

Larisa I. Nikovskaya

Blogging as a rapidly growing institution of public policy in the context of emerging network society

Abstract. Network communication becomes a system-forming basis for the reproduction and functioning of the political and state sphere, largely determining the format of the emerging socio-political relations. The increasing importance of communication and reflection factors in modern management models has actualized the concepts of “co-management” and “coordination” as the main forms of managerial influence, which assume the interdependence and interest of actors in joint actions. In these conditions, the Internet space becomes a universal information environment that significantly complements and expands the capabilities of the usual socio-political reality. Blogging is becoming a new and very advanced institution of public policy in the context of the emerging network society, which began to form rapidly on the basis of the democratic nature of horizontal network communication and the ability to self-organize social networks. Blogging means such a communicative activity of people who create their own content and form a certain interaction around it. A special kind of blogging is political blogging, which is most closely related to online public policy. This type of blogging expands the scope of political communication, making it more democratic, accessible and operational. The article provides a specific case of the functioning of the political blog of Moscow mayor D. Volkov, who allowed a large number of citizens of the city to join large public projects and programs from the individual level, actualized the process of self-organization of various network and local communities in the context of their connection to the project capabilities of the urban/federal development context and demonstrated an increase in the importance of the communicative effectiveness of state/municipal management. Blogging included in the system of state/municipal administration is a very effective way that destroys old bureaucratic models and breaks through the trend of new formats of hybrid organization of social communications in the public space.

Keywords: network society; network communication; Internet space; public policy; deliberation; blogging; co-management; communicative efficiency; state/municipal management

E. O. Sonina

Institutionalization of population participation in public administration: analysis of russian practices

Abstract. The article analyzes the practice of introducing mechanisms for the participation of population in public administration in Russia at the federal and regional levels. The purpose of the study is to determine the level of institutionalization of these practices in the Russian political system. Based on the approaches of deliberative and participatory models of democracy, modern models of public administration, methods of institutional analysis, the author systematizes the mechanisms of public participation that are characteristic of different public administration models. The article defines the main stages of the institutionalization of the population participation in the management of state affairs: from declarative to legislative. The author has analyzed the mechanisms of public participation in public administration in Russia at the federal and regional levels.

It is noted that in the Russian political system there are mechanisms for the population participation in the management of state affairs, which are characteristic of both democracy (deliberative and participatory) models. The level of institutionalization of these mechanisms does not depend on their legislative consolidation, but is determined by other factors: the realization of the needs of the population to participate in the management of state affairs or the lack thereof, the information openness of the mechanisms for this participation, the presence of feedback on taking into account the opinion of the population in the preparation of draft government decisions. From the point of view of representing the interests of various groups, according to the author, the corporatist model dominates. Such dominance may create additional barriers to ensure the representation of the interests of the population, or, conversely, contribute to the institutionalization of the dialogue between the authorities and the population, rooting the practices of public participation in public administration and improving the quality in representing the interests of the population in government bodies.

Keywords: state; public administration; administrative reform; public participation; institutional analysis; deliberative democracy; participatory democracy; groups of interests

V. V. Ozerov, L. I. Nikovskaya

Information war in the mirror of conflict theory

Abstract. The problematics of information wars is getting more urgent in the context of the problems of the digital-network society formation and the growing geopolitical circuit in the development of world processes. It has been shown that information wars are waged using such a specific means as information and can be part of geopolitical, military, socio-economic conflicts, and can also be started on their own. The concept of information warfare means an operation carried out in order to gain an information advantage over the enemy. It consists in controlling and protecting the personal information space, managing the information of competitors and destroying their information systems. The consequences of information wars in the beginning of the XXI century revealed the obvious insecurity of sovereign states against powerful information confrontation and the lack of effective measures and tools in the world community to counter modern information wars. The intensification of information wars is largely associated with the emergence of the phenomenon of “new media”, which are able not only to reflect sentiments in society, broadcast information, but, mainly, to form this very society through a value-sense interpretation of political reality, ranking political facts according to certain scales of their social significance. New media are strengthening manipulative propaganda technologies of information wars. Conflictological practice notes the increasing role of the phenomenon of interpretation. Interest in the information war has increased significantly due to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and the reunification of the Crimea with Russia in 2014. At this time, the Anglo-Saxon media began an intensified campaign to create an image of the enemy embodied in our country, posing threats to the “rules-based world order”. However, the Anglo-Saxon elite in a short period of time, strengthening the information and psychological impact on the Russian world, introducing a package of measures called “cancel culture” into circulation, did the impossible, it significantly consolidated Russian society.

