

## ПОЛИТОЛОГИЯ | POLITICAL SCIENCE

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### ТЕХНОЛОГИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИМИ ПРОЦЕССАМИ В МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКЕ РЕГИОНА

### TECHNOLOGIES FOR MANAGING POLITICAL PROCESSES IN THE YOUTH POLICY OF THE REGION

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#### **Аннотация**

*В статье раскрываются основные направления молодежной политики, определяются стратегии реализации молодежной политики, описываются технологии управления политическими процессами в молодежной политике региона.*

**Ключевые слова:** молодежная политика, стратегия, молодежь, технологии, регион.

#### **Abstract**

*The article reveals the main directions of youth policy, defines strategies for the implementation of youth policy, describes technologies for managing political processes in the youth policy of the region..*

**Key words:** youth policy, strategy, youth, technology, region.

In modern reality, the study of technologies for managing political processes in the youth policy of the region is relevant. V.V. Putin, in his Address to the Federal Assembly on December 1, 2016, noted that he sees "in the younger generation a reliable, strong support for Russia in the turbulent, complex XXI century" [1]. Eliseev A.L. states that the state implements the state youth policy, the purpose of which is to create all the necessary conditions for the socialization of youth [16]. Merkulov P.A. in his work "Legislative regulation of state youth policy in Russia" says that now there are completely new goals and objectives for youth policy in our country [16]. Samokhvalov N.A. notes that young people can become "the main driving force in Russia in the long term" [19].

A number of researchers were engaged in the research of youth policy, such as Ph.D. N. Shapinsky V.M., Doctor of History, prof. Krivoruchenko V.K., Machulskaya I.G., Ph.D. Chuprov V.I., Doctor of History Ruchkin B.A., Volodina E.P., Academician of the Academy of Medical Sciences Doctor of Medical Sciences, prof. Serdyukovskaya G.I., Doctor of Medical Sciences, prof. Sukhareva L.M., Doctor of Philosophy, prof. Ozhegov Yu.P., Ph.D. n. Inozemtseva G.I., and others [9].

Knyazkova E.A. notes that the methodological and regulatory tools and recommendations on the main areas of youth policy were developed in the works of AA Zelenin, I.M. Ilyinsky, V.K. Krivoruchenko, V.A. Lukova, Yu.I. Masterova, V.E. Panshin [4], [5], [9], [10], [17], [18].

In accordance with the goals of implementing the youth policy, the main strategic directions are defined: value strategy, health saving strategy, strategy for developing socio-economic potential, strategy for the formation of a young family, information strategy.

The value strategy is aimed at "... the formation of a moral and civil system of values, taking into account the multinational basis of our state, the value of cultural, historical, national

heritage ...". The educational strategy contains the development of "... innovative educational, educational and educational technologies ..." [2]. The health saving strategy is aimed at "... the formation of healthy lifestyle values, the creation of conditions for the physical development of young people, the formation of an environmental culture, as well as an increase in the level of safety culture for the life of young people ..." [2]. The strategy for the development of socio-economic potential defines "... creating conditions for realizing the potential of young people in the socio-economic sphere ..." [2]. The strategy for the formation of a young family basically contains "... the creation of favorable conditions for young families aimed at increasing the birth rate, the formation of family culture values and the image of a successful young family, comprehensive support for young families ..." [2].

The information strategy is aimed at "... the formation of an information field favorable for the development of youth, the intensification of feedback mechanisms between government agencies, public associations and youth, as well as increasing the efficiency of using the information infrastructure in the interests of patriotic and civic education of youth ..." [2].

In accordance with the strategies, technologies for the implementation of the state youth policy are determined: value, technology for the formation of a young family, technology for health saving, technology for the development of socio-economic potential, information technology. The use of technology in youth policy is necessary to manage political processes with the help of technological procedures, techniques and methods of activity, which makes it possible to find algorithms for solving problems in the field of youth policy, both at the state level and at the regional level. The description of the results of the theoretical and methodological research consists in the implementation of research technologies for the state youth policy. Each technology has its own implementation algorithm. Let us present a brief description of them [6].

