

THE EDUCATIVE FACTOR IN THE PROCESS OF POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION OF YOUTH

Стаття присвячена дослідженню впливу освіти на процес політичної соціалізації молоді та особливостям формування політичної культури молоді в умовах трансформаційних процесів в Україні.

Ключові слова: *молодь, освіта, виховання, політична соціалізація, політична культура, молодіжна політика.*

Статья посвящена исследованию влияния образования на процесс политической социализации молодежи и особенностям формирования политической культуры молодежи в условиях трансформационных процессов в Украине.

Ключевые слова: *молодежь, образование, воспитание, политическая социализация, политическая культура, молодежная политика.*

The article is dedicated to the influence of education on the process of political socialization of youth and particularities of formation their political culture in the period of transformational processes in Ukraine.

Key words: *youth, education, accomplishment, political socialization, political culture, youth policy.*

Statement of the problem. At the present stage complicated and polyhedral process of political socialization of person attracts much attention of researchers. There are several reasons: first of all, political socialization forms new members of society; second of all, it implements an adaptive role in numerous spheres of modern society and gives an opportunity to use that sociocultural experience, which was gained by human. Inevitably socialized person can take decisions successfully, adapt to changes in live, determinate the vector of own future.

Certainly, political socialization is a process of cooperation between person, society and state. But its basic content is education, that's transfer and digestion of knowledge, skills, sociocultural and political experience, culture, norms and samples of behavior, human way of being.

Education is a system of ideas, rules, disposition, standards, norms of activity, people's behavior. So forming a successful person in social sphere is closely related to the function of socialization of educational system.

The specification of education is determinate by the type of society, where it is functioning and state system, social and economical relations.

So social transformation cause absolute changes of values. As a consequence in one system can exist different and contradictory values. That means it is very lightening-rod issue of successful entrance of person (and in general young generation) in different spheres of modern society. That's why consideration Ukrainian economical, political, socio-psychological and other changes are impossible without rating of role and meaning of youth.

Analysis of researches and publications. These issues are devoted to the scholarly work of V. Bebig,

M. Golovaty, C. Ryabov, A. Balakirev, E. Holovaha, I. Galaktionova, B. Kanter, E. Bystrytskiy, A. Bondarenko, O. Veretennikova, W. Voytova, V. Gelman, G. Kasyanov, A. Kiyko, A. Lokshin, A. Nitsenko and others.

In the formation of sociological theory of young take part ukrainian sociologists whose attention was attracted to problems such as labor education of youth (J. Lukin, Y. Pakhomov, V. Urchukin) peculiarities of labor orientations and life plans of various socio-demographic categories of youth (E. Libanova, A. Vyshnyak, E. Golovakha, V. Matushevych, V. Ossowski, M. Churylov), objective and subjective factors of youth work activity, political awareness and sociopolitical participation of young people, trends and problems of everyday life and youth leisure (O. Vyshnyak, M. Churylov, S. Makeev, W. Pietsch), the formation of the young specialist (A. Jacob, A. Andryushchenko) social maturity of young people (O. Jacob, T. Starchenko, I. Hermit, N. Chernysh). Problems of political socialization according to the political education and political training and education were considered in the works of A. Terenteva, S. Kochetova, S. Kolobov, V. Vasilyev, O. Yakovlev.

Problem definition. The article is devoted to the role and influence of education on the process of political socialization of youth. It describes peculiarities of formation youth's political culture in transformational processes in Ukraine.

The main presentment. Even though in commonwealth of scientists exist the idea, that the largest wave of transformational processes in Ukraine were in the nineties after declaration of independence, however our modern social life is still undergoing radical changes, especially in the humanitarian sphere.

There is a tendency in our society to pay much attention to the discussion of common and amorphous problems, which is difficult to formulate. Let's draw attention to this issue, because consideration of non-existent problems causes needless recommendations and solutions. That's why to avoid an unconstructive research, we should use an empirical data as a basis of analysis. In particular, statistics allow us to do it.

But first of all it is important to pay attention to understanding the concept of «youth» in the scientific literature. Modern Ukrainian researchers A. Vyshnyak, S. Makeev, V. Churylov determinate youth as a social community, which has own place in social structure of society and gains social status in different social structures (for example class-specific, labor, professional), has social problems, needs, interests and characteristic of live [2].

For full identification of meaning «youth» it is necessary to consider youthfulness as a stage, phase of life cycle, specific age limits, social status, sociopsychological features in complementary dependence with sociohistorical specifications of social system, culture and regularities of socialization.

