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Civil Socialization of Youth in the Conditions of the Postmodern Information Society

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Abstract: The article deals with the analysis of the problem of civil socialization of youth in Ukraine in conditions of postmodern information society.

The authors analyze definitions and main characteristics of civil socialization, define the role of information and communication in the process of civil socialization of youth, outline mechanisms of civil socialization of youth in the information society, represent the results of the conducted survey dealing with the peculiarities of civil socialization of the youth of Ukraine in postmodern information society.

The conclusion has been made that the process of civil socialization of youth in conditions of postmodern information society involves the youth's adoption of social norms regulating the relations of power (laws, ideas, political values and civil society values), self-identification with certain political groups, integration and implementation of active patterns of political behavior. The result of civil socialization is the formation of civic-mindedness, which is a multilevel information and communication process that includes both the formation of the civil identity of an individual and the development of legal consciousness, political and civil culture. Therefore, civic-mindedness is tightly connected with the opportunities for the realization of rights and freedoms, the exercise of civil duties, and the formation of civil solidarity.

Keywords: *civil socialization; postmodern information society; youth of Ukraine; mechanisms of civil socialization; survey.*

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1. Introduction

The global transformation process is a distinctive feature of the modern world. The levels of the socio-political organization are being changed under the influence of the information and communication processes, and the systemic elements and spatial parameters are being diversified. The fundamental and cultural shifts in the bases of social interaction in the information society conditions require a cardinal reinterpretation of the new world view and its scientific substantiation (Boldakova, 2015; Hassan, 2008; Karvalics, 2007; Kurylo, Savchenko & Karaman, 2020; Mansel, 2009; Sawyer, 1999; Warleigh, 2002; Winter, 2012).

The contemporary studies of socialization point to the fact that the transition of a country to the new political, socio-economic and socio-cultural conditions actualizes the problems of formation of a clear conceptual program that would ensure the synchrony of the overall changes in the society and its institutions in the new information and communication coordinates.

The development of civil society is tightly connected to the process of civil socialization of youth. Now the process of civil socialization is characterized by rather contradictory trends conditioned by the dissonance between the need to develop a theory of a compound, systemic substantiation of the modern society's development and the fragmented studies of this process; between the need to develop conceptual bases of the civil socialization and the process of the individual self-realization in the conditions of spatial changes of political communication, taking into consideration the interconditionality of space-and-time aspects and information and communication connections; between the need of an individual for civil identification and the spontaneity of the formation of this process in the modern times.

Civil society has to be considered as a complex dynamic self-organized system of behavior and interaction that presupposes solidarity of interests, national and cultural traditions, and is defined largely by the unique features of socio-economic and political development, values and social norms of the society. Civil society is also defined as a life activity system of a variety of individuals, and the sphere of personal freedom. Within this context, researchers understand civil socialization as a process of formation of a citizen through his/her adoption of concepts, standards and values of civil society and the skills of their realization in certain national and state conditions.

The topicality of the process of self-realization, self-organization in conditions of political modernization, socialization of individuals, various social groups and, finally, the entire Ukrainian society in our view is one of the most important problems of political governance. The social and political qualities of an individual are formed; ideas and ideals, values, standards and rules of behavior, social roles, socio-political and moral principles, and traditions are acquired exactly in the process of an individual's socialization.

The process of an individual's socialization is a subject of an interdisciplinary research, conceptual reflection of representatives of various branches of humanitarian knowledge. The problem of socialization is considered by philosophers, sociologists, political scholars and experts in cultures. Socialization is considered within the framework of the sociological knowledge as a process which, on the one hand, is connected to the constant transmission by society and, on the other hand, to the individual's perception of social standards and cultural values, behavior stereotypes in the context of an effective interaction in a social space. The distinction of the socialization process is the formation of a stable complex of socially important features. From the standpoint of the sociological approach, individuality is determined as a systemic feature of an individual reflecting the level of his/her involvement in social relations and resulting in his/her cooperating activities and communications as a subject of social relations and conscious activities (Cushner, 2008; Mishler & Rose, 2007).

2. Methodology

The aim of our research lay in finding out how the current conditions of postmodern information society influence the process of civil socialization of youth.

We made an attempt to solve the following research question in our study:

1. How the youth assess the current social and political situation in Ukraine?
2. Which forms of the participation in the social and political life of Ukraine do the young people find efficient?
3. What is the attitude of the Ukrainian youth towards the political and social institutions of the country?
4. What problems concerning the social and political life do young people face in Ukraine?