Technological aspects of creating and becoming a young family: positive motivation; family forms of education; Information support. So, for large families, support is provided in the field of medicine, education, and employment at the state level. Technology of formation of national and international values: development of projects and programs aimed at the formation of an active position in all spheres of life; popularization of professionals and their copyright systems of professional activity; development of mechanisms to ensure the availability of youth infrastructure [6].

Educational technology basically contains the following aspects: creation of conditions and a system of motivation that contribute to the education and self-education of young people, including persons with disabilities, in the humanitarian, legal, economic, professional areas; training of specialists in organization of work with youth; development of youth self-government in educational organizations [6].

Health saving technology is based on the following provisions: development of motivation for regular physical education, for a healthy lifestyle: implementation of projects in the field of a healthy lifestyle; c improving infrastructure for a healthy lifestyle. Promoting a healthy lifestyle and education in this direction is an important condition for the physical activity of young people [6]. Physical culture and sports have an impact on the moral and aesthetic development of the individual [20].

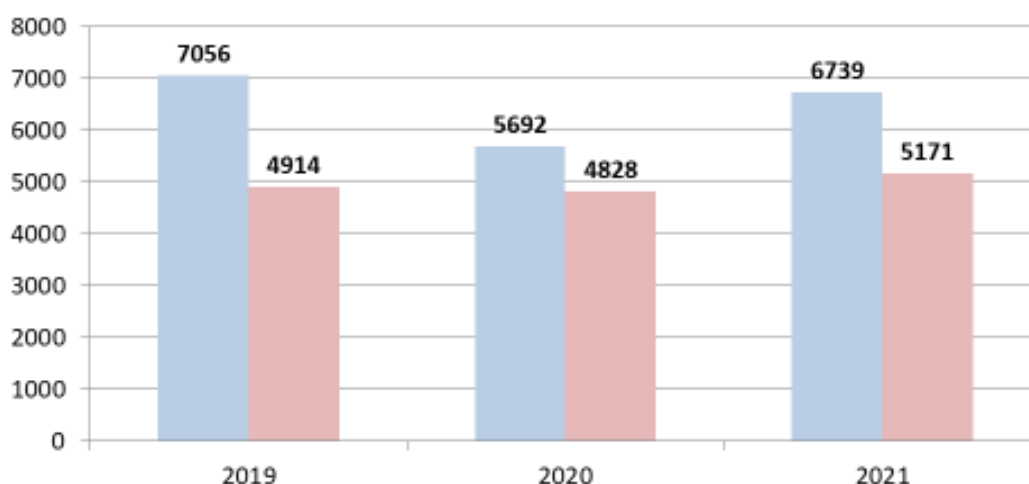
The technology of development of socio-economic potential is based on the following positions. Creation of conditions for vocational guidance work. Creation of the mentoring institution in organizations. Support for youth programs and projects at the international, Russian, and regional levels. Creation of conditions for self-realization of youth in the socio-economic spheres [6].

The implementation of information technology is represented by the following algorithm. Development of principles of information support for youth. Development of regulatory and legal mechanisms for informing young people. The study of factors and the creation of conditions that affect the increase in the culture of information security. Formation of youth information systems.

Formation of effective mechanisms for informing young people. Information self-realization of youth: participation in competitions, projects, creation of information systems.

The effectiveness of the technology for the formation of a young family can be determined through the following criteria. Quantitative criterion – the number of created families and born families for a certain period of time. In 2019, 7.1 thousand marriages were concluded in the Lipetsk region, or 6.2 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants. Compared to 2018, their number increased by 5%. 30% of men and 25% of women get married at the age of 20-28 [15].

Changing the marriage structure of the population has a certain impact on demographic indicators. In 2021, compared to the previous year, in the Lipetsk region there is an increase in the number of marriages by 18% (from 5692 to 6739) and an increase in the number of divorces by 7% (from 4828 to 5171) (diagram 1) [11].

