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**Формирование государственной молодежной политики в Республике Саха  
(Якутия) в 1990-2000-х гг.**

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматривается процесс формирования нормативно-правовой базы государственной молодежной политики в Республике Саха (Якутия) в 1990-2000 – х гг.. Становление государственной молодежной политики в РС(Я) осуществлялось в условиях медленных темпов разработки современной нормативной базы в области молодежной политики в стране, затягивания принятия Федерального закона об основах государственной молодежной политики. В условиях возникшей правовой неопределенности республика взяла на себя инициативу по развитию законодательного и нормативного обеспечения государственной молодежной политики.

**Ключевые слова:** Республика Саха (Якутия), государственная молодежная политика, нормативно-правовая база.

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**Formation of the state youth policy in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in the 1990-2000s.**

**Annotation:** This article examines the process of formation of the regulatory framework for state youth policy in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in the 1990-2000s. The formation of state youth policy in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) was carried out in the context of slow development of a modern regulatory framework in the field of youth policy in the country, delays in the adoption of the Federal Law on the Fundamentals of State Youth Policy. In the context of the legal uncertainty that arose, the republic took the initiative to develop legislative and regulatory support for state youth policy.

**Keywords:** Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), state youth policy, regulatory framework.

**Introduction**

Young people are not a passive group waiting for resources and opportunities. All over the world, young people are striving for a better life. However, the lack of adequate investment in young people, issues related to globalization, and other changes in the global economy, as well as social and economic aspects, often combine to create an unfavorable context for youth development and participation. Young people largely have a level of mobility, intellectual activity, and health that distinguishes them from other groups of the population. At the same time, any society faces the issue of the need to minimize the costs and losses that the country incurs due to problems associated with the socialization of young people and their integration into a single economic, political, and socio-cultural space. However, in the Russian Federation, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the state for a long time ignored young people and their problems, there was no definition of state youth policy, and only with the adoption of the "Strategy of State Youth Policy in the Russian Federation" [6] in 2006 were the priorities and measures of youth policy in the Russian Federation defined.

**Main results**

The development of state youth policy in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) was carried out in the context of a slow pace of development of the state's strategic course, the formation of a modern regulatory framework in the field of youth policy in the country, and delays in the adoption of the Federal Law on the Fundamentals of State Youth Policy in the Russian Federation. In the context of the legal uncertainty that arose, the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) took the initiative to develop legislative and regulatory support for state youth policy based on the principles of state youth policy common to Russia [2, pp. 195-199].

In 1995, the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) approved the State Program of Youth Policy of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for 1995-1997 and for the period up to 2000. As part of the implementation of this program, by Decree of the President of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) M.E. Nikolaev, 1996 was declared the Year of Youth in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), which is evidence of the special attention of the republic's top leadership to solving youth problems [1, pp. 278-281]. In 1998, the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) "On State Youth Policy in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)" [3] was adopted, which was the first and most significant step in creating the legal, organizational and economic foundations of state youth policy in the republic. The law defined the content of work with youth and priority areas for the implementation of state youth policy: issues of employment and job placement of youth, prevention of antisocial phenomena, promotion of a healthy lifestyle, assistance in the development of youth entrepreneurship and youth housing policy, support for youth public organizations and initiatives, patriotic education and development of social services for youth.

By analogy with the federal financing scheme, a program-targeted approach to the practical solution of youth problems was established, which made it possible to develop and implement the program "Youth of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)".

In subsequent years, a number of sectoral target programs were adopted, such as "Youth of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)" for 2000-2001; in connection with the announcement in 2001 of the five-year period of the young generation "Youth of the Republic - to the 21st century" for 2001-2005; in 2003, in connection with the change in the political course of the republic, the reorganization of government bodies, a new version of the program "Youth of the Republic - to the 21st century" for 2003-2005 was adopted with amendments. In their focus and structure, the programs are close to the corresponding federal program "Youth of Russia", which is an important evidence of the coordination of actions in solving the social problems of youth.

