

**MOTIVATIONAL SPHERES OF STUDENT YOUTH IN MODERN RUSSIAN
SOCIETY: EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH**

***ESFERAS MOTIVACIONAIS DA JUVENTUDE ESTUDANTE NA SOCIEDADE DA
RÚSSIA MODERNA: EDUCACIONAL E PESQUISA***

***ÁMBITOS MOTIVACIONALES DE LOS ESTUDIANTES JÓVENES EN LA
SOCIEDAD RUSA MODERNA: EDUCACIÓN E INVESTIGACIÓN***

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ABSTRACT: The article analyzes the elements that make up the motivational field of student youth and determine its specificity in the context of the modern realities of Russian society. The subject of the research is the content filling of such elements of the motivational field in the basic directions of activity in the youth environment as the choice of a profession, the motives of interpersonal communication, the structure of extracurricular interests, and the motives for choosing a hobby, a spouse. The theoretical foundation of the research is the works of domestic and foreign authors of the socio-philosophical and sociological directions. Based on the goal and objectives, the work uses comparative analysis, interdisciplinary synthesis and other techniques of general scientific methodology. Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that most higher education students have the ratio of biological and psychological age within the age norm.

KEYWORDS: Education. Motivation. Motivational field. Youth. Interests. Structure of interests.

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RESUMO: O artigo analisa os elementos que constituem o campo motivacional da juventude estudantil e determinam sua especificidade no contexto das realidades modernas da sociedade russa. O tema da pesquisa é o preenchimento do conteúdo de tais elementos do campo motivacional nas direções básicas de atividade no ambiente juvenil como a escolha de uma profissão, os motivos da comunicação interpessoal, a estrutura dos interesses extracurriculares e os motivos para a escolha um hobby, um cônjuge. A fundamentação teórica da pesquisa são as obras de autores nacionais e estrangeiros de orientação sociofilosófica e sociológica. Com base no objetivo e objetivos, o trabalho utiliza análise comparativa, síntese interdisciplinar e outras técnicas de metodologia científica geral. Com base nos resultados obtidos, pode-se concluir que a maioria dos alunos do ensino superior apresenta a relação idade biológica e psicológica dentro da norma de idade.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Educação. Motivação. Campo motivacional. Juventude. Interesses. Estrutura de interesses.

RESUMEN: El artículo analiza los elementos que componen el campo motivacional de la juventud estudiantil y determina su especificidad en el contexto de las realidades modernas de la sociedad rusa. El tema de la investigación es el llenado de contenido de elementos del campo motivacional en las direcciones básicas de la actividad en el entorno juvenil como la elección de una profesión, los motivos de la comunicación interpersonal, la estructura de los intereses extracurriculares y los motivos de la elección. un pasatiempo, un cónyuge. El fundamento teórico de la investigación son los trabajos de autores nacionales y extranjeros de las direcciones socio-filosófica y sociológica. En base a la meta y los objetivos, el trabajo utiliza análisis comparativo, síntesis interdisciplinar y otras técnicas de metodología científica general. Con base en los resultados obtenidos, se puede concluir que la mayoría de los estudiantes de educación superior tienen la relación de edad biológica y psicológica dentro de la norma de edad.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Educación. Motivación. Campo motivacional. Juventud. Intereses. Estructura de intereses.

Introduction

Motivation is the key to understanding human nature. Indeed, the well-known a priori thesis "the one who owns the information owns the world" should be transformed into "the one who can initiate/form and direct the motivation/motivational activity of people owns the world".

The relationship between the selected parameters in their structural sequence can be represented as a formula for the motivational activity of a person (GAFIATULINA *et al.*, 2018): $S \rightarrow M \rightarrow P \rightarrow D = C/R$, where S - stimuli (triggers of activity), M - motivation (activation of reasons that inspire people to make efforts to carry out activities), P- purpose, dominant need (the need to which the stimulus is directed), D – deed, the activity itself, C/R is the effectiveness (the scale of achieving the goal (C-consequence, R-result) of the activity (D).

Depending on the belonging of a particular individual to a certain type of "Man" (as a bearer of truly human qualities) or "man" (as a representative of a biological species) - in the terminology of Confucius noble or low - he will be guided by his value-motivational system, which reveals his essential content.

The criterion for this classification is the dominant need derived from the value dominant. In pre-industrial society, the biological content component in the social type of personality is defined as the dominant one, since cultural achievements, as a rule, are created by individuals who are ahead of most of the society in their development.

