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**FORMATION OF THE CIVIL IDENTITY OF THE YOUNG
GENERATION DURING THE PERIOD OF SOCIO-CULTURAL
TRANSFORMATION OF MODERN RUSSIA**

Summary of a doctorate of political science thesis
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The relevance of the thesis research is determined by the fact that in the situation of social and economic upheaval and political instability, which are caused by transformation processes in all spheres of life in modern Russia, the search and political science analysis of factors that carry both a destabilizing and a stabilizing effect on society becomes relevant. We refer to such factors as the civil identity of the individual, since, in our opinion, the society which members have not formed the civil identity cannot be stable and develop effectively.

In the conditions of destruction of the traditionally established system of values, stereotypes of thinking and behavior, losses of worldview guidelines, the reality is the independent active and competitive personality, which is forced to self-determine in conditions of the “identification crisis”. The process of self-determination and socialization is especially difficult for the young, emerging personality, which is the basis of the future state.

In this regard as part of political science it is necessary to conceptualize the formation of the civil identity of the young generation of Russians on the basis of the integrative approach, synthesis of the humanities and social sciences (philosophy, political science, sociology, cultural studies, psychology, pedagogy) and the use of qualitative research methods and qualitative data analysis procedures. All this will allow us to consider the essence of the civil identity as a political concept and its formation from a phenomenological standpoint on the basis of the integrative approach and develop a strategic concept for the formation of the civil identity of the young generation of Russians.

Various aspects of the political life of the younger generation cause rather heated discussions among domestic political scientists, and these debates have been going on for more than fifteen years, but the peculiarities of the formation of the civil identity of the younger generation are practically not considered by political science. By becoming we mean a process that includes both the formation and development of the civil identity of the younger generation. The result of this process should be the formed civil identity of the individual. Due to the dominance of the mass media in the processes of education and formation of opinions, the

intensification of information exchange, which leads to cardinal transformations, the young generation is the most changing subject of the civil society: first of all, the factors that determine the formation of their value system, the mechanisms of the formation of their personal qualities and socialization in general change.

The degree of scientific development of the problem. Existential phenomenology is the paradigm field of modern research in the field of understanding the human life activity. This direction of scientific research, which is presented in the works of scientists N.A. Berdyaev, E. Husserl, G.G. Diligensky, E. Durkheim, A.F. Losev, A. Shchuts, V.A. Yanchuk, V.F. Guidano, E. Spinelli, reflects the "eternal" themes of existential philosophy.

The analysis of changes in public consciousness under the influence of globalization processes and socio-cultural transformation is discussed in foreign works (G. Ariely, ME Blake, S. Reysen, R. Brubaker. Grimalda, N. Buchan, M. Brewer, K. Hamer, S. McFarland, M Penczek) and by Russian researchers (M.Yu.Bunkov, O.V. Gaman-Golutvinova, V.N. Lukin, T.N. Samsonova, A.V. Selezneva, V.V. Titov, E.B. . Shestopal).

The works of such Russian scientists as V.I. Bakshtanovsky, Yu.V. Sogomonov, N.A. Baranov, A.V. Duki, I.A. Ilyin, V.V. Ryabev, L.I. Nikovskaya, V.D. Nechaev, A.S. Panarin, N.A. Proskuryakova, Yu.M. Reznik, L.V. Smorgunov, L.N. Timofeeva, A.D. Khlopin, V.N. Yakimets are devoted to the problems of the development of the Russian model of the civil society and civil initiatives.

The problems of social development of Russian youth, the peculiarities of their socialization in modern Russia are discussed in the works of P.I. Babochkin, Yu.A. Zubok, N.L. Smakotina, S.N. Ikonnikova, O.M. Karpenko, O.A. Koryakovtseva, I.A. Lamanov, O.V. Leonova, V.T Lisovski, Val. A. Lukov, P.A. Merkulov, V.V. Radayev, Ye.V. Morozova, V.V. Petukhov, E.K. Pogorskii, T.K. Rostovskii, A.K. Skovikov, E.V. Chekmarev, V.I. Chuprov, K.G. Sokhadze, Ye.S. Pavlenko, YA.YU. Shashkova, M.A. Yadovoy.