Our study was based on the results of the survey of youths conducted in January-March of 2020 based on a representative nationwide sample. The number of sampled population in the survey was 3500 respondents, representing the adult population (18 years or older) of Ukraine in terms of sex, age, education and type of residential area, etc. The degree of confidence of our study was 99% whereas the measurement uncertainty made $\pm 3\%$.

3. Civil socialization: definition and characteristics

Legal and political socialization are integral parts of civil socialization. The efficiency of the civil socialization processes depends on socio-political, economic, cultural conditions, their stability or changes. The reform processes taking place in Ukraine highlight the problem of civil socialization in a different way, as it has its specific character which has to be analyzed and understood; otherwise, rational and effective pedagogical management of this process will be impossible.

The value systems of youth are changing. The prestige of being educated is growing, and the interest in scientific, artistic and legal knowledge is increasing. Variety of forms of ownership, social and political organizations and movements, forms of social activity of citizens, pluralism of opinions – this all makes the problem of civil socialization topical, and requires more activities in youth socialization and civic education.

When treating the concept of “civil socialization”, Susanne Shafer (2014) emphasizes that it characterizes the process of every individual’s perception of a certain system of knowledge, norms, values, and traditions in the labour, political, and legal spheres of life that would allow the individual to function as a first-class citizen. Civil socialization is a form of inclusion in the socio-economic and political processes of the society, the means of self-realization and self-actualization.

Civil socialization is also a process of making an individual a citizen and a right-holder; individual’s mastering the legal and political culture which involves his/her inclusion in the system of legal relations. An important element of children and youths’ acquaintance with the system of legal culture is their own modeling of legal space where they can acquire skills of social interaction and values-based orientations.

Thus, socialization includes two most important processes: an individual’s integration in the society and his/her self-realization in social conditions; this all results in an individual’s self-development. Self-development does not mean socialization; however, it can form the basis of

an individual's development. From this perspective, civil socialization can be described as a process of an individual's perception of social knowledge, values, social norms, skills, and mastering the social roles that would allow him/her to perform goal-oriented social activities and function as a citizen.

The goals of civil socialization are to establish such interaction of an individual and the society where "an individual acts as a source of social development, and the society acts as a guarantor of encouragement and development of a person's own individuality, originality, and atypicality" (Petrochko, 2018, p. 202).

4. The role of information and communication in the process of civil socialization of youth

Each society has its own complex of typical socially significant features that reflect a definite type of sociability. The personality of each individual embodies both socially typical and individual features. Interaction between an individual and the society is concretized by multiple interrelated social statuses and social roles. "Information and communication do not only transform the logic of interrelations in the modern society in a particular way, but also form fundamentally new kind of social relations in politics, economy, or culture" (Putnam, 2000, p. 162).

The content and mechanisms of social integration and socialization are radically transformed in the modern society under the influence of information and communication; this phenomenon leads to creation of a "multiple" identity. The changes in socio-cultural space, types and ways of communication in the information society are connected with the formation of a different information picture of the world, with the processes of production of "types of personalities, their attitude to the world of realities, their value orientations"; the identity itself "allows sustaining the integrity of an actor in the view of various institutional and cultural gaps" in the conditions of the information society. The processes of social space virtualization result in "ostensibility" of the identity that is formed under the influence of virtual reality.

The level of dependence on information increases with the unprecedented spread of transmitted and received information; at the same time, the possibility of understanding the meanings decreases, which marks a significant change. The level of virtualization increases and fragmentation of consciousness is observed under the background of the formation of mass consumption culture. However, the problems of both the constructive and destructive influence of information and communication processes on the

process of socialization generally, and civil socialization particularly, as well as the aspects connected with the determination of patterns, trends and mechanisms of political development in the information society remain insufficiently conceptualized in the modern methodological discourse.

The growing uncertainty and complexity, contradictory political processes, imbalance of forms and ways of forming political discourse actualize the problems of conceptual reflection of civil socialization. Political technologies now make more and more use of the available field of communicative discourses and practices. “Multiple “ideologies” compete against each other in the struggle for those “fragments” of souls, willing and desire that will finally ensure the triumph of a successful ideology” (Zembylas, 2014, p. 11).

