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**SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF YOUTH IN RUSSIA**

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I declare that I have compiled the paper independently  
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## **ABSTRACT**

Today, the problems of the youth of the beginning of the XXI century, attention is paid to both systemic social problems associated with the functioning of youth in the process of succession and change of generations, and relatively new social contradictions determined by the development of information and computer technologies and the Internet. In my work, I want to analyze the behavior of contemporary youth in Russia and analyze the changes in the social and political system of society. Based on the materials read in my work, I reveal the main reason for the manifestation of this phenomenon of the behavior of the young generation in contemporary Russian society. The modern generation can be both the key to resolving major national and international conflicts, and vice versa, be the main source of destruction of the integrity of the structure of the established social order.

**Keywords:** information and computer, political structure, sociology of youth, social problems, technologies, the internet, youth, youth behaviour.

## INTRODUCTION

In my work, I find the main stages of the formation of the phenomenon of deviant behaviour of youth in the Russian society today and show how this formation can affect the further social and political life of the Russian state. What will be the main changes in the image of the young generation and how these changes can affect the integrity of the political system?

Young people play an important role in modern society. However, at the crucial moments of the existence of society, it is the youth that is the most unprotected category of the population, which is in a kind of value and a spiritual vacuum. Considering youth as a socio-demographic group with characteristic age, socio-psychological properties, and social values, which are determined by the level of socio-economic, cultural development, socialization features in Russian society. I. e. among the factors of the sociological definition of "youth" the researchers distinguish age boundaries and socio-psychological features; specificity of social status, role functions, socio-cultural behavior; the process of socialization as a unity of social adaptation of youth and individualization. According to video research by (Alexandrov 2017) and (Gromov 2016) certain social groups are characterized by special features of consciousness, behaviour, lifestyle. They create their cultural niche-subculture, which can be quite closed and Autonomous concerning the dominant culture or to resist its fundamental values-counter culture.

A youth subculture according to (Beily 2010, 5) is born and exists in connection with certain needs of young people to socialize and at the same time actively declare themselves. It is believed that the young "have a spirit of contradiction, that they have no prophets in their homeland", in other words, they are essentially largely reputed to be nihilists, oppositionists about traditional conservative values and processes. They are closely within the framework of those life norms and rules that professed their fathers and grandfathers. Often, youth have their rigidity, perfectionism, rejection of advice, their burdens subordination of existing patterns of social development, they have a negative attitude to everything and regulate, they are characterized by dynamism, openness to the world, vulnerability, heightened emotional reaction, optimism, romantic aspirations, idealization of novelty.

Despite the emerging processes of socio-economic stabilization in Russia, the situation of young people remains unstable. Social disadvantage affects the health of this social group of the population, young people have an increase in diseases associated with extreme poverty (especially tuberculosis). The percentage of young people who do not have a job is high, half of the working youth work not in the specialty that they acquired in the process of training, or do not have a profession at all. The number of children - "social orphans", disabled people, street children-does not decrease. Young people from among refugees and internally displaced persons are in particularly difficult conditions.

Hence, young people manifest anxiety, despair, indignation, vandalism, which indicates the presence of social tension among young people, leading, in turn, to further alienation from society. Video materials (Azumanov 2014). Failures in the social adaptation of young people and children to new socio-economic conditions are manifested in youth crime, drug addiction, alcoholism, homelessness, prostitution, the scale of which has become unprecedented.

In recent years, the situation of young people is also complicated by the fact that the rapid development of information and computer technologies produces a state of risk and uncertainty, which further complicates the entry of young people into adulthood and contributes to the emergence of various kinds of deviations. Today, the role of mass communication in the social maturation of youth, in the formation of its worldview is undeniable, especially in the age of universal Informatization. In each state mass communications are either constructive or destructive means of forming mass consciousness, value orientations, political and civil attitudes of the younger generation. ( Kholostova 2016, 31)

Omelchenko (2017, 57) discussed this problem in his work about lifestyle of the Russian youth at the end of XX century found out that in the last decade in Russia, as in the world, the intensive development of electronic information technology has made significant adjustments to the influence of traditional media on young people: in terms of thematic content, the nature of information impact on young people from mass becomes individualized; the ability of traditional media to determine the direction and content of the information flow to the youth as a passive object of direct influence gives way to selectivity, in which the nature of communication is largely determined not by the source, but by the consumer, i.e. the object of

passive perception of information is transformed into the subject of active choice of information, and traditional media – as an agent of meeting the information requests of youth.

The work aims to identify the actual social problems of contemporary Russian youth. There are the following topical problems of contemporary youth: immorality in behavior, alcoholism, drug addiction, tobacco Smoking, crime, suicide. Substitution of life values, misunderstanding of generations, often growing into conflict. The main problem of growing deviation, which is typical for contemporary youth, was also considered.