The adoption of the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) dated March 21, 2002 No. 132 "On state support for youth and children's public associations in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)" [5] made it possible to begin, within the framework of the program, the formation of a system of active interaction with youth organizations, to develop youth initiatives, and to stimulate the creation of new youth structures. The concept of state youth policy of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) dated January 12, 2004 No. 1402, defined priority areas and a system of measures for the development of state youth policy in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) [4].

In 2004, the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) "On Amendments and Supplements to the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) "On State Youth Policy in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)" was adopted, which reflects those aspects that reflect the peculiarities of the transition to local self-government, and the Republican target program "Youth of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for 2005-2010" was also approved. In addition, the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) adopted resolutions "On the organization of activities of youth student construction teams in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)", "On the state institution "Center for social and psychological support of youth of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)", orders of the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) "On the procedure for the participation of young families in the construction and acquisition of housing" and a number of other regulatory legal acts in the field of state youth policy.

A rather complex situation with the regulatory and legal support and implementation of youth policy arose in the republic in connection with the transition to local self-government at the settlement level and the entry into force of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation of October 6, 2003 No. 131-FZ "On the general principles of organizing local self-government in the Russian Federation". In the Federal Law, issues of implementing youth policy are not directly related to either settlements, or municipal districts, or urban districts. In the circumstances that arose, measures were taken in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) to eliminate the above-mentioned legal uncertainties, which entailed the actual removal of the state from managing youth policy at the municipal level in legal, financial and organizational areas.

By adopting the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) "On State Youth Policy in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)", the Decree of the President of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) "On the Concept of State Youth Policy of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)" to ensure that state youth policy is present at the municipal level. In addition, the republic has a broad regulatory framework on the basis of which youth policy is implemented:

- Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) "On measures for state support of youth and children's public associations" dated March 21, 2002 No. 132;

- Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) dated September 30, 2006 No. 444 "On the establishment of grants of the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in the field of state youth policy";

- Decree of the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) dated January 26, 2007 No. 39 "On the annual competition among municipal districts, urban districts of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) to provide subsidies for events for the patriotic education of youth";

- Decree of the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) dated July 17, 2008 No. 294 "On measures to develop a system of social work with youth in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)";

- Decree of the President of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) dated March 2, 2009 No. 1309 "On grants from the President of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for the best youth project for the socio-economic development of urban and rural settlements of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

In pursuance of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 20.06.2007 No. 825 "On the assessment of the effectiveness of executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation", in order to improve and enhance the effectiveness of the activities of the executive bodies of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) dated 20.03.2009 No. 1355 additional performance indicators of the executive bodies of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for 2009-2011 were approved, such as the creation of youth and children's patriotic associations, clubs, centers; the number of crimes committed by minors or with their complicity; the quantitative and qualitative growth of youth public organizations; the number of young families who have improved their housing conditions with the help of housing subsidies.

### **Conclusion**

For a long time, the powers of federal government bodies in the area of youth policy were not clearly and systematically defined. At the same time, the powers of bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local government bodies in this area at that time were formulated by the legislator more specifically than the powers of federal government bodies, which led to the emergence of legal uncertainty in matters of attributing them to the powers of certain state bodies and local government bodies. This forced us to resort to the procedure of comparative analysis and comparison of legal norms contained in a number of federal laws and norms of the Constitution of the Russian Federation when resolving these issues. The goal of the state youth policy in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in 1990-2000 was to assist young citizens in realizing their rights and freedoms, create and provide resources for the conditions for self-determination and self-realization of young people, promote social development, cultural, spiritual and physical development of young people. In this regard, one of the priority areas of

activity of the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) was defined as the adoption and further implementation of the state target program “Patriotic education of citizens of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for 2011-2015” and the departmental target program “Youth of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for 2010-2012”.

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