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**MODERN MUNICIPAL POLICIES FOR YOUTH IN RUSSIA:
RESULTS OF OUR RESEARCH; THE WAY FORWARD; THE MEANS**

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The purpose of this work is to present the data provided from the research that was devoted to the study about the main conclusions and subsidiary findings of the *Municipal Youth Policy*, and the development of proposals for action based on its principles.

The positive results from the research were as follows:

1) There is a theoretical discussion in terms of how to realize the aims of the *Municipal Youth Policy*.

2) It is demonstrated that the *State Youth Policy* can be made more effective by working with young people in a more target-oriented way, being considerate towards the needs and interests of young people in their local societies.

3) The *Municipal Youth Policy* is studied as a part of the *State Youth Policy* for the Russian Federation. The *MYP* has its priorities connected with the place of residence and customs of the local area.

4) It is noted that the *MYP* has not yet been fully implemented, despite the constitutional, legislative and basic legal backing of the local administrations;

5) A case is made to increase the political cultural awareness amongst young people who participate in the development of political resources based on *the Municipal Youth Policy*;

6) On the basis of the recognized discrepancies and tendencies of the *Municipal Youth Policy*, the proposals have been elaborated in regards to the formation of the effective model of the *Municipal Youth Policy*

The methodology of the studies conducted uses a wide range of scientific methods. At different stages of the study, a wide range of fact-collecting methods was used, and the processing, analyzing and interpreting of it was flexible.

The results of the study may be expressed as follows:

1) On the one hand, the *Municipal Youth Policy* is determined by the *State Youth Policy*, and its priorities in relation to the young generation; and on the other hand, it is a fundamentally new concept for the Russian Federation.

2) Through the *State Youth Policy*, the *Municipal Youth Policy* carries out the basic courses of work for the youth of Russia. It adapts the State policies to the local specifications by being target-oriented and considerate towards the needs and interests of the youth in their local society.

3) The value of the *Municipal Youth Policy* as an instrument of the *State Youth Policy* is embedded in the definition of what is needed to help young people get to work.

4) The main aim of the *Municipal Youth Policy* is to unite state and local administration - the institutions of civil society - and the youth of Russia, towards the development of Russia's youth in the best interests of the country as a whole.

How far do the results of this study apply?

The activities of the state authorities and its subdivisions; local administration; state and municipal institutions; leaders of Youth Associations and political parties connected with making the Municipal Youth Policy effective.

Keywords: *State Youth Policy, Municipal Youth Policy, Local Administration, Youth.*

СОВРЕМЕННАЯ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНАЯ МОЛОДЕЖНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА В РОССИИ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ, ТЕНДЕНЦИИ, МЕХАНИЗМЫ

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Целью настоящей работы является презентация материалов диссертационного исследования, посвященного изучению противоречий и тенденций муниципальной молодежной политики и разработке предложений по формированию ее эффективной модели.

Научная новизна представленных результатов заключается в следующем:

1) *сформулированы* теоретические положения в области актуализации и развития муниципальной молодежной политики;

2) *доказано*, что повышение эффективности государственной молодежной политики возможно через совершенствование работы с молодежью, основанной на принципах адресности, учета ее потребностей и интересов на уровне местного сообщества;

3) муниципальная молодежная политика *рассмотрена* в качестве составной части системы государственной молодежной политики Российской Федерации, имеющей свои приоритеты, связанные с местом проживания, традициями, социокультурной средой;

4) *выявлена* тенденция неполной реализации муниципальной молодежной политики, несмотря на наличие конституционных, законодательных и нормативных правовых основ местной власти;

5) *обоснована* необходимость повышения политической культуры молодежи, участвующей в формировании политических ресурсов муниципальной молодежной политики;

8) на основе выявленных противоречий и тенденций в муниципальной молодежной политике *разработаны* предложения по формированию модели эффективной муниципальной молодежной политики.

Метод или методология проведения работы предполагает использование широкого спектра общенаучных (анализ, синтез, дедукция, наблюдение, аналогия и др.), общелогических (обобщение, сравнение и др.) и специальных (сравнительно-политологический, критическо-диалектический и др.) методов исследования. На различных этапах работы применялся широкий спектр методов сбора фактического материала, его обработки, анализа и интерпретации.

Результаты работы могут быть сформулированы в виде следующих положений:

1) Муниципальная молодежная политика, с одной стороны, детерминирована государственной молодежной политикой, ее приоритетными направлениями в отношении молодого поколения, а с другой стороны, является принципиально новым образованием для Российской Федерации.