The main **method** of research was direct work with young people in the field of entertainment and training centers, observation and preparation of a clear analysis of the transformation of behavior. More than 5 years of work with young people of different ages and nationalities. Video materials, articles, and literature were used to collect un information for this work. Based on the materials read and viewed, as well as applying personal knowledge and observations from my work with young people, this work reflects my vision of the ongoing changes in the personal transformation of youth behavior and the impact of this transformation on the policy and social structure of the Russian state according to video tutorial lesson on the theme «*Youth as a social group. Youth subcultur*» (2018)

# **1. SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF YOUTH IN RUSSIA**

## **1.1. Youth theory**

Modern sociological theories and concepts of youth originate in the 1930s and 1940s.

At that time in the West, a little later in Russia, the problem of studying youth becomes the most relevant in the framework of sociology as a science. Understanding the role of young people in the sphere of production, considering the place of youth in the structure of social space, assigning new strategic tasks on the solution of which the future of society depends on the young generation activate not only the implementation of applied empirical studies of youth problems but also the development of theories and concepts of youth.

In a sufficiently formed form from the point of view of science, the concepts and theories of youth are presented by the end of the 1980s. Focus on the most significant concepts and theories of the study of youth. The psychoanalytic concept is based on the postulates of Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis and is also associated with the theory of the life path of the individual, derived by the disciples of Z. Freud (R. Benedict, L. Feuer, L. Sheleff, E. Erickson) and developed by neo-feudists (G. S. Sullivan, K. Horney, E. Fromm).

The basis of the psychoanalytic concept is the idea of the relationship between the three entities in man: biological, social and psychological. This idea of three essences is refracted to the development of youth. Accordingly, Alexsandrov E. (2018) the main topics of research are issues concerning the nature of youth, features of the process of growing up of young people, conflicts of different generations, especially gender-based behavior of young people, the reasons for the aggressive attitude of the youth to the existing social order.

It is also worth noting the phenomenon of youth as a certain construct formed in the mass, scientific and political public consciousness of young people the Content of this discourse is determined by the historical and socio-cultural conditions of society. Youth is a historical phenomenon that emerged in industrial societies as a special form of transition from childhood to adulthood, the resulting complication of the social structure of society. At the same time, the concrete attitude of society and the state to youth is a process of social construction based on the integration of scientific and everyday ideas. Theories created by scientists eventually become elements of mass public consciousness, as well as the consciousness of politicians,



officials, teachers, social workers who develop and implement youth policy. The definition of a clear theory is impossible, rather a subjective idea of youth in General. (Gorshkov 2017, 41)

### **1.1.2. Problems of socialization of contemporary Russian youth**

In the course of reforming Russian society, contemporary youth, as a social group, faced with the problems of self-determination, job search, acquisition of guaranteed social status, obtaining a quality education

Socialization of young people takes place in difficult conditions associated with: the transformation of post-Soviet Russian society, accompanied by processes of deepening socioeconomic inequality; with the crisis of the main institutions of socialization-family, school, army, labor collective; change of the basic model of socialization; the increasing role of the media in modern society. In this situation, there are quite acute problems associated with the growth of crime, drug addiction, alcoholism and suicide among young people, youth unemployment, social orphan hood and homelessness, moral promiscuity, lack of spirituality, deformation about work. Youth is an active subject of social reproduction, the main innovative potential of society and an essential guarantor of its development. It should be borne in mind that young people are objectively called upon to act not only as an object of social innovation but also as an active subject of the latter because otherwise society is doomed to stagnation and self-destruction. What values are accepted and rejected by young people, how they are connected with the values of the "fathers", dominated in society for a long time - one of the important problems in today's socialization of youth.

It should be noted that the system of value orientations of contemporary youth is in the process of transformation, which takes place under the influence of value orientations of Western society, imposed by the media. However, a significant part of young people still retains the values inherent in the Russian socio-cultural tradition

On many qualitative indicators of life, young people act, on the one hand, the bearer of all new (and negative, and positive), and on the other hand, - acts as an < censor > of the modern reality. The unfavorable socio-economic, political and moral environment that has developed in our

society reduces the activity of young people, makes them spend a lot of energy on survival. Video materials (Arzumanov 2014).

Under these conditions, young people who have remained mostly "unattended" by society, major political forces, unable to take the initiative on their part and indifferently waiting for a new explosion of youth activity, can become prey to all sorts of extremists.

According to Zarubina N.N. (2017, 92-108) the problems of socialization of contemporary youth allow us to assert that almost every problem situation, the solution of which requires the intervention of a social worker, is extremely complex and has a multilateral character, and all life processes of youth (psychosomatic, social, psychological and others) are interdependent. This indicates the feasibility of introducing a new approach to the organization of social work. The refusal of society from purposeful carrying out of the educational function through official institutions leads to the deformation of socialization, the adaptive aspect dominating it. This trend is especially dangerous for the socialization of young people, characterized by the loss of clear social guidelines and norms.

Of course, the solution to the problems of socialization of contemporary youth as a coherent set of ideas and views that reflect and evaluate reality from the interests of society and the state is paramount. It is important to address this issue from an institutional perspective. Without the participation of the state, its interested attention to social processes, it is problematic to form a mechanism of social regulation in this area. And this is the task of forming new norms, mastering new value orientations, cultivating values in society, preserving them in the public consciousness of young people with the help of mass communication. Mass media are the semantic core of the information society, and the nature of the relationship to information becomes the basis of social relations, including unequal, in which young people live. The process of socialization is characterized by specific ways of organizing social ties, interactions, and relationships of young people in conditions of uncertainty, they differ mainly in random, probabilistic nature. Here, the reproduction of the means of subsistence, physical and spiritual strength, it is not socially-oriented, and spontaneous. Video materials (Elishev 2010).

