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Давыдовский лицей

Командный конкурс эссе

**“Unity in Diversity: Russia and the English-Speaking World.  
Time for Equal Opportunities”**

Исследовательская работа (эссе)

**«Ценности молодежи в России и за рубежом»**

**« Values of youth in Russia and abroad »**

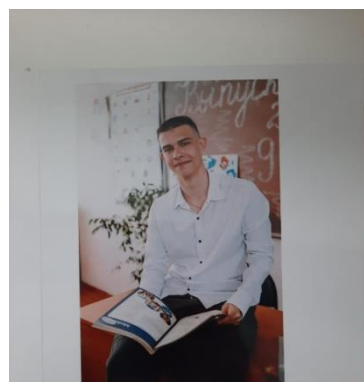
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## Theses

The world is always changing, history never stands still. Therefore, it is not surprising that a person is walking side-by-side with modern world progress. Now young people are growing and developing in the age of supernova technologies. Therefore, changes come faster than before. Scientists consider the XXI century a period of crisis in the sphere of moral values of the younger generation. But why is this so?

What do we even know about human values? You need to start with the fact that the concept of "value" has its own subjective explanation for everyone, so you can't talk about it in general terms. Moreover, moral values change when human beliefs change. But let's return to the modern generation. It is difficult to understand that we are really growing up as narcissistic egoists, without a single drop of understanding and empathy. And why is this happening? It is very easy to violate the worldview of children and adolescents, to make adjustments, I will say more, it is elementary. Still, they watch television, but it is the most popular and affordable way to manipulate human consciousness. A young man is assured from the TV screen that if your main values are not money, power or influence, then you have nothing to do in this world. They impose on us a new likeness of a person who should value only himself and focus only on his own capabilities, which is not right. And they succeed: we begin to lose true people.

But we are sure that not everyone pays attention to large-scale propaganda. Our main life values are: family, freedom, friends, honesty and good manners. We must remember that all the best things in life are free. Friends, family, happiness, love, smiles - we get all this for free! How can you exchange such gifts for a phone model, a clothing brand or a car brand? And everyone decides for himself what to strive for, so we should not condemn anyone.

Throughout the time, the values of the younger generation have changed. What are the current values of modern youth in Russia and abroad? Russian society has been experiencing a spiritual and moral rise in recent years: the state apparatus has an official ideology, and society has spiritual and moral ideals. The world of modern youth differs in pragmatism, preoccupation with material problems. The relevance of the topic lies in the fact that regardless of time, young people remain the main reserve for the prosperity of the state and what values they will have, the future fate of the country will depend on it. Correlating the negative and positive features of student youth, we can see some contradictions: it is simultaneously characterized by purposefulness and sloppiness, altruism and selfishness, philanthropy and aggressiveness, entrepreneurship and excessive apathy, the presence of mental potential and lack of spiritual, thirst for knowledge and thirst for wealth, in general, all human vices and virtues. Comparing (or better to say, contrasting) the positive and negative features described by our respondents, we can come to the conclusion that the new generation is divided not into two, but into three layers, not counting the marginal one. First of all, it is necessary to single out the future highly intelligent elite from the youth mass. The main criterion of differentiation here may be purposefulness, and auxiliary — cognitive activity. In addition, the current youth represents the future highly intelligent society, which is divided into intellectuals and intellectuals. Both of them have such qualities as education and creativity, which connects them in the intellectual layer. The difference between them consists in ethical self-determination. The ethical self-determination of an intellectual is determined by: a) the altruistic orientation of the individual; b) the denial of violence; c) reverence for culture and art. Here is the credo of an intellectual of the XXI century: "We sincerely believe that we and our friends will achieve everything we want, and that it is important to remain human and not forget about the moral law that is inherent in each of us."