The study of the peculiarities of the formation of the civil identity in the multicultural environment of modern Russia is the subject of the works of Russian researchers: E.M. Arutyunova, M.A. Astvatsaturov, N.A. Baranov, I. V. Vilkov, T.V. Vodolazhskaya, N.A. Galaktionov, M.K. Gorshkov, E.A. Grishin, N.V. Grishin, L.M. Drobizheva, Z.A. Zhade, S.Yu. Ivanova, I.V. Konoda, V.V. Lapkin, P.V. Panov, I.S. Semenenko, O. V. Lagutin, V.A. Mikhailov, A.V. Ponedelkov, S.I. Kuzina, O.V. Popova, M.A. Yushin, R. Yu. Shikova.

The object of the thesis is the civil identity of the younger generation of Russians.

The subject of the thesis is the formation of the civil identity of the younger generation during the period of socio-cultural transformation in modern Russia.

The goal of the thesis is to comprehend the formation of the civil identity of the younger generation during the period of socio-cultural transformation in modern Russia from the phenomenological standpoint on the basis of the integrative approach.

The main **objectives** include:

1. Revealing the theoretical and methodological foundations of the civil identity as a political concept.
2. Considering the peculiarities of the formation of the civil identity in Russia and abroad in a global context.
3. Determining the impact of socio-cultural transformation in Russia on the formation of the civil identity of the modern young generation.
4. Studying the role of state power in the development of the civil consciousness of Russians.
5. Disclosing the structural and content characteristics of the civil identity based on the phenomenological approach.
6. Determining regularities of formation of the civil identity of the young generation of Russians.
7. Substantiating the strategic concept of the formation of the civil identity of the modern young generation.

8. Developing a phenomenological model of the formation of the civil identity of the young generation of Russians.

Scientific hypothesis of the study: the formation of the civil identity of the modern young generation of Russians has its own characteristics, structure, content, regularities, development practices in the situation of sociocultural (and above all – political) transformation of Russian society, which should be taken into account when implementing state youth and educational policy: phenomenological foundations of the formation of the civil identity of the younger generation; the integrative essence of the civil identity and the integrative approach to its formation; dependence of the development of the civil society and its political stability on the formed civil identity of the individual; the role of the state as a regulator of the objective process of shaping the civil identity of the younger generation; duality of socio-cultural transformation, its negative and positive impact on the process of civil identification of the individual; the presence and improvement of political practices necessary for the effective formation of the civil identity; features of the system of interaction between subjects of public policy and society in the process of the formation of the civil identity.

The empirical base of the thesis was the longitudinal study as part of the research laboratory "Study of the civil identity of student youth" of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushinsky". The approbation of the research results within the framework of activities of the laboratory was carried out for more than 10 years in several regions of the Russian Federation, including the Kostroma, Kirov, Vologda, Moscow and Yaroslavl regions. The choice of the Yaroslavl region as the base is not accidental: the median values of socio-economic indicators and the level of social and political activity allow us to speak of the Yaroslavl region as an average one. The research involved: 185 students; participants of the project "Youth Public Chamber of the Yaroslavl Region" – 28 people; specialists working with young people: teachers of educational institutions

and university teachers – 198 people; 212 people – heads and specialists of regional and municipal authorities; 284 kindergarten and school students.

The scientific novelty and the main results of the dissertation research are as follows:

1. New theoretical and methodological foundations for defining the civil identity as a political concept with the integrative structure of interrelated personal and public entities, developing in a certain socio-cultural environment and serving as an indicator of the political stability of Russian civil society are presented.

2. Comprehension of foreign and Russian scientific studies of the civil identity shows that the peculiarities of the formation of the civil identity in Western countries are in the nature of the process of autonomization of the individual, which is based on individualistic values of the individual, and the power has no doubt about the identity of the country's citizens. Russia, on the other hand, is at an intermediate stage - the transition from a collectivist form of expression of identity to an autonomous one - while the socio-cultural transformation of Russia through the individual and its civil identity directly affects the future of Russian statehood.

3. The socio-cultural environment in modern Russia is unstable, dynamic, and can lead to political instability in society. In this regard, a special place is occupied by the cognitive and value-motivational components in the structure of the civil identity ("spirit activity"); it is they that determine the direction of the activity component ("action activity"), which can serve the stability and improvement of the civil society only provided that "activity of the spirit" develops.

4. It was revealed that the role of the state in the development of the civil society in Russia as the initiator of the creation of a public-state system aimed at the formation of the civil identity through the modernization of youth and educational policies changes during the period of socio-cultural transformation, acquiring the function of a regulator of the process of the civil identification.

