



Current situation in the sphere of Youth Policy in EaP countries, development perspectives

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The factors that will influence the youth policy of Eastern Partnership countries:

- crises in economy;
- deepening of the globalizational processes;
- rapid development of informational and communication technologies;
- increase in the rate of social change



Factor

- Economic crises

Consequences

- Reduction of the role of youth policy in government activities

Perspectives

- Lobbying to increase the priority of youth policy



Factor

- Economic crises

Consequences

- Reduction of budgetary financing of youth policy

Perspectives

- Development of monitoring and assessment of effectiveness of youth policy. Implementation of valid youth policy



Factor

- Economic crises

Consequences

- Downsizing of employees in youth field

Perspectives

- Greater involvement of NGOs.
- Outsourcing.
- Ensuring interagency cooperation.



Factor

- Economic crises

Consequences

- Reformating the cooperation between the Eastern Partnership and the EU

Perspectives

- The manifestation of greater specific initiatives.
- The development of joint programs between the countries of the Eastern Partnership.



Factor

- Globalization

Consequences

- Youth migration

Perspectives

- Creating social mobility.
- The development of civic education programs.



Factor

- Development of information and communication technologies

Consequences

- Youth deepens in the virtuality

Perspectives

- The search for new methods of working with young people, the use of ICT, including non-formal education



Factor

- Development of information and communication technologies

Consequences

- Low efficiency of traditional media in the youth policy

Perspectives

- The use of social networks and new media to inform young people



Factor

- Development of information and communication technologies

Consequences

- The crisis of the traditional youth movement

Perspectives

- The development of mechanisms for e-gov



Factor

- Increase of the speed of social change

Consequences

- Changing young people's needs and objectives of the authorities.
- The old methods do not work

Perspectives

- Implementation of valid youth policy.
- Providing training and retraining for the youth sector. Active use of nonformal learning opportunities.



Factor

- Increase of the speed of social change

Consequences

- The isolation of science and practice

Perspectives

- The search of mutually beneficial consensus among researchers and practitioners in the field of youth work