2) Через государственную молодежную политику, ее инструментарий, муниципальная молодежная политика дополняет, актуализирует основные направления работы с молодежью в России, адаптирует их к местной специфике, основываясь на принципах адресности, учета потребностей и интересов молодежи местного сообщества.

3) Значимость муниципальной молодежной политики как институционального элемента системы государственной молодежной политики заключается в определении ключевых направлений работы с молодежью. Можно считать, что в субъектах молодежной политики муниципального уровня содержится возможность их реального участия в политических процессах России.

4) Модель муниципальной молодежной политики ориентирована на активизацию органов государственной власти и местного самоуправления, институтов гражданского общества, молодежи и развитие ее потенциала в интересах России.

Область применения результатов - деятельность органов государственной власти и их структурных подразделений, органов местного самоуправления, государственных и муниципальных учреждений, лидеров молодежных общественных объединений и политических партий по разработке муниципальной молодежной политики.

Ключевые слова: государственная молодежная политика, муниципальная молодежная политика, местное самоуправление, молодежь.

The political life of modern Russia, with its rapid speed of change, requires the most effective political tactics to maintain a positive interaction with the public, especially about how the *Youth Policy* contributes towards modernization in general.

The goal of the improvement of interaction with youth at all levels of political management is fundamental, under the long-term conception of the social and economic development of the Russian Federation for the term ending in 2020; and it includes, ‘the formation of the necessary social conditions of innovative development of the country through active interaction with the institutions of civil society, public assemblies and youth organizations.’ [1]

The federal mechanism of the Russian Federation defines the political-territorial extent of the implementation of the state policy in relation to youth. All six types of constituent territories of the Russian Federation - republics, territories, regions, federal cities, autonomous regions and districts - are equal in their constitutional rights. 72 out of 83 the constituent territories of the Russian Federation passed regional laws and programs. In all the constituent territories of the Russian Federation, special divisions have been formed implementing the *Youth Policy*: ministries, agencies, committees and departments. The Russian public are inevitably interested in the modernization of the political, social, economic and spiritual life of the country. Hence it is necessary to achieve the goals of the social objectives and their means of attainment set forth by the long-term conception of the social and economic development of the Russian Federation for the term ending in 2020.

Political decisions must be carried out in practice in all the constituent territories of the Russian Federation. They must be target-oriented, and considerate towards the needs and interests of the youth.

The participation of young people in extremist organization and protests of young activists at Manezhnaya Square in Moscow in 2010 demonstrate that there are social and economic issues: the low political status of young people, and the lack of interaction with them. Therefore, the aspects of the social well-being of young people require urgent actions by the elite in power. They must develop a Youth Policy which reflects the complex needs of young people at the federal, regional and local levels of the Russian Federation.

The applicability of the development of the *State and Municipal Youth Policy* in Russia is associated with the recent amendments to the federal legislation. Thus, in the state programme of the Russian Federation ‘*The Education Development for the Years 2013 to 2020*’ (2012), a programme was included called ‘*Attraction of the Youth into the Social Practice*’, the purpose of which is the formation of the conditions for the successful socialization and effective self-actualization of young people. However, regardless of the more than a twenty-year-old political and legal practice of the development of the state youth policy that launched as of the date of the law of the USSR ‘On the general principles of the state youth policy in the USSR’ (1991), the fundamental principles of the Municipal Youth Policy have not been developed.

Russian political practice brought the issue of the promotion of new projects to find ways of social and economic development, which is reflected in the State Youth Policy at the federal, regional and local levels, where in addition to the use of program-oriented [2, 3], project approach became widely used. Thus, since 2004 the national competition of the youth proprietary projects aimed at the social and economic development of the Russian regions, “My country. My Russia”, have been rapidly growing. The use of the project approach in the implementation of the youth policy of all territorial levels began in 2006 upon the approval of the State Youth

Policy Strategy in the Russian Federation for the period till the year 2016; and it continued to be in use till present. The activities of the Seliger National Youth Forum, the Support Fund for Children in Difficult Life Situations, the Agencies of Strategic Initiatives for the promotion of new projects, these and other initiatives demonstrate the tendency of the political process to the possibilities for ‘the self-realization of the ambitious young leaders who can lead Russia to the forefront in the world, to build a country where you want to live and work’[4]. The active participation of young people as innovators and designers is a necessary condition for the development of the younger generation, the way the state youth policy works, and, generally, the political system in Russia.

