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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ РАБОТЫ С МОЛОДЁЖЬЮ

***Аннотация:** Статья посвящена исследованиям в области организации работы с подрастающим поколением, освещаются основные проблемы в организации воспитательной, воспитательно-развлекательной работы с молодежью как на законодательном уровне при реализации государственной молодежной политики, так и при взаимодействии институтов гражданского общества. Организация работы с подрастающим поколением очень значима, поскольку способствует укреплению государственности, исторических традиций и патриотическому воспитанию. Однако в условиях интенсивных изменений в российском обществе и в нынешней социально-экономической ситуации именно молодежь является наиболее уязвимым слоем общества в нашей стране.*

***Ключевые слова:** молодежь, молодежная политика, образование, патриотическое воспитание, духовно-нравственное развитие, научная деятельность.*

***Abstract:** The article is devoted to research in the field of organizing work with the younger generation, highlights the main problems in the organization of educational, educational and entertainment work with young people both at the legislative level in the implementation of state youth policy and in the interaction of civil society institutions. The organization of work with the younger generation is very significant, as it contributes to the strengthening of statehood, historical*

traditions and patriotic education. However, in the context of intensive changes in Russian society and in the current socio-economic situation, it is young people who are the most vulnerable layer of society in our country.

Keywords: *youth, youth policy, education, patriotic education, spiritual and moral development, scientific activity.*

Public authorities, in the course of their work on governing the country, certainly enter into various interactions with society, since they are, in fact, their chosen ones.

Youth is an important component of civil society. This is a well-known truth: for whom youth, for that and the future. Youth is the life force of society, a bundle of energy, unspent intellectual and physical forces that require an exit.

In youth, a person is most capable of creative activity, formulation of heuristic approaches and is as effective as possible. With what worldview young people enter

life, the development of the whole country and the socio-historical progress of the whole society on a global scale largely depends on this. Therefore, the relationship

between the state and youth organizations occupies one of the most important places among all spheres of political activity of the authorities.

Before we talk about youth organizations, let's agree that by organization we will understand a social system that is generated, first of all, by design, in accordance with a certain ideology, a common goal and particular tasks. [5]

An organization is created within the framework of an already existing hierarchy of organizations ("from above" and "from below" from existing ones, as their continuation, or "from the side", with an independent structure of goals, tasks and functions); has a structure that, as a rule, is not subject to special changes; is created

in accordance with the charter, regulations or instructions that prescribe its goals, objectives, principles of structure and functioning; has an administrative and

executive mechanism (apparatus). [6]

Youth organization as a social group is one of the forms of manifestation of the social initiative of children and adolescents, which allows them to satisfy their

inherent need for socially transformative activities. They not only create a field for social activity, but also an opportunity for the manifestation of social and civic

feelings, common experiences, and the desire for transformation. The peculiarities of such associations have always been:

- realization of creative and leadership potential of children and youth in the space of today's life;
- collective creative, socially significant activities, participating in which children can not only show their existing certain knowledge, skills and abilities, but also get new ones, consolidate them in practice, and also learn how to use them, expressing their civic, social position in modern society;
- organization of leisure activities for children and youth and prevention of offenses;
- creation of a friendly, fraternal environment of personal communication, a healthy atmosphere of moral growth [7].

Thus, a youth movement is a social movement that does not have a strict organizational structure, but is headed by a youth leader, going through several stages in its development, as well as collective youth activity pursuing social, political and other socially significant goals.

Each youth movement, as a rule, undergoes the following stages of development:

A) The emergence of a certain social anxiety

B) Association of like-minded people, formulation of goals and objectives

C) Agitation, promotion of the goals and clarification of the objectives of the movement

D) Implementation of their developed programs.

E) Achieving the set goals and solving a social problem, or, conversely, encountering the impracticability of their programs in the form of resistance from other social movements or the state (fading of the movement) [8].

E.P. Agapov gives the following definition of the youth movement: the youth movement should be understood as mass collective actions of one or more youth groups related to ensuring group or public interests, meeting the needs of both material and spiritual and aimed at social change or resistance to them in conflict with other social groups. [3]

Thus, the following conclusions can be drawn. Firstly, the organization of work with young people is considered as a priority area that requires the unification of civil society institutions, because, as Aristotle argued: "Everyone who has thought about the art of managing people is convinced that the fate of the empire depends on the education of young people" [4, p. 432]. Secondly, the experience of successfully developed economic states has shown the need to work with young people, since human capital (the potential of youth) is the basis of political and economic development. Thirdly, the organization of work with young people depends on the course of youth policy in the Russian Federation, on how effective and priority it will be: young people can be considered part of a dynamically developing society, they can create all the necessary conditions for Russia to be a competitive country, therefore it is necessary to create conditions, an environment in which there are barriers to the growth and career advancement of young people in business, the scientific community, as well as in government structures [9].

Fourth, the organization of work with the younger generation should be carried out at a professional level, therefore, the state should accompany the development of a new specialty "Organization of work with youth", provide employees with the necessary conditions, for example, motivating them with a decent salary

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