

T. A. Aseeva

**Devaluation in significance of the opinion of “another”
and “autisation” of generation Z**

Abstract. Under modern conditions, the issue of effective influence on the political consciousness of young people in order to form a civic identity and patriotism is urgent. In this regard, we should find out with the help of which agents this is possible. The article analyzes the dynamics of the significance of the opinion of “another”, assesses its role in the process of targeted political socialization. The features of generation Z that influence his perception of politics are determined: clippability of thinking, high conflictogenicity, low tolerance, depression, apathy, low level of trust in political leaders and the media.

Mass surveys of students in 9-11 grades, conducted in the regions of the Siberian Federal District, made it possible to state the growing interest of young people in politics. In the process of obtaining information on politics, young people prefer new agents: the Internet and instant messengers. However, the level of trust in both traditional and new socializers on the part of young people is extremely low and there is devaluation of significant “another”. Young people perceive the media as a source of propaganda, bloggers as financially biased content makers. The importance of the teacher, as a guideline in assessing political issues, is extremely small, since the status of the teacher and the format of communication in the school do not correspond to the values of young people. As it is hard to navigate in the flow of conflicting information, young people often prefer to avoid discussing political issues and topics.

The spontaneous political socialization characteristic of the youth of generation Z deprives them of the opportunity to obtain systemic, objective knowledge and entails risks of destructive behavior caused by emotional reactions. All this is important to take into account in the course of the formation and implementation of youth policy and patriotic education, to develop effective models of communication with the youth environment.

Keywords: youth; school students; political socialization; generation Z; agents of political socialization; social media; patriotism; Internet; Siberian federal district

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S. L. Talanov

Historical video games as a tool of politics

Abstract. Within the framework of the sociological study presented in the article, the author analyzed the role of historical video games in the formation of value attitudes among the younger generation. The attempt has been made to determine whether historical video games are harming the younger generation. In 2022, a survey of students was carried out among the leading universities in Yaroslavl. A series of in-depth interviews were conducted with instructors who play systematically and purposefully in historical video games, n = 40. Testing was carried out among students for knowledge of national and global history. The purpose of testing is to determine not only literacy, but also to assess how capable historical video games are to help students understand the connections between the past, present and future, for this, special tasks have been provided in the test. The analysis of historical video games released from 2010 to 2022 have been carried out to study their storylines and their authenticity with historical events. As a result, it has been found out that most young people play historical video games because their lives are boring or filled with stress for various reasons (high workload at school, conflicts with peers or parents, etc.). That is, video games are a kind of escapism, or serve for escapist entertainment. For a large part of students and school students who play historical video games, games are a more important source of information than feature films, documentaries about the past of Russia, history textbooks and history classes in schools and universities. Most historical video games that entered the market from 2010 to 2022 are aimed at creating selective authenticity, do not seek to pay attention to detail, historical objectivity.

Keywords: political communication; escapism; history in video games; history simulation; escapist entertainment

E. A. Stradina

Directions of state regulation in development of the information technology industry in Russia

Abstract. The article is devoted to the problem of determining the directions in development of the IT industry in Russia in the context of the mechanism of state regulation in the considered sphere of economic activity implemented by the state. Over the past years, the Russian state has used import substitution tools as the main strategy in this area, trying through it to solve the problems of both creating a full-fledged IT industry and ensuring its own information security. However, neither the adopted regulatory and program documents nor the measures implemented led to the desired results. The main reason for this situation is the lack of vision of the desired state of the IT industry and the theoretical and conceptual justification of the chosen approach to state regulation in relation to the information technology industry, maintaining the compensatory and catch-up nature of state regulation. Currently, at the level of state regulation of the information technology industry, there is no clear understanding of what kind of activity should be attributed to the area under consideration, which makes it difficult to determine the subject of state policy and regulation. Accordingly, the measures taken are of a “point” nature, since they are aimed at solving obvious problems, which under the sanctions include the need to replace foreign software with national software and reduce the sharply increased personnel deficit. However, achieving the desired level of development of the information technology industry in the short term through such measures is not entirely possible due to the specifics of the industry itself. Import substitution and reaction to problems are manifestations of compensatory and catch-up approaches to state regulation, which make the IT industry dependent on government participation.

