

О. Н. Блинникова [O. N. Blinnikova]  
 Н. Н. Пачина [N. N. Pachina]  
 А. Р. Пачин [A. R. Pachin]

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**МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ СТРАТЕГИЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТАЛИЗАЦИИ  
 И ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ РФ**

**METHODOLOGY OF STUDYING THE STRATEGY OF INSTRUMENTALIZATION  
 AND TECHNOLOGICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE YOUTH POLICY  
 OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

ФГБОУ ВО «Липецкий государственный технический университет», Россия, г. Липецк/  
 Lipetsk State Technical University, Russia, Lipetsk, e-mail: pachina\_2017@mail.ru

**Аннотация.** В статье речь идет о методологии исследования стратегии инструментализации и технологической реализации молодежной политики Российской Федерации. Для определения методологической основы данной темы был проанализирован категориальный аппарат. Среди терминов определена системная категория, содержащая в себе потенциал для методологического обоснования – «государственная молодежная политика». Методологический анализ в статье проведен с позиций системного, интегративно-целостного, процессуального, акмеологического подходов. Данный анализ послужил основой для определения принципов реализации государственной молодежной политики и соответствующих стратегий. В свою очередь, стратегии позволили раскрыть технологии реализации государственной молодежной политики. В статье рассмотрены алгоритмы внедрения: ценностной технологии, технологии становления молодой семьи, технологии здоровьесбережения, технологии развития социально-экономического потенциала, информационной техноло-

**Ключевые слова:** молодежь, методология, государственная молодежная политика, системный подход, интегративно целостный подход, процессуальный подход, акмеологический подход.

**Abstract.** The article deals with the methodology of studying the strategy of instrumentalization and technological implementation of the youth policy of the Russian Federation. The categorical apparatus was analyzed to determine the methodological basis of this topic. Among the terms, a systemic category that contains the potential for a methodological justification - "state youth policy" is defined. The methodological analysis in the article was carried out from the perspective of a systemic, integrative holistic, procedural, acmeological approaches. This analysis served as the basis for determining the principles for implementing state youth policy and related strategies. The strategies themselves made it possible to reveal technologies for the implementation of state youth policy. The article discusses the implementation algorithms of value technology, technology for the formation of a young family, health-saving technology, technology for the development of socio-economic potential, information technology in the youth policy system of the Russian Federation.

**Key words:** youth, methodology, state youth policy, systematic approach, integrative holistic approach, procedural approach, acmeological approach.

**Introduction.** In the current socio-economic situation, youth policy has become the object of study in the socio-political, economic, psychological spheres. The creative potential of young people at the stage of their disclosure and self-realization is a powerful impulse for the development of all spheres of life. Therefore, the political science context of the strategies of instrumentalization and technological implementation of youth policy requires its theoretical and methodological justification. At the same time, in the field of political institutions, processes and technologies it is important to determine the categories associated with the legal, scientific, social aspects of the implementation of youth policy. Consideration of technological aspects in political science comes to the fore, but at the same time, the institutional and process parameters of this study cannot be discounted. The article uses paradigm analysis as a tool for methodological substantiation of the stated problem, which is important enough for political science research.

**Methods, Results, and Discussions.** Political studies of youth policy contain a different methodological basis. T.V. Sheludyakova relies on the A.S. Akritov's concept of, where constitutional tools are used in considering the right of education [7]. S.V. Alekseev takes for the methodological basis of the disclosure of youth policy in Russia the works of M.A. Gorshkov, F.E. Sherega, A.L. Eliseev, Yu.A. Zubok, A.V. Kochetkov, P.A. Merkulov [2]. E.G. Nekrasova notes that the works of scientists, for example, M.S. Borodin, Yu.V. Lunin can be related to studies that contain a theoretical and practical analysis of social support for youth in various directions [5]. S.Kh. Ortsuev used in his dissertation the humanistic concept of I. Ilyinsky, ethnopolitical and institutional approaches, as well as the structural-functional approach and method of grouping [6]. D.Yu. Baskakova makes an attempt to formulate "... a scientific and methodological approach to the development and implementation of a youth activity programs ..." [3]. O.V. Gokova in her study used the polyparadigm approach, which has been acknowledged as productive in sociopolitical studies since the late 1980s [4]. A variety of methodological approaches in the study of youth policy is associated with different research

objectives. In our opinion, the analysis of the categorical apparatus is considered reasonable, as the basis for choosing a research methodology.

The categorical apparatus in the field of youth policy contains the fundamental concepts of “youth”, “youth policy”, and “state youth policy”. The concept of “state youth policy” is of the greatest semantic volume.

An analysis of political science sources on the problem of youth policy made it possible to conclude that it is important to define the concepts contained in the document “Fundamentals of State Youth Policy of the Russian Federation for the Period until 2025”.

