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РОЛЬ МОЛОДЁЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ ГОСУДАРСТВ И ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ

THE ROLE OF YOUTH POLICY IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS OF STATES AND ENSURING STABILITY

Аннотация

Молодёжь – значимая поколенческая группа, которая при достаточных ресурсах может принести большую пользу государству и обществу, а они, в свою очередь, несут ответственность за обеспечение надлежащих стартовых условий для развития молодежи, и вместе с тем – будущего человеческого потенциала. Поэтому актуально изучение текущих государственных мер, сравнительный анализ решений разных стран, а также анализ проблематики со стороны молодёжи. Всё это позволит вести эффективную работу сейчас и формировать направления будущих исследований. Описанные методы работы послужили для основной цели статьи – изучения взаимосвязи молодёжной политики и стабильности государства. Результаты теоретического анализа показывают, что для всех стран проведение комплексной молодёжной политики или уже является одной из приоритетных задач, или стремительно набирает обороты развития. Основными целями государств является обеспечение доступного образования и трудоустройства выпускников, работа по популяризации здорового образа жизни, внедрение политических организаций как способа для молодёжи проявлять активность в социальных вопросах. Опросы молодёжи до 18 лет показывают, что проблемы курения и употребления наркотиков, алкоголя – весьма серьёзный пласт для работы. Для молодёжи 18-35 лет ведущими проблемами становятся коммерциализация образования, безработица и низкий уровень жизни. Перспективными являются направления работы по анализу реальных угроз и формированию молодёжной политики на основе полученных данных. Также на фоне глобализации может стать важным элементом анализ успешных зарубежных технологий в области молодёжной политики.

Ключевые слова: молодёжная политика; современное общество; развитие общества; государственная поддержка; экономика.

Abstract. Youth is a significant generational group, which, with sufficient resources, can bring great benefits to the state and society, and they, in turn, are responsible for providing proper starting conditions for the development of youth, and at the same time – the future of human potential. Therefore, it is important to study the current state measures, a comparative analysis of the decisions of different countries, as well as an analysis of the problems on the part of the youth. All this will allow us to conduct effective work now and form directions for future research. The described methods of work served for the main purpose of the article – to study the relationship between youth policy and the stability of the state. The results of the theoretical analysis show that for all countries the implementation of a comprehensive youth policy is either already one of the priority tasks, or is rapidly gaining momentum in development. The main goals of the states are to provide affordable education and employment of graduates, work to promote a healthy lifestyle, the introduction of political organizations as a way for young people to be active in social issues. Surveys of young people under 18 show that the problems of smoking and the use of drugs and alcohol are a very serious layer for work. For young people aged 18-35, the leading problems are the commercialization of education, unemployment and low living standards. Promising are the areas of work on the analysis of real threats and the formation of youth policy based on the data obtained. Also, against the backdrop of globalization, the analysis of successful foreign technologies in the field of youth policy can become an important element.

Keywords: youth policy; modern society; development of society; governmental support; economy.

Introduction

Political stability is a prerequisite for the development of the country and society, and can be achieved in two ways: dictatorship or the broad development of democracy. Stability, which was achieved through violent and repressive means, does not involve the participation of the masses of the people and is therefore historically short-lived and illusory. Stability, which is based

on democracy, a broad social base and a well-formed civil society, is eternal. Stability determines the attitude of the population to the current political power, the ability of the political regime to take into account the interests of various groups and ensure their coordination.

In modern conditions, young people are one of the most economically and socially and legally vulnerable groups in society, whose well-being does not meet minimum standards. They live in conditions of increased social stress and psychological discomfort. However, only healthy, well-educated, moral, economically secure and prosperous young citizens can bring the greatest benefit to the state and society, and in turn it is they who are responsible for ensuring proper starting conditions for young people, their future development, and at the same time the implementation of future human potential. For this reason, there is an urgent need for analysis and coverage of research in this area. One of the instruments that can help achieve this goal is youth policy. Youth policy contributes to the state's efforts to ensure that young people enjoy the rights that the law recognizes for them as full citizens who contribute to progress and drive development. Policy effectiveness is linked to the ability to develop comprehensive solutions to youth problems in cooperation with young people themselves. At the same time, it should be remembered that when we talk about youth policy, we are talking about mechanisms that can already be created to a large extent by young people. For this reason, the integrative aspect of youth policy is especially important, associated with a model of cooperation, dialogue and partnership, a key element of which is the inclusion of young people in decision-making processes.

Thus, the purpose of this article is to study youth policy as a factor in the stability and development of the state and society.

