

YOUTH DIRECTION IN UNITED NATION'S ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

The United Nations has an important role in forming youth policy. Its position in relation to the younger generation is defined by the fact that, despite the many challenges faced by young people in different countries, there are common features that characterize youth as socio-demographic groups, which plays a significant role in the life of the world community. In its beginning of the United Nations activity was supposed as an organization to solve by states the crisis issues, reducing conflicts in international relations. But gradually its functions expanded towards global solutions in the problems. This is important to highlight, as a youth problem - the problem worldwide. It's markedly attention to the younger generation not only in terms of specific, but global events where youth are also affected by the problem.

Today International Youth Chamber is deserves attention. Its members are youth political and business leaders. In the International Youth Chamber includes organizations from 132 countries. International Youth Chamber is a non-governmental, non-political organization. It is an associate member of the UN. Activities of the organization are aimed at enhancing the international youth movement.

KEYWORDS: Youth, Organization, United Nations, International Youth Chamber, Policy, Implementation, Youth Policy, General Assembly, Verbal Note

INTRODUCTION

The UN has a huge work on the development and implementation of youth policy. Today worldwide effective participation of youth in society leads to a reduction of social contradictions, expanding its capabilities for the development of peace and stability. UN efforts aimed at developing and implementing measures relating to the inclusion of youth in all aspects of society. The international community understands that the decision of youth problems is impossible without the participation of the youth.

At the Millennium Summit, Heads of States and Government in its Millennium Declaration resolved to "develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real opportunity to find decent and productive work." In 2001, at the request of the General Secretary System of youth employment as a joint initiative of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization of people's and the World Bank, was created. Its high-level expert group of 12 people performs constantly consulting activities and make recommendations on the implementation of the commitments made at the Summit. [1].

United Nations and Youth

UN Youth policy is based on the generally accepted norms of relations with the states - members of the United Nations. There are different forms of the UN concerning youth. Special documents on youth policy were accepted.

Interests of young people can be traced also in the general declarations and other documents. Only in the 80 years of the twentieth century, for example, by the various intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations more than 50 resolutions concerning youth was adopted. [2]

For UN activity, especially in the 90s, it was typical reflection on youth in the work programs of its different directive bodies. Thus, within the announced in 1990 the International Year of Literacy of youth being outside schools, as one of the groups, in which the interests of the struggle for the liquidation of illiteracy is considered. During the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held August 27 - September 7, 1990 in Havana, the topic of not adult's crime was discussed. Issues relating to the younger generation are constantly discussed by number of regional Commitments and its legislative bodies[3].

An importance place is given to social issues in UN activities. In 1970 the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. UN publishes report on both the world social situation and on a number of specific social problems, such as women and children, young people's participation in development programs, etc. its contains recommendations of the UN, which it proposes to carry out the international and national level [4].

Recommendations addressed to States and expressed in other UN documents, bearing the desired character for the implementation.

In 1965 UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Mutual Assistance between the nations. It emphasized the important role of youth in the modern world, especially the value of its potential contribution to development; invited Governments to provide youth the opportunity to participate in the preparation and implementation of national development plans and programs of international cooperation.

On behalf of the Assembly in September 1989in accordance with this resolution the General Secretary sent to Member States a verbal note to submit their views and comments on the impact of this Declaration and the measures to be taken for its implementation. As of June 30, 1990 18 states - members of the United Nations answered to the verbal note. Analysis of these responses revealed five areas in which the governments of the main measures taken to implement this declaration. This is an event in the field of education; the creation of opportunities for young people to exchange views and get acquainted with other cultures; support to youth groups and organizations; information activities; to support international efforts to achieve the goals of the Declaration [5].

Attaching great importance to the development of youth, in 1979 the 34th session of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution proclaiming the 1985 as International Year of Youth under the motto: "Participation, Development, Peace". To this purpose the Advisory Committee was established, composed of representatives of 23 Member States. Role of leading body in work related to the International Year of Youth, was entrusted to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. This provision of information on youth intergovernmental bodies and Member States, the provision of advisory services in the formation of national youth policy, help with youth activities.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR AND ITS MAIN STAGES

Preparation and conduct of the International Youth Year were differentiated into three stages. The first stage - the choice of clearly defined objectives and the development of a specific program of measures and activities designed for

1985, one approved by the General Assembly in November 1981. Along with regional and national action plans, this program became a mechanism for the International Year of Youth organizing.

Second Stage, 1982-1985 years concerned implementation of adopted program. It showed that the International Year of Youth has stimulated interest in youth issues at all levels, virtually all countries. There were adopted international, national, regional programs and decisions on youth policy, as well as various conferences, meetings, seminars and meetings were held.

