

L. Gr. Titova, T. S. Akopova

Political management for sustainable development of modern society

Abstract. The article considers political governance as a combination of power and technological principles, “soft” and “hard” influence on the population in order to solve the problems of preserving, strengthening the country and ensuring development for future generations in difficult external and internal circumstances. Such circumstances include the changing international situation, the transition of societies to a new technological level of development while maintaining old social relations, the emergence of new contradictions and threats to the existence of humanity. In the changing world, growing contradictions in all spheres of life, increasing pressure from the “collective” West in the Russian political process, the role of the state as the main institution concentrating the main resources, determining the development strategy, its ideology and contributing to the strengthening of national unity and sovereignty increases.

The content of the concepts of “political management” and “sustainable development” is determined, the directions and factors of its implementation in modern Russian society are shown. It is emphasized that the use of modern management mechanisms, as well as power coercion, are the first steps in the formation of a new community, where conditions for the humanization of social processes should be created, when a person becomes not a means of exercising someone's interests, but the main goal of social progress, which returns to society by forming its stability. The transformation of a person into a subject of his own history and the history of the community in which his presence is carried out is possible in case of changes in the cultural background of society, the growth of political culture of the population, restructuring of education and upbringing system.

Keywords: political governance; sustainable development; technologies; contradictions; strategy; political culture; education; subject

O. A. Koryakovtseva

State and youth: problems of civil interaction

Abstract. The article is devoted to the problems of formation and development of citizenship of the modern young generation and understanding the role of state youth policy in this segment. According to the author, it is the policy of the state that has stimulating and guiding influence, capable of creating conditions for the formation of an adequate socio-political position of young citizens. The objective need to create an effective state-public system for socialization of the Russian modern young generation is emphasized. Young people are seen not only as a special demographic group, but also as a significant political entity and object. Resource deficits in the modern youth policy of the state were noted. The question is raised about the peculiarities of the national model of state activity in relation to new generations, taking into account world trends, historical traditions and the need for socio-cultural transformation of Russia. The article is dictated by the need to revise the authoritarian approach to youth on the part of the state and the real transition to the process of its socio-political subjection. The author considers the effective development of subject-subject interaction between the authorities and the younger generation, the development of broad youth self-government and the increase in the role of youth socio-political organizations in society as a necessary condition for solving this problem. Some technologies and forms of formation and development of socio-political activity of young people are considered. A number of conditions for effective civil interaction are determined. The author notes sufficient effectiveness of mobilization technologies for work of the state with young people, but emphasizes that when choosing technologies and forms of education, one should take into account the predominance of the current generation of young individualistic consciousness over collectivist. Therefore, today it is necessary to expand the “field of application” of rather new technologies for Russia for the socio-political activation of an autonomous (personal) type. At the end of the article, a number of actions of the Russian state are indicated, which, according to the author, are necessary to achieve an effective policy towards citizens of a new generation.

Keywords: youth; state youth policy; subjectivization of young people; social and political activity; sociocultural transformation in Russia

A. A. Kovalev

Destruction of basic traditional values as a threat to the national mentality

Abstract. The purpose of the study is to consider some threats to the national mentality as an integral part of Russia's national security. The main objectives of the study are to identify the main threats to the Russian national mentality that undermine the national security of the state, as well as to study the main characteristics of these threats and the sources of their occurrence. The key method of the study was the neoinstitutional method, the application of which made it possible to identify new elements of the political process and formulate their role in such an important issue as the national security of the state. In the course of the study, the following basic traditional values were identified and analyzed, the destruction of which is considered a threat to the Russian national mentality and undermines the integrity of the national security of the state: basic moral and cultural norms, religious principles, the institution of marriage, family values. The confrontation of representatives of various civilizational types, a technological breakthrough in the field of new generation wars ("hybrid wars"), the struggle for power and resources at the planetary level, uncontrollably imposed Westernization processes and some other circumstances have brought the protection of the national mentality and its constituent elements to key positions in modern conditions of human civilization development. And threats to the national mentality began to be recognized as such at the state level. As a result of the study, it was concluded that at present there is systematic erosion and undermining of the peripheral part of the national mentality of Russia, while the resistance of our state to such threats demonstrates the preservation of its core. However, attacks on the Russian national mentality that have been going on for a long time (for several generations) without proper state protection and appropriate measures can transfer destructive processes from the periphery to the level of its core.