5. The structure of the phenomenological nature of the formation of the civil identity was revealed, three components are identified in it: cognitive, value-

motivational and activity. The effective implementation of the process of forming the civil identity of the younger generation is ensured only under the condition of constant interconnection and mutual enrichment of “activity of the spirit” and “activity of actions”, taking into account the age characteristics of the individual; the nature of “activity of the spirit” determines the nature of “activity of actions”. Sociocultural transformation gives rise to an existential crisis; therefore, the phenomenological aspect of the formation of the person's civil identity is based on the individual's personal socio-psychological activity, his/her subjectivity and co-existence with others. At the same time, the presence of awareness and formation of civil values (we understand the cognitive component and the value-motivational component as “activity of the spirit”) allows us to speak about the significant role of socio-political activity (the activity component is understood by us as “activity of actions”) in the development of the civil identity.

6. The regularities of the formation of the civil identity of the young generation of Russians, based on its dual nature, including both personal and social identities, are determined.

The formation of the civil identity is understood as a triggering mechanism for a deliberate impact on its development and formation as a whole; therefore, it is of a technological nature. The thesis considers the mutual influence of the individual and society in the process of formation of the civil identity, where for each period of development there is its own interpretation and idea of the process of formation of the civil identity, including the factors that determine this formation. The conclusion that only the formed civil identity of the individual, which is understood as the dependence of the activity component on the cognitive and value-motivational one, maintains political stability in the state is substantiated. It is shown that during the period of socio-cultural transformation of society, the ideas of the younger generation about the civil consciousness are characterized by duality, even contradiction, which must be overcome.

7. The author's Concept is presented, according to which, for the first time, within the framework of political science, the process of the formation of the civil

identity of the younger generation is conceptualized on the basis of the phenomenological aspect. The application of this methodological basis made it possible to see that the development of the collective civil identity, and hence the civil society as a whole, is conditioned by the level of the personal civil identity. It was determined that the process of formation of the civil identity as a result of the development of self-awareness begins at an early age and is carried out through the development of personal “activity of the spirit”, on the basis of which “activity of actions” is further developed, aimed at the development of the civil society.

8. The phenomenological model of the formation of the civil identity of the young generation of Russians was developed, which is focused on creating a special socio-political space for interaction between the individual, civil society and the state and is aimed at ensuring an effective social and state system for the formation of the personality of the Citizen of Russia and the development of the civil society.

The theoretical and practical significance of the thesis lies in the fact that new information has been introduced into the scientific circulation about the essence and specificity, dynamics and regularities of the formation of the civil identity of youth as a political concept from the phenomenological standpoint based on the integrative approach. The presented thesis proposes the phenomenological model that reflects the peculiarities of the process of forming the civil identity of the younger generation during the period of socio-cultural transformation of modern Russian society. This model can be used for further research of the political concept of the civil identity in the context of socio-political, socio-cultural transformations in Russia. The theoretical significance of the study is also determined by the author's Strategic Concept of Forming the Civil Identity of the Young Generation of Russians. The obtained data can serve as a basis for the preparation and improvement of draft laws and already existing normative legal acts in the field of state youth policy and educational policy of the Russian Federation, programs of interaction between state bodies, local authorities and civil society institutions (including socio-political youth and children's

organizations of different directions), in solving the problems of the development of civil engagement in the political process, taking into account the real criteria and indicators of the manifestation of the civil identity, postulated in different dimensions at different levels of the political process and in the format of various socio-political practices.

The approbation and implementation of the main results of the thesis was carried out in the speeches of the author at meetings of the departments of theory and methodology of vocational education and political science and sociology of Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushinsky (2016-2021); the conclusions set out in the thesis were tested at international, all-Russian and regional scientific and scientific-practical conferences; the implementation of the research results was carried out in the course of the development and implementation of a number of programs at the Institute for the Development of Human Resources of the Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushinsky.

Publication of the research results. In the period 2002–2021 there are more than 280 scientific papers in the humanities. The main provisions of the thesis are reflected in more than 80 scientific papers with a total volume of 79 a.s. On the topic of the dissertation there are seven registered as intellectual property databases and computer programs.

The thesis compositionally consists of introduction, four chapters, nine paragraphs, conclusion, biobibliography, appendixes, and list of references.