

A. V. Zaitsev Dialogue between the state and civil society: on the issue of identification and typologization

In modern sociohumanitarian knowledge there are a huge number of definitions of dialogue. However, what constitutes a dialogue between the state and civil society, and so which clusters (types) of this dialogue can be distinguished from the whole variety of narrative practices, remains not sufficiently clear and studied not only in political science, but also in the related social sciences and disciplines. In the course of the study, the author of the work applied systemic, comparative, comparative, dialectic, historical, discursive, narrative and other general scientific and special research methods. This publication, albeit partially, appears to eliminate this objectively existing gap. As a result of the study, the main approaches to typological for differentiation and clustering of similar interactions between the state and civil society in the context of the public policy of modern Russia are identified. The main conclusion from this study is the thesis that, to create a scientifically based typology of dialogue between the state and civil society, there are quite real objective criteria and markers.

Keywords: state, civil society, dialogue, communication, discourse, cluster, typology.

O. A. Voronkova Network interiorization – the emergence of a new motivational matrix of social and political participation

The article examines the processes of changing public consciousness and behavior under the influence of network interiorization, i.e. the penetration of new electronic and communicative technologies in all spheres of life. The issues and problems of establishing discursive mechanisms of socialization, formation of new impulses of social and political participation are considered. It is emphasized that in the conditions of network interiorization, the boundaries between "political" and "social" are actively blurred, "political" becomes "sociopolitical", and a new community of socio-political actors is created who seek to participate in the formation and execution of political decisions. Network interiorization is a new format of socialization of the individual, as actively thinking members of society become observers of all socio-political actions of the government, having the opportunity to publicly express their opinions on the network. In the new network environment, there is a qualitative change in public consciousness. Particular attention is paid to the prospects of changing social and political relations, strengthening the role of public opinion in political decision-making.

Keywords: network interiorization, socialization, self-communication, public sphere, discursive culture.

E. A. Stradina "Limping decisions" of russian politics

The article is devoted to the problem of execution of decisions in modern russian politics. The author relies on the concept of "limping solutions" by the russian philosopher A. I. Akhiezer, who considers it as an established mode of political process that restricts the achievement of dynamic state development. The main subject of a political decision is the power of the political elite, the conditions for its effectiveness and the main requirements for it are identified: consistency in the content and implementation of all political decisions from top to bottom.

The author deeply analyzes the properties of "limping" political decisions: reliance on "top – down" settings without taking into account territorial features, excessive simplification of execution ("patching holes"), disorganization of execution by different organizational structures-all this leads to inconsistent disintegrative reform of various areas of society.

The article provides convincing examples of failure to implement specific political decisions of recent years due to the lack of necessary consistency, which, in the author's opinion, is a factor in reducing the effectiveness of public administration.

Keywords: the concept of "limping decisions", public administration, inconsistency in the implementation of decisions, modern russian politics.

ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT (REGIONAL ECONOMICS)

E. A. Voronina Formation of the regional innovation environment economic system

How to achieve the effectiveness of innovation efforts by ensuring the reproduction of innovation itself? The regional innovation environment is considered in two interrelated aspects. In General, the regional innovation environment should contribute to the development of a specific culture of activity of economic entities. The formation of a regional innovation environment for banking products is associated with the concept of innovation potential. This concept, along with the innovation environment, should become a conceptual institutional reflection of the phenomenon of innovative activity in the region. The concept of economic potential is still a debatable issue,

attempts are being made to move away from its traditional identification with the concepts of scientific, intellectual, creative and scientific and technical potentials and consider it as an independent economic category. As a manifestation of the organic integrity of the three types of activity (science, innovation, production), the economic potential in the regional aspect may be underutilized for internal reasons inherent in the innovation process itself. In the modern era, the innovative economy is in unbroken unity not only with scientific and technical, but also with production activities. The state should play an important role in developing mechanisms that link innovation with material production and science.

Keywords: innovative environment, innovative potential, innovative activity.