Materials and Methods

In 2018-2019, led by Professor G. I. Kolesnikova, a group of students of the Humanitarian and Pedagogical Academy (branch) of FGAOU VO KFU named after V.I. Vernadsky in Yalta carried out a study of the specifics of motivation in the basic areas of activity relevant in the youth environment: choice of profession, motives of interpersonal communication, structure of extracurricular interests and motives for choosing a hobby, a spouse. Moreover, a study was conducted to identify the ratio of biological and psychological age among students of higher educational institutions based on E. Erickson's age periodization. The age group of participants consisted of 18-25 year olds. Social group involved full-time students of higher educational institutions.

The theoretical foundation of the study, based on the goal - the analysis of the motivational field of student youth, as can be seen from the references, are the works of domestic and foreign authors of socio-philosophical and sociological directions.

The methodological basis of the research includes general philosophical principles of consistency, correspondence, completeness, complementarity, consistency, determinism and verification, as well as the methods of the unity of historical and logical in social cognition, concrete historical, historical retrospective, comparative historical and other methods of general scientific methodology.

Results and Discussion

Further, we turn to a detailed examination of each of the stages of scientific research of the motivational field of full-time student youth (age group 18-25 year olds).

1) Since the end of the twentieth century, the problem of personality mismatch in psychological, biological and social age has become one of the most significant in the modern world. Moreover, there is no consensus among researchers about the presence of the above components in the personality structure. For example, the theory of “endopsychic” (internal dependence caused by biological factors) and “exopsychic” (external dependence caused by social factors) focuses on the dichotomy “internal - external”. The sociological approach, on the other hand, is focused on the social-typical in the personality. However, a distinctive feature of the modern personality, as a subject of social relations, is autonomy, which cannot be ignored when studying motivation. Therefore, this study, aimed at identifying the relationship between biological and psychological age, is based on the concept of Eric Erickson, since it most clearly and consistently reflects this relationship. The results show that 35% of respondents give a vague answer "Sometimes", to most of the questions, which may indicate an incomplete involvement in the questioning process, psychological immaturity or secrecy. Further analysis of the diagram reveals the following points: 30% are at the stage of youth and the stage of adulthood, which corresponds to the norm and indicates the dominance of psychological age over physiological; 25% are in the adolescent stage (12-18 years old) and, therefore, acquire an ego identity and have not moved to the stage of youth, which they should already be in. However, such indicators can be considered the norm, since the periods 12-18 and 18-25 according to the age periodization of E. Erickson are borderline. It is worth paying attention to the fact that 25% of respondents are at the anal stage and only acquire autonomy, which indicates a significant discrepancy with the norms of E. Erickson's theory. A small number of respondents are in the oral, play, school and old age stages. Consequently, 85% are at an age stage within the normal range, 15% are at a stage lower than their biological age and 5% are significantly higher than their physiological age. It is worth noting that the total number of percentages exceeds 100%, this is because some respondents identify two priority stages.

2) Motives for choosing a profession (CHIKAEVA *et al.*, 2020). At present, science has not developed a unified approach to the problem of motivating human behavior, terminology has not been established and the basic concepts have not been clearly formulated. The most studied at the moment is the educational motivation of schoolchildren, but the issue of student motivation has not been studied enough. The structure of professional motivation among students turned out to be especially poorly studied. The questions of student youth's interest in their future specialty, their enthusiasm for the process of acquiring knowledge and the desire to work in their chosen specialty in the future remain open. Nevertheless, awareness in choosing

a future profession is significant not only at the personal level, but also socially, since in modern realities society is in need of highly educated specialists. Consequently,

there must be a systematic approach aimed at creating favorable conditions for development, considering the psychosocial and psychophysical characteristics of the personality at all age stages of its formation and including all levels: intellectual, aesthetic, ethical, physical. Only under such conditions, it is possible to bring up a harmoniously developed personality. However, ideas will never be implemented if they do not have a clear strategy and are not provided with regulations and economic resources, namely: return of education, health care, culture to full state support; restoration of the system of interaction "schools - technical schools - universities"; the introduction of moral censorship; restoration and development of club activities at the expense of budgetary funds; restoration and development at the expense of budgetary funds of dispensaries and sanatoriums for children of preschool and school age (KARAPETYAN *et al.*, 2020).

According to the data, the study participants are guided in their choice of a profession by internal individually significant motives. These motives are typical for 56% of the sample. Consequently, students are guided by their own interests, inclinations and abilities when choosing a profession. This allows us to make a favorable forecast of their professional self-realization and satisfaction with their own professional activities.

