

VOLUNTEERING AS A MECHANISM OF SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL WORK AND YOUTH SOCIAL POLICY OF THE STATE UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF RISK

O VOLUNTARIADO COMO MECANISMO DO TRABALHO SOCIO PEDAGÓGICO E DA POLÍTICA SOCIAL DA JUVENTUDE DO ESTADO SOB AS CONDIÇÕES DE RISCO

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Abstract: Due to transformational processes in Russian society, the riskogenicity of the environment is increasing. Risk is becoming an integral and ineradicable component of human life, especially youth. One of the main tasks of the state is to reduce and minimize risks in society. The authors set a target to consider volunteering as a mechanism of socio-pedagogical work and the youth social policy of the state in conditions of risk. Volunteering is considered as a moral support and a social guideline that helps youth organize and fulfill themselves. Socio-pedagogical work on involving youth in volunteer activities is built in the framework of such areas as health, environment, preventive, historical, leisure and social. Being engaged in volunteering in these areas, young people form charity, responsibility for themselves and their assigned work, receptivity to the problems of another person and society, in general, a sense of self-esteem and humane attitude to people and society.

Keywords: volunteering; volunteer movement; Russian youth; risk groups; socio-pedagogical activity.

Resumo: Devido a processos transformacionais na sociedade russa, o indicador de risco do meio ambiente está aumentando. O risco está se tornando um componente integrante e inerradicável da vida humana, especialmente da juventude. Uma das principais tarefas do Estado é reduzir e minimizar os riscos na sociedade. Os autores estabeleceram uma meta para considerar o voluntariado como um mecanismo de trabalho sociopedagógico e a política social da juventude do Estado em condições de risco. O voluntariado é considerado um apoio moral e uma diretriz social que ajuda os jovens a se organizarem e se realizarem. O trabalho sociopedagógico sobre o envolvimento de jovens em atividades de voluntariado é construído no âmbito de áreas como saúde, meio ambiente, prevenção, histórico, lazer e sociais. Envolvidos no voluntariado nessas áreas, os jovens formam caridade, responsabilidade por si mesmos e pelo trabalho que lhes é atribuído, receptividade aos problemas de outra pessoa e sociedade, e em geral, um senso de autoestima e atitude humana em relação às pessoas e à sociedade.

Palavras-chave: voluntariado; movimento voluntário; Juventude russa; grupos de risco; atividade sócio-pedagógica.

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Introduction

Modern Russian society, with its transformational processes of a socio-economic and socio-political nature, is very risky. Risk permeates all spheres of human life and acts not only as an activity but is also a characteristic of the state of an individual, group, and society. Risk is increasingly perceived by society as an integral and ineradicable component of modernity (Gafiatulina et al., 2017).

One of the main tasks of the state is to reduce and minimize risks in society. This obligation of the Russian state is spelled out in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Article 7 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation states that as in a social state, "labor and human health are protected in the Russian Federation, a guaranteed minimum wage is established, state support is provided for families, motherhood, fatherhood, and childhood, people with disabilities and senior citizens, a system of social services is being developed, state pensions, allowances and other guarantees of social protection are established" (Constitution of the Russian Federation, 1993).

The state is called upon to protect all layers of citizens from various kinds of risks. In addition to the social risks that the state's social protection is aimed at, it is possible to highlight human-made emergencies, natural disasters caused by climate change, the activation of geophysical and cosmogenic processes, as well as especially dangerous infectious diseases that can harm the health of the country's population (Chikaeva et al., 2019). In Russia, in order to protect the population and territories from emergency situations, measures are being taken, established by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On approval of the Fundamentals of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergency situations for the period until 2030", among which are ensuring the necessary level of readiness of control systems, communications, information and alerts, taking preventive measures to reduce the risk of emergencies, improving the training of the population on issues of safety culture, etc. (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, 2018).

Special support from the state is provided to such a socio-demographic group of the population as the younger generation (Izmailova et al., 2020; Chikaeva et al., 2019). This population group is an important element of social development. Youth is the category of the population, which by virtue of their age and social status, is very fragile and needs to be supported by the public authorities. Since youth are unstable, and risk further destabilizes the position of young people in society, the state attaches great importance and attention to youth policy. The main goals of the state in relation to youth are to improve the legal, socio-economic and organizational conditions for the successful self-realization of youth, aimed at revealing their potential for the further development of the Russian Federation, as well as promoting the successful integration of youth in society and increasing their role in the life of the country.

In connection with the escalation of risk, the achievement of goals is difficult, which requires the development and application of mechanisms to help work with youth, which in turn can affect a decent life start for young people and provide an opportunity for their successful self-realization. One of such mechanisms of socio-pedagogical work (Gribkova et al., 2019) and youth social policy of the state at risk is volunteering. Volunteering is a moral support and a social benchmark that helps youth organize themselves and self-actualize, which will be discussed in this work.

