

# Problems of formation of civil identity of personality of cadets in modern economic conditions of realization of military-personnel policy

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**Abstract**—The article considers the relevance of studying the problem of the formation of individual civil identity in the modern economic and political public space. Using the example of cadets of the Academy of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, the need to develop their civil identity as a factor of professional development is shown. The results of the study of concepts of civil personal position of cadets that are markers of their civil identity, are discussed.

**Keywords**—*modern economic realities, military personnel policy; cadets of the Academy of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia; professionally important personal characteristics; civil identity of an individual; concepts of a civil position of a personality.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Modern economic realities dictate the need to strengthen and modernize various spheres of life of the state and society, aiming at creating and ensuring competitive positions on the world stage. Global challenges associated with geopolitical tensions, the fall in the world oil prices, military conflicts have aggravated the external economic relations between the major world powers, that, in their turn, were reflected in the violation of the existing mechanisms of trade and political ties between Russia, the United States, and a number of EU countries.

One of the priorities of the sovereign development of the state is the improvement of military personnel policy. The transformation of the modern armed forces of the Russian Federation into the military professional contractual basis requires rethinking and solving many military personnel problems in accordance with the requirements of the time. The implementation of an economically, politically and socially justified state military personnel policy will make it possible to increase the professionalism of servicemen of all military branches and raise the authority of the officer service.

Currently, the problem of the shortage of highly qualified personnel of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation is urgent, resulting from a complex of political, legal, financial, economical, organizational and ideological reasons. Today, it is important to highlight the new requirements of the labor market to the young specialists in the military sphere. On the modern labor market a worker who is not only well aware of the technical and ideological characteristics of his profession, but is also sociable, having ability to work in a stressful

situation and perform tasks within a clearly defined time frame, manage personnel, etc., will be truly competitive.

In accordance with the Strategy for the Innovative Development of the Russian Federation until 2020, one of the main directions for ensuring national security is determined by the innovative development of the national economy, fundamental and applied science, and education as unconditional priorities [1, p. 43]. Military education is a factor in the successful functioning of such a system. Education in a military university should include effective mechanisms and technologies for the training of military specialists.

Military-economic policy is the order of the system of views officially proclaimed by the leadership of the state, as well as the activity related to its economic support of the problems of the military sphere.

Its goal is to minimize the economic costs of implementation and maximize the resulting military effect. The goal of an economically justified personnel policy in the Federal Penitentiary Service (Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia), that is the federal executive body subordinated to the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, becomes a targeted process of personnel formation and management focused on the prompt and effective satisfaction of the requirements of the law enforcement system security. In its turn, the logical task of the personnel policy of the Academy of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, that trains specialists performing the functions of control and supervision of criminal punishments, should become the formation of a harmoniously developed personality with a formed civic identity, fully aware of its responsibility to the state and society.

For the modern young generation, the problem of the formation of the civic identity of the individual is particularly acute, since it is this characteristic of the personality that ensures the development of the civic consciousness of a person, his desire to work for the benefit of the state and society. The resolution of this problem is especially important for cadets of military higher educational institutions and subordinated ministries, since future specialists in this sphere are responsible for forming a consolidating legal democratic society and a strong authoritative state.

According to N.I. Nikovskaya, the formation of the civic identity of the individual is the most important factor of the consolidation of Russian society, which is interested in “positive identity” that contributes to a favorable social well-being of citizens, their solidarity and cohesion as resources of social development [13, p. 646]. However, as N.L. Ivanova and Mazilova G.B. noticed, poorly developed identity issues, transformation mechanisms and the role of identity in human behavior do not allow determining its place within the structure of psychological and socio-psychological categories [8, p. 12]. At the same time, according to Dyakova V.V., the category of identity at the present stage of development of domestic science is interdisciplinary [7, p. five]. Drobizheva L.M., Avksentyeva V.A., Aksyumova B.V. also notice the multidimensionality of civic identity of a person [6, p. 336].

The problems of civil identity of various subjects are investigated in the works of Shikova R.Y., Chernykh E.A., Sheregi F.E., Grishina E.A., Arutyunova E.M., Dulina N.V., Kargapolova E.V., Akhmetshina G.Kh., Loginova A.A., Golikova S.N., Leonova O.V. et al. [17, 5, 4, 11]. According to Malinova O.Y., it is important to analyze which identity markers support the space of human activity and development [12]. Sanina A.G. believes that the subjective feelings of identity, due to the old traditions, in the conditions of modern processes of globalization and transformation are subject to profound changes [15]. It is the active ideology of designing civic identity, says Asmolov A.G., that can become a kind of “factory for the production of “social glue” that holds weakened connections in social networks of Russia” [3, p. 73]. Consciousness and activity of a person, in the opinion of Yaroslavskaya O.K., are the basis of civil society, that, in its turn, forms the independence, subjectivity, and autonomy of a citizen [18].