- **"..." youth "** is a socio-demographic group, distinguished on the basis of age characteristics, social status and characterized by specific interests and values. This group includes persons aged from 14 to 30 years, and in some cases defined by regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation and constituent entities of the Russian Federation, up to 35 years or more, who have a permanent residence in the Russian Federation or reside abroad (citizens of the Russian Federation and compatriots);

- **"state youth policy"** - the direction of the Russian Federation policy, which is a system of measures of regulatory, financial, economic, organizational, managerial, information-analytical, personnel and scientific nature, implemented through interaction with civil society institutions and citizens, an active interagency interactions aimed at civic-patriotic and spiritual-moral education of youth, expanding opportunities for effective self-realization of youth and increasing the level of their potential in order to achieve sustainable socio-economic development, global competitiveness, national security of the country, as well as strengthening its leadership positions on the world stage;

- **"infrastructure of youth policy"** - a system of state, municipal organizations and public associations, as well as other organizations of all forms of ownership, providing the opportunity for the supplying services and activities aimed at the development of youth ... "[1].

Analyzing the concept of “state youth policy”, we should note the basic methodological approaches for the consideration of this concept – a systematic approach and integrative approach. The use of general scientific approaches in political science research is quite important, because they are the fundamental basis of research and the implementation of youth policy. The category “state youth policy” is presented as a functional system, and as an integrative integrity. In the conception of youth policy as a systemic organization, we can distinguish a system of conditions, a system of institutions, a system of personality formations, a system of qualitative transformations at the state level. The definition of “state youth policy” can be instrumentalized through subsystems that consist in providing measures, as well as through various kinds of integrative paradigms, from the perspective of an integrative approach, which are in specific and interspecific interaction. According to N.N. Pachina “... the integrative paradigm is a characteristic of the relationship between the whole and the parts, the establishment of a certain level of integration (undifferentiated integrity, differentiation, summative unity, complex, synthesis, organic integrity) is associated with the goal, with the expected result ...” [9]. The concept of “state youth policy” includes a system of regulatory, financial, economic, organizational and managerial, information-analytical, personnel and scientific measures, which is important enough for political science. Each of the appropriate measures requires a systematic organization and is correlated with a specific subsystem that somehow interacts with each other. Communication is provided at the levels: “... undifferentiated integrity, differentiation, summative unity, complex, synthesis, organic integrity ...” depending on the specific goal-setting, that is, “... on what goal is set, the optimal choice of one or more integrative paradigms is possible (in depending on the types and number of mastered activities). In this regard, the establishment of certain levels of integration is interconnected with target settings ...” [8].

In the definition of state youth policy, emphasis is placed on its institutional political science implementation “based on interaction with civil society institutions and citizens” [1]. In this case, we are talking about “... the institutional system, within the framework of which the interaction of different-quality components takes place ...” [8], also of a different level of integrity, which in political science include civil society institutions, interdepartmental institutions.

The next systematic organization of the political science category “state youth policy” is presented in the definition by a system of personal qualities, which includes “... a system of personality formations, consisting of civic-patriotic and spiritual-moral components, self-realization, potential ...” [8]. Different-quality components, both in structure and in content, can be represented at the level of summative unity, complex, and under certain conditions, synthesis and organic integrity.

The resulting functions in the definition of “state youth policy” are contained in “... the system of qualitative transformations at the state level ...” [8] - sustainable socio-economic development, global competitiveness, national security of the country, consolidation of its leadership positions on the world stage. In this case, integrative paradigms can, with different concentration of interaction and dynamics, move from one state to another or include integrative paradigms of other levels. This conclusion is important for the implementation of various kinds of political science tasks in the direction of the study of political institutions, processes and technologies. The institutional system presented in youth policy is aimed at personality formation, which in turn affects the development of the state, which ensures a high level of integrative transformations of these systems, which in the political science study plays the role of dynamic transformations.

The procedural approach in the study of state youth policy allows us to trace the interconnection and the implementation of subprocesses in the direction of fulfilling conditions, then the development of personality formations

and, finally, the processes of formation of institutions at the state level. In this case, all the components are presented at the level of political institutions, processes and technologies.

In our opinion, the use of the acmeological approach is justified for a paradigmatic analysis in political science. At the level of political institutions, the acmeological approach allows us to monitor the presence and realization of their developmental potential. At the level of political processes, identify those that are aimed at creating a specific political product or determine the destructive effects. At the level of political technology, an acmeological approach is necessary to determine the basic principles of productive technological solutions.