We can say that in our time, intelligence is understood as humanity in the times of capitalism and computerization. The intellectual is guided by other principles: a) egocentric orientation; b) the possibility of violence on the principle of "the end justifies the means"; c) pragmatic consumption of culture. The self—esteem of the current generation is negative qualities. In written interviews, we touch on the question: "What negative traits do you find in modern youth?". Semantically similar answers have been generalized. Ten "vices" blamed by post-Soviet students were identified. Let's consider them taking into account the distribution by the number of mentions. - Aimless existence (living today) and dependent lifestyle, indifference, passivity, laziness, parasitism and sloppiness. - Alcoholism, drunkenness, drug addiction, smoking are the "destroyers" of personal health. - Narcissism, commercialism, greed and envy, lack of unity and mutual assistance. - Aggression, violence, inhumanity, malice, cynicism, hooliganism and lawlessness. - Rudeness, savagery, rudeness, lack of spirituality and respect for elders. - Hypocrisy, pretense, irresponsibility, unbridledness, treachery and sneakiness. - Immorality, debauchery and debauchery. - Frivolous fashion following, ridiculous imitation. - Lack of patriotism, inability to appreciate the history of their country, indifference to the fate of Russia. - Computer and telephone addiction. Having considered the value orientations of modern youth in time dynamics, it can be noted that in the last 30-40 years they have undergone noticeable changes. Especially noticeable changes have occurred in the field of entertaining activities, by and large work. During the Soviet Union, in the 60s - the first half of the 70s, the value of an interesting profession among young people was in the first place, it was chosen by at least 2/3 of respondents. Now it is in fourth place, and the main place is occupied by family values. This is determined by the fact that the period of perestroika and especially post-perestroika time abolished the ideology of the extreme social significance of labor and labor education. The image of an advanced worker of production, an honest worker, any working person in general, has disappeared

from the mass media. Being an engineer, a worker, a technician has become not prestigious. The "heroes of labor" were replaced by "idols of consumption" (all kinds of pop stars, showmen, parodists, humorists, fashion journalists, astrologers, sexologists, etc.). An unfavorable factor in the structure of values among modern youth is the lack of a clear link between money and work. If this connection was in Soviet times, although weakened due to the so-called "equalization", now it is completely lost. For some make a lot of money quickly through various manipulations and adventures, while others, while working (sometimes even at two or three jobs), receive an inadequately meager salary. Young people and teenagers learn this very well. For society, an important value indicator for young people is the importance of various professional activities. This is due, in addition to problems with career guidance, to deeper social values, "forms of life" and "the spirit of the times" (E. Spranger). As a result, modern teenagers appear before us in a contradictory light. On the one hand, they have a clear idea of how to be a full-fledged member of the current society. Dressing up their point of view, choosing, in their opinion, the correct answers to questions, teenagers try to appear in the best light. But on the other hand, their actions go against their ideal ideas. It is difficult for teenagers to distance themselves from the ideal image, to accept and accept themselves with all the "shortcomings". As a result of our research, we can conclude the following: during the last twenty years, the events taking place in our country have become the cause of demotivation of the lion's share of modern youth and contribute to the loss of life values and moral norms. In order to educate a young citizen, first of all it is necessary to instill spirituality in him. The issue of the formation of spirituality among young people comes to the fore as a problem of the

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**Eduard Spranger** (27 June 1882 – 17 September 1963) was a German philosopher and psychologist. who developed a philosophical pedagogy as an act of 'self defense' against the psychology-oriented experimental theory of the times.

manifestation of awareness of adult life for the younger generation of a given time in a certain country. As a result, an urgent need today for society in general and libraries in particular is to complete the system of spiritual and moral education and socialization of young people. And also, as N.A. Vtorushin writes, it is necessary to form the value orientations of the individual: "A stable and consistent set of value orientations determines such qualities of a person as integrity, reliability, loyalty to certain principles and ideals, the ability to willful efforts in the name of these ideals and values, the activity of a life position. Inconsistency in value orientations generates inconsistency in behavior; the underdevelopment of value orientations is a sign of infantilism, the dominance of external stimuli in the internal structure of the personality, the direct impact of the object of aspiration on the need and, most importantly, alienation." In the XXI century, young people are not interested in much. Fast friends, fast life. It's hard to say anything about maturity, but it's not the worst situation either. We agree about the prospects and guidelines, but who is really interested in the opinion of young people about the development of the country? If they do not reject, then at best they just listen and argue with others, and at worst they lure them to their side. The state today supports the initiative of young people, giving a new round to the development of patriotism and the desire to study and work in their country. Now everything is changing, youth organizations and volunteer movements are being created. And it doesn't matter whether you live in Russia or in another country, the main thing is to love your country and be useful to it. The percentage of initiative youth is still small, but it is growing, we hope that there will be much more creative-minded people than those who are still just consumers, without contributing anything that contributed to development.

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## Annex

### Pictures

Picture 1. Youth in Russia.



Picture 2. Youth abroad.





Picture 3. Eduard Spranger (27 June 1882 – 17 September 1963) was a German philosopher and psychologist.



Mass media

Davydovolycée official site

<https://ozr-shkdavl.edumsko.ru/about/news/2113928>

[https://vk.com/shkola\\_bezopasnosti\\_dav](https://vk.com/shkola_bezopasnosti_dav)