

ГБПОУ МО «СЕРПУХОВСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»

Командный конкурс эссе

**«Единство в различии»**

Исследовательская работа (эссе)

**«Действующее нормативно-правовое поле как  
инструмент защиты прав и создания условий для  
успешной социализации и эффективной самореализации  
молодых граждан в России и мире»**

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Team essay competition

**«Unity in Diversity: Russia & The English-Speaking World»**

Research work (essay)

**«The field of the current legal regulation as the way of protecting the young people and creating conditions for successful socialization and effective self-realization of young citizens in Russia and the world»**

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1. Introduction. Characteristics of youth. The role of youth in the state.
2. Actions of the Russian Federation for the development of youth in the country.
  - 2.1 Legal actions. The Law on Youth Policy in the Russian Federation.
  - 2.2 Conversation about important things
  - 2.3 Young Guard of United Russia
  - 2.4 The Movement of the Firsts
3. Comparison with other countries.
4. Conclusion. Youth development prospects.

Young people (people from 14 to 30 years old) are very important part of the society and their development will greatly affect the future of the country. In this paper, we want to highlight the main issues of youth development, and the measures taken by the state for the positive formation of this cell of society.

Youth for the state is a socio-demographic group, which ensures the reproduction of social relationships, their renewal and transmission to future generations. While implementing their social functions, young people become a subject of social production and social life, influencing its direction and intensity.

According to the State Statistic Service Rosstat, in 2022 in the Russian Federation, the number of elderly people aged 70 and older and people aged 35 to 39 years prevails. Since the 2000s, the number of young people is shrinking. In the future this can become a problem, as it can lead to the difficulties in the formation of labour resources for the development of the material and intellectual potential of the country.

The process of youth development is influenced by all global and regional changes of socio-economic and socio-political nature, by the economic situation in the country, the quality of education, family well-being, information impact. As a result of violation of these factors, marginality and juvenile delinquency could increase as young people are psychologically vulnerable part of the society. This requires the government to regulate youth policy, create legal conditions that contribute to the activation of the youth internal potential, development and overcoming various problems in society. The more the interests of young people are satisfied by the state, the more effective self-actualization of young people will be.

The Government of the Russian Federation undertakes economic, organizational and social measure for the development of youth in the country. First of all, we should note that Federal Law No. 489 dated December 30, 2020

“On Youth Policy in the Russian Federation” was adopted. This Federal Law regulates the relationships that arise between entities engaged in the field of youth policy in the Russian Federation, defines the goals, principles, main directions and forms of implementation of the youth policy in the Russian Federation. The Law is implemented all over the Russian Federation. The State Committee on Youth Affairs develops and analyses comprehensive programs on the state youth policy. The Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation is engaged in the Russian youth development and personality education. For example, this legal body implements the project “Conversations about important things” as a cycle of extracurricular activities for conducting a class hour every Monday in Russian schools. The idea to introduce “Conversations about important things” was announced on June 20, 2022 at a meeting of the society “Knowledge”. The general director of the society, also spoke about the purpose of the sessions: to form in schoolchildren love for the Motherland, pride for the country, and patriotism.

During the sessions “Conversations about important things”, students discuss related to the history and culture of the country issues, as well as the traditions and peculiarities of the Russian regions. The very first “Conversation about important things” was held on September 1, 2022 by Russian President Vladimir Putin. The lesson was held in Kaliningrad.

Political parties also worry about the youth development. Branches of the “Young Guard of United Russia” have been established throughout the country. The largest one is in the Moscow region, it has over 6800 activists. For many children, “Young Guard” has become a second home, helped to find friends, to cultivate leadership qualities and to decide on the choice of a life path. Every day, the volunteers of the “Young Guard” provide assistance to those in need, conduct patriotic actions, clean-up days, forums, implement socially valuable projects.

Initiatives to create a Russian movement of children and youth appeared after the actual collapse of the pioneer movement of the USSR. On July 14, 2022, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed Federal Law No. 261 on the creation of the movement of children and youth in Russia. The movement is to unite children and young people and create the environment for the development of absolutely every child: from those whose hobbies are quite “traditional” to representatives of various subcultures. “The Movement of the Firsts” sets its mission as: to be with Russia, to be a person, to be together, to be on the move, to be the first.

As we can see, different organizations are involved in work with the youth. Due to the state youth policy young people from different regions of Russia (including those who live in rural areas), understand the main principles and goals of positive development.

Now let’s compare the system of work with the youth in Russia and in some other countries. The general trends in work of the state with young citizens of the European Union and the United States are in many ways similar to those in the Russian Federation. After all, countries understand that young people are an important strategic resource for the development of the economy, industry and other spheres of state activity.

