

Active Civil Position of Youth as a Factor in the Development of a Modern High-Tech State

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Abstract—The article considers the problem of resource efficiency of the effective development of the state. It is shown that in a wide range of means of the prospective development of the state and society, the key factor is the personality factor. As one of the priority incentives for the formation of the productivity of the economy, politics, social sphere of the country is the active civil position of youth as a component of the civil identity of their personality. The author's methodology of the structure of civil identity is used as a diagnostic toolkit. The results of studying the structure of the civil identity of a person in adolescence, the prospects for its transformation, which underlie profound changes that contribute to the formation of an active, responsible, purposeful personality, are discussed.

Keywords: *civil identity, youthful age, civil position, modern state, economic growth*

I. INTRODUCTION

Important trends in the formation of the modern Russian state are the integration of economic and political life, social development, the expansion of social ties and relations, and the changing conditions for reforming the country's defense capabilities. In recent years, despite external restrictive measures, there has been a clear tendency towards economic growth and development, which means expanded reproduction and gradual qualitative and structural positive changes in the economy, productive forces, education, science, culture, the level and quality of life of the population, human capital.

In a wide range of means of the prospective development of the state and society, the key factor is the personality factor: the modern contours of the emerging world order are largely determined by human needs, motives, goals and activities.

The consistent formation of a democratic civil society, a state with an advanced economy and an effective foreign policy requires a civilized relationship between the individual and the state, harmonization of relations in society. Only the activity and orientation of the personality provide its goal-setting, which is necessary for productive socially significant activity.

The emphasis on the role of the individual in the process of maintaining the socio-economic status of the country makes it possible to predict the prospects for its further support and

development. Obviously, the semantic sphere is able to determine the structure and core of an individual person. The emerging worldview, emerging in adolescence, ensures the psychological maturity of the person, which manifests itself in the ability to bear responsibility for their actions, regulate their activities, form internal motivation to achieve the goal, realize sociocentric motives. Criticality and flexibility of thinking, the formed emotional sphere are the signs of a constructive personality that can create the basis for further fruitful work, rational and appropriate behavior. It is such a person, who is ready to accept the challenges of our time, is currently needed by the state and society.

The relevance of the study is justified by the need to study the process of formation of civil activity of the young generation, which is a factor in the formation of civil identity.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH METHODS

In the modern period of serious transformations of the national economy aimed at improving the functioning conditions of high-tech enterprises within the framework of a single economic space, the key role is played by the individual's ability to function effectively and make innovative decisions.

Belokonov E.V., considering the current economic prerequisites for the development of high-tech and high-tech industries in Russia, taking into account global trends, notes that there is currently an active development of high-tech industries and their impact on the economic stability of countries in the context of globalization. Research on high-tech and high-tech industries, dynamics foreign trade in highly processed goods is one of the tasks of a comprehensive economic analysis of the status and prospects of development of the Russian economy [1].

According to Shamina L.K., ensuring the economic, political, technological security of a country is especially relevant in the context of the application of sanctions against Russia by the European Union regarding the ban on the exchange of high technologies [12].

In the works of Salikhova E.B. an approach to assess the development of the high-tech sector based on monitoring of high-tech enterprises [10] is proposed.

In the works of Benediktov M.A. and Frolova I.E. issues of methodological support for assessing the development of high-tech high-tech sector of Russia are considered [4].

Korotkov I. G., Zubenko V.A. emphasize that the export of services from Russia today plays an insignificant role in the total export of goods and services. The greatest successes were achieved in the export of high-tech services (Rosatom Corporation) and the export of software for the IT industry. The export potential of other types of high-tech and intellectual services has not been fully disclosed [6].

Yakushev N.O. studied the problem of the territorial specifics of high-tech exports of Russia. The author notes that the development of high-tech industries and the expansion of the presence of their products in deliveries to world markets in the face of adverse economic conditions are one of the priority tasks facing both the national and regional levels [14].

Technologically sophisticated products belong to the category of "high-tech", for the production of which complex technological processes (advanced technologies) are used, based on the results of not only applied, but also fundamental scientific research [15,16,17].

Current trends in the development of Russian society stimulate a person's willingness to actively participate in society, the economic development of the country and government. Although, of course, it would be unfair to consider such a message widespread and encompassing all sections of the population. For active citizens with a pronounced civil stance, including, among other things, a desire to influence the political, economic and social spheres of the state's development, the motivation for this kind of initiative is the formation and implementation of self-esteem, which ensures the desire to consider their country as their home.

