INTRODUCTION

Changes in society and the state caused by the onset of the era of the global economy, world mutual influence, and active interstate and interpersonal communications require fundamentally new approaches to the content of state youth policy. This includes considering the real needs of young people and refusing to perceive it only as a resource for the future state of society and a passive object of action on the part of the state and other subjects of social relations. The current stage in the development of state youth policy in the Russian Federation is marked by the search for optimal options for the distribution of responsibilities and powers between the center and the regions, which affects not only youth policy but also the internal policy of the state as a whole, defining one of the vectors of the evolution of statehood.

The task of the successful integration of young people into social structures is realized with the help of the state youth policy carried out by the state. However, for most modern states, to the factors of social deterioration in youth health and imperfection of youth policy, there are added features associated with the difficulties of market transit in postsocialist countries, a decline in real living standards, significant social stratification, unemployment, and deterioration of educational infrastructure. In addition, the serious discontent of young people began to cause a limitation of vertical mobility and the growth of political activity of youth associations of various political orientations was the result of the lack of prospects for youth to advance along the social and political ladder.

The study of issues related to the regulation of youth policy is reflected in the works of E.I. Zatsepa (2018), B.V. Kopylchak (2019), A.Y. Kretov (2019), Y.D. Krylova (2017), D.S. Rusinova (2021), N.V. Kharchikova (2018), and others. Despite significant scientific research on this problem, the issues of improving the mechanism for the implementation of state youth policy require in-depth research.

METHODS

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study is: an abstract-logical method, methods of induction, deduction, analysis, synthesis, and systematization used to substantiate approaches for improving the mechanism of implementing state youth policy.

The information base of the study is the statistical data of state bodies, legislative and regulatory documents regulating the youth policy, as well as the results of scientific research (AGAMIROVA et al., 2017; LUKIYANCHUK et al., 2020; ZAVALKO et al., 2017).

In the course of the study, it is planned to systematize the main aspects of regulating youth policy, develop measures to coordinate activities between participants in youth policy, and determine its characteristics in the modern context.

RESULTS

Young people play a significant role in the sociodemographic, economic, political, and cultural life of society. The role and importance of young people in Russian society increase with the complexity and development of its structures. An increase in the number of young people can
be noted among the positive trends, but at the same time, a change in the situation towards its decrease in the near future is noted. The attitude of young people to the institution of the family has also changed, as a result of which the birth rate is noticeably higher.

The negative aspects include the rejuvenation of crime among young people and deepening deformation in the value orientations of young people, which are manifested in the strengthening of social and political apathy, the crisis of moral values, and the growth of consumer sentiment to the detriment of spirituality. Moreover, there are processes of reducing the role of youth as a social resource in general, desocialization, and marginalization of youth.

The main forms of youth participation in the implementation of state youth policy are participation in the activities of youth public organizations, movements, and communities. One of the effective mechanisms for the implementation of youth policy is the activities of the student youth parliament. It can be noted that the sociopolitical situation of young people reflects the most acute problems of the transition period. That means that the fate of tens of thousands of young people is being formed in the context of a sharp decline in living standards.

The solution to this problem is possible through the interaction of all subjects of youth policy: the state, government, youth, and their organizations. This result can be achieved by using the means of social partnership in the management of the life of young people. Social partnership as a way of organizing public interaction involves reaching a consensus between the subjects of various types of relations based on recognizing the equality of the parties, identifying, analyzing, and balancing their interests, carried out through an open dialogue between partners on topical issues of the development of an individual, group, local community, and the country as a whole.

In addition, the basic principles of social partnership (equality, mutual respect, informational openness, the priority of observance of human rights) allow not only correctly formulating the urgent problems of young people, but finding their mutually acceptable and socially effective solutions that are most optimal for the parties. The state, as a leading institution of public administration, considering the peculiarities of the current situation among young people in the implementation of youth policy, should initiate the establishment of partnerships between young people, the authorities, and society.

It is necessary to understand what the state should do to solve youth problems, without substituting for the personal efforts of every young person to achieve life goals, without narrowing the zones of self-determination of youth. Today, society needs to answer the main question, what it should give to the young generation to solve numerous youth problems to provide in the near future the necessary conditions for the development and release of its potential.

It becomes obvious that the development of an effective youth policy should be based on the principle of partnership that is most acceptable for today's youth in a comprehensive solution to pressing problems - both of young people themselves and society as a whole. It is important at present to begin to overcome paternalistic orientations in the course of the development and subsequent implementation of youth policy, which become unacceptable, since a priori they exclude the principle of activity on the part of young people and level their subjectivity.

