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AN EFFECTIVE MODEL OF POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION OF YOUTH

***Annotation:** The article actualizes the problem of searching for an effective and adequate to Russian conditions model of political socialization of youth. The essence of youth as object of process of political socialization and as its subject is emphasized. The role of objective and subjective factors influencing the process of inclusion of young citizens in the political life of society is highlighted.*

The author reveals the main resources used by agents and institutions of political socialization of youth. The author connects the construction of an effective model of political socialization of the young generation with the constructive cooperation of the state and civil society institutions, in particular youth organizations and associations. Revealed the importance of this model in the implementation of the socio-political potential of young people and fully integrate it in the social structure.

***Key words:** youth, political socialization of youth, political values of youth, civil society institutions, youth organizations and associations.*

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ЭФФЕКТИВНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ СОЦИАЛИЗАЦИИ МОЛОДЕЖИ

***Аннотация:** В статье актуализируется проблема поиска эффективной и адекватной российским условиям модели политической социализации молодежи. Подчеркивается сущность молодежи как объекта процесса политической социализации и как ее субъекта. Выделяется роль объективных и субъективных факторов, влияющих на процесс включения молодых граждан в политическую жизнь общества.*

Автор раскрывает основные ресурсы, которые используют агенты и институты политической социализации молодежи. Построение эффективной модели политической социализации молодого поколения автор связывает с конструктивным сотрудничеством государства и институтов гражданского общества, в частности молодежных организаций и объединений. Выявляется значимость данной модели в реализации общественно-политического потенциала молодежи и полноценной интеграции ее в общественные структуры.

***Ключевые слова:** молодежь, политическая социализация молодежи, политические ценности молодежи, институты гражданского общества, молодежные организации и объединения.*

The transformational practices of the late XX – early XXI centuries, which manifested themselves in Russia, radically changed political and socio-economic relations, contributed to the growth of the crisis of value orientations in society, the

devaluation of moral guidelines, which eventually led to the deformation of the mechanisms of General and political socialization of young citizens. We are of the opinion that young people are the main social base and an important strategic resource for further democratic reforms in Russia. the future of our country largely depends on the prevailing model of political socialization among young people.

The youth cohort at each stage of social development is objectively designed to perform special integrative functions, perceiving and developing the experience of previous generations, becoming its carrier, is the driving force for further improvement. Political consciousness of the younger generation is formed under the influence of a complex political system, which includes institutions and agents of political socialization.

The formation of political subjectivity of Russian youth is due to the influence of two main objective factors. The first is determined by the achievement of socially significant goals by the younger generation, which implies the need to develop new roles, obtain a certain social status and the formation of civic qualities. The second should include personal achievement of goals, including self-determination, self-development and self-presentation in the social world [1, p. 65-66]. In many ways, this process depends on the individual characteristics of the individual – the ability to various types of professional activity, entrepreneurship, commitment and activity. It follows that young people are both the object and the subject of the process of socialization, sharing the inherited spiritual and cultural values of a particular society for the purpose of their subsequent reproduction.

A certain stage of development, social status, as well as the social status and behavior characteristic of a given age period determine, on the one hand, the ability to perform certain social roles, and others-GOI is a set of rights and duties assigned to this group of young citizens, as well as their self-awareness and level of claims. According to I. S. Kon, "the periodization of the life path always includes a normative-value moment indicating what tasks an individual must solve in order to move temporarily and successfully to the next phase of life and age category" [2, p.17]. Thus, the formation of the political potential of young people largely depends on the process

of assimilation of socio-political knowledge, which are formed under the influence of socialization institutions (family, Institute of education, state, army, media, etc.).

It should be noted that the process of political socialization of young people is usually carried out in two main ways. The first direction consists in transmitting to the young generations of established samples of political consciousness and political behavior, i.e., in the transmission of values and normative basis of the political culture of the older generation to the young. In this regard, it should be concluded that the process of socialization is partly conservative, because in the political consciousness of young people are introduced those values, patterns, norms of behavior that have already mastered the experience and traditions. Another way of political socialization of young people is associated with the acquisition of new, previously unknown political knowledge, as well as with the assimilation of different from previous political experience.

Both options for political socialization of young people are closely interrelated and influence each other, thus ensuring the stability of the political system. The embodiment of the political experience of previous generations, their political ideas, beliefs, and norms of behavior as the basic elements of political culture ensure the reproduction of political life of society on the basis of continuity. In this regard, it is expedient to determine the functional characteristics of the process of political socialization of young people. This is a) the transfer to new members of the political community of the basic elements of political behavior, established elements of political culture; b) the formation of a new type of political culture associated with the emergence of a new political system and a new social structure.

