

Research on Concept Interpretation of the Russian Identity and Its Social Changes

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Abstract

The trend of national social integration is a prerequisite for the harmonious and stable development of multicultural countries. At the beginning of the 21st century, Russia entered the nation-state actively construction period. The concept of Russian recognition that reflects the integration degree of Russian society began to emerge, and it is widely used in all aspects of national political life, its meaning has become a hot topic in Russian academia.

Keywords: Russian identity, national identity, citizenship

1 Concept interpretation of Russian identity

1.1 Tshkov's politicalization opinion of Russia's identity

In Russia, first proposed the construction of the Russian nation, the construction of the Russian identity is the idea of the early 90s of last century, Russia's famous political scientist Teshkov proposed, Tishkov proposed the nation is a political group point of view. Scholars such as Tshkov argue that it is the most important task for Russia to form such a political group in Russia and to construct a Russian national identity. Russian identity (Российская идентичность) can be understood as the Russian national identity, where the "national" means the meaning of a national "political nation." It can be concluded that the concept of Russian identity (Российская идентичность) proposed by Tishkov refers to the Russian national identity, which belongs to the concept of political conception. It is the cognition of the Russian citizens to the Russian state and the constitution of the country.

Tishkov once said: "Individuals with national loyalty, that is, a sense of belonging to the individual country, and the recognition of individuals as a member of the state, constitute the national self-awareness, or the basis of national identity 1." Quarter Shkov recognized the idea that state identity is broader than the implication of state loyalty. Russian identity is both a complex political and legal composition, but also has the characteristics of moral consciousness. But also pointed out: can not be viewed in isolation in Russia, it is "a means of legalization of power 2."

Since 2008, Tishkov has conducted research on Russian identity in various regions of Russia. In his research conclusion, it is pointed out that the mutual support and tolerance among Russian citizens belonging to different ethnic groups living in different regions of Russia is the most important thing in the formation and construction of the Russian nation - the socio-political community. And further stressed: in the Russian citizenship, clear and enhance the recognition of the Russian state construction is the most urgent and realistic task. First of all, it is the basic premise of cultivating the patriotism of the citizens, helping the citizens to fully understand the country and gaining knowledge about the history and culture of the country.

1.2 Fyodorov's view of Russian identity

B .Ferodorov believes that modern Russian identity includes four areas of identity: ethnic identity, territorial identity, religious identity, and ideological identity, or political identity.

At present, the main challenge for the ethnic identity of Russian citizens is the protection of migrant rights from the excesses of the labor force in the republics of the North Caucasus. While in Russia, non-Russians do not have any legal impediments to maintaining the language and beliefs of their communities and to move freely to large cities and traditional Russian settlements. However, the immigration process caused severe migration and social stress, resulting in nationalism, including extreme emotions, among ethnic Russians living in these areas, and triggered ethnic conflicts. The establishment of harmonious relationship between ethnic groups is to enhance the Russian citizens agree that Russia's social and environmental needs.

Fyodorov pointed out that the Russian recognition of the territorial category is one of the most important elements of identity. During the Russian Empire, and then the territory of the former Soviet Union continues to expand, Russia has thus become the world's largest country, and Russia has long been a feature of the pride of the Russian national capital, the loss of any territory for the Russian nationals are concerned Is very difficult to bear 4. Therefore, from this point of view, can be a certain degree of understanding of the disintegration of the Soviet Union seriously hurt the national identity of the reasons for the Russian people. The vast majority of Russians believe that the maintenance of Russian territorial integrity and unity is the most important factor in the Russian identity, but also the country to follow the most important principles.

Russia recognizes the third element of construction as religion. Today, more than 80% of Russian citizens claim to be Orthodox, and the Russian Orthodox Church has a high national status and plays a major role in many government decisions. However, the orthodox religion as a component of Russian identity is also facing a dangerous challenge. In Russia, the Orthodox Church does not have the ability to revive the social morality of Russia. There are also disrespectful laws in the society, violence in daily life, Labor, neglect of moral cultivation, the lack of cooperation and the spirit of solidarity is not conducive to Russia to recognize the phenomenon of construction.