In this sense, it is important, in our opinion, to emphasize the idea that civil identity is a factor of consolidation around the interests of the country. Sanina A.G. believes that the degree of rooted civil identity in the minds and actions of citizens is the key to political, spiritual consolidation, the unity of society [11].

It is the active ideology of civil identity design, Asmolov A.G. believes, that can become a kind of "factory for the production of" social glue", which strengthens the weakened connections in the social networks of Russia" [2].

According to Kudinov S.I., a personality, being formed in society, is subject to influence from the outside as well as capable of exerting this influence on the surrounding reality [7].

According to Malinova O. Yu., it is important to analyze which identity markers support the space of human life and development [9].

Problems of civil identity of subjects of activity are studied in the works of Shikova R. Yu., Grishina EA, Akhmetshina G. Kh., Loginova AA, and others [13,5,3,8].

Relevant and unresolved issues are the issues of motivation and mechanisms of its formation, structural filling, areas of implementation and manifestation.

The author's model of civil identity and the diagnostic technique developed on its basis allowed us to determine the psychological constructs of the studied psychological phenomenon.

The methodology includes 4 components (civil identity, moral attitude, social distance and subjectivity). Moreover, each of the scales contains determinant parameters that synthesize the above components. The fifth scale is generalizing and reflects the status of civil identity.

The technique allows you to determine not only the formation of the status of civil identity (achieved, moratorium, pseudo-identity, imposed, diffuse), but also the level of their severity (high, high, medium, low, low).

Representatives of modern youth (90 students) revealed levels of severity of status (achieved, moratorium, pseudo-identity, imposed, diffuse) of the civil identity of a person, which includes components - civil identity, moral attitudes, social distance and subjectivity.

The level of status formation was calculated using the statistical standard deviation method (standard deviation - sigma); to determine the normality of the distribution, the non-parametric Z-Kolmogorov-Smirnov criterion was used; to determine the statistics of differences, the parametric student t-test was used; To identify the relationship between the statuses of the various components of the civil identity, the r-Pearson correlation coefficient was used.

III. RESULTS

The data obtained during the study are presented in the table.

Correlation analysis revealed the relationship between the statuses of various components of the civil identity of the personality of young people (correlation coefficient with significance level / $p / = 0.01$). The statuses of the generalized indicator of civil identity of a person have the following negative connections with the statuses of the component "Civil Identity": the achieved identity is associated with diffuse identity ($r = -0.520$); moratorium - with the achieved identity ($r = -0.442$), pseudo-identity ($r = -0.492$), imposed identity ($r = -0.500$); pseudo-identity - with a moratorium ($r = -0.568$) and diffuse identity ($r = -0.520$); imposed identity - with a moratorium ($r = -0.600$); diffuse identity - with the achieved ($r = -0.524$).

TABLE I. THE PERCENTAGE OF LEVELS OF SEVERITY OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE CIVIL IDENTITY

Levels	Components of Civil Identity				
	Moral standards	Subjectivity	Social distance	Civil identity	General indicator
High	6%	6%	4%	4%	4%
Above average	12%	18%	16%	18%	16%
Average	64%	58%	62%	54%	64%
Under average	8%	10%	8%	20%	6%
Low	10%	8%	10%	4%	10%

Correlation relationships between the statuses of the components “Moral and Moral Attitudes”, “Civil Identity” and the statuses of the general indicator of civil identity are presented as follows. The correlation core is the status of the diffuse identity of the component "Moral attitudes." It is negatively related to the achieved ($r = -0.618$) and pseudo-identity ($r = -0.669$) of the same component, and also negatively to the achieved ($r = -0.461$), pseudo-identity ($r = -0.634$), imposed identity ($r = -0.300$) and positively - with diffuse identity ($r = 0.767$) of a generalized indicator of civil identity. In addition, diffuse identity is associated positively with diffuse identity ($r = 0.489$), negatively with the achieved ($r = -0.365$) and pseudo-identity ($r = -0.175$) component of “Civil Identity”.

Correlations between the statuses of the components “Social distance”, “Moral attitudes”, “Civil identity” and the statuses of the general indicator of civil identity are presented as follows. The correlation core is the status of the achieved identity of the Social Distance component, which has 11 connections - 3 positive and 8 negative. 3 positive relationships were found with the achieved identity ($r = 0.633$) of the general indicator of civil identity of the individual and the Moral Attitudes component ($r = 0.202$), as well as with the pseudo-identity ($r = 0.400$) of the Moral Attitudes component. 8 negative connections were found with a moratorium ($r = -0.298$), imposed ($r = 0.282$), diffuse ($r = 0.436$) identity of the Social Distance component; a moratorium ($r = 0.166$), imposed ($r = 0.230$) and diffuse identity ($r = 0.322$) of the general indicator of civil identity; diffuse ($r = 0.436$) and imposed identity ($r = 0.333$) of the component "Social distance".

