YOUTH SOCIALIZATION IN MODERN SOCIETY BY MEANS OF VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY

Anastasia V. Shartynova

The Nizhny Novgorod state university of N. I. Lobachevsky

Abstract
The article is devoted to the problem of Voluntary activity promotes improvement of occurrence of the young man to the world of adult. Socialization is an important stage of life, represents process of search and definition of the comfortable social status of the young man in society, is in interdependence with internal attitude of the person. Voluntary activity promotes formation of valuable system of the person and development of the personality by means of interaction with the members of society needing care and support. Being guided by the principles of mercy and goodheartedness, the person enriches the inner world, feels participation in the world surrounding it and society. The state shouldn't stand aside, it should create favorable conditions for development of voluntary activity. It is represented that as the important direction of the state efforts promoting of voluntary activity has to act as a significant social merit of the personality before society, standard fixing of forms of support.

Key words: *Socialization, initiative, society, youth, pedagogical technology, volunteering*

Today in the modern world development of society happens promptly, is under the influence of various social, economic, political and cultural factors. The traditions which have been saved up by centuries, undergo serious changes, are transformed for satisfaction of requirements and needs of each member of society. Commitment to traditions and the aspiration to their preservation is characteristic, as a rule, for people of the senior generation whereas the youth is perceived as the reformer, the source of the novelty capable to basic changes of developed foundations and rules. The youth as socially – demographic group is allocated in an independent layer in society in view of age, youth, existence of spirit of adventurism, ability to changes and to mobility.

Certainly, the youth is a potential of society, and that what society will be tomorrow, depends on what youth society will bring up today. Society is interested in harmonizing "reformatory spirit" young generation and the developed traditions for the purpose of the stable development and functioning. For this reason in science the special attention is paid to a question of socialization of youth, entry into the world of adults, stages of socialization and possible forms, the factors having impact on this process, characteristics and features of participants of socialization, a condition of passing of this process and methods of impact on it are investigated. Certainly, the age isn't the major factor influencing the characteristic of the personality, nevertheless, age brackets predetermine some rules of behavior in society, have impact on formation of the person. Youth problems - common problems of tomorrow's society. The youth and youth role, as a rule, increases during an era of social changes. Studying of outlook of youth, valuable dynamics in consciousness of young generation is necessary for understanding of formation of tendencies in public consciousness, definitions are more whole than development of all society. Influence of social and historical circumstances on being formed outlook of the young man, ideology and education role as instruments of formation of outlook - the problems demanding social and philosophical judgment. Studying of these questions has a strategic importance for future and real development of the Russian society (Savin S. K. Formation of outlook of youth of the Russian Federation in modern conditions: referat on competition of a scientific degree of the candidate of philosophical sciences, Moscow. 2006 .)

The period of youth is interfaced to existence of psychophysiological features of formation and formation of the identity of the young man, search of the place in society system, self-identification. Passing of these or those boundaries of life, such as: education, maintaining independent economy,

work, family creation, etc., - are the major stages and socialization of the young man promotes, eventually. The young man intuitively seeks for passing of these stages to some extent. Society pays attention and gives importance degree to each of them, being guided by cultural traditions and being guided by economic prerequisites of the political and social development. Today, education stages, in comparison with last centuries, the special attention is paid, actively there are processes of internationalization of Russian education, Bologna Process grows. Today educational opportunities of a modern education system are actively studied, ways of impact on young generation by means of pedagogical technologies for assistance of socialization of the young man are estimated. However it isn't necessary to forget about existence already available ways of education of the young generation, proved the viability throughout the long period of time. So, educational opportunities of work are highly appreciated both teachers of the Soviet period, and modern experts. Today it is advisable to analyse voluntary work from the point of view of influence on formation of an active living position of the young man and his subsequent socialization.