From the noted problems of socialization of youth, there is a necessity of the complex approach to their decision. Combining the features of different specialties, social work has an integral character and widely uses its own methods and technologies, as well as methods, procedures,

and technologies of other branches of knowledge and spheres of practical activity, uniting social workers, physicians, sociologists, lawyers, teachers, etc. on the basis of one social institution. Their activities should be aimed at solving the social problems of youth, its socialization, and problems of development of society as a whole.

Youth perform special social functions:

- growing independence, practicality, and mobility, responsibility for their destiny, receptivity to the new;
- the number of young people choosing personal initiative as the main way to solve their problems is increasing;
- the prestige of quality education and training is increasing;
- formal-status attitude to education gives way to the practical use of knowledge as a basis for personal and professional success and future well-being;
- the growing interest in improving their health;
- contemporary Russian youth is becoming a full part of the international youth community, actively integrated into the global economic, political and humanitarian processes.

The development of positive trends and to use the potential of innovative activity of youth in creating a civil service and can be sustained only when you create an adequate system of participation of the state and society in processes of socialization of youth, the formation of effective mechanisms of partnerships between adult society and its new generations.

Modern phenomena-the growth of extremism and aggression among young people, the formation of antisocial subcultures and countercultures – indicate the lack of effectiveness of existing institutions of socialization, demonstrate their systemic crisis. The destruction of traditional social ties and the state system of education significantly reduced the role of the previously dominant institutions of socialization-family, school, University, enterprise. (Belinskaya 2012, 300-303)

The influence of such traditional institutions of socialization as the army and trade unions has also been largely lost. Public associations of young people play an insufficient role. The leading position in the formation of consciousness and worldview, life values, role models took the media, often exploiting the baser instincts of young people in favor of their commercial

interests. The dominant products of mass consumer culture largely contribute to the growth of aggression and moral promiscuity in the youth environment, strengthening negative trends in it.

The task is to improve and develop the institutions of socialization, to achieve their balanced and productive impact on the processes of socialization of young people. The model of social work with young people in the Russian Federation, existing at the present stage, does not meet the complexity and scale of the tasks facing the Russian society and the state. The normative legal framework of the state policy towards youth exists in several areas, but it is fragmented, eclectic and requires changes, as it does not correspond to the current political and socio-economic situation. It should be noted that the legislation concerning youth was formed basically before 1995.

The existing governing bodies of the youth sphere failed to ensure the proper level and scale of work, which to some extent was the result of frequent changes in management models. This has led to a significant decrease in the effectiveness of state policy towards youth and the real level of the state's influence on the solution of youth problems, as well as to the lack of interaction with other spheres of state policy, artificial isolation of youth issues.

Haphazardness and divergence of practical actions, duplication in the activities of departments reduces the effectiveness of social work with young people. Systematic everyday social work with young people is replaced by fragmentary image events.

Social work with young people in most subjects of the Russian Federation and at the municipal level is also not systematic. It should be noted that in some regions it is quite diverse, and the content and depth of solving youth problems more productive activities at the Federal level. Most of the youth and children's public associations are concentrated in large cities. Youth associations are poorly represented in small towns and rural areas. At the same time, nationalist, extremist and criminal youth groups have an increasingly noticeable influence on young people.

The problems of conceptual, strategic nature, legal regulation, financial and scientific support, which are unresolved at the Federal level, seriously reduce the effectiveness of social work with young people at all levels. Social work with young people should have a public state character and be aimed at activating actions and developing partnerships of its main actors: state authorities, local self-government, civil society institutions, commercial and nonprofit

organizations, the youth itself to ensure the effective implementation of state and public interests in the process of social development and self-realization of young people. Video materials (Martynov T. 2019).

At the same time, the basic partners in the implementation of the main directions of social work with young people are the state and youth public associations. The state promotes the expansion of opportunities of youth associations, increase of their variety, creating thereby conditions for deepening of processes of self-organization in the youth environment. Youth associations in the process of implementation of youth work formulate, represent and defend the interests of youth, organize an independent solution of youth problems by the youth itself.

## **1.2. Social problems of employment of contemporary Russian youth**

The youth labor market is a special socio-demographic segment of the Russian economy, subject to its laws, which must be taken into account in the employment policy. Young people are characterized by unstable attitudes, lack of work experience and experience and, as a consequence, a relatively low professional status. Due to the saturation of the labor market with more competitive categories of the population, young people are a rather pronounced risk group. At the same time, unlike other socially vulnerable groups (disabled people, women), young people are the most promising category of the labor force. Not yet fully formed as a subject of labor activity, it is the most susceptible to all changes, can constantly change labor functions, great opportunities for professional growth, the longest period of the upcoming labor activity. According to Russian news: Anna news Internet source "*Some problems of youth in modern Russia*" (2018).