With more than 140 countries - members of the United Nations established national coordinating committees for the Year of Youth. During 1983 the situation of young people was taken information or discuss on the five regional meetings and a regional plan of action for youth were developed who served as a guide for the development of national policies and to link the past with international efforts at the regional and global levels. Active implementation of these plans began in 1984.

Many NGOs and especially youth organizations helped at national, regional and international levels. They conducted research on youth issues, organized seminars and conferences, which have been highlighted purposes of the Year of Youth, and initiated specific programs. To support the implementation of youth programs and projects around the world, and particularly in developing countries, the Trust Fund for the International Youth Year was established and began operating.

In November 1985, the 40th session of the UN General Assembly adopted a long-term action program document "Guidelines for further planning and suitable follow pertaining to youth." The paper noted that the economic, environmental, socio-cultural and demographic factors determining the situation of young people, in varying degrees, can resist the effects of the policy, and therefore the required to ensure that this effect was balanced. The third phase, which started to operate in 1985 assessment, provided the progress already made, a reappraisal of long-term goals and the development of appropriate follow-up. UN has taken steps to ensure that the attention of the world community to the younger generation, manifested in this period was constant, consistent and ubiquitous. [6]

In 1988 UN General Secretary distributed verbal notes to provide information about how the states approach to solving the problems of youth in the light of subsequent events of the International Year of Youth. Responses to verbal notes were received from 25 Member States. Their analysis showed that certain work. Many governments, recognizing the important role of young people in national development, held extensive evaluation reviews the situation of youth in general and on specific matters of youth policy in order to activate. Organizational structures have been created to assist in the development and implementation of programs and activities at the national and local levels. In this regard, they either kept their national coordinating committees, laid on existing ministries (councils, departments, secretariats, management) responsibility for the implementation and follow-up of long-term planning issues related to youth or established for that purpose new coordination mechanisms. In other countries, government coordination of youth issues nationally mandated youth organizations. In the United States two national youth programs were implemented by state and local governments, private organizations, religious groups and non-governmental organizations, and the federal government has played a catalytic role in the implementation of these actions.

Many governments have adopted policies aimed at engaging marginalized subgroups of youth (out of school youth, young migrants, young women, disabled young people, young refugees, young offenders) in the active life and ensuring their full participation in society.

Several governments have taken concrete steps to resolve these issues affecting young people, such as unemployment, education and training, housing and environment, health, juvenile delinquency and the propensity to use drugs. In this regard, many countries have increased educational opportunities for young people and provide them with gainful employment through more efficient use of resources through effective programs to develop managerial skills and training. In the U.S., local agencies, schools and voluntary associations made joint efforts to increase opportunities for boys and girls, in particular, by improving their access to economic activities. Some governments have promoted the development of cooperatives, especially in the field of agriculture and light industry.

Governments in many countries have recognized the particular importance of education and training of youth involvement in social and working life. Some governments took steps to ensure continuous improvement of the educational and professional level, as well as on the organization of professional-technical training and education. In China, for example, vocational schools, vocational training centers, short-term training courses and evening classes in order to ensure employment of urban youth were created; in Ghana compulsory vocational training in order to reduce unemployment, as well as one of the measures to combat crime among teenagers dropping out of school.

Many governments have taken concrete steps to ensure the access of youth programs in the field of tourism and exchange, which are an effective means of enhancing international understanding; provided technical and financial assistance to youth centers, libraries, recreational and sports centers for the purpose of scientific and technical training of young people and promote its spiritual development.

Many countries have adopted new national laws on youth related issues all its well-being in general. Some countries have finalized the laws that protect youth in national service, employment and training. For example, Finland has been updated labor laws concerning youth that has strengthened support to national youth organizations. In some countries tradition of national days, weeks, months or decades of youth as part of the long-term planning and programming activities for young people were evolved. [7]

In January 1990, the UN General Secretary addressed a verbal note to the Governments of Member States to provide information on their activities in the implementation of the resolutions of the 40th session of the United Nation's guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up related to youth. Only 24 states sent the answer to this note, including Ukraine and Belarus. Such a small number of responses made us think about the time and resources given to youth, the feasibility imagery in the future to send such questionnaires States - members of the United Nations.

Analysis of the responses showed that countries developed special youth program or included respectively relevant sections in the national development plans. For example, Belarus has developed a national program "Youth" based on an integrated approach to address the major problems of youth. In Thailand, a five-year plan for the development interests of children and youth was made and it was included in the sixth plan for national economic and social development (1987-1991 years); in Turkey programs for youth have become part of the five-year plan of development of the country (1990-1994 years) and etc.