The mass consciousness is standardized, special sets of political values and behavior attitudes are formed in the process of information impact. The increasing mediatization of politics, the expansion of manipulative ways of using the mass media lead to the emergence of trends characterized as “the era of politics of images and images of politics” (Palatkina, Sharonov & Bezrukavova, 2019). In this regard, the most topical is the problem of identification of binding mechanisms that would allow reducing the risks of negative impact of information and communication phenomena on the process of socialization produced in the conditions of new social reality of information era.

5. Mechanisms of civil socialization of youth in the information society

Recently, the issues of civil socialization of youths in the information society have become particularly important. At the same time, it has to be noted that the process of civil socialization itself in the national and international political and pedagogical science is quite new as an object of research. A series of studies of socialization problems in the field of political communication emphasize that the process of civil socialization is represented as an independent type that accumulates the components of economic, labor, political, and legal socialization (Awan & Gauntlett, 2013; Karaman & Yurkiy, 2020; Kurylo, Savchenko & Karaman, 2020). Besides, attention is also focused on the issue of unity of civic-mindedness and education formed through the targeted political education.

The most common practice in the context of defining the essence of civil socialization is to consider this process as the development of an individual as a subject of political interaction; while the key components of

this process are legal and political socialization, the formation and development of personal individuality, atypicality as the sources of development of the society.

Citizenship formation is distinguished as a resulting parameter of the process of civil socialization. Thus, A. Giddens, when defining the aspects of civic-mindedness as a set of rules and resources that contribute to the reproduction of the social institutions, emphasizes the formation of the institutionalized social roles in the process of socialization. In his opinion, one of the criteria of civic-mindedness is the capability of an individual to perform social roles in accordance with an established societal model declared as optimal for a particular society. Therefore, civic-mindedness is tightly connected with the opportunities for the realization of rights and freedoms, the exercise of civil duties, and the formation of civil solidarity (Giddens, 1999).

As for the socio-cultural approach of Curren and Dorn (2018), the process of socialization is associated with the formation of civil culture; hence different models of civil behavior are identified. They believe that the “participatory culture” is characterized by a high level of participation in the political process, activity and subjectivity (Curren & Dorn, 2018).

The development of political space is tightly connected with the complication of ways of organizing communicative discourse. Ukraine is involved in a fundamental political transformation of the international community, as shown by its openness to the acceptance of new values in culture, technological innovations in almost all fields of social activities. The most obvious result in the process of transformation is the renovation of the basic social institutions (Savchenko & Kurylo, 2018).

The data obtained from our research made it possible to find answers to the research questions which we asked at the beginning of our investigation. This will be obvious in the next section of our paper.

6. Results

In view of the serious social changes that have taken place in all spheres of modern society the very concept of “youth” and its ambits are now defined differently by researchers.

For example, Hulas and Fel (2015) refer to the category of “youths” as to older people and calls this age “early maturity”. However, we stick to the opinion that the category of “youths” refers to the people aged from 14 to 30.

Youth as a socio-demographic group is characterized by their participation in all fields of activity in modern society, and they feel and perceive changes in socio-economic, political and spiritual life in a much more acute way than the other groups; at the same time, they tend to innovate in politics and society much more than the others. We think that the youth of the XXI century are mostly ready for social adaptation and integration.

The problems of civil socialization of student youth are of particular importance against the background of worsening and complicating the socio-economic and political situation as well as the formation of civil society and the rule of law.

Students are the main source of highly qualified and most progressive segments of society, the intellectual resource of the future. For example, current law students are future lawmakers and legal professionals; social workers are future public servants; sociologists, biologists, chemists and physics are future scientific staff or teachers, etc. The civil position and the activity of students of these and other specialties influences a lot on how “de facto” the principles of civil society and the rule of law in the future Ukraine will be realized.

As Savchenko and Kurylo (2018) note, the older students become, the more they are interested in problems related to tolerance in modern multinational society, as well as in the level of legal culture of society, the personal responsibility of each citizen to society and the state, and other problems. The data obtained from this study show an increasing “lively” interest of students in various social problems.

It is exactly in the student age when we can observe the highest level of their civil activity, which is one of the highest forms of social activity expressed in the indifferent attitude of students to social problems, the ability and will to express their own position, to defend personal and collective rights and interests, and most importantly, to transfer part of responsibility for their own and social well-being from the state to themselves. It is the civil activity and clear civil position of the citizens that can make it possible to establish civil society and the rule of law.