In the conditions of market relations, the problem of youth employment acquires new properties. On the one hand, employment issues are extremely important for young people, on the other-not everyone can realize their needs in the professional sphere.

Young people entering the labor market (14-30 years old) differ in age, sex, educational level, life attitudes. In this social group, there are at least three subgroups, each of which has its specific features.

At the same time, different sectors of the economy accept young labor resources very unevenly. Employers are not interested in teen labor. To a greater extent, young people are represented in the service sector and entrepreneurship; there is a shortage of qualified young people in the public sector, in the workplace. This can complicate staffing issues, make it impossible for the state to carry out several reforms and lead to a crisis in certain areas. Young people continue to enter the "shadow" economy, which can lead to the degradation of the country's labor potential. For the state, this means the loss of a large number of skilled workers able to participate effectively in the development of the country.

Employment is hampered by the level and quality of education and the lack of demand for graduates in the labor market. Now more than half of graduates can not find a job in the specialty, which negatively affects the professional development of a person and the definition of his life path.

There are two main approaches to the analysis of youth employment problems. The essence of the first is a narrowly sectoral interpretation of employment. Employment is mainly reduced to hiring and measures to reduce the unemployment rate. The second approach considers employment much more broadly as a complex and systemic social problem. Its solution pursues broader social objectives, namely: to enable young people to fully develop their abilities, find a place in life, their vocation.

Considering youth employment as a complex social system, there is a need to highlight the main structural elements in it. Among such elements, in our opinion, are the following: first, it is the preparation of young people for an informed choice of future profession; secondly, the development of the relevant profession; thirdly, the search for a job and the employment procedure itself; fourth, the adaptation and labor socialization of young people in the workplace. (Belinskaya 2012, 300-303)

These elements of employment are at the same time necessary stages of employment as a social process. The limited volume of abstracts does not allow us to reveal in detail the social problems of all stages of employment. Let's highlight only some of them.

Young people were the most exposed to the negative manifestations of the new social reality. Today she is among the social values of labor was one of the last places it is widely believed that labor is not the source of success in life. (It should be noted that such an assessment of

labor is typical today not only for Russian youth. It takes place in the developed countries of the world, including Germany, USA, and Japan).

It is impossible to change the situation in this issue without a fundamental change in the entire economic, social and legal policy of the state. In the meantime, it is the main nutrient soil that forms a negative attitude to conscientious work, to work as an important social value that contributes to the development of the individual. In this regard, it is noteworthy that in the state youth policy among the main priorities there is no directly related to labor issues.

### **1.3. The main factors of deviant behaviour of young people**

In the dynamic aspect, the emergence of deviant behavior can be present as follows. The starting point for most deviations are biological factors (although perhaps not the most significant.) Then, in the process of socialization, individuals (through social institutions, mass media, specific agents of socialization) internalize the values and norms of their culture and subcultures of reference groups. In case of absence, inconsistency or deviance in the process of socialization formed personality traits or psychology group deviant orientation, may manifest and pathological features. As a result of social upheavals, phenomena can be observed desocialization and re-socialization. In certain situations, happen primary, then secondary, deviations, leading to stalemates. (Arzamas 2019, video materials)

The determinants of deviant behavior tend to act fully. However, for specific deviations, you can highlight and the most significant of them. Finally, different types of deviations they themselves can condition each other, although these connections are quite complex. In in some cases, one negative social phenomenon strengthens another, in a number of others-weakens it. Understanding the Convention of any classification, we can identify some approaches to the study of the problem of deviant behavior of young people. This is a psychoanalytic orientation, cultural approach, structural and functional approach. Before proceeding to the characterization of the selected approaches, it is necessary to determine what we put in the concept of "youth". Youth is considered by us as a large social group having specific social and psychological traits, the presence of which is determined by the age characteristics of young people and the fact that their social-economic and socio-political situation, their spiritual world is in a state of

formation. In modern scientific literature, this group usually includes (in statistics and sociology) people aged 15 to 30 years.

Consideration of youth as a sociological category defined by not only age boundaries, but also specific social status, features of human consciousness and behavior produced more deep understanding of youth problems, scientific justification differentiated educational work. (Lukov 2016, 60-67) This is crucial this has led to the identification of a whole direction in youth policy related to with the harmonious improvement of the younger generation. It is through the psychoanalytic method, the application of principles "understanding sociology" managed to penetrate into deep layers of youth consciousness, more fully reveal the individuality of a young person and will contribute to its self-actualization, the "removal" of alienation from societies.

These features of socio-economic conditions of life, of course, affect the younger generation. This is due to the fact that the idea of youth about morality and law for a number of reasons, including young age, is at the verbal level, and has not yet become conscious, especially the regulator of their behavior. Therefore, the growth of social contradictions immediately affects the strengthening of negative phenomena that provoke deviant behaviour among young people information from open discussion video by Smirnov (2018).

