

A. V. Zaitsev

Civil society: communication approach

The article discusses the problem of a communicative approach to the study of the substantial essence of civil society. In the Survey political science there are many theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of civil society. Among them, the communicative theory is played by a special place and the role of civil society as a special kind of social interaction of subjects, as the form of socio-political communication. In the conditions of reforming Russia, the problems of communicative interaction of state and municipal authorities, the state and civil society have gained primary importance of the management. The country, economic and social well-being of its citizens. A permanent, constructive dialogue of state and civil structures is needed; The use of consensus technology presentations and upholds of their interests by various social groups (sexually engaged, professional, regional). Therefore, in our opinion, a careful understanding of the communicative concept of civil society will significantly expand its theoretical content and practical significance. This article uses such research methods such as elements of systemic and disrursive analysis, descriptive and narrative approaches. As a result of the study, the author of the article comes to the conclusion that one of the basic characteristics of civil society is its dialogic. In this case, the dialogue is considered as an intersubjective interconnection between actors (subjects) not only bilateral, but also multilateral communication. Its main subjects are, on the one hand, organs and structures of state and municipal government, and, on the other, the organization of civil society (first of all, it is non-commercial, non-state or non-governmental organizations, as they are called in the West, unlike modern Russia). In this sub-national essence of the communicative approach to civil society in political science.

Key words: civil society, state, communication, interaction, dialogue, democracy.

O. A. Koryakovtseva, T. V. Bugaychuk

Study of the formation of civil identity of the young generation of russians: an integrative approach

The article presents an integrative approach to the study of the process of formation of civil identity, where civil identity is understood as a conscious process of a person's identity with a certain civil society in a specific socio-cultural context, acceptance of the values of this society, as well as an active positive influence on its development. The authors of the article took the concept of integration as a synthesis of social sciences as a basis for studying the integrative approach and applied it to the concept of civic identity. After conducting a detailed analysis of encyclopedic publications, they came to the conclusion that an integrative approach to the formation of civic identity as a political concept consists in understanding this process as an integrative phenomenon, and at the same time, taking into account the integrative foundations of its formation. The authors of the article consider personality as an integrative phenomenon, which, integrating into civil society, becomes a part of it, influencing its formation and development. At the same time, the personality and its civic consciousness develop in the context of sociocultural transformation, where sociocultural transformation is an integrative environment for the development of civic identity of the modern young generation. The authors come to the conclusion that it is more effective to form civic identity with the help of social technologies of unification and on the basis of transdisciplinarity (according to Piaget), through the construction of integrative structures for the formation of civic identity with the involvement of research results in the fields of political science, sociology, philosophy, psychology, pedagogical practice and methodology.

Key words: civic identity, integrative approach, young generation, transdisciplinarity, sociocultural transformation.

Yu. V. Gimazova

Development of a methodology for evaluating projects of socially oriented non-profit organizations

The article substantiates the need to develop issues of methodology for assessing projects of socially oriented non-profit organizations, such as: ambiguous understanding by the scientific and expert community of the importance and essence of assessing social projects, its place and role in the activities of socially oriented non-profit organizations; eclecticism of the existing methodological approaches in the Russian practice of

assessing social projects; underdevelopment of technologies for evaluating projects of socially oriented non-profit organizations (SO NPOs) by the organizations themselves, donors and regional government bodies.

Evaluation is defined as a well-grounded judgment about the merits and demerits of a social project with a conclusion about the degree of usefulness of this project based on the relevant criteria, indicators and indicators and differs in several types: by subjects of assessment, by objects of assessment, by terms of assessment. It is emphasized that within the framework of this article the author is interested in the following areas of assessment: evaluation of applications of NPOs prepared for various competitions; assessment of the activities of NPOs for the implementation of the project; assessment of the results and consequences of the implementation of the social project. It is noted that the standards for assessing the activities of SO NPOs are developed by regional government bodies, which also form registers of SO NPOs. It is emphasized that this activity – the replenishment of registers and the development of specialized standards – is carried out in the regions extremely unevenly and fragmentarily, that no more than 5 % of the total number of registered NPOs got into the registers. At the same time, the activity of advanced regions (Perm Territory, Sverdlovsk Region) is highlighted, which were able to creatively adapt the corresponding recommendations of federal state authorities and create a normal mechanism for distributing subsidies between NPOs – grantees.

Key words: assessment of social projects, non-governmental non-profit organizations, social design.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

L. G. Batrakova

Regional development in Russia's catching up innovation economy

In the modern economy of Russia, an important role is played by technologies, which are given a significant place in the concept of innovative development. The fundamental direction of this development is research and development in the field of technologies, production of products, provision of services, which is the basis for the growth of the standard of living of the population. In view of the increasing role of territorial differentiation, the analysis of regional development in the catching-up innovative economy of Russia becomes relevant, since technological lag cannot but affect the efficiency of production. This is clearly demonstrated by the integrated ratings of socio-economic and scientific-technological development of the regions of the Russian Federation.