Russia can be described in the concept of social awareness and Russia is independent, influential and authoritative in the international community. In the multi-ethnic group, the Russians play a special and central role, but the rights of other peoples are respected and protected. Most Russia believes that Russia is a rule of law, the law before the equality of all. Between people, between people and the sense of justice has been restored.

But it is undeniable that the Russian people's social philosophy in the lack of certain values: such as the importance of alternating political power, the principle of separation of powers, minority rights protection and maintenance, human rights concepts, and international openness and other democratic ideas.

Russia to achieve national rejuvenation and development goals: national dignity of life, social justice, respect for the international community, it should face the challenges facing the Russian recognition, the rally of Russian citizens.

1.3 Scholar DeRoberbiva's sociological perspective on the concept of Russian identity

In a sociological approach to Russian identity, Schroeder de Roberts has applied the well-known theory of Thomas, Znaniecky: "If people's surroundings are real, then people themselves are real beings in that environment." "That is to say, if you think of yourself as a Russian national citizen, then you can expect to show the corresponding behavior as a Russian citizen.

Scholars believe that in Russia, Russia is considered a political concept of the national community is still in the initial stage of formation, many Russians are aware of the national identity, in fact, refers to their personal national ownership. Russian identity (Российская идентичность) contains the Russian national identity and citizen recognition of two categories of identity.

The concept of Russian identity includes not only national loyalty to the state, but also individual citizenship, the sense of Russian society, the sense of solidarity, the destiny of the nation, the shared experience of national citizenship, as well as Cognitive, emotional, and regulatory elements - the degree of willingness to act for these epistemic and emotional experiences.

At this stage, Russia recognized as the Russian people's national identity and citizen recognition community has practical significance. The most important reason is that the Russian people can not clearly distinguish between these two identities. Therefore, some Russian scholars explain the Russian identity

(Российская идентичность) with the concept of "Russian state-citizen recognition (Российская государственно-гражданская идентичность)".

Of course, researchers from different disciplines have a different understanding and understanding of the concept of Russian identity (Российская идентичность). For example, M.K. Gorshkov based on the Russian national identity survey of the whole of Russia, concluded: to build and enhance the Russian identity for the construction of Russian citizens of the country provided the possibility, and the Russian nation-state is taking shape. Gorshkov argues that Russia recognizes not only Russian citizenship, but also individual perceptions of being a Russian citizen, not just "who are we", but also "what we are".

2 The Russian identity construction and social change

At the level of Russian high-level state organs, the Russian President's message to the Federal Parliament, the officials of various forums also continue to spread the concept of citizenization of the politicized nation (политическая нация), the Russian national civil society. National leaders and political parties can confirm and popularize the concept of identity and symbolic symbol of national unity through official education and media propaganda so as to influence and guide public awareness to inspire people's loyalty to the country. , To form a unified understanding of national history, law and social norms, in order to achieve the purpose of building nation-state identity.

The formation of the Russian identity has undergone different processes. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the older generation and the middle-aged, who have lived in Russia for nearly 25 years, have lost the countries they used to live in, that is, the national geography, national institutions, people's values and social ways. The population composition of the population has changed. For most Russian citizens, they live in countries that are completely different from those of 25 years ago.

The first few years after the founding of the new Russia, many people still feel that they are "Soviet citizens." People living in the Federal Republic, who identify themselves as Soviet people, but also that they are living in the Republic, such as: Armenia, Georgia, the Azerbaijani Republic of people, this situation is especially in Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, more prominent residents of the Republic. Residents living in the Socialist Republic of Russia rarely identify themselves with the Russian republics. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, in the former Soviet republic (except the Russian Socialist Republic), set off a national identity construction climax of the Republic, and in the Russian Federation, the Russian nation, that is, the Russian national identity construction will follow. The establishment of the Russian Federation as a result of the disintegration of the Soviet Union, its crisis at the beginning of the establishment of not only affected the establishment of the Russian identity is also reflected in the nature and content of identity, and the Russians on the "non-Russians" attitude. Of course, when people's consciousness of the original national identity is destroyed, people's ethnic identity, regional identity and religious identity will improve.