Thus, the current trend is the development of the project approach in the youth policy at the federal, regional and local levels with the active participation of the young people therein. This means that the modern State Youth Policy developed and implemented by the state and local administration with the support of the youth assemblies, youth advisors, non-governmental organizations, youth businesses divisions and other involved parties. The Municipal city council of Moscow recognized the need to develop the initiative and activities of the younger generation, and constantly in the process of achieving this goal by means of organizing works with youth in the community. However, in order to achieve the goals of the State Youth Policy the presence of a system is required for the intersectional collaboration at the horizontal level (e.g., between the constituent territories of the Russian Federation or the municipalities) and the vertical level (e.g., between the territories of the federal, regional and local levels). A special role in the development of the State Youth Policy of Russia is assigned to the local administration, since it is capable of the targeted-oriented problem-solving in regards to the everyday activities and social support of the local communities that involves young people, and is based on the constitutional principle of democracy.

Despite its obvious relevance, Municipal youth issues are at the sidelines of the research interests of political scientists. The topic of the formation and development

of the *Municipal Youth Policy* is a new one for domestic political science, and the study in this regard, according to the author, is clearly of an insufficient nature. The *Municipal Youth Policy* was never studied by any kind of systematic approach. This fact is one of the reasons why there is a lack of a comprehensive view of the *State Youth Policy* as a political phenomenon, and as a part of the political system, to be implemented at the federal, regional and local levels.

A significant event in the progress of the application of the *State Youth Policy* was when a Russian Federation Presidential Decree pronounced 2009 to be the 'Year of Youth'. Priority courses and events embodying the principles of the *State Youth Policy* for the 'Year of Youth' were developed from the political studies of Zelenin, A.A., Ilinsky, I.M., Krivoruchenko, V.K., Lukov, V.A., Masterova, Y.I., Panshina, V.E., and others. The sociological aspects of Youth Policy management are presented in the works of Glukhova, M.F., Kupriyanova, G.V., Rozhnova, O.A., and others. The *Youth Policy* is an aspect of the social life of young people; and therefore, special attention is drawn towards the sociological studies devoted to the analysis of the role and place of youth in society, details of the values and views youths hold, as presented in the works of Anisimova, S.A., Zubok, Y.A., Kovaleva, A.I., Lisovskoy, V.T., Petrova, L.E., Chuprov, V.I., and others.

The Scientific Schools of the Moscow Humanitarian University (Agranat, D.L., Ilinsky, I.M., Lukov, V.A., and others) played a Major role in Youth Studies. The Institute of Sociology under the RAS, had among its publications, 'a social portrait' of modern Russian youth. Further contributions were made by The Department of Youth Sociology of the Institute of Social and Political Studies? under the RAS (Chuprov, V.I., Zubok, Y.A., and others), the Institute of the Socially Economic Matters of the Democracy under the RAS (Arutyunyan, M.Y., Arkhangelsky, V.N., Dobrokhleb, V.G., Yermakov, S.P., Zdravomyslova, O.M., Kislitsyna, O.A., Markova, N.E., Shurygina, I.I., and others), the Moscow State University (Dobrenkov, V.I., Dobrynina, V.I., Kukhtevich, T.N., Smakotina, N.L., and others), the Science School of the Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences,

Zhukov, V.I., under the Russian State Social University (Bystrova, L.I., Gil, S.S., Yevseyv, V.O., Klimantova, G.I., Kopichnikova, A.P., Kuskova, I.M., Romanenko, N.M., and others), the Russian Academy of National Economy and State Service under the RF President (Omelchenko, E.L., Schegortsov, A.A., and others), the St. Petersburg State University (Lisovsky, V.T., Kozlov, A.A., Yatina, L.I., and others), Ural universities (Arapova, M.A., Belyayeva, N.M., Vishnevsky, Y.R., Gritsenko, G.A., Shapko, V.T., and others), scientific institutions of the Volga Region (Polutin, S.V., Yavon, S.V., and others), and scientific institutions of Siberia (Grigoryev, S.I., Nemirovsky, V.G., and others).

The regulatory legal principles of the *State Youth Policy*, including the conditions of the implementation of municipal reorganization in Russia, are reflected in the works of Akimova, S.A., Andrichenko, L.V., Bushkevich, V.V., Zaytseva, E.C., Kostyukov, A.N., Kochetkov, A.V., Prudnikov, A.C., Prudnikova, T.A., and others.