The existing models of innovative development are based on the concepts of advanced and catch-up development. The Strategy of innovative development of Russia indicates that the country is focused on the re-equipment of the economy, based on imported technologies, which corresponds to the catch-up type of development. For Russia, the option of leadership in those segments of the economy where competitive advantages are created is possible, while advanced development should take place not only in the economic sphere, but also in the social sphere.

The problem of catching up with innovative economic development is a new one that requires detailed study, both in theoretical and analytical aspects. In addition, special attention should be paid to the analysis of the possibilities of implementing the strategy of advanced and catch-up innovative development in the regions of Russia, as well as the creation of territories of advanced socio-economic development and special economic zones. In many regions of the Russian Federation, there are enterprises that produce world-class products that will allow them to be leaders. One of the most common areas of innovation activity in the regions is the introduction of new technologies in the housing and utilities system and transport infrastructure.

Key words: economic development, advanced development, catching up with innovative development, innovative activity, regional economy, integrated rating, special economic zones, territories of advanced socio-economic development.

Y. V. Korechkov, V. V. Velikorossov, Ona Grazyna Rakauskiene

Innovative organizational and economic approaches towards the consolidation of municipalities (on the example of the creation of the Cherepovets municipal district)

The reform of local self-government in Russia, initiated in 2003, led to the creation of a large number of municipalities, a comprehensive analysis of which showed that they are heterogeneous neither in terms of socio-economic development nor in terms of their own income security. Such a territorial change did not take into account many factors, and as a result, a large number of economically and financially insolvent territories were formed. Currently, there is a tendency to reduce the number of municipalities, in this regard, studies on the possibility of implementing measures to consolidate them are relevant.

As a social institution, local self-government helps to find the optimal combination of the interests of the state with the interests of the municipality. The article reveals innovative organizational and managerial approaches to the consolidation of municipalities, which consist in the application of the institutionalization of the system of managerial relations, which includes the regulatory support of the process of local self-government, the system of regulation in the field of municipal relations, SWOT analysis of the process of consolidation of municipalities, etc.

The development of inter-budgetary relations actualizes the problem of including local self-government in the system of federal relations, since the delegation of authority to manage settlements allows creating a system of financial and economic interaction between different levels of authorities.

The prospects, opportunities and problems of creating the Cherepovets municipal district are identified. Based on the analysis of socio-economic data of the Cherepovets district of the Vologda region, the positive aspects of creating a municipal district are justified: increasing budget revenues by stopping the payment of “negative transfer”, optimizing the management apparatus of settlement administrations, effectively solving local problems, a unified approach to tax policy, optimizing costs by centralizing purchases, etc.

There are also negative aspects of the transformation of the district into a district, which include: problems with the employment of municipal service settlements, the “remoteness” of the authorities from the population, the unsettled regulatory framework at the federal level.

Key words: municipal formations, municipal district, innovative approach, institutionalization, management, delegation of authority, optimization.

S. E. Zhura, A. A. Badanina

Peculiarities of the construction industry in the Arkhangelsk region

The role of construction in the development of the economic system of the state, regardless of the level of development, population and other characteristics, can hardly be overestimated. Construction is one of the most important sectors of the economy, since no industry can function without new and reconstruction of existing facilities.

The terminological analysis of the concept of “construction industry” has shown that domestic and foreign authors characterize this industry as an independent one, which is associated with the commissioning of new production and non-production facilities, which includes capital and current repairs of buildings and structures, as well as their reconstruction and restoration.

An urgent problem for the population of Russia is the availability of housing. By Order No. 161-r of January 27, 2021, the Government approved the list of objects that should be financed under the federal Housing project of the state program “Providing affordable and comfortable housing and communal services to Citizens of the Russian Federation”. However, it should be noted that neither new programs to increase housing affordability, nor an increase in the pace of construction can fully solve the problem of housing shortage.

In 2020, 1121.6 thousand new apartments with a total area of 82,2 million m² were built in Russia at the expense of all sources of financing, which amounted to 100,2 % by 2019. In the North-Western Federal District of the Arkhangelsk region (without auth.) in 2020, it took the 5th place in terms of the total area of residential premises (351,8 thousand m²), which is 109,2 % by 2019. For the further development of the construction industry in the Arkhangelsk region due to the possible increase in the volume of construction of residential buildings, as well as due to the transition of construction companies to escrow accounts, it is necessary to reduce the cost of housing. The likely expectations from the introduction of escrow accounts are the impact on the volume of supply and the reduction of risks for buyers by transferring these risks to developers and banks.

Key words: construction industry, annual volume, average prices, dynamics of construction volumes, housing commissioning, housing costs, project financing, escrow accounts.