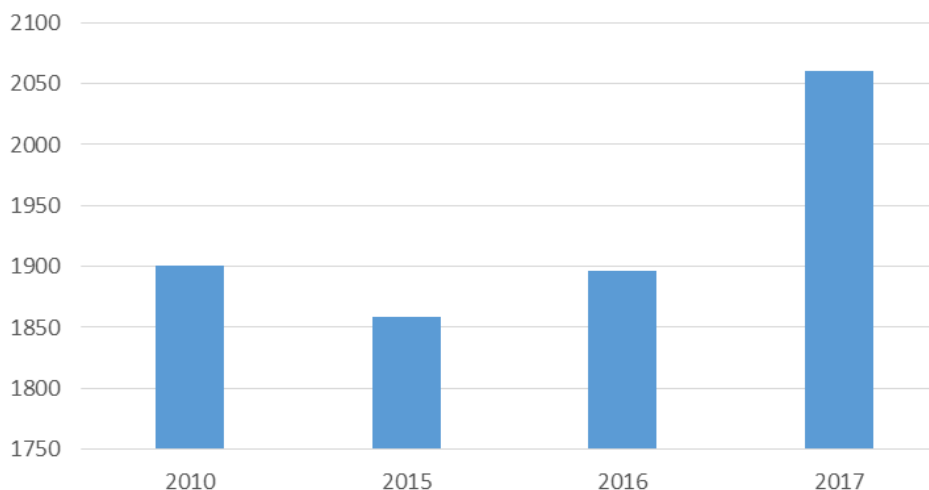


**Figure 1. The number of marriages and divorces in the Lipetsk region for 2019-2021 (blue – marriages, pink – divorces)**

A qualitative criterion is comprehensive support for creating a young family. Currently, the Lipetsk Region is implementing the subprograms "Mortgage lending", "Own House", "On state support in providing housing for young families" of the state program of the Lipetsk Region "Providing the population of the Lipetsk Region with quality housing, social infrastructure and Sustainable development of rural areas of the Lipetsk Region for 2014 – 2021 and for the period up to 2021" of the state program of the Lipetsk region "Development of agriculture and regulation of agricultural products, raw materials and food markets in the Lipetsk region" [21].

The technology for the formation of national and international values can be determined by its effectiveness through the number of young people involved in the development of society, the number of programs for young people aimed at the formation of national and international values at all levels of educational levels. The formation of value orientations of youth is facilitated by events that are held within the framework of Presidential grants received by young people in areas relevant to the Lipetsk region. Among them: "volunteering", "sports, healthy lifestyle, tourism", "patriotic education", "initiatives of creative youth". In 2019, 354 young people took part in the Presidential Grants Competition. In the first half of 2020 – 154. In the regional competition "Youth Project" in 2019, 82 people took part [3].

Diagram 2 shows the number of personnel who are engaged in research and development (excluding part-time workers and employees under civil law contracts). If in 2015 there were 701 people, then in 2020 – 570 people.



**Figure 2. The number of personnel involved in research and development.**

Health saving technology is based on the following criteria for evaluating its effectiveness: the availability of projects, infrastructure, the number of young people engaged in regular physical education. In the Lipetsk region, more than 517 thousand people are systematically engaged in physical culture and sports, this is 49.4% (against the planned 47.4%) of the total population (2020 – 45.8%).

In 2021, 407 regional physical culture and sports events were held. There are 3928 sports facilities in the Lipetsk region. The level of provision of the population with sports facilities based on the one-time throughput of sports facilities amounted to 78.7% (in 2020 – 76.2%).

As part of the implementation of the federal project “Creation for all categories and groups of the population of conditions for practicing physical culture and sports, mass sports, including increasing the level of provision of the population with sports facilities, and preparing a sports reserve” (“Sport is the norm of life”) with the involvement of funds of the federal budget, TRP grounds (small sports uniforms) were created in Dolgorukovsky and Volovsky districts, an open-type sports and recreation complex in the city of Lipetsk (district MAOU secondary school No. 48). The construction of a sports and recreation complex was completed in the area of MBOU secondary school No. 14, Lipetsk (put into operation on 23.08.2021).

