POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS, PROCESSES AND TECHNOLOGIES

L. I. Nikovskaya

Problematic aspects of the functioning of the institute for the protection and promotion of public interests in the public space in the regional dimension

The article presents some generalizations based on the results of two research projects on the state of the public sphere in two regions – the Yaroslavl and Kostroma regions in terms of analyzing the state of the institute for the promotion and protection of public interests. It is shown that this institution according to the criterion of solvency/insolvency is in an unsatisfactory state, which weakens the quality of state and municipal management, the responsiveness of public authorities in solving urgent social problems of the local and regional community, especially in a crisis. Ways out of this situation are seen in the ways of improving the principles of intersectoral social partnership, subsidiarity in the activities of different levels of public authority, and improving the quality of functioning of civil organizations and associations.

Key words: public policy, civil society, representation of interests, public interest, social mechanism of state/municipal management.

A. P. Opalskiy

Activities of state bodies management of the region in matters of improvement public awareness (on the example of the Murmansk region)

The legal authorization of free public access to information about the activities of state and local government bodies allows expanding the boundaries of citizens ' awareness. The article considers measures to improve public access to information about the activities of regional authorities in the Murmansk region. The information policy of the regional government apparatus should be aimed at the needs of the population through the introduction of electronic management elements (development of technological maps for the provision of services by the Murmansk region government apparatus; placement of these maps on the Internet; creation of information points where citizens can get comprehensive information on the algorithm of actions for obtaining necessary services from the regional administration; opening of information terminals for citizens to receive information about services; certification of the quality management policy of the regional administration in the information sphere in accordance with the standards of the International certification organization; the ability to pay for services via the site using electronic payment systems; improvement of the navigation panel of the site in order to improve its usability; use of counters of visits in online mode; providing users with the opportunity to comment on information messages on the site, participate in online forums) and promote citizens ' access to complete and objective information and expand public control.

Key words: awareness of the population, activity of authorities.

S. L. Talanov

The influence of the reference person (group) on the protest mood of students

The influence of the reference person (reference group) on the political socialization of youth is analyzed. The author conducted a sociological study among students of leading universities in the city of Yaroslavl. The political practices of youth are significantly influenced by the values of the reference person (group). As part of the study, it was found that the choice of "one's own" social group and political position of the individual is not connected with the position of parents and the rest of the environment, but with the assessment of the socio-political position of the reference person. Each individual has a reference person or a reference group that directly affects the process of political socialization. Other channels of socialization (media, education, etc.) act indirectly on the assimilation of socio-political norms. In addition, it was revealed that the involvement of individuals in public practices depends on the orientation and attitudes of their parents towards the political field, but only if one or both parents are a reference person. So, if one of the parents (being a reference person) or both parents (as a reference group) are indifferent to the socio-political processes in the country, then their children take the same position. If parents are characterized by highly active political behavior, then their children are characterized by the same form of political behavior. Based on the results of the study, measures are proposed to reduce protest behavior among young people.

Key words: reference person, social protest, protest potential.

ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT
(REGIONAL ECONOMICS)

L. G. Batrakova

The development of small and medium enterprises in the regions of Russia

The topic raised in the article is extremely relevant for modern Russia. The paper is devoted to the economic situation that arose in the regions as a result of the coronavirus epidemic. It is emphasized that as a result of the pandemic, the work of many small and medium-sized enterprises has stopped, while on-line services have become widespread. The paper reveals the role of small and medium-sized businesses in the economic life of States. It is shown that Russia in recent years has been characterized by a negative dynamics of development of medium and small businesses and a decrease in its share in the economy, compared wit. Regulatory and legal documents related to the development and criteria of small and medium-sized businesses are analyzed. The analysis of indicators of entrepreneurial activity of small and medium-sized enterprises in the subjects of the Russian Federation for 2018-2019, as well as their sectoral structure by type of economic activity. The pandemic has worsened the economic situation of the regions, so the article considers the main problems in the work of enterprises and groups the branches of the national economy by the degree of risk of loss of income. The article States that the peculiarity of the current economic situation is that it cannot be predicted. It shows what the state is doing to change the current situation, describes the measures Of the government of the Russian Federation to support small and medium-sized businesses in the context of the coronavirus epidemic. Examples of regional support for small and medium-sized businesses in Tula, Novgorod, Yaroslavl, Vologda and other regions are given. In conclusion, it is concluded that the regional economy will recover slowly and gradually.