The issues of the formation of civic identity under the influence of globalization processes are devoted to the research of Abdulatipov R.G., Arutyunyan Y.V., Gudkova L.D., Kuznetsova A.V., Kublitskaya E.A., Lapkina V.V., Levada Y.A., Pantina V.I., Semenenko I.S., Fedotova V.G., Yadova V.A. [2, 16]. According to A.M. Knyazev, the system of relations of the individual to the state, its history, politics, economics, and culture serves as the psychological mechanism for civic education; as well as relations to state structures, organizations, representatives of the state; to himself as a citizen, other citizens, family, friends. Citizenship, the author concludes, is the social competence of the individual [10]. Pavlenko V.N., Korzh N.N. consider that civil identity is associated with the transformation of a person's ideas about his place in the social environment under the influence of social changes [14]. Kiselev I.Y. Smirnova A.G. consider that the problem of civic identity is mostly being addressed when they study the effect of social changes, the political situation in the country and the world on the identity of a person [9].

Today, we can say that there is no hard interdisciplinary difference in the study of identities: both with a wide disclosure of identity (“what we are”) and with a more “directed” (“who we are”) researchers rely on the works of E. Erickson, who understood identity as a “self-identification”, having a socio-cultural basis, and drew attention to its connection with ideology [19]. Researchers often use the conclusions on categorization of G. Tejfel and J. Turner as a property of social and group comparison of a person's

perception [22], the concept of D.G. Mead of the formation of identity in the process of interaction with others [20]. Marcelo K., Lopez M. believe that an individual acquires his identity in the process of communication with a social group [21].

It should be noted that modern studies of the civic identity of the individual are primarily of a sociological and political nature, while few psychological studies are carried out in this area. All this determines the relevance of the problem of studying the issues of semantic content of the psychological content of this phenomenon under study. The semantic interpretation of the concept of civic identity is also variable in various areas of scientific knowledge.

## II. METHODS

We believe that civil society as a space of personal development provides interpenetration and complementarity of the two main aspects of the civic identity of the individual - individuality and community. In this regard, civil identity of a person is understood by us as an awareness of belonging to a state that has a significant personal meaning, and includes the following components according to individual properties (primarily, temperament): civil self-identity, moral and moral attitude, social distance, subjectivity. According to our model, the civil identity of an individual is expressed in selected components, including various determinants, in the form of formed statuses — achieved, “moratorium”, imposed, diffuse, and pseudoidentity. At the same time, aspects of its manifestation are value-motivational, cognitive, emotional, and dynamic, also differing in various informative characteristics. According to our model, the civil identity of an individual is expressed in selected components, including various determinants, in the form of formed statuses — achieved, “moratorium”, imposed, diffuse, and pseudoidentity. At the same time, aspects of its manifestation are value-motivational, cognitive, emotional, and dynamic, also differing in various informative characteristics.

Study of manifestations of such determinants of components of civic identity as “Motherland”, “patriotism”, “mother tongue”, “responsibility”, “citizen”, “civil identity”, in the above aspects, we began with the analysis of fragments of naive pictures of the world, represented by ordinary interpretations of concepts. The study is aimed at studying of the formation of civil identity of cadets of the Academy of the FPS of Russia through consideration concepts related to the civil position of the individual. Using the technique of associative experiment, 143 cadets of the Academy of FPS of Russia were asked to give definitions of the concepts “Motherland”, “patriotism”, “mother tongue”, “responsibility”, “Citizen”, “civil identity”.

## III. RESULTS

Analysis of the results shows that 77% of cadets define the concept of “Motherland” as a place of birth, 23% - as a place where a person grew up and gained life experience. At the same time, for 30% of respondents, the concept of homeland is associated with a special emotional attitude (“I feel there at home”, “I love this place”, “where I want to return”). Only 5% of respondents associate the notion of homeland with the presence of certain obligations (“create conditions, keep clean”). The overwhelming majority of respondents (70%) used the concept of place when disclosing

the content of the analyzed concept, much less often (12%) the notions of “country”, “house” (7%), society (5%), “state” (2%). Future penitentiary workers had no difficulty in determining the content of this concept, however, most of them are inclined to formally define their homeland as a place of birth. Emotionally colored components, which are found only in a third of all definitions, indicate a decline in the significance of this concept for modern youth. The homeland for the overwhelming majority of respondents correlates more with a certain territorial attribute. Only one fifth of the answers define this concept through correlation with the category of the state and society; however, most of them operate with the concept of a country that is quite archaic. For the majority of respondents, the concept of homeland is not related to the presence of obligations towards it.

