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## Comparative analysis of national youth policy in different countries

Indira Rystina, Zhaniya Kussainova

*Kazakh university of the humanities and law, Korgalzhyn, 8, Astana, 010000, Kazakhstan  
Kazakh university of the humanities and law, Korgalzhyn, 8, Astana, 010000, Kazakhstan*

### Abstract

Children and young people up to the age of 24 accounts for up to 70% of the population in many developing countries. Of the estimated 1.9 billion children (0–18 years) in developing countries, 1 billion live in poverty. The majority of these young people live in developing countries. The demographic picture in the industrialised world is somewhat different, but youth poverty is on the increase here too. The share of Europe's population accounted for by young people (15–24 years) is expected to drop from 12.6% to 9.7% between 2005 and 2050. To promote young people and implement their rights, however, appropriate framework conditions are required. Youth policies create these conditions. We explored the national youth policy in developed and developing countries. We spent the Review of International Standards on National Youth Policy; Global Analysis on Actions to Promote National Youth Policy; Comparative Analysis of Country Actions to Implement National Youth Policies. However, a National Youth Policy on its own is not sufficient. It is also essential to have an action plan for policy implement with appropriate budgeting. Youth participation is a core element in the development, implementation and evaluation of youth policies. The main conclusions of the article Proposal on Criteria, Conditions and Steps for the Implementation of National Youth Policies. The present publication gives youth organisations and specialist institutions an overview of how youth policies are integrated at international and national level. It also presents good practices and discusses the problems involved in developing, implementing and evaluating youth policies at national level.

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### 1. Introduction

Youth policy - is an integral part of a holistic policy, which is a system of measures and legislation for the establishment and maintenance of a certain social status of the younger generation, and along with it - a certain quality of life and quality of the young people, which in the long term is the economically active population of the country.

This category of people - there is a certain social stratum, it is very important for the state, as young people

Corresponding Author: Indira Rystina  
E-mail: [indirarystina@gmail.com](mailto:indirarystina@gmail.com)

- these are the people that will replace the currently ruling generation.

The quality of the younger generation, as well as the degree of compliance with existing and necessary conditions and standards of the country are due to the efficiency of youth policy. The effectiveness of youth policy to ensure the effective implementation of measures of different nature : legal, social, economic, organizational, spiritual, moral , psychological , etc.

The implementation of these measures creates the appropriate conditions acceptable to achieve the main objectives of youth policy. However, in different countries and even regions of the country pursued a variety of objectives of youth policy, all kinds of tools are used to achieve this aim and, as a result , the results of the implementation of youth policy, and with it the quality of the younger generation - are obtained different.

In the UN Millennium Declaration, the states emphasise their obligation to promote the ratification and complete implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocols on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on child trafficking, child prostitution and child pornography.

The General Assembly has, since 1969, adopted important mandates on national youth policy and the United Nations Secretariat has promoted the implementation of such mandates on national youth policies since that time.

A national youth policy was taken to mean overall plans relating to all young people and a wide variety of programmes, including in and out-of- school education, training, employment, youth welfare, recreation, cultural activities, and participation in economic and social development.

The outline of the study undertaken by the ICNYP Secretariat follows:

- 1: Review of International Standards on National Youth Policy;
- 2: Analysis on Actions to Promote National Youth Policy;
- 3: Comparative Analysis of Country Actions to Implement National Youth Policies;

A national youth programme, as distinct from a national youth service programme, was considered to be a term which could be used for all the youth activities and youth services of a particular country and included as a part in a national budget.

And a national youth service programme was defined as one of the means employed, in addition to the usual formal and informal education and training programmes, for the implementation of national youth and development plans, and was considered to have as its principle objectives:

- a) organized training and provision of opportunities for youth in productive employment within the framework of national social, economic and cultural development programmes; and
- b) organized provision of opportunities for youth to serve the national and local society in bringing about economic and social change.

The General Assembly further indicated that the national youth policy process should be wide-ranging to include both those measures directly and indirectly concerned with youth activities, as well as elements concerned with the role and place of young people in each sector and area of national life such as in:

- ! education and training;
- ! agriculture and rural development;
- ! health and the promotion of primary health care;
- ! commercial and industrial development;
- ! protection and improvement of the environment;
- ! promotion and development of the national culture;
- ! science and technology;
- ! community organizations, trade unions and political institutions.

Currently, much attention is given to studying the experience of a number of Western countries, which in this issue have reached their goals. In this regard , the analysis of youth policy of Western countries has important value to determine the rate of the Russian youth policy.

European countries have allocated relatively late youth policy in a specific sphere of activity of the state , though done in this area a great job of getting tangible results.

Thus, the principles and directions of youth policy in the West were born in the 50's and 60 's, on the basis of philanthropy and volunteerism , as well as state aid needy youth (" at-risk " students , marginalized youth , etc.). 80s were a breakthrough for young people in education. European countries more and more attention is paid to the education of young people and their orientation to the active labor, professional growth .

2000s in Western countries are under the slogan "Youth - that's us! ". Modern European youth policy is

based on two areas : increasing youth employment and active struggle against unemployment , as well as educational policy and training of young people. Moreover, the involvement of people in these processes begins at an early age.

Summarizing the above, we can conclude that the purpose of today's youth policy in Europe - conflict-integration of young people into society. 10-12 years in the youth age group need to master the skills, learn your rights and responsibilities as a course of civic and moral education. Thus, the adult life of a young person enters as already formed , full and conscious personality.

As can be seen from the chronology of the development of youth policies in foreign countries , a hallmark of Western youth policy is also its focus on young people in general , not just for its " problematic " part.

State youth policy of Kazakhstan has a significant number of distinctive features in comparison with foreign experience in this field.

Youth policy in our country goes back several decades. However, it has not been previously issued, all of the work with young people was carried out in the framework of the ideology of the party and realized through its mechanisms (primarily through education ) . In this regard , the emergence of the concept of " youth policy " , many have been linked to the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The main areas of youth policy of modern Kazakhstan are: spiritual and moral education (in particular through the development of a sense of patriotism ) and informing young people about the potential for development.

It should be noted that this approach to youth policy does not cover 100% of the younger generation . It focuses only on a small part of it - the most active and capable, as well as a limited age range (as opposed to European youth policy , which is based on the involvement of young people from an early age .) In fact, disadvantaged young people (people with disabilities) , and also less active on their stage of development, young people - remain on the sidelines, swelling the ranks of marginal elements.

Unfortunately, since the collapse of the Soviet Union 's youth policy has not become a priority in practice the policy of the state. Since the early 90's there were several legislative documents and the preparation of draft laws on many young people. However, all of them (as well as most of the decisions and target programs adopted at the regional level) were declarative in nature and are directly dependent on the position of local governments , as well as the availability of financial support for this purpose.

## Conclusion

As the experience of the last decades, the search for solutions to this problem is not confined to the territory of Kazakhstan. Under these conditions, a fusion of modern western trends and domestic destinations to form a focused state youth policy , taking into account the specifics of the Russian way of life and thinking.

A distinctive feature of the youth policy of Western countries is its structure in certain areas (sports , education, health , etc.). However, Kazakhstan's best course of action in these circumstances is the complexity of the ongoing action . State youth policy should cover all possible directions at the same time , by means of which may impact on the youth organizations of the country.

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