Keywords: national mentality; national security; basic values; threats; security; civilizational types; human orientation

O. A. Borisko, K. V. Yachmennik

Digital space of youth policy (case of the Krasnodar territory)

Abstract. The article considers the possibilities of digital space for young people as an object and subject of youth policy. At the heart of the author's position there is the understanding that the digital environment of youth policy can be considered as a space where a young person acts not only as an object, but also as a subject; a source of youth policy resources; a tool for the formation of a system of values of young people; a tool for integrating youth into a new space of youth policy and inclusion into youth practices. During the first stage of empirical research (network analysis of the resources of youth policy subjects), the main characteristics of the digital space of youth policy of the Krasnodar territory were identified, opportunities were identified that are used and not used by youth policy subjects in the new conditions. During the first stage of empirical research (a network analysis of resources of youth policy subjects), the main characteristics of the digital space of youth policy of the Krasnodar Territory were identified, opportunities were identified that are used and not used by youth policy subjects in new conditions. During the second stage of the empirical research (focus group discussions with youth representatives), the needs, interests and problems of youth of the Krasnodar Territory were identified, the state and prospects of youth policy were determined. The authors come to the conclusion that the digital information space of the youth policy in the Krasnodar territory is saturated with event content, which reflects a situational media strategy with the absence of formed value, symbolic and activity guidelines for young people. The work points to the fragmentary inclusion of target groups of youth in the youth policy of the region. The empirical study showed that the possibilities of digital space are not fully used by youth policy actors both to inform young people, and to form a certain worldview of the world of a young person, and to include young people into constructive practices of youth policy. The youth policy system itself is not ready to use actively all the resources and technologies of the digital space to include young people in youth policy practices, and it is important to understand the significance of including youth policy actors in the new public policy environment.

Keywords: youth; youth politics; digitalization of youth policy; information space of youth policy; youth policy practices; Krasnodar territory

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S. K. Kalashnikova

**Effectiveness of regional identity politics in public opinion:
experience of St. Petersburg**

Abstract. The article is devoted to the problem of assessing effectiveness of the identity policy at the regional level in Russia. In the work, regional identity politics is interpreted as a certain set of directions implemented by regional elites (the main agent), based on the symbolic capital of the territory, to form a stable regional identity of the local community. A key trend is the study of regional identity within the framework of an instrumental approach: identity is assessed as a necessary resource to ensure the “competitiveness” of the subject. This justifies the need to develop criteria and methods for analyzing identity policies pursued by government institutions for their effectiveness. The paper provides definitions of categories such as “regional identity politics” and “efficiency” in political science research. Due to the diffusion of identity politics and the lack of a clear institutional framework, effectiveness can be evaluated through a set of empirical studies that combines a number of techniques to obtain the most complete picture. The author provides an overview of the empirical experience of Russian researchers over the past five years in assessing the directions of symbolic policy. Particular attention is paid to the potential of polling methods in the context of measuring the social effect of policies. In order to identify the attitudes of the political consciousness of the adult population in St. Petersburg, formed under the influence of identity politics carried out in the region, the author of the article conducted a massive representative Internet survey. The results of the analysis of the obtained data determined the relevance of each direction of identity policy for residents of St. Petersburg, components in the core of St. Petersburg identity, markers of visitors and “indigenous” residents, dominant, from the point of view of the urban community, symbols of the region, potential points of conflict, the general level of regional patriotism and assessment of authorities’ activities.

Keywords: symbolic politics; identity politics; regional identity; regional policies; the image of the region; mass polling; St. Petersburg

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D. A. Golovin

Analysis of technologies of youth’s political participation in Moscow

Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of technologies for the political participation of youth in Moscow, such as technologies for participation in youth parliaments and representative youth bodies (through the Youth Parliament and the Youth Chamber of Moscow, the State Budgetary Institution of Culture of Moscow “Center for Youth Parliamentarism”); technologies of political, civil, legal education and enlightenment implemented by non-state non-profit organizations (project of Sakharov Academy Center “Moscow Open School of Human Rights”; ANO “Moscow School of Human Rights”, Non-profit Center for Civil Education, Moscow School of Civil Education, Open School of Law of the National Research University “Higher School of Economics”], ANO “Center for Patriotic Development “RUSICH”). The conclusion that technologies for constituting the political behavior of young people should be of a long-term, activity-oriented, practical-oriented nature, with the exception, if possible, of manipulating consciousness of the younger generation, is justified. It is argued that the effectiveness and significance of technologies for the political participation of Moscow youth should be assessed in relationship of two criteria: an increase in the turnout of the younger generation at polling stations (1); development of political, civil and legal competencies and acquisition of political self-identification of representatives of the younger generation (2). It was concluded that civil education and pedagogical technologies are in demand in aspects of the development of civil law competencies of young people. The author's recommendations were formulated regarding the scaling of such technologies in the regions of Russia, which relate to the development of mechanisms for intersectoral social partnership in the field of education and enlightenment of young people; exploring the possibilities of scaling successful technologies for constructivisation of civil and political education of youth, taking into account the efficiency of regional youth parliaments and youth chambers, as well as the level of development of youth public organizations in the regions.