A deeper understanding of the problems of youth policy is facilitated by the analysis of various theoretical and methodological approaches to the definition of state policy. The modern stage of social development is characterized by the concepts of risk, complexity, dynamism, and instability. Therefore, new principles of organizing the solution of public affairs are needed. Within the framework of public administration, the concepts of political and administrative, public administration, civil society, various associations, trade unions, interest groups, as well as environmental and human rights organizations become, together with business, an important partner of the state. The effectiveness of solving national tasks is determined not so much by bureaucratic hierarchy but by establishing joint actions of the state and society. The development of an effective youth policy should be based on personal development and integration into society (Figure 1).
Research shows that in modern democratic societies, the system of representation of public youth organizations in government bodies is actively developing. Its role as the main coordinating mechanism in the development and systematization of youth policy management during periods of radical social transformations is decisive, especially in the context of the formation and development of civil society structures.

The development of the system of public youth organizations is one of the indicators of the formation of civil society, in which they are given primary importance due to the special functional load of the latter. The transition from purely state to public and state structures for the formation of youth policy contributes to the solution of the problem of representation of young people in the formation of national youth policy. Thus, the subjective positions of young people are considered.

The international experience of using the potential of civil society in the development and implementation of models of youth policy through the prism of national practice allows to determine the general outlines, as well as clarify and concretize the necessary points of the Russian model of youth policy that most fully correspond to the modern sociopolitical processes in Russia considering their dynamics at the local and regional levels.

The official documents currently in force in the Russian Federation consider youth policy in the context of ensuring the national security of the country and interpret it as the subject of attention of all state authorities. Such an assessment of the political significance of youth policy is fully justified since the state youth policy represents the activity of the entire state to create political, legal, economic, and organizational conditions and guarantees for the self-realization of a young person’s personality, the development of youth associations, movements, and initiatives.

In addition, issues of youth policy are increasingly becoming the object of special attention of state authorities at all levels, as well as the public. This is largely due to the implementation of priority national projects, which largely contribute to solving the problems of young people. For the effective implementation of the youth strategy, it is necessary to have decent financial support for the program, but it is impossible to reduce all issues of its implementation only to funding. An extensive system of implementation and control of all areas of youth policy, improvement of its regulatory and legal framework is needed.

At the same time, the ideal of Russian upbringing includes in its meaning the idea of the highest social perfection, which was formed in the minds of citizens over many periods in the process of the formation of the state. The basis of this ideal should be, on the one hand, the fundamental public interests of the Russian people - the creation of a legal state and ensuring its competitiveness, and on the other hand - a person - a spiritually rich, mentally developed, and physically prepared personality of a citizen.

Therefore, the main goal of national education is the acquisition of social experience by the young generation, the inheritance of the spiritual heritage of the Russian people, the achievement of a high culture of interethnic relations, the formation of young people, despite
their nationality, the traits of a citizen of the Russian state, developed spirituality, moral, artistic, aesthetic, legal, labor, and ecological culture. In the educational process itself, we see the interpenetration of the two sides of social life - the deliberately generalized objective conditions of life and activity of young people, and especially carried out actions.

The modern understanding of youth is characterized by a certain transformation as the main trend, which can be distinguished: the approval of a program of self-worth for young people, replacing outdated ideas about inferior or underdeveloped adults; a departure from a paternalistic attitude towards young people, a shift in emphasis towards supporting their independence; rejection of the instrumental understanding of young people as a resource and the approval of the main goal of creating conditions for the development of their own initiatives of youth.

In this case, the main principles of state youth policy in the Russian Federation are the responsibility of the state for the observance of the rights and legitimate interests of young people, as well as support and coordination of interaction between federal government bodies in the field of youth policy (Figure 2).

In these conditions, the methodology of the systematic approach, which is the basis for the development and implementation of state youth policy, allows to consider it as a system of interaction of several mechanisms, each of which has its own level of development. Therefore, the main mechanisms that ensure the implementation of the program are: legislative and legal (sets the legal basis for the implementation of youth policy and regulation of the activities of its subjects), program-targeted (implements priority areas of youth policy with the help of comprehensive targeted programs); organizational (defines the system of interaction of subjects that ensure the implementation of youth policy).

**Figure 2. Basic principles of state youth policy in the Russian Federation**

In addition, an effective program of state youth policy is the integration of ideas about the conditions, goals, priority areas, forms, and mechanisms, as well as criteria for the effectiveness of the implementation of state policy in relation to youth. The study of the best regional practices in the field of state youth policy should be continued to introduce their experience and correct the existing shortcomings. To eliminate the current shortcomings in state youth policy at the state level, it is necessary to quickly adopt laws of the Russian Federation on youth policy, strengthen the current status of state youth policy as an independent direction of state policy, as well as ensure regulation in the field of youth policy by the country’s leadership.

**DISCUSSION**

The reliability of the approaches is confirmed by the fact that the lack of interest of young people in the activities of youth policy devalues the significance and effectiveness of government programs and social projects (LOBANOVA et al., 2020; MALYUGINA et al., 2020; OGLOBLINA et al., 2020). In this regard, the state and public youth organizations and
movements are faced with the task of finding productive forms of representing the interests of young people in the structure of the highest legislative and executive power.

