

T. V. Naumova

Scientific emigration from the USSR and modern Russia: losses and acquisitions

Abstract. The functioning and development of science, first of all, depends on scientists – as a subject of science, those who create, disseminate science and are directly engaged in the scientific field of activity. At the same time, for a significant period of Russian history, the development of science has been accompanied by such a phenomenon as the emigration of scientists.

From the time of the Soviet Union to the present, four waves of emigration of scientists can be noted. The first wave of scientific emigration occurred in the first post-revolutionary years of the last century (1917–1940), especially during the period shortly before the creation of the USSR. The next wave of scientific emigration arose immediately after end of the World War II. This was the “new” Soviet emigration. The third wave of scientific emigration occurred in the 70–80-ies of the last century. At the end of 1991, the Soviet Union broke up and a new social reality has developed in modern Russia. Since that time, the fourth, modern wave of scientific emigration has begun. Moreover, today Russia is a world leader in emigration of scientists.

The topic of scientific emigration from the USSR and modern Russia is very extensive. Our attention will be focused on some important, from our point of view, aspects of it. In this regard, on the basis of social and philosophical analysis, the factors contributing to scientific emigration from the USSR and new Russia are considered, some attention is paid to the reduction of investments in science in modern Russian realities, the decline in the social and professional status of persons engaged in scientific activities, the decline in the public prestige of the scientist's work, it is shown what scientists have done in emigration, that is what creative heritage they left to science and the country. At the same time, we are talking mainly about the first and third waves of scientific emigration, since so far in the scientific literature the second and fourth, modern waves of emigration of scientists are the least studied. In addition, the losses incurred by the country and science as a result of the emigration of scientists are clarified, the nature of various waves of scientific emigration – political, economic, research – is determined, measures are proposed to eliminate the negative consequences of the modern wave of scientific emigration and thereby preserve the intellectual potential of the country.

Keywords: science; scientist; emigration; causes; cultural heritage; intellectual losses; nature of emigration waves, attitude to scientific achievements of scientists

A. A. Kovalev

Information technologies of “color revolutions” as threat to the national mentality

Abstract. The study of the influence of information technologies on the national mentality of the peoples who experienced the “colored revolutions” and the consideration of a complex of measures to counteract such influences were chosen as the purpose of the research. The objectives of the research are, first, to identify the relationship between the use of information technologies in the process of “color revolutions” and the oppression/deformation of the national mentality of the target state population; second, to propose a number of effective measures to protect the Russian national mentality from the negative information impact of the “color revolutions”. The main methods of research are neo-institutional and network, which reveal the meaning of the new paradigm of international interaction, changing both the methods of interaction and the interacting actors. In the course of the study the mechanisms of “color revolutions” were analyzed, the success of which is largely determined by the effectiveness of the use of information technology on the territory of the opposing state and the degree of suggestibility of its population. It also showed the correlation between the level of protection of the national mentality of the target nation for information attacks and the success of “color revolutions”. It turned out that they have inverse relationship – the more resistant to attack are mentality and its carriers, the more likely the failure of information warfare in the framework of artificially inflated tension in order to organize a coup. That is why the strengthening of the domestic national mentality was named as one of the key measures to improve the level of national security in modern Russia. The measures proposed in the study can contribute to the preservation of the identity of our state and increase its resilience in the wars of today.

Keywords: “hybrid wars”; “color revolutions”; coup; resilience; war of meanings; human-centeredness; national mentality

I. V. Kalinkina

Features of the modern hybrid conflict

Abstract. The article discusses issues related to the features of modern hybrid conflict. “Conflict hybridity” should be understood as a combination of two or more structural elements of conflict: polypremetalinity, the use of various strategies and tactics, motivational diversity, the expansion of the number of participants in the conflict, their supporters, a change in the scale of events, the use of all resources in conflict counteraction, dynamics and inconsistency of information models of conflict of each of the opponents. A notable difference between traditionally represented conflicts and modern hybrid conflicts is the combination of various means that are used by the prevailing social, economic, political and technological forces. The parties to the conflict began to represent some “hybrid forces” with different, contradictory characteristics. A special type of hybrid conflict is hybrid war, characterized by the fact that it is an open form of conflict.