Keywords: economic policy; state regulation; industry; information technology; legislation; economic development; sanctions

D. A. Kachusov

Patriotic organizations of the Siberian federal district and their activities in context of new political agenda

Abstract. The subject of the study is the structural and functional content of the patriotic sphere in the Siberian federal district (SFD).

It should be noted that the patriotic movement in the Russian Federation has a long history of development and a wide range of participants, and also has significant state support. The study of its structure in the federal district is carried out through the identification of subjects of regional patriotic policy, which are represented by three main types that differ in the level of organization and focus of work. The first type is large integration movements under the patronage of the state, the second is regional and local communities with mainly military-sports topics and the third is associations focused on solving a wide range of civil-patriotic problems. The article gives the analysis of the current state of the infrastructure of patriotic participation in the subjects of the Siberian Federal District, reveals its main characteristics and development trends.

The main vector of the activities of patriotic associations remains military-sports and military-patriotic work, mainly in the youth environment. Most of the local and regional projects correspond to this sphere and are implemented within the framework of all-Russian state programs of patriotic education. The study also traces the transformation of the forms and degree of patriotic associations activity in connection with a change in external and internal socio-political conditions. The first major transformation is the development of the virtual sphere and the forced transfer of part of the "online" activity during the period of pandemic restrictions. The second transformation is significant activation of the military component against the background of rising international tension in 2022 and the emergence of new forms of participation in patriotic work.

Keywords: youth; school students; patriot; patriotism; patriotic organizations; patriotic education; Siberian federal district

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Xie Guoliang

P. A. Stolypin and authoritarian politics

Abstract. The reform activity of P. A. Stolypin, carried out in the authoritarian manner, is considered. It is emphasized that as Minister of the Interior and Prime Minister of the Russian Government P.A. Stolypin in the conditions of the revolution of 1905-1907 pursued a tough policy against participants in anti-government protests, including the use of military force. It is emphasized that the Russian monarchy and the State Duma were embroiled in fierce disputes since the creation of the latter: liberals and revolutionaries advocated their full equality with no exceptions, and Nicholas II did not believe that Russia reached the level of establishing full equality, so he insisted on maintaining autocracy. It is noted that the basis of the reform legislative initiatives of P.A. Stolypin, introduced by his government for consideration in the State Duma, was the idea that the transformation of Russia into a legal state was possible only by the will of the emperor, who treasured the legislative order. Based on this idea, the reform process went from top to bottom through bills submitted by the government to the State Duma and then to the State Council. There were difficulties in passing government bills through the above structures, which were attacked by both liberals and conservatives. Issues related to P.A. Stolypin's land reform and the reform of local self-government, including in the western regions of Russia, are being considered. It is emphasized that the reforms of P.A. Stolypin in the economy and local self-government could become the basis for the modernization of Russia, but it did not happen. It is emphasized that this was facilitated by the lack of trust between the authorities and society, so the reforms of P.A. Stolypin not only did not lead to the modernization of Russia, but, on the contrary, contributed to oncoming of the revolution.

Keywords: P. A. Stolypin; authoritarian politics; revolution of 1905-1907; land reform; local government reform

G. N. Kocheshkov

Social aspects of internal loans of industrialization in the second half of the 1920s: based on the Yaroslavl province materials