Methods

Risk is actively explored by scientists from various fields of knowledge. Riskological direction is actively developing both in Western and in domestic sociology. Moreover, in the middle of the 20th century, risk becomes the object of interdisciplinary research (Algin, 1989).

The transformational processes occurring in public life, at present, bring a varying degree of uncertainty into the life of all segments of the population, especially young people, which is of particular interest to researchers involved in youth problems (Zubok, 2012; Zubok et al., 2016).

Youth are growing up and socializing in conditions of risk. It should also be noted that at present, young people should be flexible in their professional activities, and the younger generation at risk increases the need for higher education and training (Chuprov et al., 2003; Kolesnikova et al., 2019).

Since young people are actively interacting with risky environments, problems are caused by the risk of destruction of the foundations of natural and environmental, technological, information, and socio-cultural security (Beck, 2000; Gafiatulina, 2013; Kasyanov et al., 2019). Still, since the risk itself is, on the one hand, a characteristic of the environment, and on the other hand, the possibility of choosing a way of behavior in conditions of uncertainty, it is important to turn to works examining the mechanisms and social behavior of population groups in a risky environment.

While studying volunteer activities, which help young people to organize themselves, it is worth turning to the works exploring the problem of volunteering. Volunteering is considered a social activity in the works of M.V. Pevnaya. This researcher gives an assessment of the management of Russian volunteer activities (Pevnaya, 2016).

As a subject of theoretical sociology, volunteering is represented rather poorly in domestic science, but within the framework of applied research, when conducting monitoring of the state of civil society, volunteering is being studied quite actively. For example, at the Higher School of Economics National Research University, an assessment is made of the level of Russian involvement in volunteer work, the potential of volunteerism in Russia is examined, and the effectiveness of volunteering is assessed. Researchers involved in volunteering are interested in the life strategies of volunteers (Korneeva I.E., 2015), the potential for manifestation of civic activity in the form of volunteering (Barkov et al., 2015). The place of volunteering in the activities of youth public associations is also subject to scientific analysis (Akimova, 2006).

In this work, special attention should also be paid to the theory of social technologies and the use of these technologies in the management of the various spheres of public life, which are reflected in the works of VP Babintsev, V.I. Patrushev, Yu.P. Surmin, N.V. Tulenkov (Babintsev, 2011; Patrushev, 2008; Surmin & Tulenkov, 2004).

The analysis of the scientific literature of the problem field research shows that youth, being an active participant in social reproduction, in social risk conditions, need special support for building a successful life path. Our objective in this article is to consider volunteering as one of the most important mechanisms of socio-pedagogical work and the youth social policy of the state at risk.

In this study, we rely on the provisions of the risk-taking concept of youth (Yu.A. Zubok), the synergistic concept of self-organization of Russian youth in a transforming society (T.I. Morozova), the theory of social technologies (V.P. Babintsev, V.I. Patrushev).

In this paper, several approaches were used. Activity approach, which helps identify and analyze the structure of volunteer activity. A community-based approach makes it possible to endow volunteers with specific attributes that determine the nature of volunteers' behavior in a risk environment. With the help of the institutional approach, attitudes, rules and behavior that allow the reproduction of volunteer practices are identified and considered.

Results and Discussion

The consideration of the riskogenic environment in the framework of the study of its influence on the consciousness and behavior of youth is important in determining the possible mechanisms of social and pedagogical work with youth.

Any risk is a threat to the sustainability and security of society. Due to the large number of risk-generating situations, social norms, traditions, moral principles and value orientations in the youth environment can be deformed. Amid the uncertainty of Russian society, young people tend to take extraordinary actions more often than usual.

Based on the concept developed by Yu.A. Zubok (2008), being a socially determined phenomenon, risk arises in the youth environment most often due to the transitional state of youth as one of the phases of the life path. It is also possible to fix the occurrence of risk un-

der the influence of a new stage in the sociocultural evolution of changes, when experience is transferred from one generation to another. The risk appears due to fundamental changes in the social maturation mechanism.

The risk arises not in conditions of uncertainty, but in a state of transition from a situation of uncertainty to a situation of certainty (and vice versa). Therefore, it manifests itself in two main forms - objective (environmental) and subjective (activity). Objective risk is part of social reality, the habitat of individuals and groups, formed outside of their active participation. It characterizes the social conditions of life caused by constant changes in the environment, the presence of external dangers and threats, resulting from this uncertainty, unpredictability, insecurity and a sense of a constant danger and threat. On the contrary, subjective risk is realized in the act of choosing subjects, that is, in a special kind of activity called risky (Zubok & Chuprov, 2008). The subjective nature of risk is manifested during the implementation by youth of various behavioral strategies aimed at status climbing and searching for patterns of social identification (Zubok, 2007).