Conventionally used forms of completing specific conflicts in a hybrid conflict situation do not produce the desired result. To resolve a conflict successfully, opponents must consider factors that influence the resolution process. A productive way to resolve the conflict can be considered the participation of a third party\mediator in the conflict. Everything depends on how actively and persistently the third party acts, how is motivated to work together with rivals, how weighty and respected the figure of the mediator is.

Negotiations are also a way to end the conflict, the failure of negotiations is that it is extremely difficult to comply with all the conditions and rules for negotiating by all parties of the conflict.

The task of conflictology as a science in modern conditions of hybrid conflict is to develop theoretical provisions for the completion of hybrid conflict, taking into account all its difficulties and contradictions.

Keywords: hybrid conflict; conflict strategies and tactics; motivation; scale; structure and dynamics of the conflict; conflict information model; hybrid warfare

J. Ju. Shashkova

Patriotic practices in behavior and attitudes of high school students in Siberian regions

Abstract. The change in the international situation has strengthened the state's attention to the content and scale of patriotic education of young people. The main agent of this process, in full accordance with Russian historical tradition, is the education system. The article examines the dynamics of the inclusion of senior schoolchildren from the regions of the Siberian Federal District (Siberian Federal District) in the field of patriotic education. The authors analyze the degree and nature of transformation of youth participation in patriotic organizations and events, their assessments of these practices at the current stage.

Conducting a longitudinal study of high school students of the Siberian Federal District (survey method; in 2020, the sample included 2,050 respondents, in 2022 – 1,050 respondents) made it possible to conclude that the number of schoolchildren participating in patriotic actions and events increased against the background of increased patriotic sentiments among students. Trends of earlier inclusion of students in the system of patriotic education and increased activity of young men were noted. The most common format of this participation was the non-systemic involvement of students in information and educational, historical and patriotic events (visiting museums and exhibitions, festivals and competitions).

Direct dependencies were recorded between the presence of experience in participating in patriotic projects and a positive assessment of their effectiveness in the formation of patriotic values and attitudes, as well as between this experience and the willingness to participate in actions in the future. It was also determined that most of the current agents of patriotic education are not reference persons for schoolchildren. The authors note that additional research will require an identified contradiction between the growing number of those who support the idea of compulsory patriotic education in schools and the expansion of high school students' conviction in the individuality of the sense of patriotism.

Keywords: youth; schoolchildren; patriot; patriotism; patriotic identification; patriotic education; patriotic practices; Siberian Federal District

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E. L. Saraeva

Cadets' response address as source of conflict of the 1st State Duma with the "historical power": ideas of V. A. Maklakov

Abstract. The article analyzes the ideas of Vasily Alekseevich Maklakov, a lawyer, a liberal in his views, about the origins of the conflict between the First State Duma and the monarchy in May 1906, and compares the opinions of P.N. Milyukov and V.A. Maklakov about the goals of the activities of people's representatives, about the relationship between the government and the Duma. The sources of the study were the memories of the liberals, the Response Address of the Duma, the Basic State Laws as amended on April 23, 1906. It is proved that V. A. Maklakov analyzed the tasks of the cadets in May 1906 in terms of their compliance with Russian law and historical time. He characterized the powers of the Duma deputies as sufficient for "organic" work in the interests of Russia, believed that Duma leaders and "historical power" were obliged to solve specific national problems, and not to fight for power. Analyzing the Response Address of the Cadets in the context of the Basic State Laws, Maklakov concluded that the liberal public's violation of legal norms was determined by its desire to expand the legislative rights of the Duma, weaken the position of the monarchy in the power system, and unwillingness to engage in legislative work with the government. Maklakov's idea is revealed that the cadets in the 1st Duma incorrectly assessed the historical situation, the balance of power, did not realize that the monarchy was able to defend its power and carry out some reforms important for society. The attention is focused on Maklakov's presentation on the responsibility of politicians for provoking conflicts, for an adequate analysis of the tasks of historical time, the goal-setting of all subjects of the political process, for choosing tactics of activities.