In addition to social importance, civil socialization enables an individual to defend his/her private rights, and to self-realize and self-socialize in an effort to change the world around, possibly showing qualities previously not typical for the individual, such as leadership.

The high significance of student youths’ civil socialization in modern society can be explained by the fact that starting from the first day of their studying the students must understand their responsibility for the future of

the country, the importance and significance of solving major problems faced by the country in building civil society and the rule of law. As the carriers of special knowledge and professional competences, student youths should not only realize the full significance of their own profession, but also be prepared to solve the major problems of modern society in their professional life.

Theoretically speaking, the problem of youths' civil socialization is directly related to the problem of relationship between the state and the society which do not exist without people reproducing a certain structure of concepts, knowledge, values and interpretations of the reality around them. The study of this problem provides an opportunity to identify the results of a peculiar kind of "generational selection" in social consciousness indicating the direction and speed of changes taking place in society.

The level of satisfaction with the existing living conditions is one of the most general and at the same time important characteristics determining the specificity of a generation. However, socio-economic factors form the basis of this characteristic and constitute the minimum to be taken into account when studying the peculiarities of the process of civil socialization. Satisfaction with life is a comprehensive indicator, which on the one hand reflects the individual's self-perception and on the other hand reflects the objective aspects of life.

As it is shown in the results of the sociological survey, the representatives of the young generation are the most optimistic about life in the modern Ukraine.

The current situation in Ukraine is assessed as "calm" and "normal" by 24% of the respondents aged 18 to 30, compared with 12% of the respondents aged 31 to 40, 10% of the respondents aged 41 to 50, 9% of the respondents aged 51 to 61, and 6% of the respondents aged over 60.

Accordingly, the reverse pattern is observed in the case of assessing the situation as "crisis and tense".

An objective factor of youths' optimism is their position in the socio-economic structure of society. Due to their youth, young respondents pay less attention to rising prices, changes in the quality and quantity of public services, such as medical services, or environmental degradation, etc. As they grow older, their level of social optimism gradually decreases.

The age of 22 can be considered a turning point, because the period of study ends and adulthood begins, full of concerns and worries about the future. Among young people aged 22 to 30, 57% do not like life in modern Ukraine. This group includes not only those who could not receive a good education. It also includes those who, owing to various circumstances, could

not find a good job or get satisfied with the level of wages, or could see no prospects in solving the housing problems, etc.

Access to quality education, entrepreneurship, socio-political activities, together with other areas of modern society in one way or another, constitute the basic conditions for socialization and self-realization of representatives of different generations and, first of all, of youth.

The more accessible these opportunities are for the population in general, the more confident they are in their future, and the wider is the range of goal choices and, therefore, the higher is their need for sustained personal potential development.

Our survey results show that young people have quite contradictory views on them: there is a combination of negative and positive evaluation, and in some cases they are not different from the average values in the sample.

Youths are more positive than other age groups about opportunities for good education, wealth growth, entrepreneurship, professional development and career, but almost equally with older generations they assess the opportunities for participation in public and political life.

Most part of the youths also show a wish for independence, willingness for competition, they demonstrate initiative and activity, that is to say, they prefer modern patterns of social behavior different from the traditional paternalistic patterns of our society.

The biggest gap between generations is noted in their attitude towards changes. The proportion of youth ready to live in a changing society is 15% more than the sample average, which is 68% compared to 53%. However, the greatest similarity of views is noted when it comes to active struggle for their own rights.

The youths' desire for changes and independence is explained by their position in the system of public relations, and one might jump to the conclusion that they must fully support these values associated with various opportunities for self-realization and active participation in the socio-political life of the country.

However, in this regard there is little difference between youths and other age groups. "Working" principles (independence of the court, freedom of speech and the mass-media) are more important for the respondents of all generations, while "non-working" principles (parliamentary system and multi-party system) are much less important, despite of their significance to the organization of public and political life.

Compared to other age groups, youths are in some way more supportive of the principles of freedom of entrepreneurship and freedom to

go abroad, which is quite understandable, as the socialization of today's Ukrainians aged 20 to 30 took place after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Many of them did not experience any restrictions in which representatives of older generations lived, which again confirms the idea of variability of life experience and events and their impact on political behavior.

