

T. V. Bugaichuk

Religious factor in all-Russian civil identity formation

Abstract. The author of the article clarifies the concept of “all-Russian civil identity” and considers it multidimensional, taking into account modern social and political realities: as a conscious process of identity of a person with a certain civil society in a specific socio-cultural context and adoption of the values of this society, as an active positive influence on its development and as an indicator of the political stability of civil society. In the context of this concept, attention is paid to the role of the religious factor as a consolidating and system-forming one in formation of the civil identity of Russians. At the same time, it is important to note that, despite the multinational and multi-denominational nature of Russia, the policy of our state, long-standing historical friendly relations between peoples and representatives of various faiths, allow religious associations and organizations to be an important and integral part of the unified public and state system in formation of the all-Russian civil identity, and help to form the image of the common, united Motherland and a value attitude towards it, to educate patriotic feelings in the individual self-awareness of each citizen. Such a mission can be accomplished through socially and psychologically based and accepted, in a particular religion, forms, methods and technologies for working with the person.

The assistance of religious associations and organizations in the formation (formation and development) of the civil identity of a person is especially important for “building” a collective all-Russian civil identity, since the identification of civil and religious feelings based on the common historical memory and continuity of social and cultural development contributes to the consolidation of the Russian society as a whole before the challenges in the modern world order.

Key words: religious factor; all-Russian civil identity; self-awareness; personality; civil society; consolidation

R. V. Evstifeev

Problem of foreign influence on national elections: theoretical framework and practical assessments

Abstract. The article is devoted to the current state of scientific study of foreign influence on national elections. The author’s analysis of modern scientific literature on the topic, materials and reports of political organizations and independent research centres allowed the authors to compare and classify the results obtained by them, to conceptualize the main concepts, as well as to present further directions of the study of the problem.

The author presents the main approaches to the study of the problem of foreign influence, argues for the expansive understanding of the term “influence on elections”, including supranational level of electoral management; electoral assistance; information influence; election interference. In the scientific literature election interference is considered as an attack on the main mechanism of legitimization of political power and on the national sovereignty to influence the course and results of elections; to create a situation of “disputed elections”; to intensify conflicts in the society.

It has been noted that the scientific understanding of this phenomenon has so far lagged behind the political evaluations. However, political evaluations are problematized by significant shortcomings associated with biased and unverified cases of influence and interference.

The article identifies the main directions of further scientific study of foreign influence/interference in elections: conceptualization of the concept of foreign influence/interference in elections; study and identification of patterns of cognitive influence of information on the mass consciousness; collection and classification of data on foreign influence/interference in elections; study of international law which allows identifying and counteracting foreign influence and interference.

Key words: political elections; external influence; foreign interference; cyber interference; counter-interference

E. A. Danilova, A. A. Zinovieva

Constructing the political image of Russia in the American media

Abstract. The study of political image is an important tool in the analysis of international relations and interaction between countries. This analysis allows us to understand how public opinion and the media influence the perception of political leaders and countries in general, as well as to identify opportunities to improve the image of a political actor in the eyes of the audience. Political image is a necessary factor for creating effective strategies in international relations and achieving peaceful constructive cooperation between countries. The current state of relations between Russia and the United States can be described as tense, complex and far from constructive dialogue. In recent years, the two countries have faced a number of serious problems that have led to deterioration of mutual understanding and trust between them. The article examines the process of constructing the political image of the Russian Federation in American social media. The authors analyze the current geopolitical situation and relations between the Russian Federation and the United States, as well as the role of the media in shaping public opinion about Russia. The article presents the results of a study conducted on the basis of the analysis of American media materials (articles in popular newspapers and magazines) over the past few years, where the main methods and techniques of creating a negative image of Russia were identified. The authors draw attention to the fact that the political image of Russia in the American media is often based on negative stereotypes and prejudices associated with the past and current state of Russian politics. The article also discusses possible ways to change this image and improve relations between the Russian Federation and the United States.

Key words: political image; political PR; political positioning; disinformation; manipulation; political media; national branding

N. V. Kraynova, D. A. Prusov

Petitions as a lobbying mechanism for nonprofit organizations in the Russian Federation

Abstract. In the modern world, non-profit organizations (hereinafter referred to as NPOs) occupy a rather important place in the public political space. Their significance for the whole society and authorities lies in the fact that, firstly, they allow citizens to unite into certain communities that allow structuring their interests, needs and goals, and secondly, NPOs can undertake the task of solving socially significant problems. These aspects of non-profit organizations' functioning make them an important partner for state authorities and civil society.