The methodological status of a problem of organizational interaction of the personality, the state and civil society in education of social initiative of children and youth will give opportunity during research to consider it at various levels according to the functional and substantial concept of the methodological analysis of scientific and pedagogical knowledge. The scientific and substantial analysis of this problem will allow to learn and practically to realize personal, state and public interests in education of social initiative, to reveal properties and characteristics of their unity; to make the scientific description of the principles, forms, the directions and ways of interaction of the state and public institutes of education. At technological level of the methodological analysis the general and specific technologies of development of education of a social initiative are investigated; forecasts of options are formed; models, projects and programs for concrete educational institutions and the social associations depending on goals. At scientific and methodical level of methodology concrete methods and techniques of education of social initiative of children and youth are defined. At practical motives of social initiative of children and youth are investigated; problems of lag of gained professional knowledge from life requirements, youth alienation from the educational process, insufficient productivity of public work in educational institutions, low level of preparation of pedagogical shots of all levels directly to education of social initiative of children and youth; etc.

Socialization of the person in the modern world, having more or less obvious features in this or that society, in each of them possesses a number of the general or similar characteristics. In any society socialization of the person has features at various stages. In the most general view stages of socialization can be correlated to an age period of human life (Anderzhanova Z.A. Social and pedagogical maintenance of volunteer activity of pupils of orphanages as condition of stimulation of their social activity:: 13.00.02 / Anderzhanova, Zulfia Alimzhanovna. - Moscow, 2011).

The essence of socialization consists in a combination of the adaptation and isolation of the person in the conditions of concrete society. Process of socialization and adaptation is closely connected. Adaptation assumes coordination of requirements and expectation of the social environment in relation to the person with his installations and social behavior, coordination of self-assessments and claims of the person with his opportunities and realities of the social environment. Thus, adaptation is a process and result of formation of the individual a social being. Isolation is the process of separation of the person in society.

In the course of socialization it is put internal and up to the end not resolved conflict between a measure of adaptation of the person in society and extent of its isolation in society. So, at the heart of socialization the aspiration of the person to harmonize individual and collective interests, to designate the position in society, to adjust interaction with it lies, keeping thus internal borders of the personality. It is represented that on process of socialization it is subject to influence of various factors.

For example, according to P. Sorokin, the personality, society and culture represent indissoluble unity. The personality is the subject of interaction, society – set of interacting subjects, and culture set of values, values, norms, etc. which interacting subjects and which объективируют own and open these

values. Specifics of sociocultural approach concerning socialization of youth consist that it integrates three measurements of human life (type of the relations of the person and society, nature of culture, sociality type as fundamental, each of which isn't reduced to another and not brought out of them, but thus they are interconnected and influence at each other as the most important components of human society) (Fedotov A.S. Transformation of modern Russia: opportunities and limits / / Power. 2002 . December 25. No. 12. Page 14-23).

We see that socialization of the young man is carried out at various levels: communication level in a family, society, the state depending on various conditions, including economic, social, cultural and political.

Factors of influence on process of socialization of the young man need more detailed studying in view of importance of education of young generation as society and state potential.

Socialization is process as a result of which this or that type of relationship between the young man and society is established. During various historical eras this interaction acts as a ratio social and individual in the personality, her orientation to a priority of the personal or public interests formed in the course of socialization of the personality. Socialization is the process, which depends on the ages of person. Traditionally there are the next groups of age:

- Infancy – from 0 to 1 year;
- The early childhood - from 1 to 3 years;
- The preschool childhood - from 3 to 6 years;
- Younger school age - from 6 to 10 years;
- Younger teenage age – from 10 to 12 years;
- The advanced teenage age - from 12 to 14 years;
- Early youthful age - from 15 to 17 years;
- Youthful age - from 18 to 23 years;
- Youth - from 23 to 30 years;
- Early maturity - from 30 to 40 years;
- Late maturity – from 40 to 55 years;
- Advanced age – from 55 to 65;
- Old age – from 65 to 70;
- Longevity - over 70.

