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INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP DECISION MAKING OF YOUTH

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Summary. Youth participation in decision-making is considered as the fundamental principle of youth policy in the world. The key idea of youth participation is to enable young people to have an impact on all the issues that affect their lives. Young people can realize this influence through participation in decision-making with adults as well as through its own activities, which have an impact on their life. Participation of young people in society and is about having the rights, space, opportunity and support for participation in the decision-making process and in all forms of activities for building a better society. In our article we examine the key approaches to empower young people rights and opportunities to decide many challenges they face in today's globalized world.

Keywords: decision-making process; youth; adolescent; subcultural groups; deviant behavior.

In spite of the many advantages, involving young people in social decision-making, youth have often been excluded from this process in the community. There are many reasons why adolescent has been left out of decision-making in many areas. Young people have been rejected from participation in decision-making operations at schools, universities and other social institutions where they are involved as participants or service recipients. Adult positions as well as structural problems are common obstacle to youth participation in decision-making process.

We think the reason why young people don't often take part in alliance

decision-making is because adults often doubt whether or not teenagers will have the abilities needed to be involved in important operation as decision-making. Adults often don't fully understand the facilities of young people and their wish to participate in decision-making processes. Adults may also have concerns about youths' capacities to make decisions, to bring to a conclusion the cases or to deal with sensitive or confidential matters. However, these receptions and fears are not consecutive with the factual capacities of most young people. Researches have said that youth have acquired comprehension and decision-making skills by the age of 9, and these skills

are equivalent to adult skills by age 14 to 16 [1]. What youth may lack is the accompanying experiences of making these decisions in adult settings. Thereupon, it is profitable to give youth more capabilities to make right decisions with adults so that they can enhance these experiences that will go on to develop their decision-making opportunities.

The lack of confidence in youth abilities may lead to the fact that young people will make a decision without the adults' knowledge, and these decisions are contrary to the rules set by society in most cases, which is called as some kind of protest. For example, young people can join different subcultural groups and gangs in search of self-expression and respect, which they cannot find among their friends at schools and universities. Gang formation appears to be facilitated by a social context characterized by inequality and social disorganization. Many youths who join gangs and different subcultural groups are marginalized within their community. Obviously, young people who participate in deviant behavior make a choice to act as they do, though the decision-making processes that could not always be described as especially *virile*, *mature* or rational from the point of view of those who are not involved in illegal behavior. However, the social context which may be traced in the life of young people in which, delinquent behavior is often seen as normal, even expected, behavior.

Based on this society have to bringing youth in cycle of decision-making and ruin barriers that could exclude youth away. The key factors that pro-

mote young people's full involvement in decision-making and provide tools and strategies for addressing those issues should be identified. First of all it should be develop clear goals and objectives which will solve the problems associated with civil rights issues that have led to discrimination based on age. The purpose is find out whether young people will be included into the decision-making structure, that exist nowadays, or whether a single collective consist of *individuals* and lead by young part of society should be formed, create a constant structure, such as bylaws, that will provide consistent involvement of youth through administrative changes [3]. And the most important thing is to help adults overcome their negative stereotypes of youth and help youth recognize their own value.

Without any doubts, if young people are involved in decision-making process it will contribute positive teenage development. But there are other benefits for a national system generally, because adolescents bring energy, fresh perspectives, knowledge of young people, and a sense of community to every social process [4]. Young people have a way, seldom delicate and often ingenious, of bringing attention to their interests and needs, and they often can say something and do things that challenge people and institutions.

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