

O. A. Koryakovtseva

Reflections on the civil identity of russian youth

Abstract. The article considers the modern transforming socio-political reality and in this regard, the problem of upbringing and formation of young citizens of Russia is updated. The author emphasizes that the processes of globalization, political instability, the COVID-19 pandemic, a sharp aggravation of international relations entail a spiritual crisis, mainly a worldview, which is especially pronounced among the younger generation, poorly oriented in the mixture of philosophical, ideological and political views characteristic of the informational XXI century. The process of self-determination and socialization of youth has become complicated, the erosion of historical continuity and the gradual destruction of the traditional system of values give rise to absentist, separatist and even extremist tendencies in society. The author is convinced: the social, political and cultural spaces of any society, including the Russian one, should ensure the civilizational independence and development of the country. That is why in such a socio-political reality, the problem of personality identification becomes extremely relevant, and the problem of forming the civil identity of the modern Russian young generation is put forward in the first place. According to the author of the article, it is possible to create an effective public-state system of education and formation of the Citizen only using all the resources of the state educational and youth policy, culture, sports and attracting the rich potential of civil society to this work, primarily from the field of science.

At the same time, in the multipolar world community of the new era, it is especially important to transform the relations of the state, society and personality to solve jointly the issue of the formation of civil identity in the younger generation of Russia, which is extremely relevant today. What, then, should authorities, societies, and individuals have to achieve a common goal? They should have high social motivation, constructive civic position and close interaction based on subject-subject relations.

Key words: socio-political transformation; younger generation; formation of civil identity; education of the Citizen; civilizational independence of Russia; subject-subject relationships; public policy

A. A. Kovalev

Spiritual and moral values as an object of destructive influence

Abstract. The purpose of this study is to consider the negative consequences of spiritual and moral influence on the national mentality. Tasks include: 1) the definition of basic concepts, including traditional values, national mentality, spiritual and moral values, spiritual and moral impact; 2) study of the positive and negative consequences of the cultures interpenetration process; 3) identification of a group of threats, as a result of the activation of which the destruction of traditional spiritual and moral values occurs and has a negative impact on the national mentality. Categorization and a structural-functional method were used as research methods in the work. During the study, special attention was paid to the relationship and mutual influence of such categories as values, traditional values, national mentality, spiritual and moral values. The author draws attention to the fact that natural processes have begun in the world to bring nations closer together, exchange cultural experience, increase the level of tolerance and respect for the Other. However, at the same time, this openness provokes new threats to both global peace and national states. The work highlights three groups of threats that are natural processes, but not always safe. Among them there is globalization, the import of alien cultural elements, as well as a change in values. It is noted that the chosen topic is acute, therefore, further studies revealing it seem very promising. They should be aimed, firstly, at optimizing the process of cultures dialogue and awareness of its boundaries and expediency; secondly, to determine the boundary beyond which a mutually beneficial cultural exchange turns into imposition, dominance, impact for one-sided beneficial purposes.

Key words: interpenetration; dialogue; traditional values; conflict; deformation; imposition; protection

I. K. Apostolevsky

Development of political activity in the Sosnovoborsky urban district

Abstract. On the example of the Sosnovoborsky urban district, the author conducted a study using the in-depth interview method on the development of urban policy in Russian towns. Experts from representatives of the administration, the council of deputies of public organizations, the media of the region were interviewed. The purpose of the study is to study urban politics in Sosnovy Bor. The main objectives of the study are to

highlight the definition, criteria and indicators of the quality of urban policy, analyze the main stages and prospects for the development of urban policy in Sosnovy Bor, considering the main political actors affecting the development of urban policy, and the model of their interaction. Among the experts, two main views on urban politics can be distinguished. Some of them give a big role in urban politics to administrations and other authorities, others say that urban politics is the interaction between government and society. According to the results of the study, several key actors were identified. Most experts named the main political actor as a local business representative who has a serious impact on the administration and management of the nuclear power plant. The management of the nuclear power plant has less influence on decision-making in urban policy. Further, experts singled out the administration and the council of deputies. At the same time, the administration is most dependent on the representative of the construction business, and not on the management of the nuclear power plant. In general, the main political actors cooperate with each other, but there are conflicts between the local business representative and the management of the nuclear power plant, as well as between the local branches of United Russia and the Communist Party of the Russian Federation.