The second most popular in choosing professions are socially significant internal motives. Among respondents, this is 36%. In choosing a profession, these students are guided primarily by high responsibility, usefulness and importance of activities for society, and the possibility of career growth. In third place among the participants of the study are the external positive motivation - 16% of students are guided mostly by these motives for choosing a profession. Such people usually value in work, above all, the benefits that it gives in extra-work activities, pay, and proximity to home. The last place among the research participants is taken by external negative motives - 12% (3 people). For these students, the opinion of parents and friends, prestige and current circumstances play an important role in choosing a profession. Most likely, students included in this group will graduate and work in their specialty.

3) Motives of interpersonal communication (research in the direction "Motives of interpersonal communication among students of higher educational institutions at the age of 18-25" was conducted by a student of group 51-PPD, Victoria V. Tomina). The study bases on the priori thesis that communication is an important condition for human existence, acting as an elected and planned way, a means of satisfying needs, drives, desires. In particular, M. I. Lisina (KOLESNIKOVA, 2015) defines the motives, as well as the need for communication as striving for knowledge and assessment of other people, and through them and with their help

to self-knowledge and self-esteem. She believes that the need for communication is built in ontogeny based on other needs that begin to function earlier. She believes that the basis of communicative needs are the organic needs of a person. For this study, the author's method was created, the theoretical basis of which was A. Maslow's pyramid of needs. In addition, when planning this study, a dichotomous classification of motives was used "the motive of mutual assistance is the motive for the destruction of interpersonal ties", since the second task, besides the main one, was to clarify the motives, based on which individuals tend to maintain destructive relationships.

Thus, the created author's Questionnaire is aimed at identifying three levels of motivation for interpersonal communication: biological, spiritual and social. The biological level reveals the satisfaction of primary needs through communication with another person, in particular, the satisfaction of sexual desire, building a family and the continuation of the human race. Spiritual level - involves the acceptance of a person by another person and interaction with him, based on his beliefs, aspirations and values, thereby reflecting them in himself. In this case, when establishing interpersonal relationships, the status of a person in society and his financial position are a secondary factor. At the last level of motivation, interpersonal communication is based on such categories as the status of a person in society and his financial situation, as well as appearance. The purpose of this interaction is purely commercial in nature - to obtain benefits.

From the results obtained, it follows that 70% of the respondents are guided by spiritual motives, while only 5% identified material wealth and social status as the main motives when choosing partners for communication. 25% of the group identified biological motives as leading.

4) Research in the direction "Structure of extracurricular interests and motives for choosing these preferences among university students (age category 18-25 years)" (conducted by a student of group 51-PPD Victoria V. Tomina). The choice of this direction for research lies in the fact that extracurricular motives are closely related to educational motives. In psychology, there are several approaches to the classification of educational and extracurricular motives. In this study, the emphasis is placed on the classification, which consists of two groups of motives (KOLESNIKOVA, 2018): cognitive (associated with the content of the activity and the process of performing certain actions) and social (associated with various types of social interaction). Extracurricular interests are interests that young people choose based on their preferences, skills, aspirations and hobbies.

The practical part was carried out using the methodology "Questionnaire for determining individual (interests, opportunities, needs) and the motives for choosing the given preferences", developed by L. I. Rozhina and S. I. Kopteva. It was chosen because it allowed us to reveal the motives of extracurricular interests and the reasons for choosing these preferences, to determine the dominant type of motivation (internal motives - individually significant and socially significant; external motives - positive and negative). The results of the study show that 57% have a pronounced level of broad cognitive motives (close to the need for new impressions according to L. I. Bozhovich), 32% have a predominant motive of self-development, 14% have personal motives for educational activity, 14% have narrow social motives of extracurricular interests, 10% have a low level of extracurricular motivation.

5) Research on the topic "Motives for choosing a partner in married life among 18-25 year-old girls studying at the university" (DOBROVICH, 1985). The relevance of this study is largely due to the radical socio-economic transformations that are taking place in modern Russia, causing the destruction of established social norms and stereotypes. The contradictory nature of the transition from a sociocentric system of values to a personocentric system often leads a person to a loss of a sense of personal integrity, identity, feeling himself a subject of his own actions and deeds. This actualizes the problem of finding ways and means that could be useful not only for maintaining personal integrity and authenticity, but also for adapting a person to new living conditions, creating a family.