In view of the fact that NPOs act as an aggregator of interests of certain social groups and strive to maximize their satisfaction, we can consider this institution as one of the subjects of lobbying.

In the Russian scientific and legislative field the topic of lobbying of interests is debatable. This is due to the fact that in Russia today there is no formalized legal framework regulating this type of activity. The lack of a regulatory framework for lobbying generates not only different approaches to the interpretation of this term, but also blurs the boundaries for applying its mechanisms.

This article presents the results of the study of petitions as a possible mechanism of lobbying the interests of NGOs in modern Russia. As a result of the analysis, it was found out that domestic non-profit organizations use petitions to achieve any goals. The largest number of petitions authored by Russian non-profit organizations is as follows: environmental situation, protection of animal rights, protection of children's interests, problems of education and changes in political discourse.

Key words: petitions; non-profit organizations; lobbying; communities; lobbying mechanism; social network; forms of protest

SOCIO-POLITICAL HISTORY OF RUSSIA

L. M. Arkhipova

Socio-political aspects of church renovationism in the Yaroslavl province in 1922-1925

Abstract. The article is devoted to the socio-political aspects of the emergence and spread of the church renovationist schism in the territory of the Yaroslavl province in 1922-1925. The purpose of the study is to reflect more fully than it is presented in the historiography of the topic, the participation in provoking the church schism of the role of not only central, but also local bodies of Soviet power, as well as the reaction of the Yaroslavl clergy and parishioners to this. The materials and methods used in the study include mainly historical sources published and previously introduced into scientific circulation – office documentation of the

highest state and political apparatus of the country, articles of the provincial press, public appeals of the highest hierarchs of the Russian Orthodox Church. They are analyzed in the mainstream of social history on the basis of the principles of neopositivist methodology and presented in the problem-chronological sequence of events, they serve as a reliable means of studying the problem posed. The relevance of the topic under study follows from its historiographical review, which includes the most significant publications of recent years. The results and conclusions of the study are based on the documentary-historical basis and allow us to substantiate, on the local material of the history of church renovationism in the Yaroslavl province in 1922-1925, the concept of schism as a phenomenon of the “church revolution”, initiated and directed throughout its entire length by the Bolshevik government, which was due to its militant anti-religious ideology. The scientific novelty of the research lies in the first undertaken systematization of the historical material on the history of the renovationist schism in the Yaroslavl province in the initial period of the formation of Soviet power, which has been presented so far. The practical significance of the data presented in the article and their interpretation lies in the possibility of their use in cultural, educational and research activities.

Key words: GPU; Church Renovationism; Yaroslavl province; provincial Soviet press; disinformation; “Tikhonites”; meetings of the clergy; administrative measures

A. A. Mashkovtsev

The struggle of local police commissioners against criminal in the Kirov region in 1945-1953

Abstract. At the end of World War II, as well as in the first post-war years, there was a significant increase in crime in the USSR. It was caused by personnel weakening of law enforcement agencies, low living standards and the availability of weapons. The main manifestations of the criminal situation aggravation in the country were a sharp increase in the total number of registered crimes, as well as an increase in organized and street crime.

In the article, based on the analysis of documents in the archive of the Department of Internal Affairs in the Kirov region, the role of district police commissioners in countering criminal crime in the region in 1945-1953. It is shown, that district police officers in rural areas made a significant contribution to the fight against food theft in the midst of the 1946-1947 famine. These are not only petty thefts from collective farm fields by peasants driven to despair, but also large thefts of a number of corrupt collective farm chairmen and heads of district branches of Zagotzerno.

Also the extremely important role of district police officers in the protection of public order and the fight against hooliganism is shown. It was noted that the local population, primarily members of police assistance brigades, provided significant assistance to the district police in this matter.

The article also addresses the problem of unworthy and not professional behavior of individual police representatives from among the district police officers who exceeded their official powers, violated the norms of socialist morality.

Key words: Kirov region; district police officers; crime; protection of public order; USSR; Ministry for Home Affairs

D. A. Bulyukin

Socio-political activity of N. A. Ogorodnikov in the State Duma and the Kostroma province at the beginning of the XX century

