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NOVOPOLOTSK CITY PROGRAM "YOUTH": LESSONS AND RESULTS

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Novopolotsk city program "Youth" was an attempt to implement the best practices of youth policy, as well as the implementation at the local level of the new state youth policy of the USSR. The article discusses the content of the program and attempts to implement it, concludes the importance of its adoption.

Introduction. With the beginning of perestroika policy, the leadership of the CPSU counted on support from young people and Komsomol members. Komsomol, according to the Charter, was the reserve of the Communist Party, so the success depended on how young people adopted the new state policy.

Political transformations of the Soviet state system began after the 19th CPSU Conference. A large role in these processes belonged to young people. From this moment we can start the countdown of the new youth policy of the USSR, which is reflected in the Novopolotsk city program "Youth".

Main part. One of the features of Novopolotsk was that this city was built in 1958, and many of its residents were representatives of the young generation. This was an important factor for the leaders of Novopolotsk Komsomol and Party organizations. With the beginning of the second stage of the policy of perestroika in 1988, the leadership of the Novopolotsk Komsomol Committee began to introduce new forms of work to solve the social problems of young residents of the city.

On November 23rd, 1989 the XII conference of the city committee of the Komsomol took place. The first secretary Igor Lugovtsov criticized the ongoing work of the Komsomol committees with Party committees, as well as the general state of affairs [1, pp. 10-18]. Despite the competition between the directorates of enterprises, party and Komsomol bodies, the city committee developed and repeatedly used the mechanism for creating new business structures, taking into account current legislation. The Center for Scientific and Technical Creativity and Leisure of Youth earned 1.5 million rubles one and a half year. This success led to the development of the Komsomol economy as one of the directive areas of work and an important source of income [1, p. 11]. Other directives, bypassing those adopted at the XI conference in 1986, were:

1. The transition to a new system for the formation of the Komsomol budget.
2. The real solution to the social problems of youth.
3. The introduction of new forms of leisure and cultural activities.
4. Creation of material and technical base for events and activities [1, pp. 10-11].

All these areas, as well as proposals for recruiting primary organizations on a voluntary basis and for public interests, forming a city committee for working groups and testing a new budgeting system, received an assessment: Igor Lugovtsov was re-elected as the first secretary [1, p. 18; 2, p. 37]. Subsequently, the voiced proposals became the basis for the compilation of the city program "Youth".

During 1990, with the assistance of Komsomol city committee, the program was drawn up by the Commission on Youth Affairs of the Novopolotsk City Council of People's Deputies. On September 22, 1990, the main points were published in "the Khimik" newspaper. It consisted of 27 points and basically had the development of new forms of ownership and economic activity of the Komsomol, the development of local work [3, p.2]. Many provisions of the program at that time were progressive for Soviet society. In particular it was proposed to highlight several priority directions in urban youth policy:

– Firstly, the extension of youth participation in public and political life of the city. It was proposed to expand the powers and approve the composition of the Commission on Youth Affairs, create a youth newspaper, ensure youth representation in the city's elected authorities, organize youth participation in the adoption of socio-economic development programs, etc.

– Secondly, ensuring the economic and housing independence of youth, the development of youth business and the establishment of the Komsomol economy as one of the means to solve social problems. To this end, the position of curator for employment in the Novopolotsk employment office was introduced; worked out places for youth employment in clinics, kindergartens, schools, enterprises, etc. It was planned to create an enterprise for the production of blocks from stabilized soil, as well as to build housing complexes and cooperatives with different funding. It was proposed to allocate funds from the city budget to allocate soft loans to young families for housing construction, furniture purchase, etc.

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– Thirdly, solving the problems of youth recreation, leisure activities and the development of scientific and technical creativity. This direction provided for the introduction of new forms of cultural work and the development of the potential of young people, stimulating their activity. As the main proposals were proposed:

1. To demonstrate the successes and achievements of young people in scientific and technical creativity, design, modeling and other industries by organizing exhibitions, fairs, etc.
2. To create a database of implemented and produced developments in the field of science, technology and culture.
3. To provide for the creation of a youth recreation center and involve in the discussion the concept of all young new residents.
4. To equip consumer services in youth hostels.
5. To highlight classes with children with pronounced scientific and cultural abilities in all schools of the city, to attract youth scientific and technical creativity centers to finance classes.
6. To organize assistance to youth associations and interest clubs in their formation and development.
7. To develop sports sections and help them in the search for premises.
8. To introduce anonymous medical consultation points (sexological, gynecological, venereological, etc.).

On April 16, 1991, the USSR Law No. 2114-1 "On the General Principles of State Youth Policy" was adopted and became the first document in the USSR that enshrined a youth policy without the ideological basis of socialism; it was based on the solution of social problems, the development of economic independence of youth, and the participation of young people and organizations in decision making, etc. [4].

In April 1991, the "Youth" program was considered by the 4th session of the Novopolotsk City Council of People's Deputies, although its implementation by the city committee of the Komsomol started at the beginning of 1991: a youth newspaper was created, work was organized with adolescents, the economic activity of Komsomol developed etc. [5, p. 7]. As a result of discussions, on June 12, 1991, a joint Plenum of the city committees of the Communist Party of Belarus and the Komsomol of Belarus adopted a decree approving the program of interaction [6, pp.61-62]. It contained additions, namely. It contained additions, namely:

1. Inclusion of items of the program "Youth" in the collective agreements in enterprises and plans for socio-economic development of the city.
2. Development of measures to prevent unemployment of graduates of schools and the Novopolotsk vocational school.
3. Creation of the "Youth Fund" in the city and to work out its concept.
4. Holding joint meetings of party and Komsomol committees at enterprises and institutions to make decisions on pressing problems of young specialists [7, pp. 63-64].

The implementation of the program "Youth" was halted after the August putsch and the prohibition of party and Komsomol bodies. In the city of Novopolotsk, the pace of the youth policy was slowed by the actual paralysis of the executive committee and the sharp struggle between the Communist deputies and the Democratic deputies in the Novopolotsk City Council, a formal approach to solving problems, and aggravation of economic problems. [8, p.3].

Conclusion. Despite the fact that the program was not fully implemented, it was the first step in solving problems of youth and drawing up and implementing the state youth policy of independent Belarus at the local level. For the first time, the solution of social problems became the main policy direction of the work of Komsomol, and Soviet and party organizations moved to the line of partnership and interaction with youth. The voiced proposals were largely innovative for the current political system, but could ensure the harmonious development of young Soviet citizens as subjects of the country's political, economic, social and cultural life. Paragraphs of the program "Youth" became one of the foundations of the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Foundations of State Youth Policy" adopted in 1992 and partially reflected in this law.

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