In the Lipetsk region, more than 19 thousand people are engaged in adaptive physical culture and sports, which is 27.9% of the total number of people with disabilities who do not have contraindications for physical education and sports (25.8% in 2020). In 2021, 15 regional sports events and 3 sports events for the disabled were held.

As part of the implementation of the “Accessible Environment” subprogram of the state program “Social Support for Citizens, Implementation of the Family and Demographic Policy of the Lipetsk Region”, for 2021, sports and recreational activities for the disabled (swimming) were held, coverage – 40 people.

Piskunova Anna, Borisov Evgeny, Terekhov Evgeny (sports of persons with POD, rowing) took part in the 2020 Summer Paralympic Games in Tokyo. Athletes competed in the same crew and took 7th place in the discipline [ 14 ].

Diagram 3 shows the figures for financing the physical culture and sports industry in the Lipetsk region.



**Figure 3. Financing of the branch of physical culture and sports in the Lipetsk region.**  
 Red – local budgets, million rubles, Orange – regional budget, million rubles, Green – federal budget, million rubles. (Over the past 12 years, about 16.8 billion rubles have been financed, including:  
 from the federal budget, 928 million rubles,  
 from the regional budget 7,593 million rubles,  
 from local budgets 8,604 million rubles)

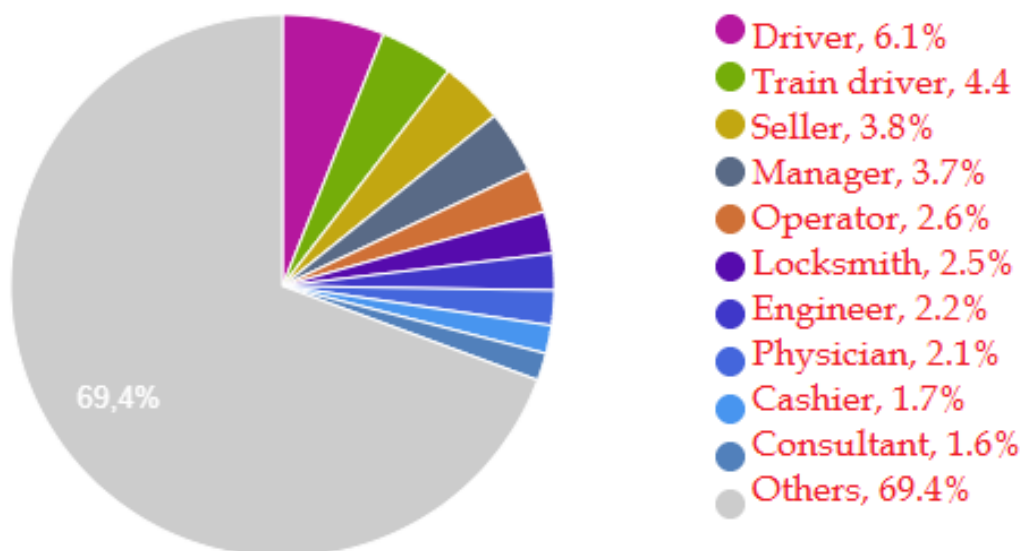
Subsidies are annually provided to local budgets for the implementation of municipal programs aimed at providing conditions for the development of physical culture and mass sports in the territory of municipal districts and urban districts. 5.4 million rubles were allocated for the implementation of this event in 2019. The funds of the regional budget for the purpose of their effective use are provided to municipalities on the terms of co-financing [21].

The effectiveness of the implementation of the technology for the development of socioeconomic potential is based on the following criteria: the number of young people receiving a profession, the presence of a mentoring institution in organizations; availability of youth programs and projects at the international, Russian, regional levels.

More than 2,300 residents of Lipipa will be able to undergo free retraining for new professions or advanced training within the framework of the federal project “Employment Promotion” of the national project “Demography. Now 30% of this number is directed to study. More than 700 residents of the Lipetsk region have already completed vocational training or received additional education. Programs related to the skills of accounting, programming, working with data, and management were in great demand.