While youths are more oriented on activist and liberal values in their lives, the country's development prospective for them is rather a parity of liberal-democratic and conservative orientations, which, as the age of respondents increases, changes in favor of the latter. The Ukrainian youths generally agree with the concept of socio-political life organization existing in society, but they have little interest in politics. Only 13% of young Ukrainians pay close attention to political events, 32% of them occasionally discuss them, and 55% of them don't care about politics at all.

In the view of the low interest of youths in politics the level of their socio-political participation is quite understandable. 73% of young Ukrainians indicated a lack of any experience in political life of the country, and the most common form of that was their participation in elections as voters (12%).

The participation of youths in social organizations and associations is somewhat more active and diverse. The youth NGOs themselves are a good example of the fact that in the modern world awareness and realization of their rights and opportunities are impossible without active interaction with the environment, when the subjectivity, the ability to raise problems and find solutions are gained.

The need for certain conditions of life and development is shown by youths as a manifestation of social subjectivity, and socio-political activity is one of the forms of its genesis. Socio-political activity combines objective factors (socio-economic status and social needs) and activities with their goals, values, ways of implementation and results.

Youths play a "leading role" in participating in the Internet communities, youth associations related to the place of study, organization of youth creativity or leisure. In addition, the civil participation of youths is also characterized by a greater variety of thematic areas. While the participation of middle-aged citizens is mainly related to the professional activities and operation of property owners' associations.

Therefore, youths are undoubtedly the main potential for the development of civil activities in our country. Social participation of young people is mainly related to self-realization and self-expression, while

sustainable social values are reflected in the civil activism of older generations, including the elderly people.

As the survey results show, youths assess the possibility of their participation in socio-political life from various perspectives: firstly, their self-realization, secondly, their practical activity, and thirdly, the effectiveness of their actions.

Therefore, when it comes to their preferred forms of participation in political life, youths refuse routine procedures by voting in favor of participation in electoral campaigns as observers, promoters, signature collectors, as well as participation in socio-political events and online discussions.

Among all respondents, the main motivations for participating in socio-political activities were “the opportunity to protect the rights of themselves and their relatives” and “the opportunity to communicate with like-minded people”, that was 15% each.

Whereas the most important motivation for youths was “to pursue ideals and strive to make the world a better place” (17%). The motivation of youths is also manifested in a wish for self-realization and personal growth (12%), a wish to participate in specific activities (11%), and to make new friends (7%).

Also, it was defined that there was a minor percentage in such kinds of motivation as “political struggle excitement” (2%) and “a wish to make a political career” (1%), that all regardless of age.

A specific expression of youths’ political preferences is their level of credibility of public institutions. In the socio-cultural approach, credibility means the most common, uncertain attitude of people towards various social phenomena, and it is considered as a consequence of their deep-rooted beliefs and ideas about society and their place in it.

Institutional interpretation emphasizes people’s evaluation of state and social institutions’ activities.

However, today an integrated theory is becoming more and more popular, where there is no strict comparison between socio-cultural and institutional approaches. According to this theoretical perspective, credibility of institutions is the result of the interaction between people and institutions, including the elements of emotion and rationality, individual and collective experience, old and new knowledge. This approach is particularly important for understanding the specificity of credibility in institutions in the Ukrainian society. In the past 29 years only, there have been considerable fluctuations observed in socio-political sentiments, as well as rise and decline of civil activity, and changes of political course.

Hence the credibility of institutions represents a series of objective and subjective, social and political relations, which are both precondition and consequence of the state policy.

As the results of our sociological survey show, Ukrainian youths today are seemingly quite loyal to the authorities. At least, their level of credibility towards the main public institutions is comparable to the average level of credibility in the sample. The biggest deviations from the average values, toward a lower extent, were observed in the level of credibility of the President of the country, the Army and the Orthodox Church, that is to say, those institutions that are commonly referred to as sovereign ones, i.e. symbolizing the power and integrity of the state.

At the same time, youths show a little more confidence in public organizations, trade unions, and the judicial system.

The largest gaps are observed when comparing the youths and the age group of people over 60. As to credibility in the army, the gap here was of 14 points, while that in the church was of 17 points, which once again shows that each generation has its own unique socio-political experience.