In response to the verbal note different approaches to the organizational structures of states were revealed, promoting the formation and implementation of programs and activities for youth. In Ecuador, for example, the National Directorate of Youth, located in the structure of Ministry of Social Welfare; in Philippines - Presidential Council for Youth; in Thailand - National Office for Youth acting in the structure of Prime Minister governing. In the same number of state youth

affairs decentralized. Priority significant was issues of education, training and employment. [8] UN organizes consultative missions to various countries. In March 1993, for example, such a mission was carried out in Russia. At the request of the State Committee for Youth Affairs of the Russian Federation in March 1993 in Russian there was Interregional Adviser on Social Policy and Development Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (TSSRGA) Division of the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV). One of the tasks of the mission showed to was a consultation on the development and carrying out youth policy [9].

Noteworthy is one form of the United Nations in the field of youth policy. In February 1991, the 32th session of the Economic and Social Council in Vienna considered a note of the General Secretary of the UN, "Problems of inclusion of young people in society." For a good training session council sent an appeal to the concerned governments to send the proposal to hold meetings in their countries meetings which would gather experts to discuss issues relating to this problem. The Government of Spain has sent its funding proposals and the meeting of experts.

International Symposium on the involvement of young people in society was held in Toledo from 4 to 6 June 1990 by the United Nations Office at Vienna, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, in close cooperation with the Institute for Youth Ministry of Social Affairs of Spain. Its mission is to assist governments, especially developing countries, to strengthen and enhance their national capabilities for the full and effective participation of youth in society, in the review and evaluation of the national experience of some countries in this region.

Symposium in Toledo confirmed that the involvement of young people in society is extremely important for its normal development. Problems faced by society, similar to those of the younger generation, but along with them boys and girls faced with the problems that arising especially during the process of their inclusion in the adult society. The unique qualities of the youth as a period of transition to adulthood, necessitate the creation for young people realizing their special mechanisms of priority needs and achievements economic and personal independence as individuals.

Involving young people in society does not mean paternal approach to this problem or a simple «mechanical ON» youth in the existing society. It is rather a process of full involvement of young people in society, including the aspects as the relationship of youth and adult society; active participation of young people in the political, economic, social and cultural life of society on an equal basis; and the maximum use of creative abilities young people for the benefit of genuine democracy and development; duty adult society to ensure equal opportunities for different categories of youth.

International Symposium outlined the conditions for effective involvement of young people in society: highlighted the need to promote the spread of a new understanding of youth as one of the driving forces of development and social change, as well as an extremely important source of such forces ; implementation of a closer link education with economic, social and cultural realities and the needs of society, ensuring equal employment opportunities and equal working with young people, as well as support for policies aimed at full employment and the elimination of youth unemployment. The list of conditions recorded also develop legislation on youth and give legitimacy to encourage youth participation in all spheres of national life, the political will to develop and implement a policy of engaging young people in society, political stability and consistency, giving the necessary long-term development sustained political support.

As a lever creating the above conditions symposium called developing countries, comprehensive national policy. Noting as the main achievements of the International Year of Youth development in many countries, a comprehensive national policy, based on a new understanding of youth as active and important participant, and the main source of strength for

the development process, the symposium stressed that it should focus on all aspects of life : social, economic, cultural and political. Also noted that such a policy must be in harmony with all policies, programs, strategies and plans, worked out in all these spheres of life for young people.

International Symposium defined conditions to develop a comprehensive national policy on youth: a clear definition of the concept of youth, depending on the national conditions specifying the role and place of the younger generation in society and society's responsibility to him; analysis of the situation, needs and aspirations of young people, including statistical and demographic data about it in general and about specific subgroups of youth in particular; study, evaluation and review of various governmental and non-governmental programs and the funds available for the implementation of these programs, categories and numbers of young people, its covered, compliance programs to youth needs; modernization and coordination; setting priorities; posing moderate objectives with specific time frames; on national and local levels strengthening of mechanism of coordination and implementation activities to achieve those goals; consultation and cooperation with non-governmental organizations in order to ensure their active participation in the development and implementation of national policy respect of the younger generation.

On the positive side, it was noted the establishment in many developing countries, youth volunteer corps, training staff to work in areas such as literacy, health care, skills training and self-employment skills. It was suggested the need for youth development centers at the local level [10].

UNITED NATION'S STRATEGY

International strategy to address the problems of youth and empowerment of young people in society reflected the World Program of Action for Youth to the 2000 and on the next period, adopted by the United Nations in 1995 in the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year. The Program identified ten priority areas relating to youth: education, employment, hunger and poverty, health, protection of the environment, the fight against drug abuse and juvenile delinquency, leisure, protection of the rights of girls and young women and the full and effective participation of youth in society and in decision-making. The Program stressed in order to support it necessary primarily convincing evidence of organizations and institutions responsible for its adoption and implementation. In addition, it's necessary the active participation of these organizations, and especially young people from all stratus of society. Without such a commitment from governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations at the national, regional and international levels, the Program will remain nothing more than a global statement of intent and a common standard of action [11].