Changes in socio-economic conditions occur significantly faster than transformation in their physiological environment. Hence the need to take into account the characteristics of young people, such as the emerging world; the fragility of the psyche; the absence of sufficient life experience; development of self-control; negativism as the primary form of the mechanism of alienation, etc. the Sphere of private business, where young people work – is largely an activity with elements of crime. All this distorts work motivation and ethics, creates the illusion of "easy money". During the Soviet period, the alienation of the individual from private property led to a decline in the prestige of honest work. As a result, when the Soviet society turned to the path of capitalist development, people in the bulk were not ready to fight for their own survival. (Narmania, Tokuyama 2018)

Rupture of economic ties in the economy, the presence of deformations in in the organization of labor discipline complicate the moral climate at the enterprise and in society as a whole, cause mass discontent of people, create nervousness, moral conflict.



In addition, migration processes, especially among young people, increase its marginality, and therefore significantly reduce its sustainable social identification, which increases deviant behaviors. To the main types, types, forms of deviant behavior in modern conditions include alcoholism, prostitution, drug addiction, crime (delinquency). One of the most tragic types of deviant behavior is suicide or suicide (from the English. suicide – suicide). To suicide is not cases of death by negligence, as well as in the state of insanities. The basis of any suicidal manifestations is socio-psychological maladjustment.

### **Social control of deviant behavior**

The use of criminal punishment against criminals, prostitutes, and drunkards does not lose meaning since most of them are sick people and need medical, psychological, social assistance.

Our correctional labor system not so much corrects, how many punish the person. It is places of deprivation of liberty that are the main hotbeds of homosexuality, schools in which the formation of deviant behavior and self-consciousness is completed.

As a rule, initially, deviant behavior is unmotivated. A young person, as a rule, wants to meet the requirements of society, but due to social conditions, the inability to correctly define their social roles, ignorance of ways of social adaptation, poor living standards, he can not do it.

### **The main factors of social control:**

Methods and means of social control should be adequate for specific types of deviant behavior. The main means of social control should be the satisfaction of the various needs and interests of persons prone to " abnormal " behavior. Thus, scientific, technical and other types of creativity can serve as a serious alternative to various forms of illegal and immoral behavior.

Significant narrowing of repressive measures. Deprivation of liberty leads a person to social and moral degradation and can only be used as a last resort. Consequently, for young offenders, it is permissible to reduce the terms of imprisonment, delay the execution of the sentence, parole and, most importantly, change the conditions of detention. (By open video discussion 2018)

Creation of a flexible and extensive system of social assistance, including state, public, charitable and other structural units. Public organizations on the principle of "selfhelp" (groups of anonymous alcoholics, drug addicts or released from prison) have proved to be quite good.

Moral reward and spiritual development of citizens on the principles of universal morality and spiritual values, freedom of conscience and speech, an individual search for the meaning of life (crisis of spirit or loss of the meaning of life is an important factor of deviant behavior). The creation of "institutions of consent" and "institutions of mediation", which would assume the functions of criminal and administrative law enforcement according to the gravity of the offense or crime, the identity of the offender, the conditions of the Commission of the illegal act.

Tight control over the flow of videos containing scenes of violence, cruelty and natural sex. The orientation of young people to the " products " of the black market, where the cult of violence and primitive sex is preached, forms criminal attitudes and flawed selfconsciousness. Changing the mentality of citizens who grew up in totalitarianism. Formation by mass media, educational and educational organizations of a more tolerant and merciful attitude towards dissidents and non-believers (sexual minorities, etc.).

Training and retraining of personnel who would be able to work with representatives of the "social bottom": law enforcement officials, especially those specializing in working with young offenders in prison; social educators and social psychologists; neurologists and social workers-all those who are already working in the contact zone with deviants.

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## **2. YOUTH POLICY IN THE FORMATION OF VALUE ORIENTATIONS OF YOUTH**

### **2.1. Influence of youth policy on the formation of value orientations of contemporary Russian youth**

In modern Russian society, youth policy is a multidimensional, complex system of discourses, dispositions, programs and projects that influence the formation of life strategies of young people, their value orientations and everyday practices. Today youth policy appears as a mechanism of managed socialization of youth, acts as an Institute of social development of this social group, and is also a mechanism of social inclusion. All this allows us to say that, being an active subject in youth policy, the Russian youth forms and enhances its civic culture, which allows to assert the self-worth of young people, the primacy of their rights and interests, to understand their importance and influence in society, to feel a full participant in the political life of the country.

The main scientific interpretations of the concepts: "youth", "youth policy" are considered, their analysis is carried out, the main characteristics are revealed. Special attention is paid to the types and subjects of the youth policy, dedicated theories and principles, goals and directions of youth policy, which should become a priority in the formation of the state youth policy for the coming years, analyzed the integration of the younger generation in the political space, the factors determining the need and justification for selection of youth issues in the independent part of state policy, identifies the main levels of youth policy complex social institution, the mechanism of formation of the system of value orientations of youth under the influence of youth policy is revealed. Questions raised about activities state bodies to solve problems in the field of youth policy. (Bondareva 2015, 20-24).