Abstract. For a long period of time, Soviet and Russian historians paid considerable attention to issues related to the construction of a new socialist economy, the creation of a modern material and technical base at that time. At the same time, the problem of the social aspects of financing the socialist industry remained on the sidelines. Very few works are devoted to this topic. The article deals with an urgent issue related to some social aspects of investing socialist industrialization. One of the important sources of capital accumulation was an internal state loan, which allowed the authorities to partially close the state budget deficit. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the propaganda activities of local authorities to distribute government bonds to the population. The article, based on the analysis of archival documents and newspaper publications, shows the process of introducing various segments of the population of Soviet society to get securities. The author gives examples of the responses of workers serving on the call of local party and Soviet leaders to assist the country in financing socialist industrialization. The article notes that serious mistakes were made in the distribution of the first loan of industrialization, the main of which is a violation of the principle of volunteerism, which led to discontent among the local population. When distributing the second loan, these errors were taken into account. Nevertheless, as noted in the publication, the population was not very willing to purchase state securities. One of the serious problems in the distribution of bonds was the disbelief of individual strata of the population in the possibility of obtaining benefits in case of redemption. The study revealed and analyzed the facts of passivity of peasants who did not want to purchase state securities. Repeated cases of coercion of the population to buy bonds were recorded.

Keywords: industrialization; savings; loan; agitation and propaganda activities; voluntary; coercion; Yaroslavl province; passivity of peasants

G. V. Karandashev

Anti-alcohol campaign in the Yaroslavl region in 1985 – 1991

Abstract. The article examines the reflection of anti-alcohol policy in the Yaroslavl periodical press during the perestroika of M. S. Gorbachev (1985 - 1991). The local periodical press was actively involved in the process of promoting the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. By analyzing the materials of the newspapers "Severny rabochy" (the organ of the Yaroslavl regional committee of the CPSU and the Regional

Council of people's deputies) and "Yunost" (the organ of the Yaroslavl regional Committee of the Komsomol), the most significant plots and issues of the topic under consideration are identified and characterized.

The decisions of the authorities to combat drunkenness highlighted the aggravation of the alcohol issue in the USSR. Active counteraction to violations of social and labor discipline in the Yaroslavl region reduced their dynamics, but the problems underlying the phenomenon were not solved. The campaign consisted of a set of various restrictive measures in the field of trade in alcoholic beverages and tightening of administrative and criminal legislation. The anti-alcohol struggle, which was actively launched in May 1985, had practically come to naught by the end of the 1980s. Censorship in the periodical press weakened, and the published materials testified to the failure of teetotal endeavors.

In the Yaroslavl press of the second half of the 1980s, the harm of alcohol abuse for health was explained from a scientific point of view. A system of alcoholism treatment, including compulsory, has been established in the region. The lack of funding and staff, the formal attitude of specialists and officials to their duties complicated attempts at such ambiguous sobering up.

One of the common phenomena of the second half of the 1980s was moonshining, which was developed due to the restriction of legal access to obtaining the necessary part of the population of products. The alcohol issue affected almost all social groups of the Yaroslavl region, which was vividly reflected in the pages of the local press.

Keywords: perestroika; Yaroslavl region; drunkenness; alcoholism; medical and labor dispensary; crime; hooliganism; moonshining

Pan Xuanye

Boyar дума and Neige in the XVI century: a comparative analysis

Abstract. The article is devoted to the comparative analysis of the development and functioning of the activities of advisory bodies in different countries in the XVI century – the Boyar Duma of Ancient Russia and Neige of Ancient China (Neige is an advisory bureaucratic body under Chinese emperors in the XV-XVI centuries) on the following parameters: creation, composition, functions, relations with the power of the monarch. Both bodies were an integral link in the process of resolving state affairs, having significant differences in the historical situation and the reason for the creation, the amount of power and the origin of their members.

The purpose of the article is to reveal the essence of various state institutions in the XVI century, to identify the reason for the inability to come to power by the Boyar Duma in troubled times and the influence of both bodies on the development of state power. Such a comparative study in Russian, Chinese and other historiography has not yet been carried out.

The conclusions of this article are that not only Moscow grand dukes or kings, but also Chinese monarchs could not rule the state on their own arbitrariness. Princely, royal power in the secular world was largely limited by the Boyar Duma, especially the boyar class, and imperial power in China was limited by the traditions created by the ancestors and the norms of the ideal image of the monarch, which the Shi estate (the service class and the class of scholars) obliged sovereigns to observe despite the fact that both Russian kings and Chinese emperors sought unlimited power. Not only the Boyar Duma, but also Neige were conservative in nature, paid great attention to preserving antiquity, ensuring their privileges and acted strictly within the framework of preserving the monarchy.