M. A. Kvasnikova Digital inequality in Russia

The article aims to consider the problem of digital inequality in the context of the Federal districts of the Russian Federation, the population of urban and rural areas. The decisions of the Government of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of digital development, communications and mass communications on this issue concerning the national program "Digital economy of the Russian Federation" are given. The dynamics of the index of digital literacy of the population, the number of Internet users, the use of personal computers, access to the Internet, the use of the Internet for ordering goods and services, both by Federal districts and by type of terrain, the total spending of regions on information and communication technologies, innovative activity of organizations is graphically presented. On the basis of these diagrams, trends in the digital development of regions are identified, regions – leaders and regions – outsiders are identified. The causes and background leading to the digital divide in the Russian Federation, highlighted the importance of e-government development for the widest public access to information, improve information literacy of the society. Factors and criteria of access to information and communication technologies influencing digital inequality are given. The rating of 10 regions – leaders in the size of the budgets allocated for information and communication technologies, including expenditures per capita is presented. The ways of overcoming the digital divide are considered – starting from reducing the specific cost of traffic transmission, increasing the information culture of the population, and ending with the growth and development of communication infrastructure to create a single info-communication space. The importance of infrastructural transformations for opening new prospects in the activities of regional organizations is shown, which will allow districts to ensure sustainable socio-economic development.

Keywords: digital economy, digital inequality, digital literacy, information and communication technologies (ICT), Federal districts of the Russian Federation, ICT infrastructure, Internet.

V. I. Peftiev, L. A. Titova Industry in Russia's regions in the medium term

The article examines modifications of the role and significance of industry in the regions in the Russian Strategy for the medium term (until 2024). Industry has ceased to be a monopolist in target settings, i.e. there is a previously unknown problem of choosing sources of economic growth and increasing welfare. Authorities and businesses are looking for a combination of infrastructure and industry, investments in human capital and economic growth, a combination of export orientation and access to domestic markets. Many factors affect economic growth, which is why mistakes are made in expert estimates of its dynamics. Additional indicators are being applied, such as the volume of cargo and passenger transportation, electricity and heat consumption, business activity index, etc. There is a large differentiation of regions in terms of their contribution to the country's GDP growth. The most effective tools of regional industrial policy are the creation of conglomerations, clusters and territories of advanced development. Russian regions are divided into regions with active industrial policy (20 subjects), unfocused industrial policy (20 subjects), risky industrial policy (7 subjects), and no industrial policy (34 subjects, including the Yaroslavl region). In these conditions, each dilemma needs constructive support and verified solutions. Regional experience is taken into account for the most important components of the Strategy.

Keywords: industrial policy, breakthrough technologies, economic growth, foreign economic relations, spatial arrangement.

THEORY, METHODS AND ORGANIZATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

W. A. Yasvin Technology of environmental design in education

The article presents the methodological foundations of environmental design in education, based on which the author's model of the project field of the educational environment was created and the design technology was developed. The author defines the educational environment as a spatially and / or event-limited set of opportunities for personal development that arise under the influence of pedagogically designed organizational, technological, and spatial-subject conditions, as well as random factors in the context of event-based interaction of members of the school community. The technology of environmental design in education consists in designing on the basis of a set of environmental parameters and a system of design principles of organizational, technological, social, and spatial-subject components of the environment by organizing opportunities to meet the entire hierarchical complex of

individual needs. The technology of environmental design in education or environmental-pedagogical design presented in the article refers to educational design and socio-pedagogical design, corresponds to the strategy of improving and transforming the environment, includes diverse design spaces and stages of pedagogical design. The technology of environmental design in education includes the interrelated design of the spatial-subject, social, and organizational-technological components of the educational environment to meet the sociogenic needs of a person and realize the personal values of all members of the educational community. The article presents the products of research activities: a model of the project field of the educational environment, a system of principles of ecological and pedagogical design, and a parametric set of indicators of the educational environment. Reveals psychological and pedagogical meaning and content design of the educational environment at three levels: through the organization of opportunities the implementation of personal needs of members of the educational community, based on the performance requirements of its components, based on system design criteria. This article is aimed at resolving the contradiction between the need for purposeful pedagogical organization of educational environments as a means of achieving personal educational results of students and the lack of development of technological tools based on a single methodology that ensures the system development of personal developing school environments.