Keywords. V. A. Maklakov; P. N. Milyukov; 1st State Duma; cadets; response address of cadets; Nicholas II; constitutional monarchy in Russia

M. V. Novikov

Soviet humanitarian aid to the Spanish Republic in 1936-1939

Abstract. The relevance and scientific novelty of the study is determined by the constant participation of the USSR and modern Russia in numerous international actions to provide humanitarian aid to various countries as a result of natural and political disasters in those parts. Among these actions there is the campaign of solidarity with the Spanish Republic of 1936-1939, undoubtedly politicized, although with popular character, distinguished by the sincere internationalism of the workers of the USSR, directed and supported by the country's leadership. The USSR's intervention in the Spanish conflict, including the military assistance and diplomatic support, was determined by the foreign policy interests of the Soviet state, the humanitarian assistance campaign was subordinate in nature, performing, among other things, the function of covering military assistance. It is noted that the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the All-Union Lenin Communist Youth Union, the International Organization for Helping Revolutionaries, art unions were the main organizers of both mass events in support of the Spanish Republic and a campaign to raise funds to help women and children in Spain. The high activity of Soviet people in the issue of providing personal funds to the aid fund, which forced the organizers to use restrictive measures, is emphasized. Poor citizens of the USSR raised more money for the people of Spain than the population of the 17 richest countries in Europe and America of that period. The issue of evacuation from Spain to the USSR of more than 3 thousand children who lost their parents during the war, their placement in special orphanages, is being considered. The great role of party and state bodies in the USSR in organizing the educational process, nutrition, and providing everything necessary for children from Spain is noted.

Keywords: USSR; humanitarian aid; civil war in Spain; solidarity campaign; fundraising; aid fund; evacuation and accommodation of orphaned children in the USSR

A. A. Rybin

Participation of Ivanovo, Kostroma and Yaroslavl residents in the virgin campaign in 1954-1956

Abstract. The February-March plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU in 1954 marked the beginning of a campaign to develop virgin and fallow lands in the USSR. It was supposed to master unused land in the regions of the Kazakh SSR, Western Siberia, the Urals, the Volga region, as well as the North Caucasus and some other regions, the area of which totaled 40 million hectares. The largest front of work was planned on the territory of Kazakhstan, where 25 million hectares were plowed, when 16 million developed land on the territory of the RSFSR. From 1954-1964, arable areas increased by the development of new land by 42 million hectares, which is comparable to the area of countries such as Spain and France.

Residents of Central Russia, as well as other regions of the Soviet Union, together with volunteers from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Poland, China went to work in undeveloped territories, where they had to establish new infrastructure, in particular, organize new grain farms. A significant share of virgin lands was in the regions of the Kazakh SSR, where the issue of organizing new collective farms and state farms, as well as their subsequent manning, was especially acute. Based on the results of the study, we came to the conclusion that the Upper Volga virgin lands played a role in the development of the regions of Northern Kazakhstan - a breadbasket. Today, the Republic of Kazakhstan is the largest producer and exporter of wheat, the gross harvest in 2022-2023 amounted to 16.4 million tons. Today's successes are mainly based on the economic transformations of the mid-XX century, when agricultural and industrial infrastructure was founded in the empty steppe.