Contemporary youth differs in its subcultural, sociosemiotic, visual characteristics from the young generation of the 90s of the XX century. Moreover, sociologists note the emergence of new practices of integration of young people almost every year or two. A big role in the bright and rapid changes in socio-cultural practices of young people play, in other words G. Tarda,

the processes of infection and imitation removed from the ready forms of the social existence of society. For many years the youth Russia's policy has been the subject of intense attention from representatives of a wide variety of Humanities. Mark, that the concept of "youth policy" actively entered into scientific circulation and public policy discourse in the 90s of the XX century. In one of his definitions of youth policy, V. K. Krivoruchenko speaks of it as a cumulative attitude "to the young generation, youth movement...". There is an approach according to which youth policy itself is nothing else, as a strategy and tactic of the youth movement. Sinelnikov A.B (2011, 4-7) (believes that the concept of "youth policy" refers to the activities of the state (as well as other political institutions that implement their own policies in relations with the younger generation), aimed at creating the necessary economic, political, legal, social, organizational and other prerequisites for the socialization of young citizens, the implementation of their creative, innovative potential in the interests of social progress. In the conditions of the democratization of society, in the course of the formation of youth policy, state structures are guided by certain principles, goals, and objectives.

In the sociology of youth this concept it is considered, firstly, as a relation society, its various groups, strata, social institutions to youth as a social group, as well as the youth itself to other social groups, social institutions, values of society and, secondly, as a special area of activity of the state, political parties, public associations and other subjects of public relations, aimed at a certain way to influence the social development and socialization of young people, and through it on prospects of development of society.

In modern Russian society youth policy is a a rather multidimensional and complex social institution, in connection with which the researchers believe it is likely to identify several main levels in it:

-the discursive level includes include elements such as goals, principles youth policy, strategies, forms and methods of implementation of youth policy.

At this level, the General understanding what the younger generation is, what its mission is, its purpose, what are the principles of the attitude of society to youth and youth to society, as well as features of the education system;

-at the organizational level, youth policy in modern conditions is a system of international, state and public structures, its implementers, as well as a set of legal acts regulating work

with youth. This system regularly changed and rebuilt. Youth politics depending on socio-cultural it can be state and public, centralized and decentralized, integrated and differentiated;

-at the program level, youth the policy functions as defined youth-oriented activities. As a format of presentation of the activity and its regulation in the world and domestic practice the technology of programming acts, as a result of it the programs directed on valuable orientations of youth, its socialization, and integration into society, are one more analytical slice of research of youth activity policies;

– when considering youth policy at the technological level, special attention should be paid to the technological support of activities. Technologies of social design and forecasting, volunteering are the most common all over the world at work with youth;

- the level of everyday socializing practices includes: everyday communication of a young person with a social worker, a teacher, a youth worker, which is an important factor in the socialization of young people.

Note that one of the main problems, goals and directions of youth policy is the process of formation of values orientations of contemporary youth as the most mobile and dynamic social group of society. This process involves primarily targeted control and influence on a variety of subjects of youth policy. (Chirin 2011, 25) Character this impact can be diverse, because it may depend on the methods management of the value sphere, as well as forms of application. Implementation of the formation mechanism system of value orientations of young people can be carried out at the level of the state, public and religious institutions, families, personalities. This mechanism should be based on a certain sequence of stages of social regulation:

- the institutionalization stage is the establishment of standards and standards of conduct, the definition of system of ideals and values to be pursued the young man;
- the prevention stage includes a system of methods and procedures aimed at preventing and eliminating the causes social deviations;
- the control stage involves the establishment of the actual state of the process (relations, actions), the assessment of this state, the results arising from the assessment;
- the correction stage is correction of social anomalies, deviations.

## **2.2. Youth as a strategic social-demographic resource of Russia and the European Union**

In modern society there is a systemic process to improve implementation mechanisms policy in relation to young people. Especially this one the process is visible in the work of international institutions, in particular, the European Union. Before consider the existing mechanisms for the implementation of youth policy in Russia and the European Union, it is necessary to determine the legal status of Russian and European youth.

Unfortunately, there is currently no uniform approach to the definition of the term "youth" in the legislative acts in force on the territory of the Russian Federation. Also at the international level today, a clear approach to the definition of the term "youth" does not exist. However, United Nations in the development of statistical data defines youth as a group of people aged 15 to 24 years. And of course, the fact that young people are the object of national interests, the main strategic resource capable of reproducing material and intellectual resources. In Europe, special attention is paid to the development of quality non-formal education, which makes a huge contribution to the strategy "learning throughout life" (Lifelong Learning) in Europe. Non-formal education refers to learning that takes place outside the formal education system and provides an opportunity to acquire important skills, to feel their personal growth, creates prerequisites for social integration and active citizenship, and thus improves opportunities for youth employment. In addition to the designated pan-European normative documents on the development of systematic work with youth, in every European country youth, the policy is also implemented at various levels Federal laws regulating the main directions, tools, and methods of its implementation. In this regard, even though the Russian Federation has adopted a whole range of normative legal documents aimed at implementing the state youth policy.