Keywords: technologies of political participation; political values of youth; youth parliament; political culture

T. N. Gushchina

Modes of social mobility: a theoretical analysis of the phenomenon

Abstract. The upbringing of a socially mobile personality with subjectivity, readiness and ability to change, to move towards success, is especially relevant in the modern conditions of a changing world, when a person has to change his habitual environment, work, and master new competencies during his life.

The article is devoted to the consideration of the phenomenon of social mobility of the individual in the format of integration of knowledge of sociological, psychological and pedagogical areas in science. Based on the theoretical analysis of various modes of social mobility, the author shows the interdependence and complementarity of the results of the theoretical study of the concept and content of the individual's social mobility. The author believes that comprehensive consideration of social mobility as a socio-psychological and pedagogical phenomenon with the use of knowledge from different sciences on the study of the same object contributes to comprehension of the multifaceted and multi-valued essence and features of the phenomenon under consideration, as well as smooths contradictions in determining the content of social mobility, methods of its development, monitoring.

The methodological basis of the research is the reflexive-environmental approach developed by the author of this article based on the idea of interaction between the subject and the environment based on the actualization of reflection processes, and an interdisciplinary approach that promotes the integration of knowledge from different sciences, branches of scientific knowledge, various disciplines for a comprehensive examination and study of the essence, content and specifics of the phenomenon of social mobility.

The results of the theoretical analysis of the interpretation of social mobility and its modes presented in the article on the basis of scientific knowledge integrated in interdisciplinary and reflexive-environmental approaches can contribute to further research of the phenomenon of social mobility in its versatility and multi-aspect.

Keywords: social mobility of personality; reflexive-environmental approach; subjectivity; mode; interdisciplinary approach; integrative knowledge; sociology; psychology; pedagogy

W. A. Yasvin

Ecological and space education as a philosophical and pedagogical paradigm of the Russian international school

Abstract. The expediency of organizing a foreign network of Russian international schools as a cultural and educational resource of influence on the population of other countries for which Russia is a center of attraction in a multipolar world was considered. It has been shown that domestic philosophical and pedagogical thought, as well as psychological science, make it possible to create a modern model of a comprehensive school on the basis of national scientific and pedagogical achievements.

The methodological basis for the content of the Russian international school can be an ecological and space educational paradigm based on the works of Russian cosmist philosophers (N. A. Berdyaev, I. V. Kireevsky, V. S. Solovyov, N. F. Fedorov, K. E. Tsiolkovsky and others), "living ethics" N. and E. Roerich, as well as the doctrine of the noosphere by V. I. Vernadsky, space pedagogy by K. N. Wentzel and the concept of interdisciplinary study of the system "nature – man and humanity – nature" by B.G. Ananyev. This approach fully corresponds to modern views on the cornerstone importance of the formation of an ecocentric type of consciousness of the planet's population instead of the anthropocentric one.

The educational process in the Russian international school can be made on the basis of the provisions of developing education, the foundations of which were developed by a constellation of outstanding domestic psychologists and teachers, primarily L. S. Vygotsky, V. V. Davydov, L. V. Zankov, V. S. Bibler, V. V. Rubtsov, V. P. Lebedeva and others.

It is noted that the most popular approaches in modern world education, such as the development of social and emotional intelligence, soft skills, cooperation, communication, creative and critical thinking, etc., also have a deep theoretical and methodological study in domestic psychological and pedagogical science.

Keywords: educational paradigm; a Russian international school; a multipolar world; ecocentric consciousness; space education; ecological and space education; developing education

The article was prepared as part of a grant for the implementation of Moscow state institute of international relations (university) of the ministry of foreign affairs of the Russian Federation in the strategic academic leadership program "Priority 2030"

V. N. Guryanchik

The communicative space of modern youth: challenges and threats (using the example of YouTube users)

Abstract. The study of the specifics of information socialization of young people is associated with the emergence of diverse dangers and risks caused by the influence of the Internet on all spheres of modern life. The penetration of information into the consciousness of young people forms a complex of network risks arising from online interaction, providing, on the one hand, complete freedom of action, on the other hand, restrictions and barriers. Social networks represent a global virtual reality space with a high potential for penetration into the life world of an individual and the social world of society. As part of the research presented in the article, the author conducted a survey among students of general education institutions and universities in Yaroslavl in order to determine the degree of influence of the information environment of communicative cyberspace on modern youth, as well as to identify the preferences of young people in using Internet content. As an example, the influence of the YouTube media platform and Internet communication channel on young people of different social groups as the most accessible, mass and interactive information content is considered. The majority of respondents note the attractiveness of YouTube due to entertainment content, educational and popular science topics are also welcome. At the same time, young people note the negative influence of individual YouTube bloggers on the formation of youth consciousness. The data obtained during the survey suggest that the younger generation, regardless of the place of study and professional socialization, is more or less involved in the communication space through social networks, is aware of the risks and benefits of using Internet communication resources.