IV. THE DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

The study shows that more than half of the respondents have an average level of formation as a general indicator of the civil identity of the individual, and each of its structural components. This means that respondents possess a sense of belonging to civil society, and therefore they are focused on the formation of civil identity and a civilly oriented personality strengthening and development. However, the desire to defend their point of view, goals and values is not expressed actively enough due to various external and internal restrictions.

The general indicator reflecting the formation of a civil identity is differentiated among a small part of the respondents at high and low levels. For persons with a high level, a formed

system of values is characteristic, including awareness of their civil position, which determines life goals and the structuring of life as a citizen.

A high level also indicates the presence of own, distinct from external, tendencies for the future development of oneself as a member of a civil society endowed with personal sovereignty. A clear and positive civil identity gives meaningfulness to life, allows you to create long-term goals, that is, performs a motivational function on the path to spiritual development.

Persons with a low level of civil identity are distinguished by low criticality, flexibility of thinking and communicative effectiveness, which impede the development of citizenship, the formation of a sense of ownership of society and the state.

For persons with a pronounced component of “Moral and Moral Attitudes”, a system of views, perceptions, and feelings ensuring participation in society’s problems is characteristic; feelings of civil duty, trust, civil dignity, confidence in the need to realize one's civil position. A person is distinguished by sovereignty, has his own worldview and spiritual freedom. Her spiritual development is based on the emotional experience of comprehension and awareness through the personal responsibility of the phenomenon of the Motherland.

The formation of the “Subjectivity” component is characterized by the ability to be responsible for activities within the framework of the implementation of a civil position; a mechanism for monitoring his life as a citizen; active life position, based on focus, motivation, awareness, emotionality, initiative.

The severity of the component "Social distance" indicates the presence of national self-determination, the formation of a sense of belonging to the state, a commitment to state identity, the national idea and state symbols; love for the native language, due to the ideological component of the personality and its maturity, the prevailing picture of the world and the image of the Motherland; the ability to delicately and consistently convey their civil position with unconditional respect for the position of another.

The development of the “Civil Identity” component characterizes a person as being aware of his citizenship; having a motivation to implement a civil position with unconditional respect for their own and others' interests; striving for self-knowledge and understanding of the events of civil society through the prism of inner unique experience; self-conscious (of his thoughts, feelings, actions) and his behavior as a citizen.

Based on the correlation analysis, which established the relationship between the statuses and components of the civil identity of a person, we can state that an active civil position of youth lies at the heart of the formation of progressive thinking, contributing to the desire to improve public relations and relationships, to search for new ways to achieve high social standards, to increase technological effectiveness and productivity of various sectors of the national economy, to develop globalization, optimize resources and increase labor productivity.

V. CONCLUSION

A study carried out using the author's methodology revealed the severity of both a generalized indicator of a person's civil identity and its components — civil identity, moral attitudes, social distance and subjectivity.

The results obtained allow us to conclude that at a young age, civil identity as the core of the "I-concept" has a synthesizing role, which ensures the formation of a complex mechanism of personal identification.

The inability to fully understand the meaning and necessity of developing a civil identity is due to lack of activity, pessimism. Unwillingness to leave the comfort zone provokes activation of personal resources only for solving local problems, without forming long-term planning.

Harmonization of the personality is impossible without passing through the existential crisis, which is the driving force behind the development of the personality and forms the personal position determined by the voluntary way of organizing one's own life, the totality of the techniques and methods of social relationships, ideals and the found nature of their implementation.

The development of motivational, value and volitional spheres stimulates the formation of a civil identity, determining the integrity of the life position and the "I-concept" necessary for psychological stability and productivity in a modern dynamically developing society.

Economic processes, which include all citizens of the country, are inevitably accompanied by a wide range of psychological reactions. From how constructive this reaction will be, not only the life of an individual person, but the whole state as a whole can depend. The productivity of purposeful activities, accompanied by a critical assessment of one's behavior and situation, depends on the formed internal motivation, self-concept, self-attitude and self-realization - all that underlies the responsible attitude towards oneself and others, an active citizenship.

The formed civil identity of a person is the basis for creating a favorable social and political situation, and, therefore, the basis for sustainable economic development of the state, since it receives the main impulses of moving forward from interacting with a dynamically developing society that has identical fundamental values, goals and strategies.

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