

## Several abstracts of articles author - 2021.

**Mayorova-Shcheglova, S.N. and Kolosova, E.A. (2021), "Gender socialization at the beginning of the 21st century through the eventfulness of childhood", RSUH/RGGU Bulletin. "Philosophy. Sociology. Art Studies" Series, no. 1 (part 2), pp. 189–198, DOI: 10.28995/2073-6401-2021-1-189-198.**

Abstract. In the article, the gender socialization is considered not only as a process of influence on children of the adult community through various mechanisms, it is proposed to include in the analysis the childhood events related to the independence, self-socialization of the younger generation. On the basis of a sociological study of the youth recollections of the childhood events (2018), the paper describes specifics in the behavior of boys and girls and draws conclusions about the manifestation of diversity, different intensities of the passage of the childhood events in the spheres of education and culture, the development of the information space, deviation, consumer practices. The contradictions in the reproduction of parental attitudes towards children of different sex, the destruction of deviation as a "male" sphere of adolescents' life, and the infantilization of young men are revealed.

**Besschetnova O., Mayorova-Shcheglova S. (2021) «Sobstvenno s nimi ya i vyrosla...»: vzaimootnosheniya pokoleniy cherez prizmu retrospektivnykh vospominaniy sovremennoy molodezhi o detstve ["I actually grew up with them...": intergenerational relationships through the prism of retrospective recollections of childhood by today's youth]. Zhurnal sotsiologii i sotsialnoy antropologii [The Journal of Sociology and Social Anthropology], 24(4): 110–137 (in Russian). <https://doi.org/10.31119/jssa.2021.24.4.5>**

Abstract. The article analyzes the intersubjective relations of different generations and identifies the most positive/negative sectors of interactions between generation Y (millennials) and other generations. Sociological research was carried out in 2020–2021 among university students of a megalopolis and a small town by the in-depth interview method (N=85). Retrospective recollections of students' memories about their childhood show that younger family members also build intergenerational relationships as well as all other generations without any exception, the evidence of the variability of this social construct is recorded. It was found that intergenerational relationships in childhood directly affects the assessment of the respondents' actual relationships with family members in adulthood: it becomes clear, the more benevolent they were in the past, the closer and trusting they are in the present and, hypothetically, in the future, and vice versa. Despite intergenerational differences, conflict relations are more characterized by the "children — parents" than "children — grandparents" system. The frequency of mentioning parents in the respondents' narratives ranks third after grandparents and friends, which is presumably related to their absence due to employment. In this regard, the authors point out that the personified positive experience of interaction between young people and representatives of the older generation (more often grandmothers) is one of the important conditions for the formation of positive attitudes towards the elderly in general, intergenerational cohesion and, presumably at the macro level, social cohesion. The article summarizes six directions of destructive reduction of the spheres of older generation' involvement in the care and upbringing of their grandchildren or greatgrandchildren in modern Russia. The indicated transformations are considered as an imperative for changing the vector and measures of state social policy, as well as interdisciplinary generational research.

**Mayorova-Shcheglova S.N., Kolosova E.A., Gubanova A.Yu. Socio-Cultural Reproduction of a Generation through the Eventfulness of Childhood, *Observatory of Culture*, 2021, vol. 18, no. 5, pp. 452—466. DOI: 10.25281/2072-3156-2021-18-5-452-466.**

Abstract. One of the most important characteristics of generations in the modern humanities is the indication of the recreation of traditional cultural values while producing new cultural practices. The article accumulates data of a sociological study of young people (2018, an online survey of 774 respondents aged 18—21) born at the junction of two conventional generations. As one of the criteria of socio-cultural reproduction, the article suggests using the age of the debut and consolidation of various events related to the field of culture into permanent practice. Based on quantitative data (the age of starting, average age, percentage of coverage or exclusion from the event), the authors prove that traditional practices (reading, organizing additional education, visiting libraries, theater, etc.) are consolidated at an earlier age (preschool and primary school). In the article, new socio-cultural practices are designated as not normative, typical, and ubiquitous for children, but already quite mass events in comparison with the historical and social situation of the 20th century. These are innovative practices (including the practice of mastering the information and communication technologies and the Internet), independent actions of young actors in the field of consumer culture, and some manipulations with the body (tattooing, piercing, etc.) that, according to the study, manifest themselves in adolescence and youth. The article identifies a stable group of young people (from complete urban families of the middle economic level) who undergo the traditional eventfulness and are therefore close to the generation of their parents. The authors substantiate the necessity of working to support the socio-cultural reproduction in adolescence.

**Konyashkina A. S. V., Mayorova-Shcheglova S. N. [Book Review: Lebedeva E. V., Filipova F. G., Berezetskaya M. I. et al. *Friendly urban environment. Interpretation and measurement opportunities, creation experience*]. *Sotsiologiya Goroda [Sociology of City]*, 2021, no. 2, pp. 60—63.**