From the point of view of the acmeological approach, state youth policy is considered as an acme system with optimality properties, passing from the current to the potential state, subject to a certain algorithm for modeling a new qualitative state of all structural components; as an acme process which depends on the properties of sequence, optimality, development, productivity; as an acme result at different levels of implementation; at the level of personality formations, at the level of functioning of the state, at the level of interaction of institutions, at the level of feedback.

A paradigm analysis of the category “state youth policy” made it possible to determine the basic principles: “... The principle of the system-subsystem functioning of state youth policy. The principle of the dynamic transformation of integrative paradigms in the system of state youth policy. The principle of the procedural development of multicomponent structures in the system of state youth policy ...” [8]. And one more principle must be attributed to the basic ones - the principle of acmeological trinity in the system of implementation of the state youth policy: acme result, acme system and acme process.

Description of the results of the paradigm study, definition of basic principles allow us to talk about instrumentalization strategies and technologies for implementing youth policy at the federal and regional levels.

The Government of the Russian Federation dated November 29, 2014 N 2403-р “On the Approval of the Basic Principles of the State Youth Policy of the Russian Federation until 2025” discloses the goals and objectives of the state youth policy [1]. Based on the Government’s goals, it is necessary to determine the main strategies for the instrumentalization and technological implementation of state youth policy. The targets are related to values, education, health, socio-economic potential, young family, information support. In accordance with the targets, we describe the strategies.

The value strategy is aimed at “... the formation of a moral and civil value system, taking into account the multinational basis of our state, the values of cultural, historical, national heritage ...”. The educational strategy contains the development of “... innovative educational, enlightening and upbringing technologies ...” [1]. The strategy of health protection is aimed at “... the formation of the values of a healthy lifestyle, the creation of conditions for the physical development of youth, the formation of environmental culture, as well as improving the culture of youth life safety ...” [1]. The development strategy of socio-economic potential determines “... the creation of conditions for the realization of the potential of youth in the socio-economic sphere ...” [1]. The strategy for the formation of a young family basically contains “... creating favorable conditions for young families aimed at increasing the birth rate, creating values of family culture and the image of a successful young family, and all-round support for young families ...” [1].

The information strategy is aimed at “... the formation of an information field favorable for the development of youth, the intensification of feedback mechanisms between state structures, public associations and youth, as well as improving the efficiency of using information infrastructure in the interests of patriotic and civic education of youth ...” [1].

In accordance with the strategies, technologies for the implementation of state youth policy are defined: value, technology for the formation of a young family, technology for health conservation, technology for the development of socio-economic potential, information technology. The use of technology in youth policy is necessary for managing political processes using technological procedures, techniques and methods of activity, which allows us 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 theoretical and methodological research is the implementation of research technologies of state youth policy. Each of the technologies has its own implementation algorithm. Let us provide a brief description of them.

Technological aspects of the creation and formation of 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. Among the benefits: priority right to enroll children in educational institutions, free travel, free trips to sanatoriums, camps and others. The situation with maternity capital described in table 1 is indicative. With the help of maternity capital, you can pay off mortgage debt; use it as a down payment when buying a home on a mortgage; for the individual housing construction; for the children’s education; transfer to the funded part of the mother's pension; receiving a monthly allowance from the birth of a child up to 3 years [11].

Table 1

The amount of maternity capital

Maternity capital	The sum, rubles.
For the 1st child	466617
For the 2nd child	616617
For the 3rd child	450000

Figure 1 shows the change in the size of maternity capital at the birth of the first child, then the second and third child.

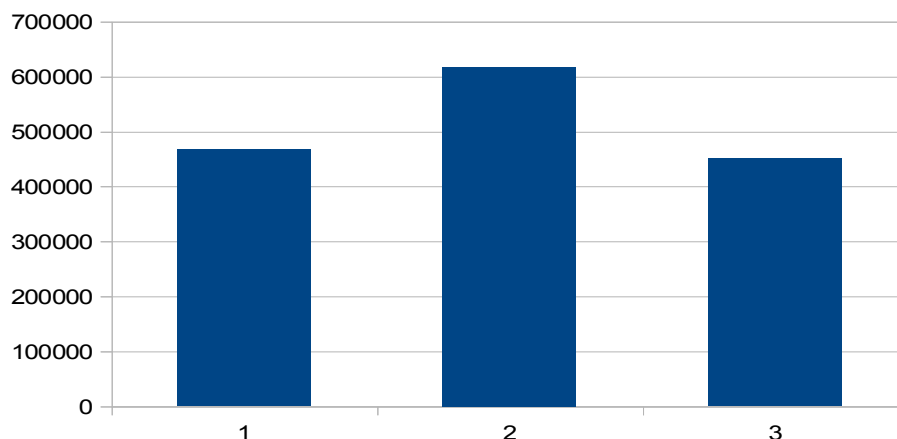


Fig. 1. The amount of maternity capital, depending on the number of children 1- payment for the first child; 2- payments for the second child; 3- payments for the third child

The technology for the formation of national and interethnic values is aimed at developing projects and programs whose goal is to form an active position in all spheres of life; popularization of professionals and their copyright systems of professional activity; development of mechanisms to ensure accessibility of infrastructure. An example is the development program in the field of art, culture, sports. Educational technology at the core contains the following aspects: creating conditions and a system of motivation that promote the education and self-education of young people, including people with disabilities in the humanitarian, legal, economic, and professional fields; training of specialists in organizing work with youth; development of youth self-government in educational organizations.