In addition, it is important to find out several age limits: the youth are high school students, all types of secondary specialized educational institutions (colleges), postgraduates, graduate students, young workers and employees, farmers, entrepreneurs and others. However, is the controversial question of age periodization. According to the most common point of view, the youthful age is the period from 16 to 30 years. But in the sociological literature there are other approaches. Some sociologists refer to youth people at 11-25 years, several – 15-28, others – 16-24 and so on. Recently, the lower limit of the youth is 14 years, and the higher is 35 years. But it continues to broaden the age limits of youth according to objective processes in life and development of mankind [2].

Socialization is the most active at the young age. But in the process of socialization of youth time after time happens different conflicts caused by socioeconomical and political changes in society. The most acute contradictions appear when it direct refers to youth primarily to conflicts between objective necessity of reforms in educational system and opportunities of state to provide them by resources and money. Also it is refers to creation a state governed by the rule of law and social and juridical bleakness of person.

There are a lot of criterions, which determinate the development level of independent, legal and social state. One of such criterion is a dimension of national charge about young generation. It is important, because the state should pay attention to youth's problems for future to stand with human needs and values.

One of the most important force, which makes an influence on educational process and socialization of youth is creation of a powerful system of moral values. So such moral values also become a criterion of state stability and its gradual development.

Moral values as priorities of national politics are determined by Ukrainian law «About fundamental principles of Ukrainian national security». It confirms the existence of legislative framework for forming of legal terrain of moral priorities and provides national protecting in moral sphere of Ukrainian society [6].

There are many social institutes, which make influences on the forming of youth's moral values. It is family, media, religion, culture, and education.

Let's pay attention to the fourth annual report of the Gorshenin Institute of Sociology, which contains the results of a large-scale international research of students in different countries. It was called «Students. The image of the future». The research was hold from October in 2010 to March in 2011. In general it was examined 5155 students in 22 universities of four countries: Ukraine, Russia, Poland, Kazakhstan [3].

In 2010 it was estimated that the majority of students in Ukraine, Russia, Poland and Kazakhstan were proud that they were citizens of his country. The youth activity is showed in a desire to make an influence on social and political decisions. First of all, young people are interested in participation in debates with politicians, participation in demonstrations, rallies and other events, also in voting, membership in political parties, signing petitions and appeals. All of this things show a high level of self-awareness and civil liability of young people.

But it is important to pay attention to another research, that was hold in three years. This Ukrainian sociological research was called «The youth of Ukraine». In general it was examined 2,000 respondents at the age from 15 to 21 years in cities with a population over 100,000 people located in 24 regions of Ukraine and Crimea. The research included questions about the interest of young people in politics, attitude to democracy and democratic values. Thus, the social and political life in Ukraine are interested only 10,4 % of respondents and 38,6 per cent are more interest than not [3].

So, almost a half of young people in Ukraine are not interested in political life. As a consequence the process of political socialization is not effective enough because it does not promote involvement in politics to youth. Youth shows up apathy, absenteeism, offset in the social and political life.

In this regard the necessity of academical political socialization appears. This academical political socialization is focused on students to understand the programs of political parties and leaders, to have clear political values, to take responsible decisions and to stand against the political manipulations. Politological acquirements in university help young voters to understand the programs of political parties and to compare it with own views on life and find answers on important questions. New state educative standards of higher professional education include politology in a list of obligative subjects. That's why it should influence on civil development of young generation.

The basis of political socialization is personality benefication by political experience of previous generations. Specifically the political culture includes this political experience. Understanding and individual participation in politics contemplate, that person has political knowledge, experience. All this features allow person to perform political roles and functions without becoming a hostage in political games of various forces.

The formation of ideas and knowledge about political system of the is caused by education in school, secondary and higher education. Describing the significance of the impact of education on the process of political socialization, U. S. researchers G. Almond and S. Verba

in their book «Civic Culture» note: the higher is the education of person, the more he is informed about politics and aware about influences of governmental decisions on people's life. Also such person is more inclined to participate in the political debate [1, p. 127].

The integral role in formation of public and political perceptions plays the system of social and classical disciplines such as history, philosophy, jurisprudence and political science. Thanks to education the social function of the state has been realizing. Analyzing the role of education, it is important to pay attention not only to the formation of knowledge and perceptions about policies, but also focus on the development of social and political principles and civic features of person. First of all the most important things are forming perceptions of equality before the law and the rule of law as a result of examination the constitutional foundations of the state, the rights and duties of citizens.

Also the formation of democratic principles (pluralism, tolerance, multiculturalism) are obligatory today for the development of Ukrainian society. These principles should be incorporated into the content of modern educational programs on general and special levels of education. Adherence to these principles should be used not only in educational material, but also the way to learn. Social opportunities of education should be in the focus of state educational policy.