Representatives of existential philosophy: Ge. P. Sartre, A. Camus, K. Jaspers, M. Buber, M. Heidegger and B'day, created the theoretical base for development of humanistic education, having proclaimed leading achievement interest to an interior, to his identity. For the theory and practice of education has value that existentialists proclaim as predominating installation that the person not object and the final product of social influences, and the subject of free and responsible self-creation.

Prompt development of the market relations introduced in pedagogic interest to social initiative of children and youth as to leading person quality of the free and successful person. The principle of social initiative in modern pedagogic science isn't essential line of the humanistic concept of education. Thus the initiative component - activity - is considered in traditional pedagogics as obligatory having sent away developments of abilities of the child, his talents, as means of achievement of success; as the vital need of the child and an indicator of its achievements. In activity of the child researchers saw manifestation of its cogitative activity, the views acquired independently.

Education of social initiative assumes transformation of activity of children and young people which they will organize in common with adults in their amateur performance. Social initiative is the prerequisite of development of the person and as result of education. Sense of the educational activity aimed at the development of social initiative, the help to the child and the young man in construction of own personality by means of creative activity is. The teacher-tutor in this case is guided by interests, needs of children, their abilities. As showed results of the conducted research, in modern Russia socially initiative activity of children and youth not considered to be the pedagogical public and power structures as a strategic resource of the state and social development". The separation of the person, mismatch of the state and public institutes is base for social initiative, modern models of interaction "society - the state" provide generally passive participation of children and young people in the actions organized by social institutes. At the same time educational value of an example social initiative, depends on its impact on the initiator and can have the moral and spiritual impact comparable to efficiency of specially organized educational work of establishments, professional teachers and even a family.

Social activity is studied by sociology, psychology, pedagogic science that testifies to its multilateral character. In sociology social activity is understood, on the one hand, as the conscious, purposeful activity of the person focused both on transformation of objective social conditions, and on formation of social qualities of own personality; on the other hand, as the characteristic of activity reflecting extent of realization and development of social potentialities, opportunities of the person. Social activity of any person is always set in essential lines by laws of the social development, all system of the public relations. At the same time, social activity is "manifestation of internal conditions" persons as "the subject possesses relative freedom of performance of social functions, implementation of this or that activity" (Radin, K.D. education of feelings of children and teenagers. L. 1976. Page 14). In pedagogical literature social activity is treated as:

- "the active relation of the person to the world, ability to make socially significant transformations of the material and spiritual environment on the basis of development socially – historical experience of mankind" (Lepeshev D., Dynamics of development... generation modern society Text. / D. Lepeshev//Pedagogics (Kaz-n) 2007. - No. 3. - Page 25 - 28)/
- "initiative, efficiency, creative relation to various aspects of life of society, purposeful and systematic execution of the duties" (Abulkhanova, K.A. about the subject of psychological activity / K.A. Abulkhanova. - M.: Science, 1973. – 288 .)
- it is necessary to understand the characteristic of the personality or groups which defines her readiness and ability to volunteer activity, a public initiative, social creativity, responsibility for the actions before society as social activity.

Turns on itself complexity, versatility of the concept "social activity". Here the special type of activity directed on improvement of the social environment means. Then that social activity and social activity are considered as the identical: as the person intensively acts as he is active, activity is activity manifestation. Thus the main attention concentrates on quality indicators of activity – her initiative, innovation, creativity, the social importance. Respectively, it is possible to claim: social activity is peculiar not to any activity, and only to that which is characterized by the indicators called above - an initiative, tendency to achievement of socially significant purposes. (S.N. Kozhevnikov. Political system of Russia. N.Novgorod. P. 140)

S. N. Kozhevnikov notes that "an active psychological state or readiness for action – the obligatory party of activity, but isn't settled by it". The matter is that besides static potential social activity has the necessary party of practical manifestation. It is necessary to consider that a certain result as the ultimate goal of social activity in most cases directly behind its manifestation doesn't come. At the same time, owing to similar actions of citizens official structures of the government can carry out correction of the policy it more corresponded to interests of members of society.

