Private Professional Educational Institution "Krasnoyarsk Cooperative College of Economics, Commerce and Law"

Interdisciplinary educational project on “Youth rights in the Russian Federation and methods for their protection” and “English Language”

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**Abstract:**

This paper analyzes the rights and freedoms of young people in the Russian Federation and mechanisms for their protection. It examines the main legal acts regulating the situation of young people, as well as current problems of implementing youth rights in various spheres of life: education, work, participation in public and political life, access to information and health care. Special attention is paid to the analysis of existing ways to protect the rights of young people, including judicial protection, non-judicial dispute resolution mechanisms, as well as the role of public organizations and state structures in ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of young citizens. The paper contains suggestions for improving the legislation and practice of protecting the rights of young people in Russia, aimed at creating a more effective system of guarantees for their implementation.

Keywords (10):

Youth rights and freedoms, Russian Federation, protection mechanisms, legal acts, youth rights, education, labor, socio-political life, access to information, health care.

**Introduction**

**Relevance of the study:** Young people are a key social group on which the future of any state depends. In the Russian Federation, ensuring the rights and freedoms of young citizens, as well as creating effective mechanisms for their protection, play an important role in the formation of a sustainable and just society. However, the practice of implementing youth rights faces a number of problems, including imperfect legislation, insufficient awareness of young people about their rights, and limited available means of protection. This makes it relevant to study the existing regulatory framework, problems of their implementation and opportunities for improving the system of protecting the rights of young people.

**Research objective:** цthe purpose of this paper is to analyze the rights of young people in the Russian Federation and existing ways to protect them, as well as to develop proposals for their improvement.

**Research objectives:**

1. Study the legal acts regulating the rights of young people in the Russian Federation.

2. Identify the main problems of implementing youth rights in various spheres of life.

3. Review existing mechanisms for the protection of rights, including judicial and non-judicial forms.

4. Analyze the role of state structures and public organizations in ensuring the rights of young people.

5. Develop recommendations for improving the legislation and practice of protecting youth rights.

6. Improve the vocabulary of professional vocabulary

**Research hypothesis:** effective protection of the rights of young people is possible if the regulatory framework is improved, accessible and understandable protection mechanisms are developed, and public organizations and government agencies actively participate in their implementation.

**Object of research:** the subject of research is the rights of young people in the Russian Federation and mechanisms for their protection.

1. **Fundamentals of legal regulation of youth rights in the Russian Federation**

Legal regulation of the rights of young people in the Russian Federation is based on a set of regulations aimed at protecting the interests and rights of young citizens. The focus is on Federal Law No. 489-FZ of December 30, 2020 "On Youth Policy in the Russian Federation", which has become the main basis for regulating and implementing youth policy in the country.

**1.1. Definition and characteristics of youth in Russian law**

Youth in Russian legislation is traditionally defined as a separate category of citizens with special rights and privileges. The main document regulating this status is the Federal Law "On Youth Policy in the Russian Federation". According to this law, young people are citizens of the Russian Federation aged from 14 to 35 years inclusive.

This is the age at which young people go through the stages of primary socialization, start building a career, and form personal and professional plans. Consequently, this period is characterized by special attention from the state and society.

**1.2. Basic rights of young people in Russian legislation**

The basic rights of young people are enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation and a number of other normative acts. Here are the key rights:

1. Right to education: Young people have the right to receive free educational services, including primary, secondary and higher education.
2. Right to work: Young people are given the right to employment and the opportunity to earn a living.
3. Right to health: Young people benefit from the health system, including free medical examinations and treatment.
4. Right to housing: Young people have the right to support in solving housing issues, including the possibility of receiving preferential loans and social benefits.
5. The right to freedom of speech and expression: Young people can express their opinions in public, participate in actions and rallies, and publish materials in the mass media.
6. Right to participate in public life: Young people are actively involved in the activities of public organizations, volunteer projects and political parties.

All these rights are enshrined in laws, and their observance is ensured by various State bodies and structures.

1. **Mechanisms for protecting the rights of young people in Russia**

Russia has created an extensive system of mechanisms aimed at protecting the rights of young people. It includes both legislative measures and special institutions and support programs. Below we will consider in detail the main directions of protecting the rights of young people.

**2.1. Legislative protection of the rights of young people**

Sources of law:

1. Federal Law No. 489-FZ of December 30, 2020" On Youth Policy in the Russian Federation " establishes the main directions of youth policy, principles and goals, and also formulates the concept of youth and young citizens.
2. Government decrees and departmental orders regulate detailed issues of youth support, such as employment programs, education, medical care, and others.

**2.2. Law enforcement agencies and structures**

Legal proceedings and prosecutor's supervision:

* Young people have the right to file lawsuits in courts and appeal against illegal actions of officials and employers.
* The Prosecutor's Office supervises the observance of the rights of young people, taking measures to restore the violated rights.
* Ombudsmen and human rights structures:
* Commissioners for human Rights in the regions of the Russian Federation receive complaints and petitions from young people, protect their rights and resolve disputes.

A number of regions have established specialized ombudsmen for youth rights, whose activities are focused specifically on solving youth problems.

**2.3. Organizational mechanisms for protecting the rights of young people**

Government programs and initiatives:

1. National projects and programs ("Demography", "Education", "Healthcare") they contain ad blocks aimed at supporting young people.
2. Presidential grants and subsidies are distributed to youth organizations and initiatives, which contributes to the development of social activity and self-realization of young people.

**2.4. Interagency cooperation and partnership**

Coordination of activities of state bodies:

* Ministries and departments jointly develop and implement youth support programs. For example, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Health work closely together to implement initiatives in education, labor, and health.