2.1 Russia recognizes construction achievements

Russian Academy of Social Sciences B. Yadu Fu under the leadership of the whole Russian sample survey shows that the 20th century, 90 to 21 early Russian people's consciousness, ethnic identity dominated. The same conclusion was reached by the scholar Drogrobova during this period in Alanya, Tatarstan, Tuva, Yakut and other republics. At the same time, however, Russia agrees that the new Russian national identity is also very rapid in the process of recovery and reconstruction. Sixty-three percent of respondents in 2002 identified their national identity.⁸ In 2006, the Russian Academy of Social Sciences in collaboration with the University of North Carolina in the United States carried out research, 65% of the respondents identified themselves as Russian citizens ⁹. In 2011, the Russian Academy of Social Sciences M Gorshkov hosted the "20 years of reform," the project ¹⁰ research data show that in the Russian context has been 95% of the respondents in varying degrees, identify themselves as Russia citizen. Of course, it is important to note that most of the respondents were Russians. 72% of the respondents "feel to a great extent" with the commonality of Russian citizens, indicating that people's national identity awareness and other identity compared to the Russian residents has become the most intense and clear identity.

In 2004, the Russian national identity is not too high, but also significantly lower than people with the same occupation, with the views of life and the identity of the same ethnic groups, when the Russian identity in 2011 accounted for obvious advantages, and feel Respondents with a "strong connection" with Russian citizens have tripled.

This fully shows that the Russian people experienced a change in the first 10 years, had a strong feeling of disintegration of the people of the Soviet Union, the grief began to ease, began to adapt to the new environment of Russia, as well as the new social status. People are no longer one-sided criticism of the negative period of the Soviet Union, and "chic 90" is gradually began to understand the sober and sober to evaluate history, to an objective approach to the historical memory of the need. The use of state-building mechanisms has also achieved some results - to stimulate civil self-esteem and self-worth. Young people responded to the "forward, Russia!" Call, began to show interest in historical reconstruction. The question now is how to prevent the use of these young people's organizations into destructive forces. In particular, sports participants, especially some fan organizations, are easily driven by nationalist thinking.

Research shows that the most important building factor in Russian identity is - the concept of the state, more than half of the respondents believe that the Russian state to link people together. Among other constructive factors, 20-35% of respondents chose to choose the "responsibility of the fate of the country", "interpersonal communication", historical past, native land, nature, language and culture. Nearly 10% of the respondents chose the customs, personality characteristics and other factors. This is entirely understandable, because the

Russian residents of Russian identity include the political state, and the geographical meaning of two countries. It is also true that Russia recognized the rapid popularization of recognition.

The content of the Russian identity itself also depends on the specific context in which the individual lives. Some people's identity, the political sense of belonging to the dominant state, and some agree with the specific content, more of a civil responsibility, the fulfillment of civic obligations. The first case, the Russian identity, more is to own identity belongs to the political state community, this identity is a nation-state identity, political identity; the second case, the Russian identity is a citizen identity. Between them, there are no insurmountable obstacles. Russia's civil society is in its infancy, and historical traditions favor people's loyalty to the state, not civic solidarity. Therefore, even if people from different regions have similar national citizenship, their contents and constructive factors are different. These differences are manifested not only in the identity of different people in a particular region, but also in the identity of the inhabitants of different regions.

In Russia, there was no significant difference between age and ethnicity. In the oldest generation of Russia, the ethnic identity (93 per cent) is 87 per cent for young people aged 18 to 25. This is in contrast to what happened to the Soviet republics National movements, the disintegration of the Soviet Union, may also be a reaction to the influx of other ethnic groups. This conclusion, in choosing "to a greater extent, feel that they are Russian citizens," the question of the answer has also been confirmed, the older generation of choice ratio of 53%, 18-25 years of age the proportion of young people 44%.

The survey data do not show that the desire of Russian citizens to "rejuvenate the great powers" is an aggressive hegemonic mood. It is noteworthy that not more than 9% of respondents have a "Russian special mission" idea. On the contrary, the idea of a great power has become a compensatory emotional need, which is related to patriotism, which is truly representative in Russia. 52% of the respondents firmly hold "the motherland's uniqueness, and leave the motherland is not good" idea.