Key words: economic situation, coronavirus pandemic, digital services, region, small and medium business, development indicators, support of business, support measure.

N. S. Rossiina

Franchising: features and risks in the context of the organization of the regional economy

The, content of the article reveals the fundamental characteristics of franchising as a kind of variant of business organization that affects the development of the regional economy. The characteristic of franchising in the conditions of regional economy concretizes some features, reveals the practice of adaptation to the conditions of doing business. The real impact of network structures on the organization of economic activity of the region requires the concentration of analytical and evaluation activities in order to characterize the place and role of franchising as a tool for the organization of economic activity at the junction of small and large businesses.

Key words: franchising, business, entrepreneurship, feature, risk, regional economy, region, contract, franchise, income, system, network, transaction, risk.

Y. V. Korechkov

Debt sustainability of the region as the basis for its strategic development

The article examines certain aspects of ensuring the long-term stability of the region. It is revealed that ensuring debt sustainability is the basis for the strategic development of the regional economy. The author defines the debt sustainability of the region as an economic condition in which the subject of the Russian Federation is able to ensure the fulfillment of its obligations in the forecast period without significant changes in the terms of the loan policy, based on the optimal structure of the debt portfolio and the established regulatory restrictions.

The process of ensuring the debt sustainability of the region is considered in the article as an element of the analysis of the development of the regional economic system as an integral part of economic growth in the country. At the same time, various approaches are used to implement socio-economic programs, which include sub-Federal loans.

It is noted that changes in the financial system in recent years, based on an increase in the budget independence and responsibility of the subjects of the Russian Federation, determine the strategic goals of regional development. The basis of financial policy should be the balance of regional budgets in order to implement various socio-economic programs. The problem arises in attracting additional financial resources and finding new sources of financing. The market of sub-Federal borrowings is being formed as a factor that ensures overcoming the budget deficit of the subject of the Federation and achieving its balance.

The author reveals that the use of the borrowing mechanism for the implementation of investment projects in the regions requires the use of tools and methods to ensure budget balance. It is necessary to create an effective system for managing the debt burden and financial stability of the regional economy.

Elements of a systematic approach to assessing the debt sustainability of regions and investment activities based on sub-Federal borrowings are substantiated. This allowed the author to conclude that it is necessary to reduce the cost of funding and diversify the structure of debt obligations. Financial decisions made in the regions should ensure that the obligations assumed can be fulfilled in a timely and complete manner.

THEORY, METHODS AND ORGANIZATION
OF SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

I. I. Frishman

Network models of social partnership in additional education
of children as innovative educational practices

The article considers approaches, factors, and risks in implementing network models of social partnership as innovative educational practices. In the system of modern Russian continuing education, there are innovative educational practices that are based on internal and external mechanisms for integrating educational activities. These mechanisms reflect the social, financial, personnel, organizational, and psychological and pedagogical aspects necessary for teachers of General and additional education. Additional education of children's interaction between organizations and teachers is implemented as an element that contributes to the consolidation of formal, non-formal and informal education into a single system of continuing education. The most effective way to construct the modern content of children's additional education is the network model. This article describes the effective conditions for the development of network models of social partnership. A network is a way of working together to solve a specific problem that brings together all the stakeholders who have joined the network. All subjects are independent in their main activities and interact only within the framework of this problem, if necessary, pooling resources to solve it. The article also presents typical risk groups for social partnership identified in the course of the author's research: risks related to the "human factor" (passivity of subjects of network interaction, their lack of readiness for social partnership and innovation in General, insufficient competence of specialists); economic risks (reduction or termination of funding for innovation, forced commercialization of educational services, a decrease in the number of children involved in educational programs); risks of external influence (influence of mass media, subcultures, society). The article highlights the problem of minimizing the likely negative consequences.

