in a situation of uncertainty]. *Aktualni problemy psykholohii*, VII, 39, 232–241. [in Ukrainian].

Polivko, L. (2015). Sytuatsiia uspiokhu pry vkluchenni dytyny z osoblyvymy potrebamy v zahalno osvittinii prostir [Situation of failure when including children with special needs in general education spaces]. *Aktualni problemy psykholohii*, VII, 40, 116–124. [in Ukrainian].

Slozanska, H., (2018). *Sotsialna robota v terytorialniy hromadi: teorii, modeli ta metody: monografiya* [Social work in the territorial community: theories, models and methods: monograph]. Ternopil : TNPU imeni V. Hnatyuka. [in Ukrainian].

Spitsyna, L., & Koval, H. (2018). Sotsialno-psykholohichni aspekty motyvatsiyi volonterskoyi dopomohy [Socio-psychological aspects of volunteering motivation]. *Naukovi studiyi iz sotsialnoyi ta politychnoyi psykholohiyi*, 41(44), 57–67. [in Ukrainian].

Tykhonovych, V., (2010). Sotsialni interesy v dynamitsi sotsialnoho prostoru [Social interests in the dynamics of social space]. *Ukrayinskyy sotsium*, 2, 80–92. [in Ukrainian].

Shvalb, YU. (2022). Sotsialne blahopoluchchya yak meta diyalnosti fakhivtsya sotsialnoyi roboty u hromadi [Social well-being as the goal of the social work specialist in the community]. *Visnyk KNU im. T. Shevchenka. Seriya: Sotsial'na robota*, 1, 62–68. [in Ukrainian].

Shvalb, YU. (2020). *Ekolohiya zhyttyevoho prostoru lyudyny* [Ecology of human living space]. Kyiv : Instytut psykholohiyi imeni H.S.Kostyuka NAPN Ukrayiny. [in Ukrainian].

Yurchynska, H., & Krutsyuk, O. (2017). Volonterska diyalnist: sut i psykholohichni determinanty [Volunteer activity: essence and psychological determinants]. *Ukrayinskyy psykholohichnyy zhurnal*, 2, 188–204. [in Ukrainian].

Yurchynska, H., & Krutsyuk, O. (2018). Vzayemozvyazok zhyttyestiykosti osobystosti volontera ta yoho motyvatsiyi [The relationship between the vitality of the volunteer's personality and his motivation]. *Ukrayinskyy psykholohichnyy zhurnal*, 2, 163–179. [in Ukrainian].

Abstract

Shwalb Yu. M.,

DSc. in Psychology,
Professor in the Department of Social Work
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
E-mail: shwalb2012@ukr.net

VOLUNTEERING IN COMMUNITY AS A FORM OF IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S SOCIAL INTERESTS

The article analyzes internal motivation of volunteering as a form of implementation of an individual's social interests in community through prosocial activities.

In the tradition of analyzing the internal motivation for volunteering, it is possible to single out at least two heterogeneous areas of study: focus on motives of help and focus on motives for volunteering. At the same time, the problem of motives for help is examined through the opposition of altruism/ egoism, and the motives for volunteering are viewed through the opposition of help as a situational spontaneous act/ volunteering as a continuous activity. However, these two contexts of analysis are united by the problematization of selflessness as a direct motive for help; at the level of activity, selflessness becomes an essential feature of volunteering. At the same time, such problematization is not sufficient to provide a theoretical basis for analysis of social-work specialists' work in community in order to involve people in volunteering as a form of implementation of their social interests. Instead, a more complete basis for the analysis can be provided if we take into account a volunteering object, which means another activity and there is a need for help to achieve the goal of this activity. Thus, selflessness indicate the way volunteering is carried out by its provider; and the conditions of the activity which the aid is directed to indicate these conditions as volunteering topic; additionally, the activity goal correlate with motives for volunteering. In this way, the goal of SWS work, namely, to organize support for implementation of an individual's social interests in community coincides with purpose of people involved in prosocial activities, because it promotes awareness of their social interests,

and therefore, interest formation, and in sum, creates conditions for subjective well-being.

Key words: *altruism, selflessness, volunteering, community, motives for helping, prosocial activity, social well-being, social interest, social work.*



Отримано – 01 листопада 2024 Рецензовано – 04 листопада 2024 Прийнято – 06 листопада 2024
Received – November 01, 2024 Revision – November 04, 2024 Accepted – November 06, 2024