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МИНИСТЕРСТВО СПОРТА, ТУРИЗМА И МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ РФ  
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ДЕЛАМ МОЛОДЕЖИ РФ  
МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ГУМАНИТАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ им. М.А. ШОЛОХОВА

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MINISTRY FOR SPORT, TOURISM AND YOUTH POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
FEDERAL AGENCY FOR YOUTH AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
SHOLOKHOV MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY FOR HUMANITIES

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## **Технологии реализации молодежной политики и работы с молодежью в современном мире**

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## **Technologies for implementing youth policy and working with youth in the contemporary world**

Двоязычный сборник  
тезисов международной конференции

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Bilingual Collection of abstracts  
of the International Conference

20–21 июля 2010 г.  
July, 20–21. 2010

МОСКВА 2010  
MOSCOW

## **Технологии реализации молодежной политики и работы с молодежью в современном мире**

Международная научная конференция проходила в МГГУ им. М.А. Шолохова 20–21 июля 2010 года в рамках реализации Стратегии государственной молодежной политики в Российской Федерации и была направлена на активный обмен международным опытом, выработку критериев оценки гуманитарных технологий в сфере молодежной политики и работы с молодежью, повышение образовательного потенциала специалистов в сфере ГМП. Сборник тезисов «Технологии реализации молодежной политики и работы с молодежью в современном мире» включает основные материалы ведущих специалистов в области реализации государственной молодежной политики. Сборник адресован работникам сферы молодежной политики, образования, руководителям общественных объединений, а также широкому кругу читателей, интересующихся вопросами молодежной политики в современном мире.

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## **Technologies for implementing youth policy and working with youth in the contemporary world**

International scientific conference took place in Sholokhov Moscow State University for Humanities on the 20–21th of July, 2010 within the framework of the Strategy of the State Youth Policy implementation in the Russian Federation and was aimed at the active exchange of international experience, working out criteria for assessment of humanitarian technologies in the field of youth policy and working with the youth as well as boosting the educational potential of specialists engaged in the state youth policy implementation.

The collection of abstracts «Technologies of youth policy implementation and working with youth in the modern world» includes selected materials of the leading experts in the field of the state youth policy implementation. The collection is addressed to youth policy specialists, education experts, heads of public organizations, as well as a broader audience, interested in issues of state youth policy in the modern world.

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### **The role of museum activity in formation of historical consciousness of the youth**

The historical consciousness is the qualitative characteristic of a personality, a social community, the whole society. The inner world itself doesn't create conscious patriotic feelings — it's just a base. The formation happens when a person is in contact with social values, ideals, traditions. Primarily the state and public museums, halls of Fighting and Labour Glory, museum rooms are to solve these sorts of tasks.

According to modern scientists, the museum with its unique collections, experts in various areas, multidisciplinary approaches and multisensory experience has huge opportunities to become an ideal modern educational environment.

The understanding of this reality is of prime importance nowadays in the process of a school humanization, returning to the native historical and cultural roots. If education is considered as a mechanism of inter-generational transmission of system of values, which form a personality, then the role of museum in it becomes obvious. It's crucially important that nowadays it was possible to involve a huge amount of children, their teachers and parents, active public workers, veterans in the first place, the organizations in regional-historical activity of a museum [1].

In particular, in the Udmurt Republic an important role in solving problems of patriotic education is played by the National museum of the Udmurt Republic named after Kuzebaj Gerd who performs a scientific–methods management of non–state museums. Research assistants render the methodical help at museums creation, making permanent expositions, exhibitions, giving advanced trainings, advising, develop methodical grants to help museum managers of all levels. Objective coverage of the Great Patriotic War is a keystone of work in the museum.

In the National Day of the Udmurt Republic on November, 4th, 2004 in Izhevsk the unique cultural center — Museum–exhibition complex of small arms named after M.T. Kalashnikov was opened. The Memorial–historical exposition of the museum devoted to the life of a great engineer, is solved as a biographic line, from his birth to an invention recognition. The informative–public center of the complex has an international information database «Great armourers» where all the data on well–known armourers and the weapon is collected.

The integrated educational program «The school of patriotic education, creativity and innovations «The city of armourers» is developed in the museum. There is The Fund named after M.T. Kalashnikov. The outstanding engineer himself takes an active part in its activity as he believes that this work will help to unite all men who are interested in the history and the further destiny of Russia. Among these projects where the Fund is engaged, there is a support program of gifted students of arms specialties of technical schools and universities. Also the support programs of the Izhevsk armourers of older generations, veterans of war and armed conflicts are held, there is assistance in the edition of specialized literature on arms subjects, etc.

The considerable contribution in keeping history, culture of the Udmurt Republic brings non–state (public) museums. They perform the same tasks and functions, as state ones: collect, store, examine, lead educational work, but only within the small native land. In the beginning of 2001 in the republic there were 109 non–state (public) museums: the industrial enterprises, individual departments and establishments, educational institutions [2].

The modern practice has developed a great number of methodical receptions, kinds and forms of work with museum materials: meetings with veterans of war and work, a lesson in a museum; the integrated lessons on materials of museum expositions; the usage of museum materials while preparation of creative and research and practice conferences, thematic evenings, lessons of courage, actions, meetings with veterans of war and work.