E. V. Zautorova, F. I. Kevlya

Formation of law-abiding behavior of convicts in a correctional facility

Modern penal enforcement policy is aimed at mitigating punishment and strengthening educational measures to influence convicts. However, the educational process is often ineffective. In this regard, there is a need to search for various forms and methods of educational influence in order to form law-abiding behavior in convicts. The purpose of our research is to study effective means of educational influence aimed at reducing disciplinary violations of convicted persons serving sentences. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks: to study the causes of illegal behavior of prisoners in places of detention; to check in practice the effectiveness of methods and forms of educational influence; to develop recommendations for employees of the law enforcement agency on the formation of law-abiding behavior in prisoners. The research has shown that the reasons for the illegal behavior of prisoners in prison are very diverse (self-affirmation, dissent, stress relief, protection from threats, etc.), there is a need to intensify the search for the most effective forms and methods of educational work in order to form law-abiding behavior of prisoners in prison. During the implementation of the educational program intended for convicted offenders, we used dialogue methods, autogenic training, creative visualization and brainstorming methods, modeling situations in role – playing games, and methods of art pedagogy. The effectiveness of their use was checked by the method "Personal aggression and conflict". Comparing the results obtained, there are changes in the behavior of convicts, they began to analyze the problem more often, more calmly treat other opinions and assessments of others, better control their own behavior, etc. The use of various pedagogical tools and methods can reduce the level of disciplinary violations on the part of convicts and contribute to the formation of law-abiding behavior. Based on the results obtained, we have developed recommendations to correctional officers on the formation of law-abiding behavior in convicts.

O. S. Shcherbinina

Features of socio-pedagogical work with gifted students of primary school age

In the context of increasing educational work in modern educational conditions, attention to working with special categories of children, including gifted children, has increased. Special attention in working with gifted children is paid to the development of abilities and the creation of conditions for achievements in the field of interest to the child, while

solving problems of socialization and social development remains sometimes without the proper attention of teachers. That is, in our opinion, can be a cause of victimization and the failure of adults who in childhood characteristics of giftedness.

Work at each age stage is important for this non-standard category of children, but primary school age as a period of adaptation to a General education organization is of particular value for creating conditions for successful socialization and social development of a gifted Junior school student. During this period, not only the Foundation of knowledge and learning skills is laid, but also future social relationships with the team of children and teachers are formed. At this time, it is important to pay attention to the social component of the development of a gifted Junior school student. Thus, social and pedagogical work with gifted children in primary schools is of particular importance.

We studied the features and difficulties of social development of younger students, which formed the basis for the development of the content of socio-pedagogical work with gifted younger students. The purpose of this research is to analyze the results of studying the features of social development of gifted primary school children and formulate the features of socio-pedagogical work with this category of students.

Key words: giftedness, gifted child, junior school student, social development, socialization, social and pedagogical work, General educational organization.

M. V. Sokolova

Influence of urban cultural environment on students socialization

The purpose of this article is to attempt to analyze the process of developing students ' social skills through their participation in extracurricular activities. While studying at the University, students are grouped into various interest groups. in this study, they were grouped into a problem group for the development of the urban cultural environment. Every year, young people from different cities, towns and villages become students of the pedagogical University, and students join the urban cultural environment. The urban cultural environment is characterized by a number of quantitative and qualitative indicators. Based on a comprehensive analysis of these indicators, we can judge such characteristics of the urban cultural environment as the degree of its diversity-monotony, integration-disintegrationality, dynamism-static. The urban cultural environment provides opportunities for both prosocial and antisocial experiences of a young person who first came to a major city. The first goal of this project was to introduce first-year students to the cultural environment of the city.

The second task was to emphasize that in the conditions of modern education, the pedagogical University is one of the mesofactors of socialization. The students in the learning process develop the expertise to understand that the school remains a leading element in the system of education, it is the main responsibility of the younger generation. The purpose of the research is to test the method of quest tours for first-year students and identify the potential of this method in the socialization of students. Third-year students spoke about the need to promote the socialization of first-year students, their integration into the cultural environment of the city. in terms of setting the topic of our research, the main idea itself is important: the process of social learning can and should be carried out through the playing of social roles.

Key words: socialization, excursion activities, social learning, social orientation system, urban cultural environment, first-year student, quest tour, mesofactor of socialization.