According to V.Andreenkova, L. A. Belyaeva (2019) currently, there is no Federal law about youth, which certainly affects the legal status of the youth of Russia. Youth as a whole is a "development" group. Youth policy at both the "global" and at the "national" level, should be directed to not on the creation of hothouse conditions for this social group, and on project activity in which young men and girls would be participants of social, economic and political transformations. The youth of Russia and the European Union have a lot of General on issues related to the focus on innovation activity-more than half of the Russian respondents (53%)

believed that it is important for them to come up with new things and independently do everything. Russia on this indicator took only the 20th place among 28 countries, the last place ranked France (42% of respondents); personal enrichment-material well-being occupies a high place in the value system of young people. Russia took fourth place, gaining the same number of points with Israel (47%);

Ambition understood as orientation on success and career. According to this indicator, Russia ranked 11th out of 28 (54% of respondents). Top belongs to Israel (up to 79%); citizenship and security of the state. (Sokolov 2018, 23).

To make a conclusion from this rate Russia is unlike most European countries took the leading 10th place out of 28; tolerance of youth in society-on this indicator, unfortunately, our youth took 22nd place out of 28 (France was in the middle of the list and takes the 14th place), which certainly indicates the existing problems in international communication in Russian society.

As we can see, Russian and European youth have a similar social attitude, both in a positive and negative sense. And of course, to touch upon the global problem of Russian and European society - the problem of reproduction of human capital.

This problem is primarily related to changing the system of values and social norms of marriage and family (young people postpone marriage after 30 years, couples do not want to have children); the increase in non-legal marriage married people (in the European countries the share this form of family unions is quite high and ranges from 10 to 30%); changing intergenerational relationships, loss of family traditions; with the promotion of same-sex marriage, received official status in several European countries.

However, to reproach contemporary youth with "unwillingness" to have children is wrong. First it is necessary to carry out purposeful state policies related to investing in youth. It is necessary to agree with V. A. Lukov (2016, 60-67) who notes that investing in young people is a social projection of the future of the country. In conclusion, investing in young people is a fundamentally new understanding of the place youth in society, providing young people do not simply guarantees and resources, conditions and opportunities, but also ensuring the realization of the creative, intellectual, physical potential of youth, its active involvement in society, the possibility of its development in economic, political, spiritual, social, demographic spheres.

Just like this, the approach can ultimately provide a process social reproduction of society. (Andreenkova, Belyaeva 2014)

### **2.3. Social problems of youth in Europe. Difference and perspectives**

Investigating the main social problems of youth in Russia, it is impossible to ignore the main aspects of youth formation in European countries. One of the main problems today both in Russia and in Europe is the high level of unemployment among the younger generation. Earlier it was described how unemployment affects young people in Russia, what are the main factors of this problem and its impact on state stability. In this section, we will look at European countries. The number of problem youth was considerable in Europe before the crisis, but the difficult economic situation exacerbated the negative trend and growing unemployment. The highest level (since 2007) is the unemployment rate among young people aged 15-24, who are part of them as an economically active, the average for the European Union reached -24% in 2013, while in Greece it rose to 58%, in Spain-55, Italy-40, Portugal-38%. As of summer 2016, the EU average (of 28 countries) fell to 18.8% but continued to double the average unemployment rate among the total economically active population (EAN) aged 15-74 years (8.6%).

In describing the number one problem that youth unemployment has become in Europe, some explanations should be given. Thus, Eurostat analysts specify: "For example, the figure of 20% for the Eurozone does not mean that one out of every five young people is unemployed. This conclusion is a common mistake" because a significant part of young people in the age group of 15-24 years (for which information is usually provided) is not objectively involved in the labour market. The economically inactive include high school students, College and University students, although a considerable number of the latter now combine study with work. Therefore, for a more correct interpretation of statistical data experts use not one, but two indicators - the level of the youth unemployment rate and youth unemployment ratio. The first shows what proportion of young people who have already entered the labour market and become the labour force have lost their jobs or have not yet found them. The second index shows how much of the total number of young people aged 15-24, and more significantly, aged 15-29, is registered as unemployed. Most often, journalists do not make distinctions, which



forms a distorted this, for example, writes the *Financial Times* columnist Stephen Hill in the article "Youth employment is low, but not as small as we are often told" (Hill S., 2012). The authors of the report "what it means to be young in Europe today" believe that the unemployment rate (ratio) is more representative of the Ni-ni generation than the standard accepted rate. Tracing the dynamics, they state the inter-country differences in the format of North-Central-South Europe.

Of course, the problem of youth employment is not the only problem. It is worth noting that drug addiction and prostitution are also an integral part of the problems of contemporary youth formation in Europe. The European strategy to combat the spread of drugs and their use includes special measures designed for young people. The EU authorities are fully aware of the danger of the situation in the youth environment: when a large part of the European population is not employed and demoralized, it is fraught with possible violations of the socio-political stabilities. *OECD representative Stefano Scarpetta* in an interview expressed the fear that the political disillusionment of the younger generation in Europe may at some point reach the same intensity as in the Maghreb States in 2011., when one of the drivers of the "Arab spring" was the protest of dissatisfied young people the lost generation of Europe, [Malik 2012, 28-34] The undertaken analysis allows to draw the following conclusions. In member countries, The EU openly recognizes that as a result of the economic crisis, a large part of young people "fall out of the process of adaptation" to life in the modern world. Hence the implementation of special programs for disadvantaged youth

Youth policy: European experience, 2005. Moreover "in the short term, "the EU considers the solution of youth problems as the basis of its strategic agenda" [Social development of Europe: problems Europe's youth: a generation lost to the future? Eightynine and prospects. 2016:28]. At the same time, the experience of the European Union is notable for the attention paid to youth issues, the growing number of analytical materials devoted to the generation of Ni-ni, the desire to understand the essence of the phenomenon, attempts to stop the dramatic trend.