THEORY, METHODS AND ORGANIZATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

I. Yu. Tarkhanova

To the question of the factors of socialization of adolescents in a network society

In recent years, the demand and popularity of the World Wide Web has been rapidly increasing. Actively introducing itself into the sphere of social relations, it qualitatively changes the ways and characteristics of

relationships both between social institutions and between individuals and becomes a significant factor in the development and formation of social behavior of adolescents, for whom the virtual world is becoming commonplace. The article is aimed at solving an urgent scientific problem: what are the features of the process of socialization of adolescents in a networked society? This article analyzes domestic and foreign publications on the issues of personality socialization in the new conditions of a network society. Based on the results of the analysis, it was concluded that it is necessary to study the features of the socialization of a new generation of children and adolescents and the importance of searching for forms, methods and means of their pedagogical support, modernizing the process of education, upbringing and development of a modern personality. On the basis of the provisions of the sociocultural approach, the influence of network, digital information and communication technologies on the transformation of society and the adolescent living in this society is determined. The article also presents the results of an empirical study of the social maturity of modern adolescents and their network identity. The results presented in the article can be used in research work as a source material for further theoretical and practical research. Conclusions about the influence of network communications on the social formation of the younger generation can be used in the professional activities of a wide range of people involved in the development, education and training of the younger generation.

Key words: socialization, socialization factors, adolescence, networked society, social maturity, identity.

I. V. Ivanova

Technology of pedagogical support of self-development of adolescents in additional education

The article is constructed in the context of studying the problem of personality self-development in pedagogy and contains a description of individual research results, including the development, theoretical substantiation and experimental verification of the technology of pedagogical support for self-development of adolescents in additional education in a situation of overcoming difficulties, methodologically based on the reflective-value approach. The essence of the technology lies in the adolescent's independent choice of the optimal strategy for overcoming difficulties, caused by the need to solve the actual problem situation. Based on the methodology of the reflexive-value approach, the technology assumes taking into account the patterns and principles developed in the context of the reflexive-value approach to pedagogical support of self-development of adolescents in additional education, and also contains a list of conditions for its implementation, a description of the algorithms for the actions of the teacher and the adolescent. The content of the technology is revealed through three stages: diagnostic, the stage of the teacher's application of the methodology of problem situations and the stage of building a self-development project by a teenager accompanied by a teacher.

The article presents the results of an empirical study of the image of "I"-the ideal of modern adolescents, conducted with the participation of 969 adolescents living in Kaluga, Kaluga region, Yaroslavl, Moscow and Lyubertsy. The results obtained predetermined the need for the development and testing of the pedagogical technology under consideration and revealed its specificity.

The technology of pedagogical support of self-development of adolescents in supplementary education has passed an experimental test in a formative mode in the conditions of the educational organization of supplementary education in the city of Kaluga, as well as in supplementary education of rural secondary schools in the Kaluga region. A positive dynamics of the level of adolescents' readiness for self-development and an increase in adaptive coping strategies as dynamic in the subjects of the experimental groups were diagnosed, which makes it possible to recommend the technology for its use in the educational practice of additional education.

Key words: self-development, pedagogical support of self-development, technology of pedagogical support.

S. V. Ogorodnikova

The potential of studying regional history in the socialization of youth (on the example of the Kirov region)

The article reflects the problems of regionalization of school history education. At the beginning of the article, the relevance of this topic in modern Russian society is indicated, examples of successful practices in the educational space of individual subjects of the Russian Federation are given. Attention is drawn to the fact

that there are problem areas in the implementation of regional history. The methodological foundations of the updated Concept of teaching the training course “History of Russia” in educational institutions of the Russian Federation that implement the main general educational programs: a multilevel presentation of history, a multifactorial nature of history, historical-anthropological and historical-cultural approaches are identified and characterized. The concept of “region” is presented in different scales of the historical space. The characteristics of the concept of glocalization are given. It is indicated what the new content of the local history implies. In the main part of the article the resources available in the region are characterized, with the help of which it is possible to solve this problem, the perspectives in the context of this topic are determined. Particular attention is paid to the review of regional educational and scientific publications on the history of the Kirov region, since 2005. In conclusion, it is concluded that the experience of teaching regional history has been accumulated in pedagogical theory and practice. At the same time, the problem requiring special attention is its educational and methodological support. For the Kirov region, despite a significant number of textbooks and scientific publications that meet the requirements of the updated Concept of teaching Russian history, the most pressing problem is the lack of a regional textbook. At the same time, there are sufficient resources with the help of which it is possible to solve this problem, including the activities of the Research Center for regional studies at the regional scientific Library. A. I. Herzen.

Key words: historical education, regional history, local history, multilevel representation of history, local history, history of the Vyatka Region, regional publications, socialization of young people, resources of regional history.