In the USA the main form of implementation of youth policy is social youth work, the essence of which at the local level is the voluntary participation of young people in the life of their city, which ultimately makes it easier for young people to socialize and build formal and non-formal social relationships with adults and potential employers. There is no comprehensive youth policy in the USA, since the states build it separately from each other. Currently, there are more than 300 youth support and protection programs in the United States. The most popular are: “Salvation Army”, “League of Unlimited Campus Opportunities”, “Face the City”, and the “Help”. All these organizations are supported by a regulatory legal

framework, the laws and acts of which are: the Law on juvenile courts, the Act on youth employment and demonstration projects, the act on combating youth offenses, the presidential initiative on education and youth employment. Examples of such policies are such programs as: “Learning Network”, “Child for Hire”, “Youth Patrol”, “New York Volunteer Corps”, etc. All these programs are aimed at establishing contacts between young people and the older generation, teaching various social and economic skills, and educating young people. The United States as a whole does not pursue youth policy in a broad sense, unlike Russia, where the policy is aimed at the comprehensive development of the youth, both in patriotic and professional terms. In this case, the USA supports mainly the weak and poor segments of the youth who do not have the opportunity to socialize and self-actualize themselves.

In the countries of the European Union the main form of youth policy implementation is a number of social youth programs, which are conducted on the principle of an “open method of coordination”, the essence of which is that European countries practice common youth policy in those areas in which they are similar and competent. Examples of such areas of competence are: social protection, social integration, youth and vocational training. The legal basis of this policy is the treaties of 1992 and 1997, which refer to the creation of a pan-European network for strengthening and developing ties in youth policy. The result of such interaction was the “Youth in Action” and “Erasmus+” programs creation, the essence of which is to form the unity of further employment of young people throughout the European space and strengthen European citizenship. To do this, the participating countries focused on the population group aged 13 to 30 years, which includes students, interns, volunteers. The priorities of the programs were to promote European citizenship, youth participation in work and public life, cultural diversity and education. If we compare this approach with the Russian Federation,

we see that it includes such aspects as internal European integration and teaching young people cultural characteristics of different countries. In the Russian Federation, unlike the EU, the direction of the youth policy is mostly aimed at patriotic education and socialization within the country, without teaching cultural characteristics and the language of other countries, other than global languages such as English. Also, the youth policy of the Russian Federation does not promote further employment in other countries.

Young people now have great prospects for development, and therefore the state is very interested in investing in the younger generation. This means that every year the number of different programs and movements for young people will increase, and the existing ones will also develop. For example, on December 14, 2021, a long-term program to promote youth employment until 2030 was approved. According to it, we will get an increase in the employment rate of graduates of educational organizations.

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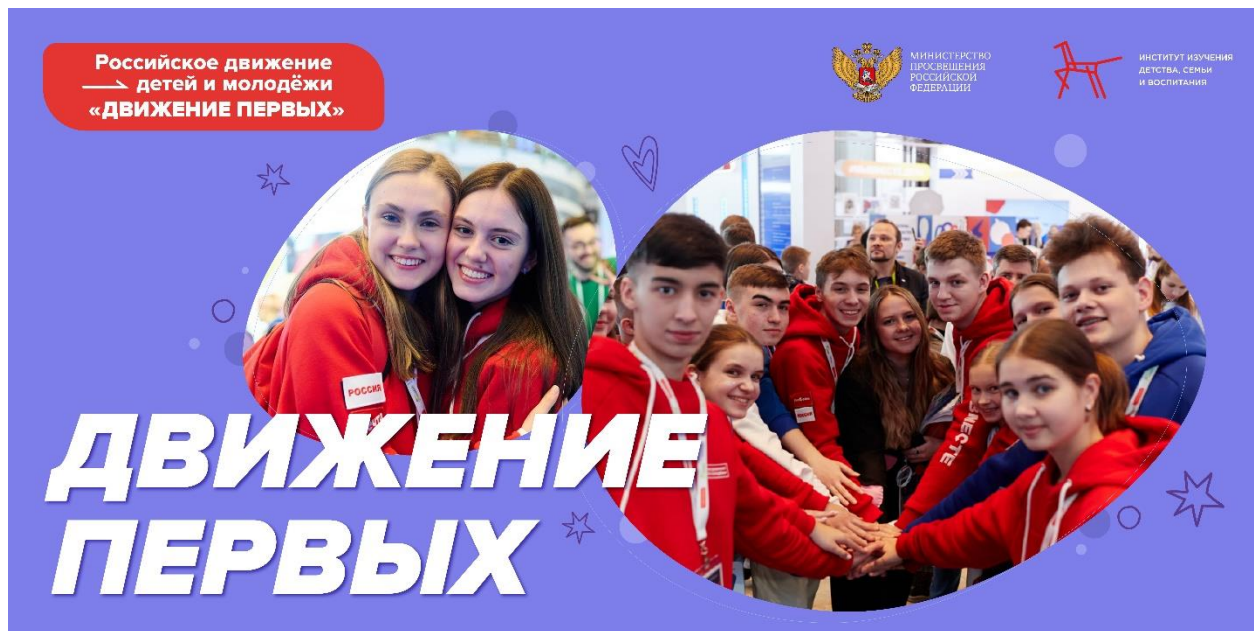
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## Appendix



«The Movement of the Firsts»



«Young Guard of United Russia»



«Conversation about important things»