The regional issues of the *Youth Policy* were studied by Glazunov, I.V., Guschin, O.V., Slutsky, E.G., Smirnov, V.A., Tarantsov, M.A., Tsykina, T.V., and others. Research on specific courses of the Regional and *Municipal Youth Policy* are presented in the works of Bepalenko, P.N., Zalunin, V.I., Klimenko, A.I., Koshelova, A.V., Lukyanova, E.A., Frolova, M.I., Chirun, S.N., and others.

Avtsinova, G.I., Vasilyeva, T.A., Tarasova, E.N., and others presented their research on the *Municipal Youth Policy*, based on the conceptual principles of the policy of the civil society institutions.

The technologies required for the development of the youth initiatives were observed in the works of Volzhina, O.I., Vozzhayeva, E.I., Gil, S.S., Koryakovtseva, O.A., Luks, G.A., Uskov, S.V., and others.

National Science programmes devote serious attention to the matters of the state Youth Policy, and how it fosters active involvement by Russian youth in the political life of society. However, these studies mention separate courses of the

municipal youth policy, whereas an exigency rises for the consideration of the political processes at the municipal level policy in regards to the youth.

The youth population, which is 31,558 million citizens of the Russian Federation (22.03% of Russian society) according to the existing data on 1 January 2012, is a significant segment in the social and political life of Russia. The levels achieved in education, political culture and spiritual and moral development in this group affects the future of Russia. Russian Youth can contribute in a major way to the innovative development of all Russian territories, with society's best interests at heart.

The development of youth potential in Russia's interests depends upon the advancement and implementation of an effective *State and Municipal Youth Policy* (SMYP). This is a multilevel process that involves state and local administrations, the general public, and youth in particular.

The development of the Municipal Youth Policy as a part of the State Youth Policy will contribute towards the improvement of the social and economic condition and strengthening of the role of youth in the political processes of modern Russia.

Scientific theories and the principles behind the State Youth Policy have major effects on the formation of the Municipal Youth Policy. Thus, one of the theoretical basis that define the logic of the municipal youth policy development is the state attitude towards the use of ideas of the concept of '*social government and policies for the welfare of all*'. The ideas for this view of society were originated by Aristotle, but achieved a particular development in the political life in Russia in the 1880s. The world, and (Russian) national experience in the twentieth century indicate that without state control in regards to a number of policies (social area, science, education, development and implementation of new technologies), the achievement of a high level and a quality of life is impossible. However, the overwhelming care of the state for the citizens and the high level of social guarantees may result in dependency, and social indifference among young people. Special attention in the Municipal State Policy must be paid to the creation of conditions advantageous to the

establishment of young people in society and the development of their political participation, freedom to develop, and the expansion of their personal aspirations.

Methodologically, the Municipal Youth Policy is considered in three ways: first, (academically), as a branch of the scientific knowledge that studies tendencies, contradictions, practical results of the policy at the local level in relation to young people; second, (practically), as a component of training, retraining and the advanced training of specialists working with young people; and third, as practical activities of political members, including young people from 14 to 30 years of age, based on the interdepartmental approach. Since the *Municipal Youth Policy* is implemented also through the system of local administration according to the constitutional provisions (*Article 130-133 of the RF Constitution*), the *Municipal Youth Policy* is, on the one hand, determined by the *State Youth Policy*, and its priorities in relation to the younger generation; and on the other hand, it is a fundamentally new formation - a system with its own elements and functions. It has an independence guaranteed at legislative level, with the aim of solving problems connected with the issues of the local young community. Using the power of the *State Youth Policy*, it fulfils and updates the general procedures for working with young people in Russia, and adapts them to the local circumstances.

The political necessity for the development of the *Municipal Youth Policy* is associated with the major needs of the Environment: both state and local administrations need to be organized and fully functional, to that end. Political practice requires a reconsideration of the role of young people at local level. There is a critical need for an urgent resolution of the social matters concerning young people. The matter does not only concern the municipalities, regions and constituent territories of the Russian Federation, but also the state as a whole. Consequently, at this stage, it is important for the state to ensure the legislative and regulatory grounds for the implementation of the *Municipal Youth Policy*. The state must delegate the activities of all agencies and institutions connected with the Municipal Youth Policy to the local authorities of the legislative and executive power. Such an arrangement

between the *State* and *Municipal Youth Policies* will enable greater efficiency in the implementation of changes in the life of young people. It will offer challenges by means of planning and organizing political actions, reorganizing existing institutions, and establishing new municipal ones. The new arrangement will delegate resources within the municipality, and use the financial, technical, professional, and investment opportunities effectively, as well as the innovation potential of the youth in the local community.