The respondent is offered 20 values: marriage, family, birth and upbringing of children, caring for elderly parents, love, a successful career, material well-being, spiritual well-being, moral education of children, personal interests, the interests of children, family happiness, decency, a clear conscience in family relations, harmony in the family, family traditions, renewal of life, family vacations, own education, education of a spouse, education of children, prosperity and security of the country. It is necessary to select the 10 most important and arrange them in decreasing order of importance. 2. The next questionnaire allows one to determine the role expectations and claims in marriage. The author A. N. Volkova (DASKALESCU, 2018) offers an option for men and women, each of which consists of 36 statements with which the respondent may agree or not. The text of the questionnaire is divided into 7 scales of family values: intimate-sexual scale, scale of personal identification with a spouse, household scale, parent-educational scale, social activity scale, emotional-psychotherapeutic scale and external attractiveness scale. The analysis of individual indicators of the scale of family values, role expectations and girl's aspirations is carried out calculating the points in the table "Consulting study of family values". As a result of counting, we have data characterizing the girl's

expectations of the hierarchy of family values. The higher the value of the score on the scale of family values, the more important this family environment is for the respondent. The data reflect the orientation towards the active role behavior of the marriage partner (role expectations) and towards his/her own active role in the family in the implementation of family functions (role aspirations). 3. The third questionnaire, which we used for the research, is the author's and consists of 10 questions, for each of which it is necessary to give an open answer or choose several of the proposed options. The purpose of the questionnaire is to determine the characterological qualities and the role of a man's social status when choosing a partner for family life. When processing, it is worth paying attention to the fact that the answer to 1-3 questions testifies to the girls' general idea of the family and its role in the girl's life. Questions 4-6 describe the characterological features of partners suitable for marriage, and 7-9 - determine the interest of girls in the social and material status of a partner. Thus, we managed to compile a psychological portrait of a man whom 18-25 years old university student girls would like to see in the role of a spouse and to identify the basic values that play a particularly important role in family life.

At the first stage of the study, the respondents were offered I. A. Kurylenko's questionnaire to identify family values, at the second stage - the questionnaire "Role expectations and claims in marriage" on the third - the author's questionnaire "Value orientations of girls - university students in choosing a partner for creating a family". At the fourth stage, the study results were processed. It follows from the surveys that the respondents see family and marriage, love and birth, and raising children as the main values. They also note harmonious family relations, moral education, education and interests of children, career growth, and in the last place, many students highlight the importance of their own interests. At the same time, such values as caring for elderly parents, material and spiritual well-being, family traditions and renewal of everyday life are noted by a smaller number of respondents.

From the results of the questionnaire "Role expectations and aspirations in marriage" it follows that the intimate-sexual aspect plays an important role in family life and girls emphasize sexual harmony as an important condition of marital happiness, the attitude towards a spouse depends significantly on his/her assessment as a sexual partner. Analyzing the scale of personal identification with a spouse, we can conclude that girls expect common interests, needs, value orientations, and ways of spending time. According to the household scale, girls show high expectations from a partner in solving household issues and place high demands on the participation of a spouse in organizing everyday life. At the same time, girls note their role in the creation of everyday life as insignificant. In the sphere of parenting and education, girls

show a high level of expectations for the performance of parental duties by a spouse, while the level of claims in this area is quite low. In the scale of social activity, which reflects the attitude towards the importance of external social activity of spouses for family life, the level of expectations is lower than the level of aspirations, which indicates that great importance is attached to their own professional and social activity in the process of interpersonal communication. The study of the emotional-therapeutic scale shows an equal level of expectations and aspirations in marriage, which indicates that girls consider it important to have equal distribution of the roles of spouses in creating a psychologically safe climate in the family and mutual support and understanding. On the scale of external attractiveness, girls consider it equally important to look good for themselves and for their spouse.

Based on the analysis of the research results, it can be concluded that girls most of all make demands on their spouse in the emotional-psychotherapeutic scale, expecting support, help and understanding from him. At the same time, it follows from diagram No. 5 "Claims in marriage" that girls assume great responsibility for their social activity and professional development.

The analysis of the author's questionnaire "Value orientation of girls - university students in choosing a partner for creating a family" showed that 60% of respondents consider family to be the leading activity of girls, while 20% categorically deny this and 20% put self-realization in the foreground. Respondents believe that a man, who looks neat, has communication skills and a sense of humor, has a developed intellect, is attentive, caring, thrifty, reliable and responsible is suitable for starting a family, at the same time, the type of professional activity does not matter, as well as the presence of higher education, and the level of material well-being.