To understand the reasons of the reduction of social and political activism of young people, it is necessary to consider the main their problems. The first of these social problems of young people is the inability of young professionals to work within their specialty, despite good higher education, prestigious diploma and good knowledge and skills. One of the conditions for hiring is the requirement for work experience, that takes several time. This problem of today's youth promotes migration feelings in society.

For example, only 29,1 % of Ukrainian students like their life in Ukraine. This indicator shows the very low level of functioning of the state and describes the basic essential needs of citizens. It is important that the most qualified young people want to realize their potential outside Ukraine. Thus, 41 % of young people are ready to emigrate for well-paid work, and 32 % of young people who are ready to relocate have higher education [3].

Such statistics predicts that in a few decades our country can suffer from the massive unemployment and the inability to fill all the jobs due to the emigration of the majority of the working population. It threatens the economy of Ukraine.

Thus, student migration is a migration of a new type, which is caused by unequal distribution of jobs, by development of certain areas of the state and at the same time high it is caused by ambitions and potential of young people. So it is not strange that the majority of migrants are young people: they are the most dynamic social group that is trying to improve their lives. The period of youth is associated with the search for identity, intensive socialization, professional formation, particularly after higher education.

Migration strategy as the students' choice is determined not only by geographical landmarks, but also by professional and social factors. It generates a need for the creation of return programs to Ukraine on the state

level. It should be for permanent residence and professional activity for the biggest part of the young professionals who were educated abroad. But, of course, the priority mission should be the creation in Ukraine such conditions, which would not force young people to go abroad and change the place of residence for wages.

As a consequence, we can talk about the role of Ukrainian universities as agents of political socialization. This means that they are called to create identity, to develop talents and inclinations of students, to promote students' political culture. So, political socialization of students is a transfer and reproduction of social and political experience, because that particular experience includes social knowledge, values, norms, attitudes and behavior, which appeared as a result of cultural and historical development of society.

It is important to pay attention to such criterion of education as the satisfaction by its direct customers. It is necessary to study the research of Swedish Consulting Centre MEDELLE. According to polling in 2010 the respondents' answers about the educational system of Eastern Europe differ significantly. Thus, the respondent were asked to rate satisfaction by the system of education in their own country on a scale from 0 (completely dissatisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied). It allows establishing the average satisfaction indices of educational system. The maximum score among Eastern European countries achieved the systems in Estonia (6,05), Czech Republic (5,99), Poland (5,93). Low ratings describe the educational system of Ukraine (3,83), Bulgaria (4,01), Russia (4,27). Although all countries have been implementing serious reforms in the educational system, they are members of formation the one European higher educational space, but one question appears: what is the reason of such difference and why the Ukrainian education system is one of the worst [4].

According to S. Schudlo and P. Dlugosz, trust is one of the main factors that determine the influence on the assessment of educational system by society. Also, satisfaction with various aspects of society as an indicator of the level of optimism has significant influence on the functioning of the education system. The third factor is accomplishment, which can be considered as a filter where through social reality is assessed. The combination of these factors creates a mechanism that determines the attitude to education. In Ukraine this ratio determines general trust to people and state institutions. According to such results the valuating of educational system should be considered as an element of trust. The higher is the trust, the higher would be the valuating of education and vice versa [7].

Most researchers believe that the most constructive way to surmount problems of young people is education and upbringing. Some of them finds solution in formation the national consciousness through national education. Thus, V. Polovets focuses on the following areas:

1. Patriotic education. It is formation of the citizen and patriot who understands his civic duty and who is ready to defend the native land.

2. Legal education. It is formation of legal culture, instilling respect for the rights and freedoms of person and citizen, the Constitution, the state symbols (flag, state emblem, anthem), knowledge and compliance with laws of Ukraine, the ability to work against the individuals and

institutions. Such institutes cause damage to the state, impinge on territorial integrity and independence of Ukraine.

3. Moral education. It is installing and developing the beliefs and needs to behave oneself in accordance with moral and public norms, to cognize the spiritual culture of the nation, to inherit the best samples of universal moral values.

4. Labor education. It is formation of creative, hard-working person with relevant skills.

5. Physical education. It is promotion of healthy lifestyle as an integral part of the universal culture of person, enhancement health of the nation, achievement between harmony of body and spirit.

6. Ecological education involves the formation of ecological culture, understanding human as a part of nature, the responsibility for her as the national wealth and the basis of life on earth.

Identified areas complement each other and promote the formation of young national conscious. This is the path to personal self-actualization and revelation of knowledge and skills [5].

Thus, understanding democratic values and their significance in socioeconomic and cultural development of the state should be the basis for the concept of national education of youth, because the educational process has a direct influence on the political culture of youth. Thus, political socialization is not isolated, but influences on other subsystems of society.

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