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### **LKSMB – AS THE MAIN GUIDE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE YOUTH POLICY OF THE BSSR IN 1965-1985**

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Keywords: Youth policy, LKSMB, Komsomol, USSR, Komsomol organizations.

In the postwar years, the USSR at an accelerated pace began to restore all spheres of the public life of the population. By the mid 60s. 20th century a new stage of economic, political and socio-cultural development began in the USSR. The headquarters of the Central Committee of the CPSU approved the tasks of accelerated development of the state on the basis of scientific achievements, improvement of the education system and introduction of advanced technologies into the production process.

In March-September 1965, the Plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU were held, as a result of which a global economic reform was planned. To implement all the envisaged plans, the leading role was assigned to the Komsomol as a mass, mobile, energetic and enterprising part of the youth of Soviet society.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the main activities of the LKSMB, to consider the dynamics of changes in the size of the organization and key achievements in the period under review.

**Material and methods.** The main material for this study was the normative legal acts (decrees of the Central Committee of the Komsomol and the Komsomol), essays on the history of the Komsomol were also used. When conducting research, both general scientific (analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization, deductive, logical) and special historical methods were used. The main method used in the study is the descriptive method.

**Findings and their discussion.** One of the largest among the youth organizations of the USSR was the Komsomol organization of Belarus - LKSMB. In February 1966, the XXIII Congress of the LKSMB took place, at which the numerical composition of the organization (812 thousand members) was determined [3, p.168].

The main activities of LKSMB were the following:

1. To educate boys and girls in compliance with the great traditions of Marxism-Leninism [1, p. 377].
2. Steadily bring to life the covenant of V.I. Lenin that "The Union of Communist Youth should be a shock group that provides its assistance in any work, shows its initiative" [1, p.378].

3. Active participation in all state and economic construction, in the construction of new cities, factories, in the development of science, culture and art [1, p.378].

The main coordinators of the implementation of the planned directions were the first secretaries of the Central Committee of the LKSMB: 1964–1970. – G.N. Zhabitsky, 1970–1974 – V.I. Podrez, 1974–1976 – V.I. Radomsky, 1976–1980 – K.M. Platonov, 1980–1983 – V.P. Shaplyko, 1983–1985 – N.N. Mazay.

In the 60s. Belarusian youth aspired and justified their conscious desire to be at the forefront of fulfilling the most important tasks of society and the state. The immediate concern of the Komsomol was participation in the most grandiose construction projects. “More than 11 thousand boys and girls,” noted G.P. Antipov, left on Komsomol vouchers for the construction of the Volga Automobile Plant and the Krasnoyarsk hydroelectric power station, the restoration of the city of Tashkent after the earthquake and the construction of the memorial complex of V.I. Lenin in the city of Ulyanovsk. A unique event occurred in 1968 - for the great contribution of Komsomol members and youth to the construction of the Novopolotsk oil refinery and chemical plant and in connection with the 50th anniversary of the Komsomol, the Novopolotsk Komsomol organization was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor [3, p. 165].

At that time, the student construction movement was actively developing. In 1962, a SOF of 12 thousand people was sent to the Kazakh SSR from the BSSR. In 1967, a resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On measures to improve the organization and increase the efficiency of students' summer work" was adopted, which determined the procedure for paying students, medical care, etc. Each new working semester brought something new to the patriotic Soviet student movement.

The Komsomol formed leadership qualities in young people: heroism, perseverance, dedication and the desire to master everything new. Not without reason, the Komsomol was a forge of personnel for the country's leadership, as well as the main assistant to the party in carrying out the tasks of party building [5, p. 26]. An important educational milestone was carried into the consciousness of Soviet citizens, about the labor exploits of the Komsomol members, by such printed publications as "Red Zmena", "Pravda", "Banner of Youth" [3, p. 188].

In March 1982, the XXVII Congress of the LKSMB took place. In the greeting of the Central Committee of the CPB to the congress of the Komsomol, it was noted that the most important task of the LKSMB is the formation of a generation of people who are politically active, knowledgeable, loving work and able to work, always ready to defend their homeland [2, p.3]. Indeed, by the mid-80s of the 20th century LKSMB became the most numerous youth public organization, which membership, by the end of 1985, surpassed previous years and reached 1,516,575 Komsomol members, indicating the successful defense of its destiny before society and the Motherland [3, p. 216].

**Conclusion.** Thus, the mid-60s of the 20th century were characterized by a new socio-political situation, where the Komsomol became one of the main implementers in solving new tasks formed by the Central Committee of the CPSU for state building. The activity of the Komsomol members of Belarus was observed both within the country and in many All-Union construction projects, for which they received state awards and enjoyed authority in the entire Soviet society. And already in the mid-80s of 20th century the Komsomol organization of Belarus reached its maximum in its ranks.

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### THE NORDIC COUNTRIES IN THE PROCESS OF SHAPING EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

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Keywords: Norway, Denmark, Sweden, integration, European Economic Community (EEC), European Union (EU), European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

In the 21st century, the trends of globalization and integration are constantly increasing. Integration processes currently occupy a central place in the world. On the European continent integration development has been active since the twentieth century, which has resulted in the current stage of the European Union, which is reaping the undeniable achievements of European integration and is experiencing an increasingly evident crisis.

The aim of the paper is to trace the process and identify the reasons for the Scandinavian countries' accession to European integration.

**Material and methods.** The study is based on protocols containing a programme for European cooperation on all fronts, as well as on the Nordic agenda within the EU and EFTA. Of particular interest were the scientific publications of Russian researchers L. Babynin "The Nordic Countries and Differentiation in the EU" and O. Aleksandrov. B. "The 'Northern Dimension' in EU Politics". The research employed both general scientific (analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalisation, deductive and logical) and special historical methods.

**Findings and their discussion.** European integration is based on the idea of the French politician Jean Monnet to form a unified legal framework of European countries and a system of common institutions, having interstate and supranational character 4, p. 54. The member states of integration delegate some national powers to these institutions and transfer the right to make binding decisions and oversee their implementation to supranational authorities. This meant that the countries that supported the development of European integration agreed to transfer part of the sovereign rights of the state to supranational institutions.

There were many pitfalls and obstacles to the implementation of the European integration policy. One of the most important is the reluctance of a number of