When defining the concept of “patriotism”, the respondents were the most verbose (the average number of words in the definition is 8.95, whereas for other definitions the numerical value varies within 6.06 – 7.4 words). For the overwhelming majority of the respondents, patriotism is associated with love for the country and motherland (74%). In the responses, less than half of the participants (40%) use such concepts as pride and respect. For 53% patriotism is determined by loyalty to the motherland, participation in the life of the country, upholding its interests, victims in the name of the country. About 5% of cadets focus on the fact that patriotism is associated with actions in difficult, ambiguous conditions, “despite of everything.” For 23% of cadets, patriotism is associated with knowledge of the history and traditions of the country. In the single answers when defining patriotism, it is the topic of interaction between a person and the state, the authorities (“what the state teaches”, “approval of the actions of the authorities”) was touched upon. In 7% of the answers, the concept of patriotism was revealed through attitudes toward the small homeland, relatives and ancestors. The five most frequent words used in the definition of patriotism included “love” (74%), “homeland” (60%), “country” (35%), “pride” (26%), “dedication” (21%). The category of the state was used in the definition of this concept only in the answers of 9% of respondents. For the majority of respondents in the content of the concept of “patriotism” the main thing is love to country; categories of pride and respect for the country are used less frequently; while half of all respondents indicate that patriotism is associated with upholding the interests of the country in one way or another. In addition, when defining this concept, the concept of a country is also used more often than the concept of a state.

The next concept, the representation of which content in the linguistic picture of the world was investigated, was “responsibility”. The vast majority of respondents define responsibility as the ability to be responsible for any actions, as well as the fulfillment of their own promises, commitments (60% of all responses). The main related concepts were the “act” (26%), “obligations” (23%), “debt” (12%), “consequences” (7%). For 9% of respondents, an important emphasis in determining responsibility was the need to bring things to the end, moreover, such aspects of the presentation of this concept in consciousness as “ability to respond to consequences” (7%), “the best possible result” (7%) “confidence in the correctness of their actions” were

revealed, (5%). In 5% of responses, responsibility was considered in the context of waiting for punishment, a person’s dependence on something. Also in 5% of the answers, responsibility was defined as the quality associated with the accumulation of experience (“comes with age”, “looking at things in an adult way”).

Representation of the “native language” concept in the language consciousness of the respondents is characterized by the following features: for the most cadets the native language is the language of the country where the person was born (28%) or grew up (19%) or the language in which the person speaks (19%). In 14% of the answers the connection between the native language and the language of the older generation of ancestors is emphasized. In 16% of the answers it is emphasized that this is the first language, a language that man has known since childhood. Answers in which the criterion of the native language is its use in the process of thinking (“the language in which a person thinks”), and also underlines the national character of the language, are presented only individually.

In the context of our study, one of the most significant was the definition of the content of the “citizen” concept. In 81% of responses, the concept of a citizen was defined by belonging to a state, residing on its territory, but only 26% of responses indicated that membership of a state should be fixed by law (“has citizenship”, “passport”). In 33% of the answers, it is emphasized that a citizen has rights and duties, and should also participate in the life of the country. In 5% of the answers the criterion of self-consciousness of belonging to a state is used to define a concept.

When defining the concept of civic identity for 53% of respondents, awareness of belonging to a state acted as a criterion, while a large percentage was also collected by the answers in which the basis for identification was not the state, but people, the country’s population (30%). The most frequently used concepts associated with the concept of civil identity were “state” (44%), “citizen” (19%), “country” (12%), “society” (12%).

The analysis of speech utterances allows you to get closer to understanding the hidden essence of a person, and the language thesaurus of a native speaker represents his linguistic consciousness, in which the core is distinguished, including a finite number of “knowledge-recipes”. The core of linguistic consciousness demonstrates the linguistic projection of a person’s being, being preserved throughout life, orienting itself in the surrounding reality and forming the basis of the linguistic picture of the world.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

An analysis of the interpretation of concepts allowed us to determine the features of the reflection of the civic identity of the individual in the picture of the world of cadets of the Academy of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia and conclude that the formation of civic identity is the most important strategic goal and specific task of developing a harmonious personality and strengthening Russian statehood. Civic identity implies the correlation of the individual with the state, the country as a territory of residence, place of study and work, society, patriotic education.

The study of the naive picture of the world, reflecting the specifics of the realities of life, becomes relevant due to the

fact that taking into account the peculiarities of the vision of the world allows you to outline ways of development and harmonization of personality. The construction of socially relevant models, their communication and use in activities is due to linguistic means built into the system of linguistic consciousness, which, in turn, is a reflection of various layers of the psyche and personality, including its civic identity.

Formed civil identity of cadets will ensure their harmonious personal development, allow them to develop their professionally important personal qualities, aiming at effective activity for the benefit of the Motherland and the state.

As a whole, the research conducted within the framework of the author's model makes it possible to actualize the problem of the formation of civil identity of the individual among the cadets of the Academy of Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia taking into account modern socio-political and economic realities. The need to study this issue is explained by direct participation of the future specialists of the penitentiary system in the formation of the economic contour of modern Russia. For cadets, whose professionally important personal qualities are citizenship, patriotism, responsibility, a prerequisite for productive activities is to be in the wake of opportunistic political and economic events. Taking a special place in the personality structure, these qualities allow cadets to be in the trend of economic and labor relations, which, in their turn, are aimed at solving the problem of reducing the shortage of highly qualified personnel.

The novelty of the research is expressed in obtaining empirical material, which makes it possible to conclude that the concepts of civil personality of cadets are markers of their civic identity, that determine the sovereignty of the individual and allow to come to break new ground in the intercultural and economic space.

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