Keywords: digital-network society; communication; macro conflict; information wars; manipulation; propaganda; disinformation; soft power; new media; interpretation; post-truth

K. A. Fedorenko

The processes in forming the concept of “civil identity of russian high school students” in modern scientific discourse

Abstract. The focal area of the youth policy in modern Russia is education of citizenship, public spirit, patriotism, continuity of traditions, respect for national history, historical, national and other traditions of the peoples of the Russian Federation. This work needs serious scientific theoretical and methodological support. The object of research in this article is the latest domestic publications on the issues of civic identity formation of high school students. The author identifies a number of established centers for civic identity research and characterizes the main thematic research clusters (theoretical aspects of studying the formation of civic identity, the regional specifics of this process, the formation of civic identity in the educational process). A new area of research has become the study of the impact of digitalization on the formation of civic identity. There is a change in the configuration of agents of political socialization from hierarchical to hybrid and the emergence of youth groups that are outside the influence of traditional agents of socialization; the role of digital media persons in shaping the political views of adolescents is growing; digital technologies for the formation of political and civic identity are being developed. The article considers the gaps in the problem field and presents promising areas for further research. In the presented publications, the subjective side of the process of formation of civic identity, the multi-level character of this process and the role of various actors in the socialization of schoolchildren are not yet sufficiently reflected. A promising direction is cross-regional studies of the processes of civic identity formation, especially in the territories integrated into the Russian Federation in 2014 and 2022. An important and yet unresolved problem is the existence of “interdisciplinary partitions” of representatives from various branches of social and humanitarian knowledge.

Keywords: civic identity; patriotism; public spirit; political socialization; system of education; high school students; social and humanitarian research; domestic scientific discourse

V. P. Golovanov, E. M. Zhimaeva, D. V. Mashkova

Social and pedagogical support of family upbringing of the child

Abstract. The study is devoted to the important problem of socio-pedagogical support of family education of children in modern socio-cultural conditions. It is noted that the problems of the modern family have moved from personal to the category of social, requiring serious analysis, comprehension, constructive solutions not only at the level of a particular family, but also at the level of the state. The paper actualizes the question: how do the features of social education and the main modern realities of family education correlate. It is shown that the family is a reliable psychological shelter that helps a growing person to survive in the difficult, rapidly changing conditions of modern life. The specifics of the interaction between the family and the educational organization are determined and described. The technologies and mechanisms of socio-pedagogical support of family upbringing of children, which affect the manifestation of independence and the accumulation by the family of socially significant educational experience, expedient and successful behavior and self-manifestation in various life situations in the interests of raising a child. The article emphasizes that today socio-educational support is required not only for problem families in difficult life situations, but also for ordinary families who sincerely try to show care and respect for children and are interested in effective family upbringing of the child. It has been established that the socio-pedagogical support of the family upbringing of a child in a prosperous family needs further scientific and practical generalization, which increases the subjectivity of the leading institutions of socialization of the child.

Keywords: family; family education; interaction; upbringing in the family; socialization; social and pedagogical support; the identity of the child; social relations; social environment

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I. V. Ivanova

**Reflexive value approach in education: research results
and development prospects**

Abstract. The article contains a description of the research results in the field of development of theoretical and methodological foundations and pedagogical means of pedagogical support for the self-development of adolescents in additional education. The methodology of the study was the reflexive-value approach developed by the author to the pedagogical support of ‘ adolescents’ self-development in additional education.