Results and discussion

Youth representatives are the driving force of progress, a key factor in the development of society, they pass on social experience, spiritual and material values from generation to generation, and therefore the issue of socialization of the young generation is of paramount importance [8]. The socialization of youth, carried out in the course of the implementation of youth policy measures, is a significant process of personality formation, realizing its capabilities for effective and fruitful interaction between itself and society, the state, and social institutions [11]. For the successful realization of the individual for the benefit of society and the state, it is important to provide children and youth with decent conditions for growth and development. Of the estimated 1.9 billion children (0-18 years old) in developing countries, 1 billion live in poverty. Most of these young people live in developing countries. The demographic picture in industrialized countries is somewhat different, but there is also an increase in youth poverty. It is expected that the share of young people in the population of Europe (15-24 years old) will decrease from 12.6% to 9.7% between 2005 and 2050 [10].

Young people manifest themselves as a generational social group with many specific features, such as susceptibility to innovation, avant-garde, ideals of cultural life. On the one hand, young people are focused on empowerment (participation), on the other hand, they expect institutional and social paternalism [4].

Each state understands the importance of youth policy in a different way, taking actions due to the possibilities and plans. Youth policy is implemented in European countries in very different ways, depending on their institutional features.

Government assistance for unemployed young people who have left the education system (also known as "NEETS" – "Not in employment, education or Training") emerged in France after the economic crisis as a new challenge for government action as part of a broader effort to combat inequality [1]. In many European countries, youth unemployment is twice as high as unemployment among the entire population of a given country. An extremely negative phenomenon for the economy is the problem of NEETs. This is one of the symptoms of progressive social exclusion among young people. It is believed that young people who realize their advantages and opportunities, accept new challenges and actively participate in social, economic and political life can become a way out of this situation [4]. There is a negative correlation between the phenome-

non of NEETs and the extent of public participation among the members of this group [4]. Reducing inequality in the medium term is seen by providing young people with more affordable public (non-commercial) education, which corresponds to “stimulating” citizenship. However, such a paradigm shift can only be achieved at a significant cost to the state budget and the risk of not being used by the most vulnerable young people who require special provisions, which is a significant obstacle [1]. Thus, in Australia, those who have not received at least a 12th year of education (general secondary) qualification or its equivalent or secondary vocational education are most often unemployed or underemployed [5].

Africa has the youngest population in the world with over 400 million young people between the ages of 15 and 35. Here, young people are demanding more investment in economic and social development factors in order to boost the African Development Index. Several continental-level youth development strategies and programs have been developed to ensure that the continent benefits from its demographic dividend. Such strategies include the African Youth Charter, the Decade of Youth Action Plan and the Malabo Youth Empowerment Decision, all of which are being implemented through various programs leading up to 2063. The African Youth Charter aims to protect young people from discrimination and guarantees them freedom of movement, speech, association, religion, property and other human rights, and is committed to promoting their participation in society. The Action Plan for the Decade of Youth is based on five main priority areas, namely: education and skills development; youth employment and entrepreneurship ; security; youth health and sexual and reproductive health rights; agriculture, climate change and the environment. The Continental Strategy provides a comprehensive framework for designing and developing national policies and strategies to address the challenges of technical and vocational education and training in order to promote economic development and create greater national wealth, and contribute to poverty reduction by encouraging young entrepreneurs and innovation and creating workers. places [3]. The national youth policy of the Republic of Madagascar is to protect young people from any form of exploitation and alienation, from any factors of social deviation and from any activity that may jeopardize their self-realization and all-round development as a person; involvement of young people in public events to raise awareness in the fight against HIV / AIDS, endemic diseases, the fight against drugs, corruption and poverty [2].

So, in Russia, youth policy is revealed in the following areas: support for entrepreneurial initiatives and activities, promotion of living standards, housing, education, cultural development, health, physical development, guarantees of legal protection of youth and the activities of youth organizations. As the state correctly believes, all spheres do not exist in isolation, but are interconnected and interdependent. It is impossible to form a complete picture of the effectiveness of youth policy if one of the presented criteria is ignored [8,9].

Many studies and discussions show that it is important to focus on reversing the trend in youth unemployment and encouraging young people to take advantage of the opportunities available. The campaign should actively involve national and regional authorities, business and the private sector. Given the global nature of these challenges for the EU, it is necessary to strive for dialogue, exchange and cooperation with EU partners abroad. The success of this initiative depends on the support of European institutions and the active participation of all stakeholders [1,4]. In a rapidly changing world, as recent decades have shown, countries that are able to effectively mobilize and productively use human capital and the potential for innovative development, the main carriers of which are young people, have significant strategic opportunities [15].