**2.5. Youth involvement in decision-making processes**

Forms of youth participation in politics:

1. Youth parliaments and public councils under the administrations of cities and regions enable young people to influence decisions made.
2. Students actively participate in the development of local and regional youth support programs.

**2.6. Addressing current youth issues**

Support for young families:

1. Preferential mortgage programs, such as "Young Family", facilitate housing conditions for young families.
2. Subsidies and child support payments boost the birth rate and improve demographic indicators.

Addressing youth unemployment:

1. Temporary employment and internship programs for students and graduates help young people gain their first working experience.
2. The National Entrepreneurship Support Program promotes the opening of youth startups and small businesses.

**2.7. Overcoming the information deficit**

Improving the legal literacy of young people:

1. A centralized platform for dissemination of information about the rights of young people, mechanisms for their protection and opportunities for implementation.
2. Interactive educational courses and master classes conducted both offline and online.

Mass awareness campaign:

* Extensive media and social media coverage of information on measures to support young people and mechanisms to protect their rights.
1. **The problem of implementing the rights of young people in Russia**

**3.1. Factors impeding the realization of the rights of young people**

Despite the declared rights, the reality shows that young people face many obstacles when trying to exercise their rights.

Among the main factors:

* Difficulties with employment:Young people experience great difficulties when applying for their first job, facing a lack of experience and non-compliance with the requirements of the labor market.
* Limited availability of quality medicine: Free medicine often does not meet the needs of young people, especially in remote regions.
* High cost of housing: Residential property prices are at a high level, making buying an apartment almost impossible for most young citizens.
* Low level of legal literacy: Young people are poorly aware of their rights and rarely seek legal assistance.
1. **Practical recommendations for improving the protection of youth rights**

**4.1. Legislative measures and improvement of the legal framework**

1. Change in age limits: Revision and establishment of uniform age criteria for recognizing a citizen as a member of the youth category. Current age limits vary from region to region, leading to confusion and reducing the effectiveness of support programs. It is recommended to fix the official age limit for young people from 14 to 35 years inclusive.
2. Addressing gaps in legislation: Supplement the existing legislation with provisions directly related to young people, such as access to quality housing, preferential credit conditions, and tax breaks for young professionals and entrepreneurs.
3. Regular review of legislation: Establish a regular procedure for reviewing and updating legislation related to youth rights, with the participation of youth representatives and experts in this field.

**4.2. Improving the legal literacy of young people**

1. Conduct mass educational campaigns: Launch a series of educational events, lectures and seminars aimed at improving the level of legal literacy of young people. Campaigns should highlight basic rights and obligations, available defense mechanisms, and procedures for appealing against misconduct.
2. Create a single help desk:Set up a hotline or online service where young people can ask questions about their legal status and get legal advice. This service will become an additional tool for quick assistance in difficult situations.
3. Broad involvement of young people in decision - making: Provide more opportunities for young people to participate in discussions on draft laws that relate to their rights and interests. Organizing regular forums and conferences will allow you to take into account the opinion of young citizens when preparing regulatory acts.

**4.4. Improving the living and living conditions of young people**

1. State support for young families: Increasing the amount of allowances and maternity capital for young families, reducing waiting times in the housing queue, developing a mortgage with a reduced rate for young families. Special attention should be paid to supporting single-parent families and single parents.
2. Development of preferential housing rental schemes: Introduce a special segment of rental housing for young people with low rental rates and minimal down payment conditions.
3. Additional health protection measures: Develop a set of measures to support a healthy lifestyle of young people, including preventive examinations, mass fitness projects and nutrition programs.

**4.5. Modernization of the social security and support system**

1. Creation of youth support funds: Create specialized funds that finance projects and initiatives implemented by young people. The fund's funds could be used to support creative groups, sports teams, charitable organizations, and environmental movements.
2. Promotion of volunteerism and volunteer programs: Introduce mechanisms that encourage youth volunteering, which would increase the sense of civic responsibility and allow young people to gain useful experience.
3. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of the situation: Regularly analyze the situation with the rights of young people, collect statistics and conduct surveys in order to identify problems in time and amend legislation and the youth policy strategy.

**Conclusion**

In the course of my research, I came to the conclusion that the current state of legal regulation of youth rights in Russia requires significant improvements. Despite the existence of a regulatory framework proclaimed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and special legislation, in practice there are many problems related to the implementation of the rights of young people. Among them: difficulties with employment, limited access to high-quality medical care, high cost of housing and low level of legal literacy.

I found that in my opinion, the following steps need to be taken to improve the effectiveness of protecting the rights of young people:

* Define more clearly the age limits of young people and establish a single age criterion for all support programs.
* Create a centralized digital platform where young people can get full information about their rights and opportunities.
* Further develop the legislative framework, adding specific support measures to it, such as access to quality housing, preferential credit conditions and tax breaks for young professionals and entrepreneurs.
* Significantly increase the level of legal literacy of young people by organizing mass educational campaigns and creating hotlines for consultations.
* Promote the development of the youth employment system by launching large-scale internship and temporary employment programs, as well as support youth startups and innovative companies.
* Improve the living conditions of young people by increasing access to health care and housing, including through the development of preventive programs and preferential mortgage programs.

**List of materials used**

1. Federal Law of December 30, 2020 No. 489-FZ "On Youth Policy in the Russian Federation".
2. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of November 29, 2014 No. 2403-r “Fundamentals of the State Youth Policy of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2025”.
3. Materials of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation.
4. Results of sociological research conducted by the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center.
5. Rosstat statistics on the state of youth rights in Russia.
6. English-Russian complete legal dictionary.