The reflexive value approach to the pedagogical support of adolescents’ self-development is most clearly seen in relation to the system of additional education, since it is in this educational system that there are ample opportunities for the teenager to implement the project of self-development. The idea of a reflexive-value approach, which has been confirmed as part of a pedagogical experiment, has rich prospects for its development and application in educational practice. It is possible to test the ideas of the considered approach in the conditions of general education is logical in alliance with the ideas reflected in the concept of the developing training system by D. B. Elkonin and V. V. Davydov. The use of the model of pedagogical support for the self-development of adolescents in additional education is possible in educational institutions of higher education and in professional educational organizations in case its methodological component is finalized, taking into account the age of those accompanied. The model of pedagogical support for the self-development of adolescents in additional education can be used in work with gifted children, as well as with students in the framework of inclusive education, taking into account one or another nosology. We can talk about the use of the developed complex of pedagogical means in the conditions of the camp shift and the work of the children's health and educational center. It is possible to implement a reflexive-value approach to pedagogical support for the self-development of adolescents in educational colonies, as well as in organizing educational work with students who are inclined to deviant behavior. The article considers the possibilities of implementing the idea of a reflective-value approach in raising children of different age groups.

Keywords: self-development; teenager; additional education; reflexive-value approach; pedagogical support; technology

L. N. Danilova

Ijime: phenomenological analysis of bullying in Japanese school

Abstract. The problem of school bullying is known in all countries, however, due to cultural, economic, social and other differences, it has its own national specifics. In Japan, since the 80s of the last century, the term “*idzime*” has been used to refer to bullying as a special type of school bullying, where a student is regularly attacked by his classmates or friends, and more often in verbal and indirect rather than physical form (for example, ridicule, meanness, disregard, ostracism), which causes precisely the psychological suffering of the victim and the feeling of acute loneliness. At the same time, it is historically and culturally due to the fact that relations in the team are of much greater value for the Japanese than for Europeans, therefore, such forms of bullying can lead to psychological, academic problems and even suicides of schoolchildren. This article is aimed at analyzing the essence and specifics of Japanese *ijime* as a phenomenon of education and national culture. The main research methods in the work are phenomenological analysis, phenomenological description, content analysis, comparative pedagogical analysis, historical and pedagogical analysis, induction, generalization, study of statistics. The article presents the features of school interaction between teachers and students, as well as interpersonal interaction between schoolchildren, the relevance and nature of bullying in Japanese schools, the periodization of the development of the *ijime* problem in society, various factors of its occurrence, an analysis of the efforts of the state and schools to prevent and overcome it. It is concluded that *ijime* is a sociocultural and psychoethnic phenomenon of Japanese education, a high level of difficulty in solving the problem due to the collectivist nature of Japanese society and raising children. The main factors of *ijime* are the stress and complexity of group relationships.

Key words: *ijime*; bullying; education in Japan; schools in Japan; pedagogical interactions; social communication in Japan

L. Yu. Pavlova

The phenomenon of “social success” in the discourse of the problem of socially successful teenager formation

Abstract. The relevance of the study is determined by the current situation in the education system, which requires a revision of the work on the formation of a socially successful teenager capable of becoming a competitive personality engaged in socially useful activities. The purpose of the study is to clarify the content of the phenomenon of “social success” in the context of the formation of a socially successful teenager. Research objectives are to identify the features of the phenomenon of “social success” in pedagogical literature, the basics of interdisciplinarity of this concept; to determine the indicators and features of the phenomenon of “social success” in the perception of modern adolescents; to justify the need for the use of new methods and forms of work on the formation of a socially successful teenager. The empirical study was conducted on the basis of the municipal educational institution “Secondary School No. 27” of the city of Yaroslavl. 203 students from 7-8 grades took part in the survey. To conduct the study, the diagnostics of personal anxiety of A. M. Prikhozhan and the questionnaire of students (questionnaire “Symbols of social (public) success”) were used. As a result of the study, the substantial foundations of the phenomenon of “social success” were determined; the peculiarities of the perception of the content of the phenomenon of “social success” and indicators of social success in modern adolescents were revealed; the conclusion was made about the need for further interdisciplinary research of the phenomenon of “social success” and the development of new methods, forms, methods of working with students to achieve social success. The results presented in the article can be used in research work as a source material for further theoretical and practical research, as well as in the professional activities of teachers of educational organizations dealing with the personal development of adolescents and the organization of educational activities.