Therefore, usefulness of political activity of individuals, the organizations consists as well that it can concentrate attention of official government institutions on existing social problems. So, social activity

– property of the social subject possessing consciousness, ability to expect possible consequences of the actions, shown in interaction with the social environment, by means of the initiative activity directed on satisfaction of personal and public interests.

Ability of the personality to an initiative, independent undertakings, activities, enterprise and the created requirement are the forms personal quality - initiative. Initiative may have a social focus that assumes a constant ready to sympathize, empathize, help disinterestedly; readiness to respond and understand relatives; or the asocial orientation which is expressing in emotional hostility, indifference to affairs and a condition of others people, anti-humane acts, oppression weak, manifestation of cruelty, envy. Social initiative assumes orientation to material, spiritual, moral well-being of the person, society and the state. Education of social initiative of children and youth assumes verification and correction of a social initiative from the moment of its origin to an assessment of results with pedagogical tasks and the principles of education of the person on the basis of the social order and a spiritual and moral ideal; receiving pedagogical, social, economic and civil effects for initiators, societies and the states. In pedagogical sciences traditionally educational functions of assistance of social initiative are transferred to teachers for the purpose of development and formation

Productivity of level of good breeding of social initiative is shown in quantity and quality of the initiatives realized by the personality, and in total social and moral characteristics of the personality.

Initiative (france. initiative, from armor. milium - the beginning) - an initiative, an internal pokbuzhdeniye to new forms of activity; leading role in any actions; enterprise, ability to independent active actions. In moral sense the initiative is characterized by that the person assumes a big measure of responsibility, than it is demanded by a obsevation of the standard norms. The social initiative of children and youth is a form of their voluntary activity in interests and for the benefit of the personality, society and the state, directed on transformation existing or designing of new social reality. It is obvious that scales and extent of influence of initiatives (both positive - social, and negative - asocial character) depend not only on actions of the initiator or group, but also on response to initiatives of other people that creates a necessary social and educational background of realized initiatives.

The education of social initiative promoting an active constructive labor of children and youth, harmonizes interests of the personality, society and the state as is guided by joint activity, collaborative character of the relations of subjects of educational process: children and adults; on development of the person as complete personality in its moral, physical, labor, legal, economic, philosophical, art, polytechnical, political and other aspects. From social activity it is necessary to mark out activity political.

According to the point of prof. S.N. Kozhevnikov “political activity of the personality – realization by them of certain tasks, the purposes by means of the initiative, creative activity directed on positive changes in the political sphere.

From a position of the wide generalized plan it is possible to state: the concept "political activity" reflects all variety of manifestations of a conscious activity of people in the policy sphere (politicians, citizens), and the concept "political activity" - a leading, creative converting form of political activity. From this it follows that political activity of citizens, figures is the most important factor of improvement of management of public processes. Obviously and that political activity is peculiar not to any political activity, and only to that which is characterized by a free choice of option of behavior, an initiative, tendency to achievement of socially significant purposes”.

Paying attention to the maintenance of political activity, it is necessary to designate the following elements: a) the fact of actions in the sphere socially – political life of society; b) the comprehended, interested relation of the personality to participation in affairs of society, the state; c) initiative, the creative approach, shown in the course of real activity in system of the political relations.

The main thing in political activity of citizens – its opportunity to influence political life, in particular, when such activity doesn't coincide with the official political line of government bodies. Told means that it is also expedient to differentiate "activity" and "behavior" in the political sphere. It is possible to

note that the main distinction here consists in the following: if in political activity of people achieves the objects by means of movement to the planned result (purpose definition, use of the rights), in political behavior it isn't shown.

The main thing in political activity, that it is concentrated reflects essential indicators of political activity. From this point of view it is possible to allocate a number of features:

1. the personality, politicians, social group, the state and public organizations can be subjects of political activity.
2. political activity of the personality is unity of internally determined and externally expressed initiative, interested activity directed on improvement of the political relations.
3. political activity of citizens is quite often predetermined developed socially – a political situation.
4. the main thing in development of political activity of the personality (citizens) – her opportunity to influence on socially – political life for the purpose of achievement of positive changes. This question is actual as in our political system while there are no the effective mechanisms, capable to assist citizens in rendering essential influence on a pursued state policy in various spheres of activity.