The figures shown demonstrate that the sovereign values were adopted by the youths in a lower extent, as the youths are more rational and pragmatic in their aspirations. Finally, the attitude of the youths towards the state as a whole can be considered not that protesting or, *vis versa*, pro-government, but uncertain, as evidenced by a large proportion – from 30% to 40% – of young respondents who found it difficult to answer the question about their attitude towards a particular institution.

Not openly opposing to state policy or supporting political opposition, the youths are rather willing to defend the social and economic rights of citizens or to protest against violations of the law by local authorities – that is what 22% of young respondents say. At the same time, 10% support the local or central governments, and only 5% support opposition parties and movements.

The other side of the issue is how to solve the problems faced by young people. The results of the survey show that the young Ukrainians rather than the older generations are determined to defend their rights. With that, a positive moment is that youths still give priority to legal means in solving their problems.

Meanwhile, in order to defend their interests, although a little more in comparison to average indicators, youths are ready to participate in armed resistance (4%) and address to criminal structures (2%). In addition, young people are more likely to support the opposition in the confrontation between the government and the opposition. Thus, when asked who they

would be ready to support if the opposition called to go outside, to participate in mass protests, 13% of young respondents expressed support for the opposition, and 11% supported the government; while on average, 10% supported the opposition and 20% supported the government.

It is also worth noting that youths have greater confidence than other age groups in their ability to influence government policies at all levels.

We should also note that the next group that goes after the youths is the age group of people older than 60. While representatives of the most active working-age part of the population, which faces the bodies of government more than the others, have less confidence. On the surface it seems that greater confidence of youths in their influence on the politics of the government is poorly aligned with the low level of credibility of most institutions, which gives cause for suggestion that youths, and the whole society, understand politics not as interaction, but as an isolated area that most citizens cannot access.

It is noteworthy that the higher the level of power is, the more trust Ukrainians give it, but the less confidence they have in belief that it can be somehow influenced, and vice versa. This all shows that credibility from the side of youths is not generated by real experience of interaction with the bodies of government and has mostly a symbolic nature.

The generation of young Ukrainians, whose early socialization took place in conditions of the collapse of the Soviet Union, believe that civil activities are first and foremost an area of self-expression and self-realization, which is quite diverse and reflects the whole spectrum of interests of the younger generation. The civil activism of the older generation is manifested mainly in institutional, conventional forms, which is mostly the result of the adaptation of people to existing socio-political conditions. At the same time, people of all age groups have mixed attitudes towards the opportunities for civil participation: Ukrainians seek to defend their rights and interests, but at the same time they have skepticism in relation to the effectiveness of their actions.

In today's Ukrainian society, civil activism has more ambivalent than actual democratic significance; and this is the significance that is reproduced in all generations of Ukrainians.

Thus, political orientations are reflected in various aspects of the life of today's Ukrainian youth: in their attitude to the principles of socio-political organization, in credibility of institutions, in motives and assessments of prospects for participation in the socio-political life of the country. The civil socialization of today's Ukrainian youths serves as an intermediary for the general state and trends of the development of relations

between the state and society, as well as their own generational experience. On the one hand, young people adopt conservative views, which is caused by their growing exclusion from politics and a decline in the importance of liberal-democratic values in the society. On the other hand, youths build their potential through their self-expression and self-realization in various forms of socio-political participation.

7. Conclusions

In communication, it is the identity itself that “allows sustaining the integrity of an actor in the view of various institutional and cultural gaps”. The system of values and a set of norms, standards and patterns of behavior based on it are the integrative fundamental for the activity of society and the actions of an individual. Institutionalization connected with the transition to an information society, with the changing place of communication in politics still needs a certain amount of time for development. In this regard, the most topical is the problem of identification of those binding mechanisms that would allow sustaining the system in a state of integrity. The accumulation of information requires increased demands on its logical interpretation by the subject, on establishment of mechanisms of civil socialization adequate to information challenges.

Civil socialization as a type of socialization process reflects the process of inclusion of social actors (individuals and social groups) in the system of relations of power in the society. This process involves the adoption of social norms regulating the relations of power (laws, ideas, political values and civil society values), self-identification with certain political groups, integration and implementation of active patterns of political behavior. The result of civil socialization is the formation of civic-mindedness, which is a multilevel information and communication process that includes both the formation of the civil identity of an individual and the development of legal consciousness, political and civil culture. Therefore, civic-mindedness is tightly connected with the opportunities for the realization of rights and freedoms, the exercise of civil duties, and the formation of civil solidarity.

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