Abstract. The author identified the purpose of the study and it is the main activities of N. A. Ogorodnikov as a lawyer and deputy of the State Duma. The tasks are: to identify the reasons for the fame and popularity of N. A. Ogorodnikov in the Upper Volga provinces, to determine his contribution to the socio-political life of the Kostroma province, to ensure the interests of voters in Parliament and in the province. The specific facts of Ogorodnikov's protection of the Kostroma people are analyzed, his work on the organization of the local branch of the People's Freedom Party in Kostroma is revealed. The author pays special attention to the activities of N. A. Ogorodnikov during the election campaign to the State Duma of the first convocation: meetings with voters, speeches at election meetings, interaction with colleagues in the Cadet party. The reasons for the victory of the Cadets in the elections in the 1906 spring and the election of N. A. Ogorodnikov as a deputy of the State Duma are revealed. The focus of this article is also on the work of the Kostroma elect in St. Petersburg in the Tauride Palace. The article is based on a rich factual material collected on the basis of provincial newspapers and archival materials. The author comes to the conclusion that the success of Ogorodnikov and the Cadet party in the elections to the First State Duma was quite natural. The Cadets were the most left-wing among the

political parties that took part in the elections. The People's Freedom Party has qualitatively approached the organization of its participation in the struggle for votes. N. A. Ogorodnikov himself, one of the leaders of the Kostroma cadets, who had a reputation as a defender of the people's interests, was expected to be elected a deputy. During the period of his deputy powers, despite the short term of the First Duma, he made a feasible contribution to ensuring the interests of his constituents.

Key words: N. A. Ogorodnikov; Kostroma province; 1st State Duma; elections; lawyer; deputy; Kostroma cadets; public activity

THEORY, METHODS AND ORGANIZATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

O. A. Lavrentieva

Competence model of the activity of the adviser to the director for education and interaction with children's public associations

Abstract. The purpose of this scientific article is to develop a competence model for an adviser on education and interaction with children's public associations. The article reveals the theoretical and methodological foundations and the importance of the role of the adviser in ensuring effective work with the children's collective and with public associations. Attention is drawn to the fact that the adviser to the director for education and interaction with public associations plays an important role in the successful educational work of the organization and is a link between the director and public structures. The main objective of its activity is effective information exchange and public relations management. The paper defines the necessary competencies and specific features of the adviser's professional activity for solving general pedagogical tasks. The ability to establish relations between a school and a public organization, establish contacts with the heads of children's and youth public associations, and use their potential in improving educational work should be recognized as the most important competencies.

The article presents the results of pedagogical modeling based on the theory of professionalism, as well as the competence and axiological approach. As a result of the survey data obtained by employees of educational organizations, the main areas of activity and requirements for professionally significant personal qualities of the adviser are highlighted. The principle of creating the model is differentiation into four groups: key, general cultural, professional and expert. The question of determining not only the necessary and sufficient professional competence, but also identifying the prospects for its development, scientific substantiation of competencies that ensure sustainable and consistent promotion of the profession is raised. The developed competence model is proposed, consisting of the necessary skills, knowledge and qualities for the successful performance of this role. The article has practical significance for specialists working in the field of education and upbringing of children.

Key words: adviser on education, children's public associations, pedagogical modeling, professional competence, mission of the adviser's activity, theory of professionalism, theory of interaction, axiological approach.

The study was carried out within the framework of the project "Scientific and methodological support for the development of professional competence of the adviser to the director for education and interaction with children's public associations", which is being implemented with financial support by the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation, within the framework of state task No. 073-03-2023-027 of 27.01.2023

E. V. Zautorova

Organization of social and environmental education of children in the conditions of preschool educational organization

Abstract. The history of mankind is inextricably linked with the history of nature. At the present stage of society's development, the issues of traditional interaction between nature and man have grown into a global environmental problem. It is necessary to start environmental education from preschool age, since at this time the acquired knowledge can be further transformed into strong beliefs. In connection with the new educational situation, a search is being carried out for methods and forms that ensure a gradual increase in the activity, independence and creativity of children in the social and environmental sphere.

The aim of the study is to increase the level of socio-ecological upbringing of preschool children in the conditions of an educational organization.

The study involved 18 preschoolers. Diagnostics of ecological knowledge and socio-ecological relations was carried out on the basis of the methodology of R. N. Kolchanova, which consists of several sections: 1) inanimate nature; 2) diversity of the animal and plant world; 3) seasonal changes in nature and the interaction of man and society with nature. According to the criteria, the following results were obtained: 15 % of children in the group have a high level of knowledge in the socio-ecological sphere, above average – 29 %, average – 24 %; a low level was observed in 32 % of children.

The conducted experiment showed positive dynamics. According to the results of the study, a significant (40 % of preschoolers) improvement in indicators of increasing the level of socio-ecological education was recorded in the group of children: most of the preschoolers began to see the problem independently, actively make assumptions, put forward hypotheses, suggest ways to solve environmental issues, more widely.