Keywords: social success; competitiveness; successful personality; self-actualization; purposefulness; self-development; diligence

A. V. Zolotareva

Personnel support of the sphere of additional (extracurricular) education in the post-soviet space at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries

Abstract. The article presents the results of a comparative analysis of the state and development of personnel support for the sphere of additional (extracurricular) education in the post-Soviet space at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries. A historical analysis of the prerequisites for the formation and development of staffing in the

sphere of extracurricular (additional) education in the Soviet Union is shown, the state of staffing in this sphere on the eve of the collapse of the USSR is indicated. The issues of conducting a study of the state and development of personnel support for the system of additional (extracurricular) education in the post-Soviet space at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries are presented, the theoretical justification of the study is shown, the results of the analysis of personnel support for the system of extracurricular (additional) education in the USSR former republics (Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan) are described after its collapse. The statistical data of the state of personnel support for 2018 obtained during the study of the National Statistical Collections and Yearbooks are shown and conclusions are drawn on the basis of their analysis: on the formation of state regulatory regulation of requirements for personnel support for the system of additional (extracurricular) education; on changes in the structure and number of personnel support for the system of additional (extracurricular) education of children; on special conditions for the activities of teachers of the system of additional (extracurricular) education in the countries of the former USSR; on the state of training and professional development of pedagogical personnel of additional (extracurricular) education in the countries under study. The features of comprehensive professional training of pedagogical personnel in the systems of higher, secondary vocational and additional vocational education in the republics of the former USSR are shown, problems have been identified, conclusions have been drawn about the trends in the development of personnel support for the system of additional (extracurricular) education in the post-Soviet space at the turn of the XX-XXI centuries.

Keywords: additional education of children; extracurricular education; personnel provision of education; post-Soviet space; out-of-school institutions; organization of additional education; former republics of the USSR

Z. I. Lavrentieva, O. A. Lavrentieva

The model of training tutors to ensure the personalization of undergraduates' training

Abstract. The purpose of the study is to determine the theoretical ideas of preparing tutors for personalized work with undergraduates. The objectives of the research are substantiation of the relevance of the personalization of undergraduates' training at the current stage of education development; presentation of the target, methodological, functional and content blocks of the tutor training model, providing personalization of undergraduates' training; development of the main directions of scientific and methodological support for the implementation of the tutor training model. The article reveals the prerequisites for the personalization of undergraduates' education in Russian universities, defines the features of the activities of tutors to support and support the personalization of master's degree studies. Being based on personality-oriented and systematic methodological approaches, the author's model of training tutors to work with undergraduates has been developed. At the propaedeutic stage, the task of teaching tutors technologies to motivate undergraduates to personalize education is solved. At the basic stage, the tutoring training is focusing on the assimilation of knowledge and technologies of pedagogical support and support of undergraduates in the process of solving individual educational tasks.

The content of the final stage of the training of tutors is connecting with the assimilation of technologies for the formation of personal responsibility for the results of training and research activities among undergraduates. The model determines the preparation of tutors to work not only with undergraduates, but also with teachers and employers. The theoretical significance of the research lies in the fact that the idea of orientation of the tutor's activity, as a member of the teaching staff of the university, to the personalization of the training of masters, i.e. to ensure the personal educational needs of students in the master's program, is proposed. The practical significance of the research lies in the fact that the main directions of scientific and methodological support of the process of preparing tutors to work with undergraduates on the principles of education personalization are proposed. In conclusion, it is noted that personalization provides the personal value of education.

Keywords: higher school institution, master's degree, tutoring, personalization of education, model of training of tutors, content of training of tutors, scientific and methodological support.

The study was carried out within the framework of the project “Development of scientific and methodological support for the training of class teachers and curators of student groups in the context of introducing the education program”, which is being implemented with financial support from the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation, within the framework of state task No. 073-03-2022-037