Keywords: virtual space; Internet; information security; information and communication space; cyberspace; media culture; youth; social networks; YouTube

U. K. Mutaev, Nina T. Arefieva

The content of concepts "charity", "volunteering" and "social problem" in the perception of Ivanovo residents

Abstract. The article presents the results of a sociological study of the perception of the categories "charity", "volunteerism", "social problem" by the residents of Ivanovo and their philosophical and cultural understanding.

The main question that we wanted to answer in this article is how the residents of the city perceive the meaning of the concepts "charity", "volunteering", "social problem", which interpretations unite the citizens, which they share. Public consensus in relation to these concepts is the basis for the development of interaction between actors in the social sphere, to which we refer non-profit organizations, public, government agencies and beneficiaries.

In general, we can say that a common basis for mutual understanding in society has developed, for the most part, citizens adequately perceive the concepts under study, assign the same meaning. The resulting discrepancies can be explained both by social reasons, for example, such as altruism of the elderly or maximalism of young people, and cultural ones, namely the lost culture of philanthropy. Unfortunately, indeed, philanthropy, charity, volunteerism have ceased to constitute the main spectrum of life orientations of a modern person. Returning to the culture of charity and its development is the path that Russian society should choose in modern conditions. By increasing and deepening the importance of philanthropic values, values of social service, our society will be able to achieve significant success in solving social problems. At the same time, the heuristic potential of the categories "charity", "volunteerism", "social problem", the variety of forms of their manifestation in the socio-cultural space of modern society are a resource that has a significant impact on the development of civil society, and to a certain extent contributes to the achievement of mutual understanding between the state, business and society represented by non-governmental organizations.

Keywords: charity; volunteering; social problem; socially oriented non-profit organizations (SO NPOs); interaction between society and SO NPOs; sociocultural values

E. V. Zautorova, N. G. Sobolev

Formation of healthy lifestyle habits among secondary school students

Abstract. A necessary condition for the economic and social development of the country is a high level of health of the nation. The state of complete physical, mental and social well-being of a child is one of the most important prerequisites for his successful upbringing, training and adaptation in modern society. In this regard, the education of a healthy lifestyle among minors acquires the importance of an important pedagogical, social and medical problem.

The purpose of the study was to increase the level of knowledge of middle-level students of a general education organization on the formation of useful habits. The basis of the study was MEI "General secondary School No. 30 in Vologda". The study involved 160 students (5-9 grades; 11-15 years old). When identifying the level of students' knowledge about healthy lifestyle habits, only 20 % had a high level.

In order to provide practical assistance in the formation of minors' knowledge, skills and abilities, the project "Useful habits are your faithful friends!" was developed, with the help of which the search for the most effective ways of organizing the educational and wellness process in an educational organization and in the family was carried out. Participation in the project contributed to increasing the level of knowledge of students in the field of ideas about useful and harmful habits, developing the necessary skills to preserve their health, improving the quality of work with parents (a high level was found in 60 % of project participants). In this regard, it is necessary to organize special activities for the formation of a healthy lifestyle, the implementation of preventive measures and information about ways to combat bad habits of students of the middle level of a general education organization. This work will help the teenager to develop his moral qualities, to realize himself as a responsible person for his health and the people around him.

Keywords: general education school; middle-level students; healthy lifestyle; healthy habits; educational work

A. S. Khromikh

Russian overseas schools in a rapidly changing world: problems and prospects

Abstract. The article deals with relatively little-studied organizational and social aspects of the activities of the Russian overseas school in modern conditions. Based on a brief review of the scientific literature, it is possible to identify areas of research devoted to the Russian overseas school. The first direction is the Russian overseas school, as a center for the study of the Russian language; the second one is the specifics of the organization, financing and methodological support of individual Russian schools; the third is the history of the Russian school; the fourth is the development of the Russian school in the context of the spread of Russian higher education in the world. Currently, there are four types of Russian schools outside our country, the status of which is enshrined in the "Russian overseas school" concept. With varying degrees of intensity, all types of schools interact with the coordinating body Rossotrudnichestvo. There are three main groups of the target audience of Russian overseas school: employees of embassies and specialists on long-term business trips; expats; emigrants and Russian-speaking population in the CIS countries and the former Soviet presence. There is a close relationship between the type of Russian school in which the children of the target group study and the needs of their parents. However, due to a number of objective and subjective reasons, the bulk of students have a Russian-language education in weekend schools. In the life of a modern Russian overseas school, there are macro-level problems that can be solved through legal instruments and serious foreign policy efforts of the state, and micro-level problems that can be solved by individual state bodies, large organizations of professional and general education, commercial structures on the basis of social partnership.

Keywords: Russian overseas school; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation; Russian language education; weekend school; expats

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