Some publications (particularly by Spanish authors) contain the idea, that the presence of the Ni-ni generation is one of the clear signs of the crisis that the European model of the social state is going through. Attempts to pause the spread of the "extra generation" is an effort to restore a positive image of the regional social model.

The labour isolation of youth is not only a human drama in each case but also an acute social situation fraught with complex negative consequences for society. And these circumstances make us think about the phenomenon of "No-no", which takes place in Russia. The European experience is instructive with practical efforts (not just declarations) aimed at the fact that the youth of the Old World has ceased to be "a generation lost to the future" and has gained a decent status in-demand and effective labour resource's. The leitmotif of the efforts is symbolic: young people are an opportunity for Europe-Europe should be an opportunity for each of them. (Sinelnikov 2011, 4).

## CONCLUSION

Summing up and concluding all of the above, we have found an answer to the main question raised about the phenomenon of deviant behavior and its rapid growth among young people, as well as we have considered the causality of this phenomenon and its impact on the socio-political environment of both the Russian state and Europe. There are some obvious problems, we have reviewed the problems associated with unemployment, prostitution and so on. The deviation can be destructive and have a potentially strong influence on the formation of the main political system of the Russian state. Assessing the prospects for the development of this phenomenon, we can conclude that this rapid growth of changes in both the social and political sphere may face several contradictions, however, the transformation of society is inevitable in the future.

Today's modern society, including Russian, is characterized by a value transformation, in which established for centuries, the behavior and minds of Russians, moral principles inherent in the system of values and mentality of the Russian society, actively dissolved, thus symbolizing not so much a liberalization of values and norms, how much spiritual degradation and moral decay of society, because the place deposed by the value of the ideals and standards of behavior come of the inhuman values of the order of, forcing people to feel fear of their kind, not to trust everyone and everything, to live one day, to strive for personal success at any cost.

The depraved embrace of values and success has created a peculiar image of contemporary youth. What we are now seeing in the territory of the Russian Federation, the undoubted decline of ideas and transformation of established norms and orders into something distorted, this phenomenon is spreading around the world. Today, the Internet that can be summed up under the term "information trash" gives access to a limitless flow of information and is undoubtedly the strongest lever of control of the young and unstable mind. Of course, as we can see, life is fleeting and personal, new ones come to replace the old orders, do not forget that the political sphere, economic, cultural and so on are also subject to changes. We cannot objectively predict what will be the result of contemporary government and whether the situation will change for the better or the worse, of course, Youth occupies an important place in social relations, the

production of material and spiritual goods. However, its position in society and the degree of its participation in creative activities directly depend on the actions of society and the state at the moment. At present, society and the state have not yet completely overcome the consumer attitude towards youth, which in turn has formed a dependent position of the younger generation, which is also the reason for the emergence of divergent behavior, aggression and rejection of the imposed political system. Today, the subjectivity of youth is only being formed, based on the principle of "independence and independence, denial and belief in their ideology". This principle complicates the process of creating an appropriate approach on the part of the state and society, creating a new system of youth work. The task of society and the state today is to provide all possible support to youth public associations, which direct the activity of youth towards public interests and interests of state development. The state youth policy in the sphere of organization and provision of youth leisure should form the ideology of positive forms of youth and children's leisure, healthy lifestyle. The institutions of the youth Affairs bodies must form a special style of relations based on freedom, equality, and mutual respect. The activities of institutions should be carried out based on an individual approach to work with each person. Support should be provided to all young citizens in need. Youth work should be based not on guardianship and paternalism, but on stimulating the activity of young people themselves, creating conditions for the independent solution of the problems facing them. Youth work is not focused on creating benefits for young people. This is a targeted and systemic investment policy that involves investing in young people through the organization and promotion of work initiated, organized and carried out, primarily by young people themselves. The adopted directions and programs of youth work to ensure its effectiveness should be systematic, long-term and stable.

To coordinate and develop the main directions of youth work, it is necessary to improve the structure of youth work management from the Federal to the municipal level. Youth work should be carried out in the subjects of the Russian Federation narratively, taking into account the specifics of the regions and local conditions, but with unconditional compliance with basic Federal standards. Young people in all regions of the Russian Federation should be guaranteed participation in public and state construction, protection of their rights and legitimate interests. The situation in the youth labor market is quite tense. State policy in this direction should be implemented clearly. We must not allow the reproduction and support of the intellectual potential of society to stop and mass unemployment among young people to begin. It is

impossible to build an ideal model of behavior and create an unconditional concept, all that remains is locally exalted on the ground, support, and directions, assistance in improving the future of the country.

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