Keyword: educational environment, technology, pedagogical design, model, project field, environment parameters, personal needs, principles of environment design.

N. V. Lebedeva Andragogical position of the teacher of additional professional education of social sphere specialists

The article deals with the issues of professional competence of the teacher of additional professional education of social sphere specialists, taking into account the requirements of modern times. The modernization of the entire educational system of Russia actualizes the reform of additional professional education of social sphere specialists. However, one of the obstacles to the development of this educational segment is the use of a model of traditional higher education with a predominance of theoretical training. At the same time, the main cognizing and professionally developing subject of the system of additional professional education (DPO) is an adult, which requires an andragogical approach to his training. The article reveals the concept of andragogical position, justifies its main content components: social position (systems of views, beliefs and value orientations, value attitude to the profession, professional and pedagogical orientation), andragogical competence (andragogical knowledge and skills that are implemented by the teacher on the basis of conscious use of educational strategy), andragogical interaction (variety of functional positions and professional roles of teachers). Based on the theoretical and methodological analysis of the professional activity of an andragogue teacher it is concluded that the concept of andragogical position of a teacher of additional professional education is multidimensional in the space of the concept of interactivity of relations.

Keywords: andragogic position, andragog, competence, additional professional education, social sphere

T. V. Makeeva, V. N. Guryanchk Features of the development of civic education in Russia and Germany

The article presents the results of a scientific study of authors on civic education in the context of work with youth. This problem is becoming relevant in connection with the contradictions in society regarding the formation of civic consciousness among representatives of the young generation. It is within the framework of civic education, both formal and non-formal, that personally significant qualities and attitudes are formed. Such an education contributes to the activation of the process of civilization of young people, the assimilation of sociocultural experience in the political, professional, economic and legal fields. The authors consider civic education in terms of five basic interrelated and mutually supportive approaches: cultural, ethnopedagogical, personality-oriented, axiological and competency-based. Of particular interest is a comparative analysis of the main aspects of civic education in Russia and European countries, in connection with this, the experience gained by the authors in studying non-formal education during a pedagogical internship in the Federal Republic of Germany is generalized. In Russia and Germany, there are various approaches to the youth policy of these countries, regarding the priorities of civic and patriotic education. There is also a difference in the interpretation of such concepts as “patriotism” and “civic education”. In the practice of the Russian youth work system, attention is focused on patriotic education, which is being implemented in various projects related to the Great Patriotic War. In Germany, civic education is based on fostering an active citizenship, a critical attitude to past events, strong democratic convictions and respect for the rights and interests of those around us, regardless of their nationality, race, political and religious views. Non-formal civic education is presented here as an orientation toward the socio-cultural situation in modern Germany and Europe, which generally determines the range of issues and disciplines demanded in the process of mastering young people by the necessary professional competencies.

Keywords: civic education, civil society, civic identity, young people, competency-based approach, informal civic education, subject-centrism, ethnopedagogical approach.

V. B. Tokareva Internal responsibility as a key social competence of subjects educational process

Federal state educational standards of different levels are oriented towards subject-activity approach and competent educational result. Modern learner is both object and subject of educational process. He not only perceives the effects of the external conditions and circumstances he faces, but also receives information, transforms it in his mind. Therefore, the study of the intra-personal responsibility of the subjects of the educational process is relevant. The article is devoted to the main characteristics of intra-personal responsibility in educational activities, where internality in relation to student reflexion is analyzed as the dominant position in decision-making and in regulation of their activity. The author provides evidence that responsibility is one of the factors of personality formation and contributes to the development of such vital qualities as subjectivity, reflexivity, ability to control their efforts, desire to achieve planned results. The results of empirical research are analyzed using questionnaires "Level of subjective control" and "Differential type of reflection"; Described are revealed relationships of internality and systemic reflection. According to the results of the study, the conclusion is formulated that taking responsibility for events in life is necessary for the subject of training to coordinate behavior not only in educational activities, but other spheres of life.

Keywords: intra-personal responsibility, external locus of control , internal locus of control, social subjectivity, universal competencies.