However, in the context of the crisis of society, its reformation, the change of types of political culture can cause significant problems of preservation and transfer of political experience, the continuity of political institutions, norms and values. "new challenges associated with changes in the world arena, new goals of socio-economic development of Russia require systemic renewal, development of tasks and mechanisms of the state youth policy. Strengthening the educational role of the family, society and the state is highlighted as a priority in Russia" [3, p. 75].

Today in Russia in the conditions of reforming of the social and political sphere transformation of the majority of institutes of political socialization of youth is observed. So, Zh. T. t. Toshchenko believes that "the collapse of the USSR led to the collapse of the established way of life, the revision of attitudes and values of tens of millions of people. Not only has the country disappeared, but the basis of the worldview on which people relied in their interaction with society, with state and industrial organizations, with colleagues, friends, neighbors in their place of residence, with the whole world around them, has disappeared. This led to the fact that there was a change in people's consciousness, an explicit or implicit rejection of many values and attitudes with which they lived before" [6, p. 21]. In the country, both political and economic systems have changed at the same time, problems with strengthening of national ideology. It is becoming increasingly clear that the lack of attention of the political elite to the interests of young citizens is a potential factor in increasing tension in society. In the context of globalization "among the manifestations of postbipolar began a fundamental change in the system of international coalitions against the background of growing conflict in the global community. The number of interstate unions is changing, as well as the functions they are called to perform in the field of security" [7, p. 167].

It should be noted that the situation of young people in modern Russian conditions, when there is a transformation of most institutions of socialization, is ambiguous. First, the younger generation acts as a social base for social change and is more adaptive to new socio-political realities. Secondly, the young generation as an object of the state youth policy is at the initial stage of entering into the system of public relations, as a result of which it is the most vulnerable community and needs the support of state and public institutions. we must not forget that this trend can be used by organizations of pseudo-Patriotic and anti-social orientation, which leads to disorganization of young people, the destruction of mass culture, the substitution of values and cultural codes, the promotion of Russophobia among young people, as well as the destruction of historical memory. An example is such protest actions as "March of millions" on Bolshaya Yakimanka to Bolotnaya square, "Sunday March in memory of Boris Nemtsov", etc.

Thus, the results of the process of political socialization of the young generation are mainly influenced by the norms and values proposed by society, the so-called social demands, the processes of adaptation to the socio-political environment, as well as the availability of conditions for young people to activate their political potential and realize their citizenship. Today, the youth resource becomes the object of ideological influence of political and social actors, and those who will be able to have the greatest impact on the formation of the youth subject, in fact, will manage the entire further process of political socialization of the younger generation.

Among the tools that influence the value basis of society, and hence the process of formation of value orientations of modern Russian youth, it is advisable to highlight:

1) resources of the state apparatus, contributing to the creation of an appropriate legislative framework and influencing public institutions;

2) civil society institutions (public associations, mass media, political parties, etc.);

3) traditional religious institutions with experience of opposing destructive values, ideological consolidation of the nation, as well as educational activity in cooperation with secular institutions.

In this regard, the creation of an effective model of the process of political socialization of young people is a necessary condition for the construction of a sustainable social and political system. The movement towards the activation of the youth potential and the inclusion of the young generation in the processes of democratization of Russian society can and should simultaneously be initiated by both the youth and the institutions of civil society, which are able to minimize the influence of destructive political and social forces.

Today, there is a need to restore the functioning of civil society institutions, which can count on the support of the Molo-these are citizens of modern Russia. Among them are active political parties, youth representative and Advisory structures, independent trade unions, working associations of entrepreneurs, youth media, etc. the Problems of the modern youth movement in Russia are among the most urgent and require prompt resolution. "the priority directions of the state youth policy at the

regional level have already been updated. Thus, in the political sphere, it should be noted to stimulate the creation of youth socio-political structures: youth sections of political parties, public organizations and movements; involvement of young people in the political process, the formation of young political leaders and a reserve of leadership " [4, p. 221].

Indeed, in the implementation of such a model, state institutions are able to control the process so that the energy of youth activists has a socially oriented vector of development. given the "socio-psychological specificity of young people, lability of consciousness, instability of political orientations of young people", it is necessary to educate them politically [5, p. 72-73].

The development of youth representation bodies at the same time expands its sphere of influence in the state and municipal authorities, as well as ensures the implementation of the interests of the youth cohort itself, using the technology of participation in legal institutions of state power. In accordance with this, the processes of political socialization of modern Russian youth will be carried out with the aim of full integration of young people into social structures.

The younger generation should be a full participant in the transformation processes in Russia. After all, one of the features of young people is their openness and ability to engage in civil dialogue, which, in our opinion, are the most qualitative and rapid means of reaching a compromise on the way to building a democratic state.

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