So, we observe as political and social activity realize responsible, socially - active citizens by means of activity. In itself activity can be implemented in various forms, as, for example, participation in an action, training, preparation and implementation of the project, the help in children's the house, carrying out training, drawing up the program, creation of non-profit organization, interaction with authorities according to the solution of social problems, etc. In any manifestations activity represents a certain employment of the person, his work. Activity of such work, and the most important, paid character separates professional work which is paid, and also socially - the focused activity which purpose is achievement of the benefit, called by volunteering, volunteer work.

A.Ya. Kibanov, considering work from the point of view of impact which he has on public life, allocates seven functions of work: 1) social and economic (reproductive); 2) productive (creative); 3) social structuring (integrative); 4) social and stratification; 5) social the controlling; 6) the socializing; 7) social the developing.

L.A. Kudrinskaya carries the following to the general functions of work:

- social forming and developing function: work forms, creates human society in all variety of its elements and structures and develops by nature reformative and social and reformative activity;
- anti-entropy, that is work brings orderliness in social life, resists to social entropy; supports society and human life at necessary level of functioning at the expense of collective synergetrics;
- work forms, socializes, develops the person, humanizes his vitalny energy.

Functions of voluntary work are defined by its place within sotsiyetalny model of society. Thus we proceed from broad understanding of work as way of reproduction and development of the society, certain human individual. Work, being intrinsic quality of the person, at the same time and purposeful activity of society, that is has all-system character, carrying out the general functions. On the other hand, the society structure historically constantly becomes complicated, there are new subsystems. Work in these subsystems as the basis of their existence receives significant and more and more noticeable distinctions, forming specific functions of work.

Volunteering is perspective, positively motivated and well proved stimulant of socialization of young generation, its inclusion in public life from early age. It allows to make the foundation for formation of the human beginnings, qualities of live and feeling people, active citizens of the country in young generation. Work of the volunteer allows participants of such activity to acquire the rights and functions of the adult: independent to plan activity and to realize it, to accept responsibility for results of the work.

The basic principles of voluntary activity enshrined in the International declaration of volunteers, are:

- recognition of the right for association for all men and women, children, irrespective of their racial accessory, religion, physical features, social and financial position;
- respect of advantage and culture of all people
- rendering mutual aid of gratuitous services personally, or orderly in the spirit of partnership and a brotherhood
- declaration of equality of personal and collective needs, collective ensuring these requirements, transformation of volunteering into an element of personal prosperity, acquisition of new knowledge and skills, improvement of abilities, stimulation of an initiative and creativity of people with the purpose to be the founder, instead of the user;
- development of a sense of responsibility, encouragement of family, collective and international solidarity.

The system of support of voluntary activity allows youth to realize public and personal value of work, the civil duties, to create psychological installation to active work, to performance of any work, is capable to give effective help in a conscious and right choice of a profession, vital and spiritual and moral self-determination.

Existence in structure of personal qualities of social initiative is an effective factor of a civil growing, moral and intellectual formation of the personality, her physical development, strengthens forces and health, increases vital energy and intellectual working capacity, ingenuity, creative sharpness.

In pedagogical science the motivation is traditionally shared on external and internal. The internal motivation is properties and valuable orientations of the personality by which it is guided, making this or that act or actions. The external motivation is that focuses the personality on achievement of the best results in the activity and a fair assessment of such results (an award, moral encouragement, material remuneration, etc.).

Numerous researches show various motivations of volunteers, but all of them are brought together generally to the following:

- feeling of gratitude;
- own importance;
- vision of the reached results;
- opportunity to self-improve;
- public and personal recognition;
- feeling of part of team;
- realization of the requirements;
- opportunity to find friends.

Thus motivation and features of education of social initiative of youth are connected with age volunteers as in each leading activity the corresponding psychological new growths which changes characterize change of the age periods arise and are formed.