Vocational training or retraining can be completed in more than 300 areas: from a welder to an IT specialist. Courses for people without education are available for a range of competencies. The training is provided by federal operators of the Employment Assistance project. These are RANEPa, Tomsk State University and the Agency for the Development of Professional Skills (WorldSkills Russia). Unemployed citizens, citizens over 50 years of age, citizens of pre-retirement age, women on parental leave up to three years old, as well as unemployed women with children of preschool age, certain categories of citizens under the age of 35 can become participants in the free vocational training and retraining program. years; workers at risk of layoffs.

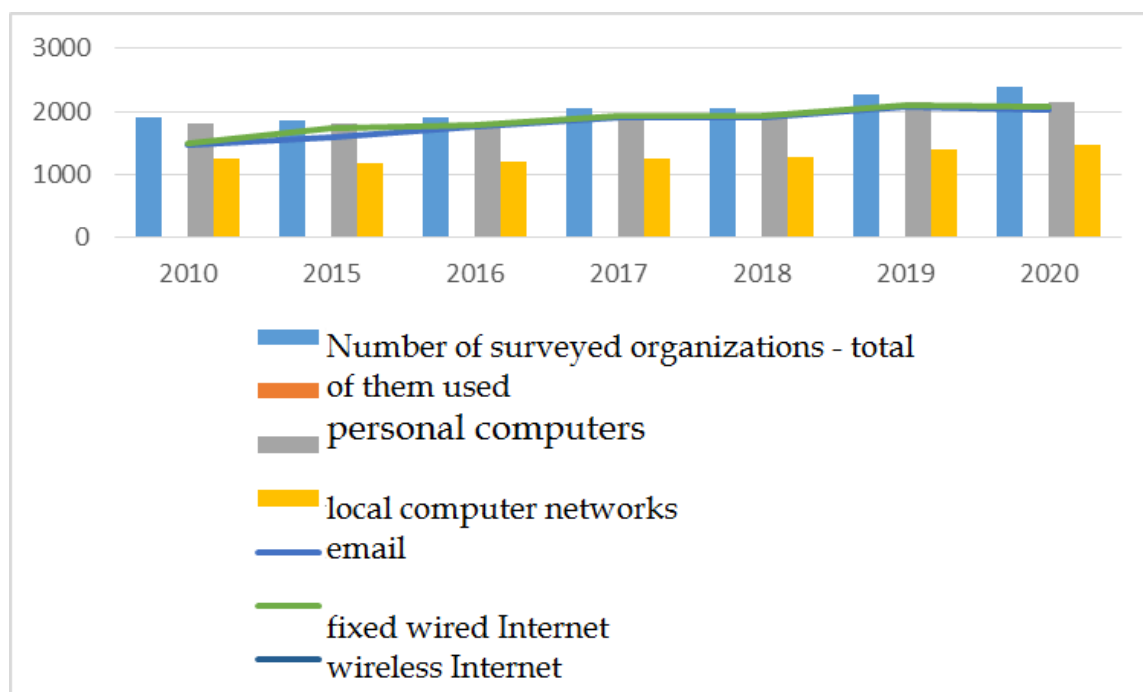
The Lipetsk region also leads in the number of applications for training from citizens 50+ and pre-retirees submitted to the RANEPa for free retraining programs for new professions. In the top 3, the region bypassed the Samara region and St. Petersburg, calculated at the university [12].



**Figure 4. Top 10 professions in demand in the Lipetsk region (January 2022 – July 2022)**

In the Lipetsk region, a driver, a machinist, a salesman – are most often required. The most demanded areas of work are working personnel, transport, logistics, and sales.

The implementation of information technology is represented by the following algorithm: information infrastructure, the level of awareness of young people, the existence of regulatory and legal mechanisms for informing young people. Diagram 5 presents the Key indicators of the use of information and communication technologies in organizations in the Lipetsk region. If in 2019 2103 organizations had fixed (wired and wireless) Internet, then in 2020 – 2062, the number of organizations with personal computers in 2019 and 2020 is the same – 2142 organizations.