Today, the problems of youth and the issue of training qualified personnel to work with them deserve special attention [6]. Internationalization requires not only the exchange of goods and capital, but also knowledge, students and teachers between universities and countries. The provision of educational institutions with qualified teaching staff is important for achieving a high level of student performance. It is important to introduce innovative technologies and develop communications to reduce the gap in the quality of education between rural and urban educational institutions. Teachers should apply personality-oriented, systematic, competence -based approach-

es in their activities, as well as carefully study child psychology, not forgetting their own continuous education and increasing research culture. The role of the state in this aspect includes the motivation of teachers, the provision of material and technical base and control over the process.

An important criterion should be the issue of the spiritual and physical health of young people. As key indicators, one should recognize the level of morbidity among young people (with the exception of congenital diseases and accidents), the number of suicide attempts and suicides among young people, and the level of deviant behavior [6]. As mentioned earlier, young people are one of the most vulnerable groups in society in the economic and socio-legal aspects, and live in conditions of increased social stress and psychological discomfort.

Another criterion for evaluating the effectiveness of youth policy implementation is the general level of youth social activity. A high level of social activity is inherent in young people who regularly participate in socially significant events and are their initiators [6]. There is a clear relationship between the level of development of social activity of young people, socialization, life satisfaction, spiritual and physical health, and crime among young people [7]. The rapid pace of development and change in modern society puts at the forefront the development and implementation of approaches focused on the direct involvement of young people in solving national problems. This aspect of youth policy will become a tool for the development and transformation of the country, allowing you to reach a new, qualitative level of development [16].

In Kazakhstan, youth policy is aimed at spiritual and moral education and informing young people about the development potential. But this approach focuses only on the most active and capable part of the youth. In fact, disadvantaged and less active youth remain on the sidelines, joining the ranks of marginal elements [10]. A significant part of the active young population of the state is socialized within the framework of informal leisure, political and extremist movements [13]. Research shows that the youth were the leading force in the civil unrest taking place around the world, in the "color revolutions" and in the "Arab Spring". Criminal forces use youth, which is not fully developed, as a tool to achieve their goal. In turn, this, of course, negatively affects the social, economic, demographic development of any country [11]. This use of the younger generation is due to the fact that some of the youth develop a specific distinctive feature - extremeness, which is manifested by an over-acute perception of reality, often inadequate. A maximalist, overly categorical attitude towards socially accepted values, a nihilistic attitude, gives rise to a state of social instability. Such young people do not have clear ideals and life guidelines, and are also easily suggestible and excitable [12]. The involvement of socio-political organizations in helping young people helps to reduce the activity of their natural radicalism. Socio-political associations should stimulate the development of civic culture and civic consciousness of young people. The personal participation of young people in public policy is necessary for the future of the country and for their own self-realization [17]. Many youth organizations and associations do not have the resources to carry out full-scale organizational activities. Therefore, the priority task of youth policy is to address issues of supporting the activities of public associations [13].

Among the main significant problems voiced by young people (Fig. 1) are for the younger group (under 18 years of age): smoking, alcohol consumption, drug use. For the group of young people aged 18-35, unemployment, an excess of free time against the backdrop of a lack of work, and a low standard of living become more significant problems. The use of alcohol and narcotic substances, although lowering their positions, also worries the people of this group.



Figure 1. Main Problems of youth

a - Low standard of living, b - Crime, c - Lots of free time, d - Commercialization of education, e - Unemployment, f - Smoking, g - Alcohol consumption, h - Drug Use

Such surveys and analysis of their results are an illustration of the actual problem areas and the basis for the formation of the directions of the state youth policy. Continuous work on the Shewhart-Deming cycle (PDCA – Plan , Do , Check , Act) will reduce the level of youth problems and lead to stability and development of the state in the future. Compared to 2000, by 2050, global life expectancy is expected to increase from 65 to 74 years. Interdependence between young and old will increase in the future. Thus, youth development will increasingly become one of the prerequisites for meeting the growing demands of older people for their care and the development of society as a whole [14].

Conclusions

Based on the analysis carried out, it can be said without a doubt that the governments of many countries understand the importance of a comprehensive youth policy for ensuring state stability and economic development of the regions. The active involvement of young people in decision-making processes at the local, national and international levels is a condition for strengthening the position of the economy.

State regulation and solution of youth problems in relation to graduates of educational institutions is generally imperfect. It is necessary to develop an effective mechanism for the implementation of the state youth policy in the field of education. This will solve the issues of the quality of education, the problems of commercialization of education (and due to its inaccessibility for some of the youth), and the problems of employment. Work with children and young people under 18 years of age should focus on promoting a healthy lifestyle, controlling the use of alcohol, drugs and smoking. It is at this age that young people are most susceptible to suggestion, and bad habits leave a serious imprint on the health of the generation.

Successful state policy in the context of globalization involves an analysis of successful practical and promising solutions to foreign youth programs and the adaptation of effective foreign developments and methods for conducting Russian youth policy.

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