The Types of Establishment of Political Culture of Russian Youth

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INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, Russia accepted that young people should be involved in politics, this view is shared by 9% of the population. This reflects the desire for young people to become more involved in the political process rather than to seek for them to participate in a political party. Under the government of the USSR all young people from the age of 10 were members of youth-communities organisations.

Before the elections in Russia on the 4th of December, 2011 and 5th of March 2012 the popularity of youth movements remained low which mirrored the general political view. The main difference in the country remained the "Young Guard of United Russia" and "Young Russia" organizations. The history of these organizations is not so long. The organization "Young Guard of United Russia" was established on the 27th of February 2007 with the aim to influence young people during electoral and political processes.

On the contrary, popularity of "Young Russia" has declined from 17% in 2009 down to 10% in 2011. "Young Russia" made a powerful comeback in 2009 but now its popularity is constant.

Young people are more aware of youth organisations than the general population. Almost half of young people have heard about "Young Guard" (46%), and almost a quarter (30%) support them. Of young people (16%) the political professions of Russian youth is difficult to measure in the engagement of state sociological models.

METHODS

In our research we used interviews with members of youth organisations and method of observation before, during and after elections on 4 December 2011 and 5 March 2012, and conduct previous research carried by: Research Centre for Social Systems (http://www.rss-center.ru/), which annually carries out research on the popularity of youth movements (http://fom.ru/politika/51).

RESULTS and CONCLUSION

The problem of vote (highly) on the Russian Parliament elections attracted the attention and protest in the youth environment. More than half of young people supported "United Russia" (38%) on the one of the State election, 19% of youth thought that united Russia did not win.

Before the election only 4% of young people supported protests against the government, however, after the election this rose to 10%. Active confrontation with the police prior to the elections was increasing by 4%, and public declaration rose by 9%. On the Internet, 10% of young people were willing to participate in the spreading of information about the protests. Our hypotheses are based on the actual data, and the sociological, international, political and psychological aspects of analysis. The basic features of the social integration of this group of young people are shown through involvement in groups of such as: "ringer group".

DISCUSSION

The traditional and primitive youth movements had very similar appearances and activities for all youth and are simple and unifying. Therefore, the explanation of them is given in Table 1 and Table 2 by the presence of a common group of people (II.1). This group shows increased support for the movement "Nashi" (31%), which they see as a symbol of belonging to the youth of power.

Idealists-Creators, who place the value of self-realisation above all other considerations. This group is reduced in size by the emergence of other types. They grapple with the ideological and political changes, they have no desire to make a career or say no. The values of creative freedom, independence and the search for spirituality in the most diverse spheres, beginning from their active participation in the electoral movements as a whole (38% on the group, to enter into religious organisations, such as both traditional Orthodox youth associations (38%) and nontraditional, for example, Robbins (9%). With the support of the Orthodox youth associations, some groups of young people are involved in other political movements (Table 1). The fantasy worlds, created by the youth, make it possible to utilize the accumulated creative energy (not realised in realistic actions).

Family-oriented, traditionally do not prompt many research questions, is it possible people at age 18-19 of year to consider young people, if they already have a family and children. This group acts as a certain transformed model from youth to adult. The values of family are traditionally known, they are made for young people and are allotted by many researchers [6, 10]. In this group girls ceased to dominate. The values of family will cease to be gender related.

Family men are less territorially mobile, they more frequently want to remain at work in their professional sphere, beginning from more active participation in the volunteer movements as a whole (26% on the group), to entrance into religious organisations, such as both traditional Orthodox youth associations (25%), and nontraditional - for example, Rodnovery (9%). With the support of the Orthodox youth associations, some groups of young people are involved in other political movements (Table 1). The fantasy worlds, created by the youth, make it possible to utilise the accumulated creative energy (not realised in realistic actions).

Cosmopolitians are the representatives of the higher well-to-do families, in support of whom they prefer to orient. Obtaining academic degree is examined as one of the basic of social mobility. During the political process, cosmopolitians are usually found to be apolitical and passive. They participate less frequently in political actions than other young people. Individually, they support the values of democracy, which are the same associated with Russian culture. At this time, the Russian political process is distant from the democratic idea in their minds. The high level of the political quality in this group of young people reflects lower values of patriotism and the absence of active interest in the use of policy as an element of social identity.

Pragma-centricists are a stable and identifiable group with a high degree of professional orientation. There appears to be an agreement between their career positions and a desire to make self-realisation in this production sphere. The career orientation is most evident in this group, and the values are achieved in the social and political directions. However, the values of a political plan make the group high in the standard of their political activity. They participate less frequently in political actions that occur in the pre-election period than other young people. Idealistically, they support the values of politics and are the mobile group, who are conscious that risk is an important component of life. The majority of the adventurers state that they would want to have their own business. In their ideas Russian business is clearly connected with the high degree of adventures. The increased level of social sentiments and desire to move up the social ladder is characteristic for this group of young people, moreover emphasizing the main social needs. The group's composition is more traditional, and the group's membership is more traditional and independent in the social sphere. The group's value of the political quality in this group of young people reflects lower values of patriotism and the absence of active interest in the use of policy as an element of social identity.

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