In the context of solving youth issues it is interest to the activities of several UN organizations. In 1946, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) was organized for assistance and protection children's rights. In the same year, UNESCO was founded, in the field of view which is many problems of the younger generation. It is a research on youth, dissemination of information on and for it, the development and implementation of educational and cultural programs. UNESCO draws attention to the education of young people in a spirit of mutual understanding and peace, respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms, especially the right to life. In order to strengthen the friendship between young people UNESCO helps in finding new and development of existing forms of cooperation at the local, regional and international levels, in particular facilitating the expansion of exchanges, organization of international camps, educational travel and tourism for both individuals and groups of youth.

«Declaration on the responsibilities of the present generations before future generations» is one of the most

important international documents on youth, a new sign of attention to it which was adopted on 12 November 1997 on the 29th session of the UNESCO General Conference. It says that the current generations are responsible that the needs and interests of present and future generations will be protected, that they should save the next generation from the tragedies of war and enable them to obtain a just, sustainable and universal socio-economic development in both personal and collective level, in particular through the judicious use of available resources to fight poverty.

Particularly stressed the idea that education is an important tool for the development of man and society and should be aimed at strengthening peace, justice, understanding, tolerance and equality for the benefit of present and future generations. In order to implement the provisions of the Declaration states, the United Nations system, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, individuals, public and private institutions must take full responsibility for the promotion, especially through education, training and information, the ideals set forth in this Declaration, ensure proper recognition of their full and effective implementation. [12]

In November 2001, UNESCO adopted the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity. For young people a special version of the document was prepared. It stressed that many societies are becoming more diverse: in its people live with different cultural settings, of different nationalities and ethnic groups, speaking different languages and different faiths. It is therefore important that all live in peace. 'To protect and promote cultural diversity it' necessary state policy, which should be conducted in partnership with the private section and with civil society. [13]

The UN Group for Youth Affairs is responsible for development of cooperation of UN organizations and specialized agencies, Member States and non-governmental organizations on issues interesting young people. UN Foundation for youth supports projects relating to young people. Its roots went back to the Trust Fund for the International Youth Year referred to above in connection with this event. Since 1985 it is continuing to act as a tool to provide support for projects activating the involvement of young people in its development process of their countries.

An important role plays the UN regional commissions. They are actively involved in propaganda and implementation of UN resolutions on youth policy, providing advisory services, developing concrete regional projects, seminars and workshops, in coordination its activity with sub regional and regional youth organizations and organizing training courses for youth leaders. In June 24, 1987 Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) held a workshop on "Problems of adolescents and youth : Reality and Prospects." It also participated in the Latin American meeting of the young people organized by the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian (Chile, October 25-30, 1987). Central theme in discussions was a question about the situation of young women in Latin America.

Youth problems are in the field of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). Particular attention is given to coordination and cooperation on youth-related issues between the regional institutions of the UN system as well as consultation and implementation of the interactions between them and non-governmental organizations in the region [14].

In youth work UN aims to involve youth organizations particularly international character. International Youth and Student Movement of the United Nations (ISMUN) is among them. It was created in 1947 as the student committee of the World Federation of United Nations Associations. In 1954 it was transformed into an independent international student organization and later transformed into a movement of young people and students. This movement has consultative status in Economy and Social Council of the UN, supports official consultative relations with UNESCO and UNICEF, on specific

issues - with some specialize UN agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, actively cooperating with various international youth organizations.

It should be noted the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) created in November of 1946. This is the most representative and mass association of youth. Since 1962 consultative status "B" category WFDY UNESCO was restored. Since 1958 the International Committee for Children and Youth Organizations (CIME) was established under WFDY, collaborating with the UN system. Established in 1946 International Union of Students has importance for work with student's youth [15].

CONCLUSIONS

Originated in the early twentieth century (1915) now International Youth and Student Movement is evolved into the creation of the International Youth Chamber. Its members include more than 500,000 youth leaders on policy and business, representing eight thousands of local organizations from 132 countries. This is a non-governmental, non-political organization is an associate member of the UN. Its main tasks - to activate the international youth movement, the development of leadership skills of young people, social responsibility, fellowship and free enterprise [16].

These are the main activities of the UN in the development and implementation of youth policy, composing the international level of its development and coordination. Youth policy takes into account that the effective participation of youth in society leads to a reduction of social cataclysms, expands its capabilities for the development of peace and stability. Therefore, the main UN efforts focuses on the development and implementation of measures associating with the inclusion of youth in all spheres of society, solutions of youth issues with the participation of the youth.

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