6) Before the start of the research on the topic "Motives for choosing a partner for married life among 18-25 year-old guys studying at universities" (conducted by Ekaterina V.Kovalevskaya, a student of group 51-PPD), scientific material was analyzed, devoted to the consideration of the modern trends and transformations taking place with the family in the post-Soviet space. In our opinion, special attention deserves the concept of O. M. Zdravomyslov, who drew attention to the simultaneous superposition of several trends (KOLESNIKOVA, 2018): 1. the process of transformation of traditional gender identities, initiated by the massive entry of women into the labor market, which, in turn, has an impact on changes in the traditional family structure, especially on the disintegration of the content of traditional roles in marriage, which creates additional difficulties in building relationships within the system "husband - wife"; 2. the crisis state of a "Soviet" type family; 3. the ongoing crisis in the socio-economic

sphere, since 1991, has led a) to a sharp stratification of society, b) the formation of a survival strategy as the main one for the overwhelming majority of families on the brink of poverty. Under these conditions, the family, as a social institution, has practically lost its autonomy, although it continues to remain an important part in people's lives. However, the world's statistics do not entirely confirm this conclusion of the scientist, since every year fewer and fewer marriages are registered. On this basis, a stereotype spread in the scientific world has arisen that family and marriage in the modern world are becoming "unfashionable", modern youth do not want to burden themselves with responsibility for family and children, preferring cohabitation to marriage. In our opinion, this stereotype has no foundation, since in the modern world the fact of registration does not mean anything in the opinion of people who more and more often qualify their status in the opposition "free - in relationships", except for material assistance from the state when a child appears. Moreover, the study of the motivation for entering into marriage, as it is commonly called, among the "strong part of the population," acquires special relevance, since it is on their shoulders that mainly the function of material support of the future family falls.

To conduct the study, we chose the methodology of Questionnaire for identifying family values of a modern family, authored by Irina Kurylenko, which, in our opinion, most fully reveals the motivation for choosing a partner among young men aged 18-25, students of higher educational institutions. The specificity of this questionnaire is described in detail in the analysis of the previous research on the topic "Motives for choosing a partner in married life among 18-25 years old girls - university students".

According to the results of the survey, the most powerful motive for 18 to 25 years old guys is "creating a family" - 46.7%, it is decisive when registering a relationship. The second place in terms of influence is taken by the motive "love" - 26.7%, this also applies to the manifestation of romantic feelings. It should be noted that already based on these data, we could say that the decision to register a marriage for young people, first of all, is of an emotional nature and is regulated precisely by the thought process and emotional motive. The third place is taken by the motive "health" - 13.3%. An important question in the questionnaire is the question concerning the entry of young people into an official marriage. This question has its own difficulties associated with incomplete sincerity in answering this question. The result of the survey shows that the respondents do not reveal negative answers that have an important influence on the decision to register a marriage. The actual percentage in answering the questions related to this parameter show the following indicators: 86.7% are not married, and 13.3% are officially married.

In a private conversation with those who are officially married, it is revealed that most of the decision to register a marriage are taken under the influence of parental promises of material support. However, the hope for parental support in this matter can be qualified as a manifestation of infantilism, but not responsibility and understanding of the importance of the role of men in creating a family.

Conclusion

1) The results of the study of the ratio of biological and psychological age among students of higher educational institutions show that most respondents are within their age norm: they have successfully mastered basic trust, willpower, initiative and purposefulness; gained a sense of competence and loyalty to oneself; they have now entered the stage of establishing close relationships with the opposite sex.

2) The empirical data obtained during the study of the motives for choosing a profession in a student environment make it possible to draw a well-founded conclusion: students are characterized by rather mature motives when choosing a profession, which are based on considering their own interests, abilities and aspirations. However, the study has found differences in the severity of certain types of motives among the respondents.

3) As a result of empirical study of the structure of extracurricular interests and the motives for choosing these preferences among university students, the following is determined. Firstly, students are characterized by a high level of motivational sphere of choosing extracurricular interests, which are based on considering their own interests, abilities and aspirations, as well as their own knowledge, skills and abilities. This can be partially explained by a large number of free, for students, sections and circles, which initiates motivational activity in realizing the full potential of the individual.

4) Result of the study of motives for choosing a partner among the female respondents reveal that the most important spheres of family life are intimate, sexual, and household. Girls have more expectations in the psychotherapeutic sphere, hoping to receive psychological support from a partner, and in the sphere of claims - social activity of the individual.

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