Keywords: Boyar Duma; Neige; XVI century; the power of the monarch; the boyar estate; Shi estate

A. S. Khromikh, R. I. Kotov, D. N. Veretennikov, E. S. Kurbangaleeva

Studying the Russian language by children of compatriots abroad: need, reality, prospects

Abstract. Based on focus groups conducted with Russian-speaking participants in Croatia, France, Germany, and Turkey, who expressed interest in their children being taught the Russian language, the existing need for learning the Russian language was analyzed, as well as motivation, level, and ways of satisfying this need and possible prospects for the development of Russian-language school education in Europe.

It has been established that the linguistic and sociocultural environment around the children of the study participants does not foster mastering the Russian language, and often even hinders it, which may lead to the loss of Russian speech. In this regard, the determining motive for learning Russian is the desire of parents to prevent children from losing touch with their historical homeland and its culture, as well as the need to provide them with the widest «window of opportunity» in the context of a future that could be potentially connected with Russia.

While there are enough opportunities for children to learn the Russian language in the capitals of the above-mentioned countries (from weekend schools to private schools with a full cycle of education in two languages), residents of small towns can only rely on themselves and online learning.

In general, online classes of the Russian language and literature conducted by Russian teachers and the arrangement, with the support of Russia, of special lessons in these disciplines in local public schools, which could be taught by local Russian-speaking teachers, were named the most popular options for additional study of the Russian language.

Keywords: education; russian language; education in russian; education in Europe; russian language learning; russian culture; russian language for children; bilingual education; language exam

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E. A. Aleksandrova, M. N. Burmistrova, T. G. Firsova

Conceptual ideas for the modernization of pedagogical education in the context of the development of the personal potential of a future teacher

Abstract. The article presents conceptual ideas for the modernization of pedagogical education in higher education institutions: “Variable dynamic open educational environment”, “Polylogical communication”, “Interaction of different ages”, “Development of resilience through a spontaneous or pre-modeled pedagogical situation”, “Event generates an event”, “Support for individuality”. The proposed ideas are correlated with the federal policy in the field of teacher training for the education system until 2030.

The main perspective of the proposed modernization is the development of the personal potential of future teachers in the process of professional education. Personal potential is interpreted as a starting point for building an individual program for the formation of a young specialist, as well as a marker, coordination with which is necessary at the bifurcation points of the individual route of personal and professional self-determination.

The methodology for transforming the system of teacher education is defined: contextual, cultural, situational and event-based approaches, the theory of personality-developing education, and the ideas of personalized education.

Research methods: participant observation, analysis and generalization of higher education practices in the direction of “Pedagogical education”.

A hypothesis has been put forward that the personalization of the training of the future teacher will be facilitated by the awareness and personal interpretation of the existing experience and the creation of new experience, the strengthening of the personal meanings of education.

Specific experience and promising ideas for the development of teacher education in the “Saratov National Research State University named after N. G. Chernyshevsky” are presented.

It is concluded that the development of the personal potential of future teachers is possible by creating conditions for their polylogical interaction of different ages; professional training for work in a situation of uncertainty; providing them with a choice of an additional specialty / qualification; creation in the educational environment of zones / locations of personal and professional trials and practices.

Keywords: personal potential, personalization of professional training, pedagogical education, training of pedagogical personnel, personal and professional self-determination, personal meanings of education, individual route, individual program

Hares Saiq

Factors affecting gender inequality in education: the case of Afghanistan

Abstract. Women's education has been the most effective means of decreasing gender disparities and enabling women's full involvement in the development phase. In past decades, the environment of gender inequality in education has evolved dramatically. From early infancy to young adults, this study analyzes empirical evidence and theoretical approaches to gender differences in academic achievement.