Key words: educational organization; preschool children; personality education; socio-ecological education; socio-ecological upbringing

L. F. Tikhomirova

The attitude of pedagogical university students to distance learning

Abstract. The article deals with the attitude towards distance learning of students in a pedagogical university. Distance learning is one of the fastest growing sectors of higher education. The development of digital information and communication technologies allows distance education to compete with the traditional model. However, distance learning is ambiguously assessed by experts. Distance learning as a tool has never prevailed in the teaching of various disciplines. Some modern authors point to almost the same effectiveness of traditional and distance learning, provided a well-designed course with good interaction with the teacher. Others believe that the success of distance learning depends not only on well-organized interaction between teachers and students, but also on the personal characteristics and work of students. Based on her many years of experience in using distance learning technology, the author conducted a survey of 1st and 3rd year students of the Defectology faculty, Yaroslavl State Pedagogical University named after. K. D. Ushinsky. The author established differences in attitudes towards distance learning among students of the 1st and 3rd courses. The results also showed that students are not fully prepared for distance learning, such a learning format is not quite accessible to them, especially in the 1st year, which is associated with insufficient responsibility and independence. The author identified the difficulties that students have to face: a large amount of information, lack of direct interaction with teachers, technical problems. All this, according to the author, not only caused weakening of motivation for learning, but also led to a decrease in the level of academic performance in such subjects as neuropathology and psychopathology, which was proved in the study.

Key words: higher education; distance learning; information and communication technologies; motives for learning; attitude to distance learning; readiness for distance learning; difficulties of distance learning

A. A. Polosina

The process of formation and development of the “social education of youth” construct: historical and pedagogical analysis

Abstract. The purpose of the study presented in this article is a historical and pedagogical analysis of the emergence and meaningful development of the definition “social learning”, as well as the specifics of the interpretation of social learning in relation to a special target group – youth. The article presents theoretical approaches to considering the problem of historical and pedagogical analysis of the process of formation and development of the “social education of youth” construct. Social training in pedagogical science is focused on the development of social abilities among young people, the ability to interact (contact), and flexibly communicate with peers and adults. It can also teach the proper use of emotional self-regulation techniques to create a safe living environment through their use as a learning foundation. Social learning is aimed at creating favorable conditions for the individual to acquire his subjective and value qualities (responsibility, independence and sociability) necessary for him in social life. Obviously, social learning is driven by the ability of the individual to self-govern, and therefore the educational process should be based on self-learning and support, controlling educational activities by the teacher. Self-study means discussion, practical work in groups, providing students with the opportunity to independently choose the goals and objectives of educational activities in the lesson, methods and pace of work in a group format. This approach can be implemented if an educational institution creates a sustainable educational culture. Important components of the educational strategy that satisfy the needs of the individual in social education also include the implementation of feedback by the teacher, reinforcement and promotion of the student's activities, and his inclusion into the process of determining the goals of education.

Key words: youth; socialization; social learning; social competence; social abilities; activity; independence

E. V. Falameeva

**Pedagogical support for the formation of schoolchildren's social literacy
in extracurricular activities**

Abstract. The purpose of the theoretical analysis, the results of which are presented in this article, is to generalize modern scientific and pedagogical views on the formation of social literacy of schoolchildren, as well as to substantiate the pedagogical support of this process. Extracurricular work is chosen by the author as a space of pedagogical support for forming social literacy of students due to the great opportunities of this type of activity in the process of purposeful socialization of the individual and the relevance of the request of pedagogical practice to search for new formats and methods of organizing educational work in school. The article substantiates the essence and content of the concept of "social literacy", defines its structural components and criteria for assessing the formation, describes the age characteristics of schoolchildren relative to the indicators to form social literacy. The socio-cultural approach is defined as the methodological basis of the study. From the standpoint of this approach, the specifics of the process for forming social literacy of the individual in the context of the social and cultural conditions of growing up modern schoolchildren, as well as pedagogical support for this process with a focus on the interests and needs of a teenager living in a dynamically and information-saturated society are determined. The complex and integrative content of pedagogical support is defined as a system of organizational conditions, methodological solutions and pedagogical tools aimed at implementing educational results (cognitive, prognostic, psychological, normative and semantic). The possibilities of using the technology of collective creative affairs for forming social literacy of schoolchildren of different ages are illustrated. Based on the included pedagogical observation, a conclusion is made about the effectiveness of collective interaction on the organization of extracurricular events to form students' ability to set goals, communicate and be able to act in a situation of uncertainty.

Key words: socialization; new literacy; social literacy; pedagogical support; pedagogical support; collective creative work; socio-cultural approach; subject-subject approach