Young people can simultaneously be both consumers and producers of risk. Risk production is subjective in nature and is associated with the youngest person's activities in a state of transition from uncertainty to certainty and vice versa. His consumption is determined by objective-living conditions formed outside his active participation (Nevsky, 2020).

In this regard, youth in a risky environment need support and social protection – it is necessary to carry out social and pedagogical work with young people in a risky environment (Bodraya & Motsovkina, 2019).

We believe that one of the important directions in the framework of the implementation of socio-pedagogical work with youth in a risk society, the prevention of deviant behavior of young people (Gafiatulina et al., 2019), as well as the development of strategies for youth social policy is the development of a volunteer movement and the popularization of volunteerism by the state.

Currently, volunteering is an object of research in several social sciences, and each one reflects specific aspects of volunteering.

In terms of pedagogical approach, we examine the potential of volunteering in the process of socialization, the possibility of volunteering to form value orientations and social experience of young people. The researchers in this approach define the role of educational policy and educational institutions in the purposeful creation of conditions for the training and education of volunteers from among students (Gordilova, 2008).

The sociological position allows us to consider volunteering as a kind of social activity, significant actions of the subject in various spheres of life, the purpose of which can be to satisfy economic, social, political, ideological interests.

A.V. Nevsky notes that, based on a content analysis of more than three hundred definitions of volunteering, four axes were identified along which there is consensus among most researchers, free will, remuneration, communication with beneficiaries and organizational inclusion. A wide range of conditions is possible for each axis - for example, inclusion in volunteer activities can be both the result of free choice, and the result of coercion by the organization, the economic system or the local community (Nevsky, 2020).

In the studies of Hustinx L., Cnaan R.A., Handy F. volunteering is defined as free, non-forced labor. However, many cases have been recorded when this condition is not observed. For example, participation in volunteer activities may be a requirement of a company to its employees, part of its image policy (Hustinx et al., 2010).

Volunteering, which aimed at social adaptation to risk manifestations, helps to increase internal resources, as well as the educational and professional potential of youth. Thanks to volunteering, young people are improving their communication skills, mastering new means of production, while the indicators of tension and general dissatisfaction are reduced, and the certainty of the conditions of youth's life is increasing.

One of the priority goals of the state youth policy of the Russian Federation is the formation of a support system for youth volunteer activities (PEVNAYA, 2016). Government bodies and local self-government bodies should support volunteer activities – “voluntary socially oriented and socially useful activities of young citizens, carried out by performing work, provi-

ding services without receiving monetary or material remuneration (except in cases of possible reimbursement of expenses related to the implementation of voluntary activities).

In 2018, by Decree of the President of Russia, it was announced that 2018 was the year of the volunteer. According to the Russian President, the Year of Volunteers is an acknowledgment of service to the community and assessing the huge contribution of volunteers in the development of the country.

During 2018, activities were carried out in all areas of the implementation of voluntary initiatives, such as education, healthcare, culture, social support of the population, physical education and sports, environmental protection, prevention and response to emergencies, and some others.

During this period, volunteers were preparing and attracting to the organization and holding of the 2018 FIFA World Cup. As part of this event, more than 17 thousand volunteers of the Russia-2018 organizing committee and 18 thousand city volunteers were involved, who performed their main function perfectly. Also, in late 2018, Rosmolodezh held the All-Russian contest "Russian Volunteer. December 5, 2018 at the Forum of Volunteers of Russia, the results of the nominal year were summed up. According to the organizing committee, in 2018 the number of volunteers in Russia increased from 7 million to 14 million, 90% of the population now had a desire to participate in socially useful work, and the number of search queries tripled (compared to 11 months of 2017), now there were more than 700 thousand (Volunteering in modern Russia, 2018).

According to the study conducted by the All-Russian Center for Public Opinion, "Volunteering in Russia: today and tomorrow", young people more often than the older generation volunteer in the company of friends, through charitable organizations and government agencies, as well as through the internet. The most common form of volunteer activity today is participation in landscaping – 72% of Russians have experience of this kind of activity. Readiness to participate in volunteer programs was expressed by two-thirds of all respondents. It is also worth noting that the majority of respondents (68%) evaluate the projects implemented by volunteers as significant.

Today, volunteering includes not only assistance in large-scale Russian projects but also becomes one of the necessary forms of solving life problems. Here we can include the initiatives of the Russians in extinguishing forest fires in 2010, the fight against the consequences of a large flood in Krymsk. The help of young volunteers in these events reflects the high potential of volunteering as a resource that can quickly respond to emergencies, which, in turn, helps to reduce social tension in the youth environment and in society as a whole at risk.