The discriminatory culture of Afghanistan toward girls is a fundamental element in the country's inadequate educational opportunities for girls. The negative cultural impacts have pushed the country in the lowest ranks of the Global Gender Gap Index conducted by the World Economic Forum every year. The goal of this research has been to look at the elements that influence equality between the sexes in basic learning throughout

Afghanistan, to provide more necessary details to guide policies and to provide tips to the educational institutions.

The study was conducted using a descriptive research philosophy design for investigation of the phenomenon. Questionnaires were used to collect data. A total of 80 people took part in the study, representing a range of cultural and backgrounds.

This study concluded that educational policies, curriculums and learning process which were developed by relevant government institutions have major issues including supporting discrimination and encouraging intolerance against women and girls. This study also concluded that women are not permitted to participate in the financial issues of the family owing to cultural restrictions. The economic development is negatively impacted by gender disparities in educational attainment as per capita income and production decline.

Keywords: gender disparity; gender inequality; cultural restrictions; female education; girls education; Afghanistan

E. V. Zautorova

Development of educational motivation of younger schoolchildren by means of children's experimentation

Abstract. The formation of a socially active personality begins at primary school age. The teacher is faced with the task of teaching and showing a strong desire to learn in the child. At the same time, students of this age have difficulties not only in applying comparison methods, determining causes and deducing consequences, inferences and performing other logical actions, but also in interacting with other people. In this regard, the teacher needs to create a situation of success for the child in order to preserve and develop his positive motivation for learning, thereby contributing to the formation of important social qualities of the individual.

The aim of the study is to increase the motivation of educational activities of primary school children for the development of their social activity by means of children's experimentation.

The study involved students of Vologda primary school, the methodology "Assessment of the level of school motivation of primary school students" (N. G. Luskanova) was used. Children with a high level of motivation development accounted for 20 %, a low level was noted in 40 % of students. We have identified the causes of low social activity of children of this age and ways to solve them, carried out a search for various methods and techniques of children's experimentation.

The conducted experiment showed positive dynamics (the level of educational motivation at the end of the experiment increased to 51 %; the number of students with low social activity decreased to 20 %). The use of methods of child experimentation requires special training from the teacher and can make the learning process more interesting for students of primary school age in order to prepare them for later life and the formation of socially important personality qualities.

Keywords: educational organization; junior schoolchildren; educational motivation; social activity; children's experimentation

P. I. Dubenskij

Implementation of a model for the formation of a responsible attitude to weapons among students

Abstract. The relevance of the article is due to the existing contradictions between the increase in cases among adolescents and young people of the use of various weapons, threats in their use and the unwillingness of society, the education system to minimize and prevent this risk. The formation of a model of responsible attitude to weapons and their use by students is characterized by a long-term, contradictory, multifactorial process within the framework of the content, which is relevant not only within the framework of today, but also in strategic terms. This process is associated with the perspective of evaluating approaches to the formation of a meaningful component for the implementation of key conditions.

The purpose of the study is to identify and substantiate the organizational and pedagogical conditions of the process of forming a responsible attitude to the handling of weapons among students.

Research objectives are to reveal the essence of the concept of "weapons"; to consider the problem of "children and weapons" within the historical and pedagogical aspect; to characterize theoretical approaches to the problem of forming a responsible attitude among students to weapons; to highlight the conditions for the implementation of the formation of a responsible attitude to weapons and its use among students; to determine the content of work on the formation of responsibility young students have a gun.

The practical significance of the study is related to the developed and presented program for the formation of a responsible attitude to weapons among young students, the conditions for its implementation, diagnostic tools, pedagogical tools and techniques, methodological findings, resource support contribute to improving the effectiveness of educational work, socio-pedagogical activities in educational organizations of various types and levels.

The materials presented in the study can be used for the content of programs, training courses, advanced training of teachers, specialists in the system of additional education, assistants in educational work.

Keywords: pedagogical model; formation; responsibility; youth; students; weapons; conditions