The development of the *Municipal Youth Policy* is down to the political system. It must resolve how to develop and implement the following matters:

The first task is connected with the implementation at the municipal level of such priorities of the *State Youth Policy* as:

- The systematic involvement of young people in the social practice and the development of the independent everyday-life skills, raising awareness among young people about the potential opportunities for development in Russia and in the world community, and the ethics of using the existing opportunities for personal and public growth in the country;

- The development of creative activities for young people; the recognition, promotion, and support thereof, and the enabling of achievements by young people in social and economic, public and political, and artistic and sporting areas of life;

- The integration in the life of the community of young people in challenging life situations: disabled people, graduates of the educational institutions for orphans, and children without parental custody; people from special (correctional) educational facilities for special needs students, and special, secure educational facilities; victims of violence, military actions, or catastrophes; immigrants and migrants; persons released from places of confinement; native minorities; young people and families in danger; unemployed, HIV-infected and young people addicted to psychoactive substances [5].

The second task defined by the *Municipal Youth Policy* is connected with the implementation of the delegated state powers (e.g., in Moscow till 01.05.2013, the city powers in regards to the custody and guardianship, organization of the committees dealing with minors and their rights, as well as the organization of leisure, social, P.E. and sport activities, as well as the schemes to raise patriotism with the community.)

The third task is connected with the necessity for the implementation by the local authorities of unique matters of the youth policy that are applicable to a specific municipality.

The result of the complex implementation of these tasks resulting from the *Municipal State Policy* will allow all the young people of the local communities to strengthen their confidence in their abilities and their future - to use their potential, and gain the respect of the local community, city, region - and Russia, over all.

The *Municipal Youth Policy* of Russia is based on the ratifications of international legal acts, federal legislation, legislation of the constituent territories of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of local administrations, etc.

The accession of the Russian Federation to the *Statute of the Council of Europe* in 1996 defined the requirement for its compliance with the principles of the European Charter for the local administration for the future development of Russian legislation in terms of the regulations directed at Russia as a member of the Council of Europe.

On September 14, 2000, the Russian Federation signed the European Social Charter (revised) dated 3/05/1996, the provisions of which are the basis of the social system of the European states. By the Federal Law dated 3/06/2009 #101-FZ ‘*On the Ratification of the European Social Charter*’, Russia undertook the obligations in relation to the nineteen out of thirty-seven articles, including the Article 7, ‘*The right of children and young persons to protection*’, according to which children and teenagers have the right to a special protection from physical and moral abuse that they may suffer from.

Despite the separation of the competences between the state authorities of the Russian Federation, the constituent territories of the Russian Federation, and local administrations, the purposes and objectives of the Youth Policy at the local level have not been clearly defined. The competence of the authorities of the *State Youth Policy* is defined in the Federal Bill #428343-4 ‘*On the State Youth Policy in the Russian Federation*’ dated 8/05/2007. However, it has not been passed yet. The implementation of the priorities of the *Municipal Youth Policy*, we consider possible only with the separation of competences between the state power authorities and local administrations. The needs of young people who will benefit from this process must be taken into consideration, particularly their location and special needs.

During the implementation of the Municipal Youth Policy of Moscow City, politically territorial factor of the youth is implemented by means of the public youth assemblies and consultation organizations of the young people under the local administration. These activities of a significant disadvantage according to the political science research ‘*Involvement of the Youth in the Political Life of the Society*’ conducted by the author in 2011. These activities are oriented only towards young citizens who take part actively - young leaders and volunteers. Thus, the programme does not pay attention to other groups of young people.

So, from 977 people surveyed of 14 to 30 years of age residing in Moscow, according to their own assessment, 306 people indicated that they do not have particular needs. The results of the remaining respondents (we can differentiate a few types of answers) stated the following issues for young people: low family income (581 people); persons with disabilities (51 people); and the status of the family with dependent children (38 people).

Young people are not well enough informed about the opportunities for their participation in the political life of Russia. The following results support this statement: 783 people (or 80% of all respondents) have never participated in the system of youth administration; at the same time, 413 people (which is 42.3% of all respondents) are aware of its existing opportunities.