Currently, when the world has faced the massive spread of a new infectious disease – the coronavirus infection, due to which older people are at risk, volunteer movements are of great help. The VCIOM study "Volunteers against coronavirus" indicates that the majority of respondents (74%) believe that volunteers provide significant assistance to the population in the context of the spread of coronavirus. More often, this is the opinion of young people aged 18-24 (87%), who are more actively involved in the delivery of food and medicines to senior citizens of Russia. In Moscow during the pandemic, several dozens of online chats were created, where volunteers gathered to help doctors, people aged and everyone who was in a difficult situation due to the spread of coronavirus. The above data indicate that volunteering is an active element in the structure of social youth policy in Russia. The use of youth volunteering helps in solving problems with employment, social security, education, and health.

Socio-pedagogical work with youth in educational institutions is also built by actively involving young people in volunteer activities. By joining volunteer activities, young people self-organize and can self-actualize. Volunteering teaches morality, instills universal values to youth. In carrying out voluntary activities, young people develop their moral qualities and form spiritual values. Taking an active social position, young people develop their leadership skills, acquire and can put into practice new competencies. Volunteering helps to establish personal contacts and expand the circle of your acquaintance. Volunteering has a dual character – it positively affects the development of society, and has a positive effect on the relationship between the family and the volunteer (Chikaeva, 2019).

That is, volunteering as a mechanism for social and pedagogical work with young people at risk is a two-way process of providing assistance. Through volunteering, youth help other people and themselves in overcoming personality problems. Thus, the volunteer movement is a form of socialization of youth that allows them to resist destructive forms of behavior in the youth environment at risk.

The behavior of young people who realize themselves in volunteer activity becomes a stable personal feature, which is the core of the formation of communicative character traits that determine the psychological portrait of a person; and a factor determining constructive social interaction and determining the potential for personal self-realization in society and harmonious development (Kasyanov & Latysheva, 2020).

Volunteer centers operate on the basis of many educational institutions in Russia. Also in Russia in 2014, the Association of Volunteer Centers (AVC) was created, the mission of which is to create an infrastructure for the development of volunteerism, as well as conditions for citizens to participate in useful public and social activities. The AVC provides a systematic development of volunteer centers in the regions, providing them with comprehensive support. In addition, the AVC activities are aimed at strengthening partnerships between all participants in volunteer activities, including regional leaders, activists, government, media, and business.

Socio-pedagogical work on involving youth in volunteering has many directions (Gafiatulina et al., 2020):

- The wellness area is responsible for promoting a healthy lifestyle. All-Russian actions are held to popularize physical education and mass sport in the minds of the population. Sports marathons, all-Russian and regional races.
- The environmental area is dedicated to the preservation of the surrounding nature. These include regular spring and autumn subbotniks.
- Preventive direction is associated with the prevention of the use of psychoactive substances among children and adolescents.
- The historical direction of volunteer activity concerns the preservation of historical and cultural heritage. Here, it is possible to note measures to educate patriotism among young people, for example, volunteer movements help to restore destroyed monuments of history and culture.
- The leisure and creative direction is actively represented by the involvement of volunteers in the organization of full-fledged leisure for youth: participation in the organization of the Olympic Games in Sochi 2014, organization of events within the framework of the 2018 World Cup.
- Social direction - providing targeted social assistance to young people left without parental care, who are in social institutions, as well as providing assistance to a wide range of people who find themselves in difficult life situations.

It should be noted that the volunteer practices of Russian youth are primarily socially oriented. Volunteering causes a great emotional response in the youth environment and affects the limitation of risks. The development of volunteering requires both organizational and resource-related changes, and value transformations among young people.

Conclusion

The analysis of the problem field of research shows that volunteering is one of the adequate mechanisms that contributes to the painless adaptation of young people in the face of environmental changes. Volunteering forms an active social and civil position among young people.

The development of volunteering in Russia is very significant, since the work of young volunteers is a tremendous help in solving various social problems, it is also the primary prevention of addictive behavior.

The value of volunteering in the youth environment at risk is the importance of volunteering for the youngest volunteer, the formation of his personality. Volunteering also provides great support in solving socially significant problems for the development of society.

The organization of socio-pedagogical work to include young people in volunteering at risk plays an important role in the formation of their positive value attitudes helps to increase the social activity of youth and attract this group to socially useful and socially significant activities.

The volunteer activity contributes to the formation of young people in such qualities as empathy, responsibility for themselves and their assigned work, a sense of self-esteem and humane attitude to people and society.

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