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СОЦИОЛОГИЯ МОЛОДЕЖИ

Аннотация: данная статья посвящена проблеме социологии молодежи. Автор приходит к выводу, что на сегодняшний момент, ценности, цели у молодежи и у взрослых отличаются, так же, как и факторы, влияющие на их воспитание и развитие.

Ключевые слова: социология молодежи, воспитание, влияние семьи и окружения, ценности, цели.

Abstract: the article is devoted to the problem of youth sociology. The author comes to the conclusion, pointing out that nowadays youth and adults' values and goals as well as factors, influencing their upbringing and development are quite different.

Keywords: sociology of youth, upbringing, influence of family and environment, values, goals.

One of the current branches of modern sociology is the sociology of youth. This topic is very complex and includes a number of aspects: age-related psychological characteristics, sociological problems of upbringing and education, the influence of family and collective, and so on. The problem of youth and its role in public life is particularly acute in post-perestroika Russia. The time of global reforms, which swept over Russia unexpectedly and irrevocably, «broke» the system of the former «morality», essentially turning over all moral values. The process of socialization as a transfer to the younger generation of the norms and traditions developed by previous generations, was disrupted because the ideology changed dramatically, leaving no other choice than a real struggle for survival. It is difficult for the older generation to adapt in the present conditions, while maintaining the old system of values; it is even more

difficult for the young generation in this regard, because young people do not yet have their own system of values, and if there is, then they are conditional and relative values as for young people. At the same time, young people are not at all immoral, as is commonly believed.

It is interesting to note that the overwhelming majority of young people (70%) have a main goal in life. Only 9.0% of young people do not have it (21.0% did not think about it). The open-ended question, what is this main goal, the dream of life, received the answers:

- purchase expensive items – 21.3%;
- get a good education – 13.9%;
- get a good job – 12.0%;
- have a good family – 11.3%;
- live in prosperity – 9.6%;
- ensure the future of children – 6.9%;
- have your own apartment – 6.3%;
- earn a lot of money – 3.4%;
- open your business – 2.0%.

As can be seen, spiritual and moral, as well as purely pragmatic, material life goals are characteristic of modern Russian youth.

At a young age, accelerated physical, mental development occurs, which does not lead to early social maturity. Characteristic of age is an emotional-sensual attitude towards life, including culture. This is due to a feeling of empathy and imitation of illusory heroes, a preference for eventfulness, dynamism, action, the search for entertainment content, the predominance of moral judgments over artistic expressiveness in art. All this in the process of self-realization is accompanied by the phenomena of group stereotype.

Youth culture is a subculture with fairly clearly defined boundaries. It is characterized by such features as alienation from the older generation, from its values and norms, care in the sphere of leisure, in which communication, entertainment and self-education related to communicative activities are leading. In relation to culture,

consumption over creativity prevails, which reflects on the whole the vital attitudes of young people, shaped by the entire social environment, which for many years has focused on the education of a bona fide performer and a passive personality.

In recent decades, the most active part of the youth has stood out, which expresses a protest against the official culture, the existing social system and shaping its values, norms and living patterns. Such a phenomenon in the youth culture is a counterculture and finds expression in an informal amateur movement in different directions. In this youth movement, there are groups that are united by pastime, social position, lifestyle, participation in alternative creativity, etc.

The attitude of young people to reading, cinema, theater and music shows that the overwhelming majority show tendencies towards the consumption of light, entertaining types and genres of art, and only a small part understands, is interested in the works of the classics of world and national culture. Approximately the same picture is observed in relation to museums and exhibitions. But you can not blame only the youth. Her preferences in the field of artistic culture are determined by social processes taking place in society, reflect the social and psychological image of her time, norms, needs, ideals of the whole social organism.

Contradictions of youth development. Main conclusions:

- the contradiction between the flowering of intellectual and physical strength and the tight time limit, economic opportunities to meet the increased needs;
- an underestimation of life leads to pessimism;
- age of selfless victims, but also a variety of abuses;
- some natural disharmony is characteristic of adolescence. Desires and aspirations develop earlier than will and strength of character;
- abstract ideals and life plans;
- the difficulty of social and psychological adaptation to the conditions of today's life (without parental care) and the desire to quickly get rid of this care;
- the desire to find «their» ideals as something different and opposite to the values of the older generation;

– egocentrism and «feeling of herd instinct» «in one bottle», plus the consciousness of one's own.

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