The past academic year 2018/2019 was a year of important decisions for the entire educational system. 2020 was marked by the upcoming cancellation of bachelor's degrees at pedagogical universities, the unresolved issue of "... the cancellation of the opportunity to enter five universities ...", disputes about the abolition of the Unified State Exam and the unrest in the teaching community over worsening working conditions and its payment [10].

The technology of health conservation is based on the following provisions: the development of motivation for regular physical education, for a healthy lifestyle; implementation of projects in the field of healthy lifestyle; improving infrastructure for a healthy lifestyle. One of the main priorities of the national policy of the Russian Federation is to increase life expectancy and, therefore, improve the health of all age groups of the population [12].

**Conclusion.** The technology for the development of socio-economic potential is based on the following positions: creating conditions for career guidance, creating an institution of mentoring in organizations, supporting youth programs and projects at the international, Russian, regional levels, creating conditions for self-realization of young people in the socio-economic spheres. An example is career guidance work carried out by universities in conjunction with employers, employment on labor exchanges, and grant support for youth programs.

The implementation of information technology is represented by the following algorithm: development of the principles of information support for youth; development of regulatory mechanisms for informing youth; study of factors and the creation of conditions affecting the improvement of information security culture; the formation of youth information systems; the formation of effective mechanisms for informing youth; self-realization of young people: participation in contests, projects, creation of information systems. A vivid example is the introduction of distance learning due to coronavirus.

A paradigmatic analysis of the study of instrumentalization strategies and the technological implementation of the youth policy of the Russian Federation allowed us to draw the following conclusions. Each of the technologies, when implemented at different levels, depends on the principle of system-subsystem functioning, the dynamic transformation of integrative paradigms, the principle of the process development of multicomponent structures in the system of state youth policy, the principle of acmeological triunity in the system of implementation of state youth policy: acme result, acme system and acme process.

An analysis of the research methodology of the instrumentalization strategy and technological implementation of the youth policy of the Russian Federation is the basis for determining the basic strategic directions at the regional level.

The main links in determining the methodological basis of this topic were the basic concepts. Among the terms, a systemic category is defined that contains the potential for a methodological justification - "state youth policy". The methodological analysis carried out from the standpoint of a systemic, integrative-holistic, procedural, acmeological approaches allowed us to determine its basic principles and strategies.

In accordance with the strategies, the technologies for implementing the state youth policy were defined and the algorithms for introducing value technology, technologies for the formation of a young family, technology for health protection, technology for the development of socio-economic potential, information technology in the youth policy system of the Russian Federation were considered.

Consequently, it is possible to build a methodological basis for the technological implementation of the youth policy of the Russian Federation, which in turn can be incorporated into the political science model for the implementation of youth policy at the regional level.

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**ОБ АВТОРАХ | ABOUT AUTHORS**

**Блиникова Ольга Николаевна,**  
технического университета»

ФГБОУ ВО «Липецкого государственного

**Blinnikova Olga Nikolaevna,** post-graduate student of Lipetsk State Technical University

**Пачина Наталья Николаевна,** директор Организационного комитета Национального конкурса «Лучшее портфолио – 2020» и Национальной научно-практической конференции «SMART-технологии в образовании – 2020», директор Центра социально-гуманитарных исследований, доктор психологических наук, профессор кафедры социологии, главный редактор журнала «Человек. Обще-

ство.

Наука» ФГБОУ ВО «Липецкий государственный технический университет», действительный член Академии информатизации образования

**Pachina Natalia Nikolaevna,** Director of the Organizing Committee of the National Competition "Best portfolio

–

2020" and the National Scientific and Practical Conference "SMART Technologies in Education-2020", Direc-

tor

of the Center for Social and Humanitarian Research, Doctor of Psychology, Professor of the Department of Sociology, Editor-in-chief of the magazine "Man. Society. Science", Lipetsk State Technical University, full member Of the Academy of Informatization of Education

**Пачин Александр Романович,**  
университета»

ФГБОУ ВО «Липецкого государственного технического

**Pachin Alexander Romanovich,** student of Lipetsk State Technical University

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