Keywords: Ivanovo; Kostroma residents; Yaroslavl residents; development of virgin and fallow lands; Kazakh SSR; personnel; collective farms; state farms; workflow; results

THEORY, METHODS AND ORGANIZATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

T. N. Gushchina, V. O. Zakharova

The role of value orientation workshops in formation of students' moral and value attitude towards the family

Abstract. In this article, the authors present the analysis of the scientific understanding of the moral and value attitude of young people towards the family as a social, pedagogical and psychological phenomenon, as well as ways to form this attitude in the environment of the higher education organization. The concept of "family" as a psychological and pedagogical phenomenon in the framework of the formation and development of the moral and value attitude of students to the studied phenomenon was analyzed. Information from the Federal State Statistics Service in the areas of marriage and divorce among Russians and the analysis of the above data from the standpoint of studying their cause and effect relationships are presented. The theoretical analysis of scientific work was carried out on the problem of the relationship between the aggravation of the family welfare of Russians and COVID-19. This article also presents the analysis of such pedagogical technology as a workshop on value orientations (goals, tasks, structure, main characteristics of technology). The results of the study on the formation of the moral and value attitude of students to the family, which was carried out on the basis of Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushinsky. The results of workshops on value orientations "House", "Business family", "Seven conflicts" were analyzed, each of which affects the main aspects of family management. Here are presented forms of communication between students and the teacher in these classes, the analysis of students' requests for education in matters of family interaction. A vector of activities of higher education organizations on the formation of a moral and value attitude towards the family among students on the basis of the familistic approach with the emphasis on the use of reflexive forms of work with students to discuss controversial and most relevant issues for students in the field of family institute is proposed.

Keywords: students; higher education; value orientation workshop; moral-value attitude; educational organization; family values; family; "Workshop" technology

A. A. Shapedko

Inclusion of adolescents and young people in search activity as a means of social hardening

Abstract. The relevance of the article is due to the need to comprehend the potentials of various forms of civic and patriotic education of the younger generation, the formation of their resilience, social immunity, readiness for socially approved behavior. Search activity in this perspective is a means, under certain factors – a condition for the social hardening of adolescents. Modern search activity is based on rich, effective experience in implementing programs, patriotic activities (Memory Watches, military-patriotic expeditions, actions, contests, competitions, and etc.) with pedagogical, educational potential and the possibility of its transformation in today's socio-pedagogical work.

The purpose of the study is to identify and substantiate at the theoretical level the pedagogical conditions for the inclusion of adolescents and young people in search activity as a means of social hardening.

Research objectives are: to characterize the process of formation and development of the content, forms and techniques of search work in the country; to reveal the essence of social hardening in the theory and methodology of education; to analyze the state of the problem of “inclusion” at the interdisciplinary level and the possibility of its use in organizing the process of social hardening; to determine the pedagogical conditions for the inclusion of adolescents and youth in search activities.

The practical significance of the study is connected with the consideration of traditional and innovative approaches to the process of educating adolescents, the expansion of the potential of search work within extracurricular activities, the specification of mechanisms for social hardening during patriotic activities.

The materials presented in the study enrich a number of sections of pedagogy, theory and methods of education with new methods of working with young citizens.

Keywords: teenager; youth; social hardening; search activity; patriotism; inclusion

I. Yu. Goltzapina, N. Ya. Garafutdinova, V. M. Filippov, S. G. Koresheva

Professional qualifications and professional competencies as the basis of vocational education

Abstract. As part of the mechanism of the regulatory guillotine, a review of the regulatory framework for educational legislation is currently underway. The use of such a mechanism makes it possible to revise, analyze for effectiveness and update the entire array of legal support, including in terms of the formation of professional competencies among graduates. Modern educational law follows the path of increasing the number of regulations governing educational legal relations, which indicates the casuistry of legal regulation. The updated regulations have a limited validity period, and therefore their significance can be reduced, leveling efforts to take into account professional standards when describing professional competencies. Theoretical and empirical methods were used in the research process. Legal analogy, legal comparison, legal abstraction were used. The article deals with the problems in formation of students' professional competencies. The necessity of the organic development of educational legislation and legislation on public service in terms of the formulation of professional competencies is argued, especially taking into account the change since September 2025 in the nomenclature of training areas, specialties and federal state educational standards. The problems of the lack of continuity of professional competencies of a civil servant, professional standards and a graduate of the educational organization are noted. The most important direction for improving educational legislation is the need to establish its priority in regulating the procedure for entering the civil service and determining professional qualifications. In order to use the provisions on the professional qualifications of a civil servant in the development of educational programs of higher education, it is necessary to amend the educational legislation, as well as to develop the system of additional professional education.