The analysis of the current state of affairs in the implementation of state policy to support and develop the youth movement indicates its minimal effectiveness. A significant proportion of the active young population of the state is being socialized in the framework of informal movements of leisure, political, and extremist orientation. The supported youth associations and organizations do not have the resources to carry out full-fledged organizational activities.

Therefore, the priority tasks in the framework of youth policy are to resolve issues of subsidizing the activities of public associations within the framework of the law and develop mechanisms for attracting youth organizations and movements to fulfill the state order in priority areas of state youth policy. Young people have always personified the future of society. After all, they do not passively observe the processes and changes taking place in society, but always strive to actively participate in these processes. This is what makes it the main driving force behind progressive sociopolitical development at the stage of the formation of a political nation.

In modern conditions, young people are one of the most vulnerable groups of society in the economic and sociolegal aspects, whose well-being does not meet minimum standards. They live in conditions of increased social stress and psychological discomfort. As a result, various negative phenomena are spreading among the youth. Most young people face difficult life choices that they are not ready for either psychologically or organizationally. It is a socially differentiated sociodemographic community, which has specific physiological, sociopsychological, theoretical, cognitive, cultural, educational, and other properties that characterize its biosocial maturation.

CONCLUSION

Thus, we can conclude that youth is the driving force behind the development of society, which requires the participation of all elements of the social system in its formation and the direction of the development process along the path of progress, and the young generation has both primary and secondary characteristics. In this case, the state youth policy is a priority direction of the state’s activity and should be carried out in the interests of youth, society, and the state as a whole.

The state youth policy is an important component of the life of society, which forms the appropriate system and mechanisms of socially oriented public administration. Assessing the experience of management processes in the Russian Federation, it can be argued that state regulation and solution of youth problems, and especially with regard to graduates of vocational schools and higher educational institutions, is generally imperfect. Considering this, there is a need to improve the modern model of the development of society, which requires the development of an effective mechanism for the implementation of state youth policy.

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Improving the mechanism for the implementation of state youth policy

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Improving the mechanism for the implementation of state youth policy
Melhorando o mecanismo de implementação da política estadual de juventude
Mejora del mecanismo para la aplicación de la política estatal de juventud

Resumo
O estudo se dedica à melhoria do mecanismo de implementação da política estadual de juventude. A juventude é a força motriz por trás do desenvolvimento da sociedade, que requer a participação de todos os elementos do sistema social na sua formação e direção do processo de desenvolvimento ao longo do caminho do progresso. Avaliando a experiência dos processos de gestão na Federação Russa, pode-se argumentar que a regulação estadal e a solução dos problemas da juventude, e especialmente no que diz respeito aos graduados de escolas profissionais e instituições de ensino superior, é geralmente imperfeita. Portanto, o desenvolvimento de uma política de juventude eficaz deve basear-se no princípio mais aceitável para a juventude atual – parceria em uma solução abrangente para problemas urgentes tanto dos jovens quanto da sociedade como um todo, bem como na interação igualitária do Estado com todos os parceiros sociais e estruturas públicas interessadas.

Palavras-chave: Mecanismo. Parceria. Infraestrutura. Sociedade. Integração.

Abstract
The study is devoted to improving the mechanism for the implementation of state youth policy. Youth is the driving force behind the development of society, which requires the participation of all elements of the social system in its formation and direction of the development process along the path of progress. Assessing the experience of management processes in the Russian Federation, it can be argued that state regulation and the solution of youth problems, and especially with regard to graduates of vocational schools and higher educational institutions, is generally imperfect. Therefore, the development of an effective youth policy should be based on the principle most acceptable for today’s youth - partnership in a comprehensive solution to pressing problems of both young people and society as a whole, as well as on equal interaction of the state with all interested social partners and public structures.

Keywords: Mechanism. Partnership. Infrastructure. Society. Integration.

Resumen
El estudio está dedicado a mejorar el mecanismo para la implementación de la política estatal de juventud. La juventud es la fuerza motriz del desarrollo de la sociedad, que requiere la participación de todos los elementos del sistema social en su formación y dirección del proceso de desarrollo a lo largo del camino del progreso. Al evaluar la experiencia de los procesos de gestión en la Federación de Rusia, se puede argumentar que la regulación estatal y la solución de los problemas de los jóvenes, y especialmente con respecto a los graduados de las escuelas vocacionales y las instituciones de educación superior, es generalmente imperfecta. Por lo tanto, el desarrollo de una política de juventud eficaz debe basarse en el principio más aceptable para los jóvenes de hoy: la asociación en una solución integral a los problemas apremiantes tanto de los jóvenes como de la sociedad en su conjunto, así como en la interacción equitativa del Estado con todos los interlocutores sociales y las estructuras públicas interesadas.

Palabras-clave: Mecanismo. Asociación. Infraestructura. Sociedad. Integración.