The organization of museum activity includes: search and research work; creation of video, a record library on stories of the area, the city, the territory; meetings with veterans; collecting material and design of albums, exhibitions on various topics: work in the state archives; carrying out literary and musical drawing rooms; release of bulletin board newspapers and hand-written magazines; participation in city competitions, quizzes.

The school museum, rooms (corners) of the historical and the historical-ethnographic profile are original museum establishments because they conduct work on searching, collecting, exhibiting of available collections. The museum environment helps outlook expansion, specifies representations about the world around.

The basic sign of the museum, including school-based one is a collection of original materials representing primary data sources about history of society. These subjects and documents make a base of the museum funds. For creation of a museum exposition various reproductions of originals, auxiliary materials: a photo- and x-copies, models, diagrams, schemes, etc are also involved.

Each museum certainly assumes an exposition. The exposition materials should open a content of a selected topic completely. Exposition materials are exposed by certain rules: according to the logic of sections in the museum. The museum has necessary rooms, equipment providing storage and display of the collections.

The essential condition of the school museum functioning is a constant core group of pupils capable under the direction of experts to conduct regular search and research work, to participate in acquisition, accounting and storage of funds, in display and promotion of collected materials. The presence of all above-mentioned features can indicate a school-based museum.

Public museums of Fighting and Labour Glory, history of native area, school, village, city, etc., operating at schools, play the most important role in historical patriotic education of the youth. The given group of museums documents various parts of the social development mainly of new and the newest periods.

Among school museums major part is taken by the museums of historical profile. Among them are military-historical museums — Fame Halls where materials about heroism of the youth, about Russian deeds at the front and in the rear during the Civil and the Great Patriotic Wars are presented.

Museum excursions are various and differ in a venue and object of display, in character of subjects, in a targeted area, in a structure of excursionists. Excursions can be held in a museum and outside of it. Complex excursions which unite a museum display exposition and the monuments of the same topic are also provided.

There are sightseeing tours and excursions on separate topics according to their subject. One more type of excursions has recently appeared, it's so-called video excursion. Many fascinating excursions are held in school museums of Udmurtia.

In modern museum business the presentation becomes effective information technology of work: extends the information, raises recognition of legendary names, historical monuments and monumental art, finds ways and new possibilities in civil-patriotic education development [3].

Presentation has the following features:

Fascinating — draws attention of audience from the very beginning and easily holds it up to the logical end; informative — has something significant for the recipients; memorable — the audience keeps reflecting on the subject after the end of presentation; stimulating — motivate audience to do something; balanced — balance of components which leads to the desired effect. The presentation implies interaction between a speaker and audience. The speaker makes statements illustrating them with slides and the audience shows the attitude to what they see.

Certain software helps to generate ideas, to create structure of a speech, to find suitable quotations and to speed up a research process. PC can help to get an immediate access to huge volume of information. Through a personal computer equipped with communication devices, presenters have access to three types of research databases: full-text, bibliographic and computer information on-line.

Rapid development of science and technology together with constant social changes helps to receive information immediately. Nowadays young people due to the fact that they watch TV, use computer get information from audio-visual sources.

Thus, the presentation, which doesn't include audio-visual sources, is regularly deficient. Those, who disregard these sources lacks the benefits of the most effective form of communication. IT helps to organize interactive study of historical monuments and art, devoted to heroic deeds of the residents of the Udmurt Republic.

Information gathered during camping tours can be processed for further use in a presentation. Experience confirms that camping tour aiming at study of heroic past of a region can be organized in any conditions. There are a lot of places in the Udmurt Republic where interesting people and information on memorable dates can be found. One should just show interest in organizing a tour.

Pathfinders thoroughly choose places for camping: next to monuments, obelisks, mass graves, museums of military glory.

Modern technologies help to present the results of such tours and expeditions.

During the presentation each slide is accompanied by a brief summary which includes mandatory data such as name of the monument, location; and additional details such as address, date of installation, author, position.

For example, monuments in honor of fighters of 174th separate anti-tank art battalion of Udmurtia Komsomol in Izhevsk and Votkinsk tell about generated military connections on territory of Udmurtia. Buildings where future heroes and order bearers lived and studied, their busts in cities and republic villages store the memory of the heroic front deeds of compatriots who have received high awards. Photographs collected during the trips on ways of fighting glory can become substantial sources for holding presentations about military hospitals, about activity of the military colleges evacuated on territory of the Udmurt Republic and proceeding officers preparation.

Almost in every fifth settlement of our area there is a memorable sign devoted to fellow countrymen who went off to war. These are monuments, simple obelisks which have become the center of national memory of the Great Patriotic War events.

Political, social and economic transformations in Russia have put forward new important problems to improve ways of formation of civil-patriotic position of the youth. The successful solution of these problems is possible only if young citizens have a deep concern about all the events in the country, develop an active vital position and are involved in high-grade practical activities in interests of the society and the state. It assumes formation of high moral, psychological and ethical qualities, first of all — patriotism, responsibility for destiny of the Motherland at rising generation.

The social technologies considering modern system of values and interests of the youth play an important role in formation of historical consciousness of young people.

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