So, Socialization is the integral and necessary stage of a growing of the young man and society formation. The qualitative characteristic of society and prospect of social development depends on it. Therefore, for society is important to be found the optimum forms of socialization. Volunteering is one of the most effective forms of ensuring moral potential and socially – useful activity of youth.

It is necessary to agree with Barkhayev A.B. opinion that defining role at the present stage is capable to play in formation of volunteer movement not "occurrence" process, and "involvement" process which can be considered as the factor capable significantly to influence transformation of quality of "a human material" societies.

Involvement of volunteers as one of forms of socialization of the personality, carried out by means of the mechanism of development of a role and providing formation of such quality as "involvement" which can be presented as manifestation of civil activity.

Its important to develop pedagogical technologies and to use them in educational process, to create conditions for stimulation and motivation of participants of voluntary activity. So:

1. Process of involvement of youth in public life of the state and society is represented a strategic problem of the state and modern society as the youth is a certain potential.
2. Socialization is the integral and necessary stage of a growing of the young man and society formation. The qualitative characteristic of society and prospect of social development depends on it. Therefore for society matters optimum forms of socialization. Volunteering is one of the most effective forms of ensuring moral potential and socially – useful activity of youth.
3. Volunteering in system of socialization takes an important place in educational activity of the higher school.

In itself voluntary activity possesses considerable educational potential. First of all, it makes essential a contribution to formation of moral bases of the person as owing to the intrinsic character it can be carried out only on a need of the heart and on soul call, causing a response of the individual to foreign trouble or to significant business for society which serves the general benefit. Respectively, separate altruistic moods when activity in society assumes certain at least the minimum service to this society are formed also. As a result – it is formed defined (significant for civil society) civic consciousness level, develops civil consciousness and consciousness.

Integral part of this process is also formation of patriotic values, national consciousness. Besides, the democracy demands that members of society had opportunity adequately to discuss and estimate made imperious decisions; the constitutional state assumes existence of high legal culture and lawful behavior of citizens. Such quality as social activity of the personality can provide similar requirements. This quality also develops in the course of voluntary activity socially - the responsible person.

Such type of charitable activity as voluntary activity, it is possible at any age. Obviously, in mass consciousness of Russians charity associates mainly with transfer of material resources. At the same time the contribution a personal labor as practice of economically developed countries shows, is not less important resource and is available to more wide range of people".

Thus, the developed institute of volunteering acts as one of effective and effective tools of the solution of tasks of creation of conditions for active responsible participation of citizens in the solution of social problems.

References

Abulkhanova, K.A. about the subject of psychological activity / K.A. Abulkhanova. - M.: Science, 1973. – 288 .

Anderzhanova Z.A. Social and pedagogical maintenance of volunteer activity of pupils of orphanages as condition of stimulation of their social activity:: 13.00.02 / Anderzhanova, Zulfia Alimzhanovna. - Moscow, 2011.

Afanasyev of V. G. Obshchestvo: systemacity, knowledge and management / Century G. Afanasyev. M.: Politizdat, 1991. – 432 pages of Page 12.

Barkhayev, A.B. social and psychological conditions of involvement of volunteers in activity of public organizations: 19.00.05 / Alexander Borisovich Barkhayev; I Grew. the state. the social. un-t. - Moscow, 2010. Page 35

Kozhevnikov S.N. Political system of Russia. N.Novgorod. P. 140

Lepeshev D., Dynamics of development... generation modern society Text. / D. Lepeshev//Pedagogics (Kaz-n) 2007. - No. 3. - Page 25 - 28.

Radin, K.D. education of feelings of children and teenagers. L. 1976. Page 14

Savin S. K. Formation of outlook of youth of the Russian Federation in modern conditions: referat on competition of a scientific degree of the candidate of philosophical sciences, Moscow. 2006 .

Fedotov A.S. Transformation of modern Russia: opportunities and limits / / Power. 2002 . December 25. No. 12. Page 14-23