Thus, 57.7% of young people of Moscow are not aware of the details of the existing system of youth administration; however, 23.8% of the respondents believe that their vote is important when supporting a candidate or a party, and 21% had difficulties answering. Basically, the citizens that are left uninvolved in the political life of the local community are young families, young people with disabilities, and young people in difficult life situations. In the country where the *State Youth Policy* is oriented towards all the young people of 14 to 30 years of age, such a situation is unacceptable. These and other studies indicate the necessity for the development of the political involvement of young people; and first of all, it should be done by means of raising their awareness of the opportunities for their participation in political life at the municipal level.

Political analysis allows us to assess the reasons for, and unique features of the political behaviour of young people, as well as to make a way forward for them. The *Municipal Youth Policy* is aimed at the development of the political awareness of Russia's youth. It aims to form a system of cultural, spiritual and political values and ideals for the young generation, based on public-spiritedness and patriotism. It is capable of forming a political culture and political behaviour for the young citizens of Russia, which would result in the progress of Russian society.

Based on the monitoring of the youth policy, the author demonstrated a 'social youth atlas', which shows the systematic arrangement of the political resources of the municipal policy (Moscow being given as an example). Special attention is devoted to the issue of the development of political resources for young people: the formation of a political culture for them, and the opportunity to develop their willingness to participate in the political life of the local community.

The systematic approach and the proposed principles of the Municipal Youth Policy allow us to represent a model of the Municipal Youth Policy, the structure of which consists of three interconnected levels: the first level is managerial, and connected with the necessity of the implementation of general methodological principles of the municipal administration in regards to the Youth Policy; the second

level is organizational, and associated with the implementation of the general methodological principles of the municipal administration at the specific level of the Municipal Youth Policy; the third level is functional and reflects the general provisions of the implementation of the above principles when working with young people at municipal institutions and agencies, public youth assemblies, political parties, and youth support organizations under local administration.

Let us provide practical recommendations to ensure the efficiency of the formation and implementation of a Municipal Youth Policy in modern Russia.

The recommendations for the state administration of the Russian Federation:

- To make a legal definition of the common age limits of ‘young Russian people’, and ensure that they are correctly represented in federal statistical data sources;
- To improve legislation in terms of the provision of an effective functioning of the State Youth Policy including its municipal element;
- To develop youth parliamentary systems under the state legislation;
- To update the members of the *State Youth Policy* on the regulatory legal documents in force in regards to this area regularly; to ensure via legislation the variety of forms and ways to support political initiatives for young people at the municipal level;
- To include in registries of about children and public assemblies for the young people of Russia information about their activities at the municipal level;
- To update young citizens regularly about the implementation of the State Youth Policy including those in the municipalities and opportunities for the improvement thereof;
- To create a unified database of the technologies for the development of the political resources for young people;

– To initiate a general enlightenment and education of young people for the purposes of the development of a future candidates' pool to implement the Municipal Youth Policy, etc.

The recommendations for the local administration of the Russian Federation:

– To motivate young people towards the implementation of the Municipal Youth Policy by providing opportunities of a career line for them that ensures the self-actualization of the young citizens;

– To ensure interdepartmental collaboration for the purposes of development of young people's potential in a local community;

– To elaborate a complex mechanism of public assemblies that work with young people at the local level. For this purpose, they must encourage the development of youth discussion groups under municipal meetings, and establish multifunctional municipal youth centres in the communities;

– To develop at local community level voluntary movements and social orientation of the youth programmes for the purposes of motivating the political and social potential of young people;

– Local public assemblies should develop plans for the organization of project-based interaction with young people, and programmes to support the innovative activities especially designed for young people to take part in;

– To encourage younger people in society to take part in politics, and give them the desire to organize themselves towards the creation and development of projects which will directly affect themselves;

– To introduce a system of monitoring the local community, to recognize issues which affect young people, and to assist in the resolution of those kinds of problems, particularly by communicating with young political activists and youth leaders.

- To create in the municipalities a sense of competition for the ideas of *their* young people who claim the support of the resources of the municipal authorities and local community;
- To conduct target-oriented investments in the projects of the young people of the local society;
- For the purposes of prevention of extremists' actions among young people, to create a system of public political control and scientifically methodological support of their activities at all stages of the development and promotion of the initiative projects;
- To attract specialists who work with young people, and specialists in political science to work on the improvement of the courses provided under the Municipal Youth Policy;
- To involve young people's parliamentary organizations to develop the political potential of young people.
- The development of an effective *Municipal Youth Policy* will allow the resolution of all problems discovered at local level on a target-orientated basis, in the interest of Russia's true self.

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