**Figure 5. Main indicators of the use of information and communication technologies in organizations (excluding small businesses; units)**

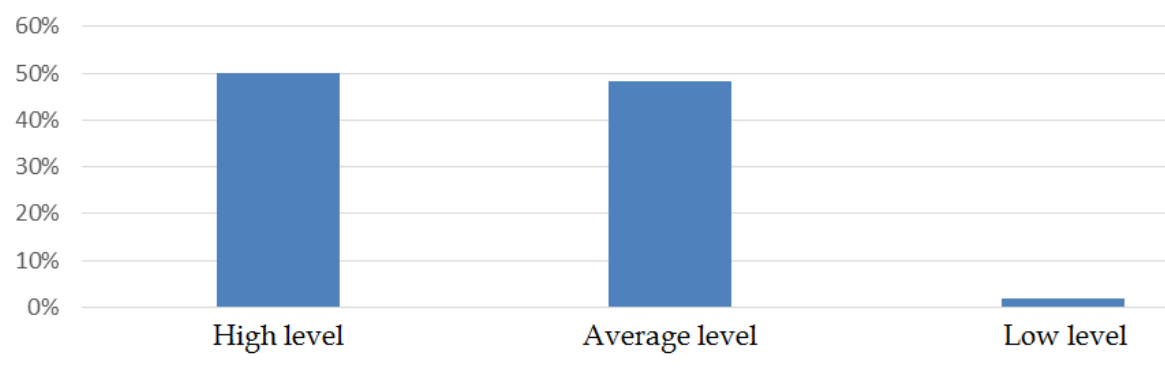
The territory for the introduction of new technologies of mobile radiotelephone communication is expanding, providing the possibility of broadband access to the Internet (3G and 4G). In



2020, more than 120 standard cellular communication base stations were put into operation, providing high-speed access to the Internet. The number of cellular subscriber devices per 100 people in the region, according to the Russian Ministry of Communications, is 198.4 devices. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated July 21, 2020 No. 474 “On the national development goals of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030”, by 2030 it is necessary for 97 percent of households to provide broadband access to the Internet [13].

Each of the technologies has its own specific criteria for the effectiveness of their implementation. A comprehensive study makes it possible to determine the overall effectiveness of youth policy.

So the purpose of the study of information technology is to identify the level of knowledge among young people about the information support of youth policy. Objective: to identify the level of knowledge about obtaining knowledge from information sources, its role in educating young people, what Internet opportunities are usually used, identifying knowledge about information and documentation centers for young people, how information and communication technologies are used to implement professional tasks. 570 respondents participated. At the age of 17 to 35 years. Diagram 1 shows the assessment of young people's knowledge of the information support of youth policy.



**Figure 6. Evaluation of youth knowledge on information support youth policy**

Therefore, we can conclude that half of the respondents are aware of the information support of youth policy at a high level, while others – 48.2% – are informed at an average level and only 1.8% – at a low level.

As the survey showed, the majority of young people are well informed in the field of state youth policy. Most people don't know how information support is developed. If you need to get information or solve a problem, they will turn to the Internet. Most respondents are aware of the existence of various programs in the field of state youth policy. A large percentage of young people use the Internet every day. Many people use the following features of the Internet: searching for help information, searching, listening, downloading music, watching, downloading movies, for communication (chat, Skype, social networks, ICQ, forums), online games, ordering and buying goods through the Internet store, etc. / d and air tickets, travel packages, other – search for information, for creativity. Most people download books from the Internet. Most young people have not heard about the Federal Center for Information and Documentation at the Institute of Youth.

The majority of young people believe that the information and documentation centers of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation for young people are collecting information. Also, the majority believe that there are city and regional information centers, information centers of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, schools, enterprises and organizations in the city of Lipetsk. The youth noted that the main task of the information centers of the third level is to work with consumers.

Currently, youth is considered as a full-fledged subject of youth policy, the main partner of authorities at all levels, therefore, modern youth policy is focused on maximizing the inclusion of young people in social practice, on creating conditions and opportunities for the youth community to independently solve their own problems and the full participation of young people in life of society.

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