Keywords: additional professional education; professional competence; job regulations; professional qualifications; professional competencies

V. I. Cheraniova

Integrative tasks on agricultural topics as a means of students' professional self-determination in rural schools

Abstract. The problem of professional self-determination of rural school graduates for a long time was not considered as an independent aspect. At the moment, there is a great need to solve the problem that has arisen with orientation towards the personal potential of the student. There is a number of problems in general

education organization located in the countryside: not always positive parental influence; closed society; unrealized possibility of obtaining additional education. All these factors significantly limit the success of professional self-determination of rural schoolchildren.

The educational organization is faced with the task of educating a new generation of villagers who would have high ecological culture, appropriate knowledge, and would be able to use it to preserve and strengthen natural wealth. That is why the rural school should aim future graduates at a careful attitude towards the small homeland, at the need to contribute to the development of agriculture, a competent choice of the future profession and the realization of oneself in future.

The purpose of the article is to substantiate the possibilities of introducing integrative tasks of agricultural topics for students in rural schools into the content of education and to assess their influence on the professional self-determination of students. The scientific novelty of the article consists in development of existing approaches to professional self-determination of students through the justification of the inclusion of professionally oriented integrative tasks on agricultural topics in training of natural science disciplines in rural school.

As a result of the study, integrative tasks on agricultural topics were developed, the possibility of their use at lessons and extracurricular classes was justified; feasibility of including these tasks in school natural science disciplines was revealed; the results of the survey of students to identify their professional interests are presented.

The materials of the article will be useful for teachers of rural schools solving the problem of students' professional self-determination.

Keywords: professional self-determination; integrative tasks; career guidance; a rural school; hands-on training

A. N. Belokhvostov, N. A. Shobonov

Organization of adult education in the Nizhny Novgorod province during the Civil war

Abstract. The historical past of the development of the domestic education system must be taken into account when analyzing the modern education system and finding ways and prospects for further development. The modernization educational processes taking place in society actualize the problem of studying the pedagogical educational practices of the past in order to rethink the unity of traditional and innovative experience.

Organizational and methodological experience in solving the problem of eliminating illiteracy in 1918-1920, according to the purposeful efforts of the Soviet state, can be used in organizing adult education in modern conditions.

The relevance of historical and pedagogical analysis of adult education in Russia during the civil war on the basis of archival documents is due to genuine interest in the historical past of the country, social and educational practices aimed at modernizing socio-cultural relations, and at forming a new socialist society.

The article examines the formation of the system of extracurricular work, the process of institutionalizing additional adult education in the first years of Soviet authority on the example of the Arzamas district, the Nizhny Novgorod province. The authors of the article analyze archival documents that allow describing the formation and development of the Soviet adult education system. The authors believe that the educational policy of the county authorities was aimed at combating illiteracy, political education and cultural leisure of citizens. The authors believe that the emerging Soviet education system tried to educate citizens with communist spirit, to form one-minded society. Excessive politicization of education, ideological control by the leadership of the education system to some extent restrained the initiative of both teachers and students. At the same time, the authors believe that the organization of adult education in the first years of Soviet authority in the Nizhny Novgorod region contributed to the socio-economic and cultural development of the region.

Keywords: adult education; extracurricular education; cultural and educational institution; working faculty; out-of-school work system; institutionalization of adult additional education