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The problem of solidarnostej in the youth environment

Based on a study of youth value orientations and motives of Russian participation of young Germans in social movement, as well as peer review of regulatory document framework TROO RNMO "Ūgendblik", assessed the youth solidarity in this group.

Keywords: youth, solidarity, youth groups

In Russia at present negative social processes are obvious: the orientation of social institutions on the reproduction of class society; the transition from popular culture to the massively-elitist. The idea of solidarity in today's Russia is very important, it is able to reconnect and to reduce antagonism between the different actors of economic and social processes. Need to understand the degree of solidarity that exists between structural elements, and then, at what levels, and on the basis of what value orientations are in the process of self-identification will help understand why splitting society.

Solidarnostej problem was seen by sociologists and philosophers from different sides. So first the classical interpretation of the concepts proposed even Auguste Comte. Methodological tools description and analysis of solidarnostej presented the concepts T. Parsons and E. Durkheim. The theoretical-methodological development and interpretation of the concepts of dedicated their work of A.F. Filippov, V. T. Źalkiev, G. S. Batygin, T.V. Popkova, etc. The processes of globalization and solidarity in a globalized world, wrote S.V. Ivanov and A. Weber. Current research studies devoted their youth solidarnostej O.I.Omelchenko, G.A. Sabirova.

Despite the extensive coverage of the topic in the literature, a number of important aspects and problems of youth solidarnostej parties in Russia have not been sufficiently full understanding. So instead of the classic concepts of solidarity have not yet formed new, meet the realities of the present.

The purpose of this work is to present the results of studies of youth solidarity, forms and reasons of its formation in the young Russian Germans of Tomsk.

The empirical basis of the research served as the materials of sociological research: 1) the sociological questionnaire survey on values of youth, "January-February 2013. The sample size was 179 people. 2) informal interview (talk) with the "Ūgendblik" RNMO TROO.

The research perspective move toward the study of solidarnostej in the youth environment enables not only to depart from the commonly-used approach in studying the youth subculture, but to bring out more sophisticated, often implicit forms of activity of the young generation. Study on the current status of the youth movement in Russia using a shared approach will make it possible to examine the background and motives of young people see the values and motivations of youth participation in promotions, youth movements and organizations. This approach is particularly relevant now, in the days of technology and information, when activity of young people for various destinations can rapidly change their course. Thus, collective moods of young people can be provided at different levels and in different organizational forms, ranging from global movements and ending with the common interests of the Club.

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One way to study solidarity youth organization can serve as a definition of participation in the activities of its members and solidary people, including newcomers. So the main causes and motives for joining the Association for young people are: Desire to learn German, get conversation practice, sign up for free courses of German language; Participation of youth exchanges, trips to Germany; Visit the cultural and recreational activities; The opportunity to participate in the camps, seminars, visiting projects; Internship; Personal self-realisation, experience of project activities; The opportunity to have a good time; Desire to learn about their roots, etc.

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As well as achieving the objectives of the organization specified in the Charter (Association of youth of Tomsk and the Tomsk Region for the development of German national cultural traditions and language) will not be able to take place, as all parties do not have an underlying motive in the development of the cultural traditions of Russian Germans. In addition, there has been a reluctance to learn German as their native language, dropping the percentage of pupils of Russian Germans in the German language.

All this makes it possible to approve the formation of mechanical solidarity among members of the Organization of the young Russian Germans. At this stage there is the decline of asset of the Organization, the complementarity, reduced confidence among members of the Association. This, in turn, leads to the collapse of some of the activities of the organization. However, the increased load and requirements for governance and organizational structure of the Organization: to require new methods of attracting young people into their ranks; a mandatory participation in those or other events. Such pressure only reduces the motivation and impact among youth. Thus, the imaginary goal, imputed motives for participation of young people in the movement of the Russian Germans, and, as a consequence of this change of mood and interpersonal relationships within the band entails decomposition of organic solidarity to mechanical. Also leads to the transformation of the Organization (e.g., the reduction of its activities to the level of the Club's work) or to its disintegration as education solidarity parties.