2.2 The challenges of constructing Russia recognition

The survey also confirmed the existence of negative factors in identity: people's solidarity was largely based on injustice, and 62% of the respondents favored the idea that people of this ethnic group had lost a lot in the past 15-20 years. Among Russians, respondents with this view had a higher percentage of respondents than the other ethnic groups: 64 percent and 44 percent, respectively. This grievance is due to a number of factors: the movement of people from the former Soviet republics, the national movement and the movement of Russians accused of adopting imperial policies, and, in the past, criticism of the past.

The resulting problem sensitivity and most of the multi-ethnic space in the country occupy what position. On the one hand, the older generation retains the notion of preconceived national rules in the minds of the older generation, each of whom is a reliable comrade and friend, a part of the middle-aged generation,

and a young generation holding an inclusive humanistic value. On the other hand, part of the hearts of the Russian people cherishes the loss of "Big Brother" status of strong dissatisfaction.

These resentments and dissatisfactions have not been removed from people's consciousness for more than two decades. And the Russian residents of these emotions because of the huge influx of immigrants brought about by the problems, continued to heat up. Russia has become the third largest emigration after the United States and Germany in the last two decades. And this situation occurs in the context of a significant change in the composition of the population. Moreover, the Russians have been suffering from the consequences of the Chechen crisis. Of all the options that gave rise to the greatest panic, behind the first "terrorism" was "Russia's long-term involvement in the Caucasus."

Russian identity is modeled as having the meaning of unity, reducing ethnic differentiation and political polarization. Public authorities, people in society who hold liberal ideas, or feel the danger of discrimination, want to build such recognition. Of course, the United Kingdom recognizes that the construction experience exists, agree with the building to ease the post-colonial situation, but did not avoid the Northern Ireland conflict and the summer of 2001 London riots occurred, of course, the French political national experience, nor eliminate poverty communities. But the hope did not burst, the construction of different political forces in Russia, the political nation and the enthusiasm of the Russian identity has not subsided.

Sociological research, including the "20 years of reform", "Russian society, citizens, regions, ethnic identity and integration issues" and other research projects show that: ethnic relations problems still exist. Ethnic political consciousness is evident even in the sense of being "more of a member of this community than of a Russian citizen". Sixty-eight percent of the respondents responded that they felt disgusted or hostile towards other ethnic groups. In this case, it is usually targeted at people from the republics of North Caucasus and Central Asia. Sixty-one percent of the respondents agreed to the Stalinist approach to forcibly expel people of certain ethnic groups from their cities or villages.

The situation became more complicated when certain Russian populist politicians politicized the ethnic elements and the long-held view that the multi-ethnic group of Russia was formed. When the respondents were asked the question: Do you think people living in Russia with multiple ethnic groups are an advantage to national development, or when they are troubled, the answer is that the advantage of respondents is 16%, and the proportion of both answers The highest, 41%, 28% of respondents believe that more likely to be troubled.

Russia's sample survey shows that "Russia should be a Russian nation" from 25% in 1995 to 2011 rose to 45%. Young people and less educated Russian citizens are openly supportive of Russian xenophobia. The proportion of "moderate nationalists" in Moscow and St. Petersburg is 40 per cent and in other regions it is 30-32 per cent. They are convinced that the Russian majority, as a majority in Russia, should be held responsible for the cause of the country and should be Giving people more rights than others.

What undeniable is radical national consciousness. The study of the Levada Center confirmed this situation. The idea that people with Russians should be given more rights expresses the sense of "force when the people of this tribe are not treated fairly," and the desire to exclude the "ungrateful".

3 Conclusion

Russia's political identity embodies the Russian identity has become widely accepted by the Russian residents, it is a strong enough recognition. Undoubtedly, this is the important result of the reformed Russia over the past 20 years. However, the identity itself also contains the bitter experience of the turmoil period, the negative psychology of fear and sadness.

The rising Russian identity make unity of the people, but it can not eliminate people's dissatisfaction at existing resource allocation system, social injustice, inequality, corruption, and the phenomenon of illegal. The common goal of society and government is to make all Russian citizens feel that Russia is their common home.

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