Key words: urban politics; municipality; municipal politics; local authority; city; business; local government; urban community, local mode

A. V. Baranov

Spanish political parties in regional and municipal elections on may 28, 2023

Abstract. The topic of research is relevant for a comparative analysis of electoral behavior and party systems in the autonomous communities of Spain, to make the political atlas of modern Southern Europe. The purpose of the article was to disclose the positioning, strategies and results of the activities of Spanish political parties in the regional and municipal elections on may 28, 2023, held simultaneously in 12 of the 17 autonomous communities of the country. The work was done on the basis of the political and cultural approach of electoral research, the author applies a systematic approach and synchronous comparative analysis. Applied methods of electoral research were used: secondary analysis of the results of sociological polls, construction of a variation series in the form of a table of votes on autonomous communities, analysis of political texts. Based on a study of party programs and statements, election results and materials of questionnaire polls, the author substantiated the conclusions about the greatest effectiveness of the strategy of the People's Party. The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and "Vox" were able to ensure relative success, "the Unidas Podemos" and "Citizens" parties failed. Spatial factors of uneven support for Spanish parties in the regional and municipal elections on may 28, 2023 are as follows: the center-peripheral structure of communities, the level of income and unemployment, the size of settlements, ethnic composition. The geographical range of support for the Conservatives extended to Aragon, Valencia, and the Balearic Islands. This election campaign forced the center-left government to call an early national election on July 23, 2023, in which the Conservatives repeated their May success. The Spanish political system is developing in the direction of "separate government", the regional and municipal authorities are dominated by a center-right coalition, while the government and the lower house of parliament are led by socialists. The role of regional nationalist parties in the political system has intensified; the formation of the country's government depends on their position.

Key words: regional and municipal elections; political parties; Spain; positioning; strategies; activity results; areas of influence

SOCIO-POLITICAL HISTORY OF RUSSIA

Ye Yankhua, Zhang Chen

State policy for development of the Arctic and the Northern Sea Route in the USSR

Abstract. In 1920, the Soviet government developed a program for the development of the North, aimed at the comprehensive development of the Arctic and the Northern Sea Route, and the restoration of the national economy. The first results were achieved in the field of transport, scientific research and energy exploration, the development of the Northern Sea Route. The important role in this was played by the Commission of the Northern Sea Route created by the Soviet government, transformed into the joint-stock company Komsevmorput in 1928, as well as the Floating Oceanographic Institute (Plavmornin). In the 1930s, the Soviet government developed a program of socialist development of the North, carried out the construction of an industrial base based on port cities, focusing on the construction of an energy industrial base. To solve large-scale problems for the development of Northeast Siberia and mining, in 1931 the USSR government created a

special state structure – Dalstroy. Ensuring the uninterrupted navigation of ships in the northern seas was entrusted to the Main Directorate of the Northern Sea Route, created in 1932 under the USSR government. After World War II, the Soviet Union continued to develop the Arctic and the Northern Sea Route, achieved significant success in geological exploration, development of oil and gas resources, in scientific research and ensuring the uninterrupted movement of ships along the Northern Sea Route. In the 1960s and 1970s, Soviet scientists put forward the idea of integrated development of the Arctic, it became the basis of the party-government decree “On measures for the further economic and social development of areas of residence in the North” of February 7, 1980, which was never fully implemented.

Key words: USSR; Arctic; Northern Sea Route; icebreaker fleet; polar aviation; minerals; power

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L. M. Arkhipova

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

Abstract. The article examines at the regional level the socio-political content of the renovation movement in the Russian Orthodox Church in 1922-1925. in order to give it a clearer definition as a historical phenomenon. The focus of the research is on the activities of local Soviet authorities directed by the State Political Administration to provoke a split within the religious communities of the Yaroslavl province, as well as the response of the Yaroslavl clergy and parishioners to this. The regional history of renovationism is presented in the context of the development of the conflict at the level of the highest bodies of church government and in unity with the facts of systematic administrative and political interference of local and central authorities in intra-church relations. The source base for the study consisted of previously introduced into scientific circulation paperwork documentation of the highest state-political apparatus of the country, journals of parish meetings, public addresses of the highest hierarchs of the Russian Orthodox Church and Yaroslavl newspapers. Their information was analyzed in line with social history based on the principles of neo-positivist methodology and presented in a problematic-chronological sequence of events. The study is built on a documentary-historical basis and can be substantiated on the material of church renovationism in the Yaroslavl province in 1922-1925. the history of those events as the inspiration of a church schism, conceived and implemented by the Bolshevik government in the political struggle in the Russian Orthodox Church. The scientific novelty of the study lies in the systematization of the historical material on the history of the renovation movement in the Yaroslavl province in the initial period of the formation of Soviet power and its conceptual understanding, which has been presented so far in disjointed and fragmentary ways. The practical significance of the study lies in the possibility of using its results in cultural, educational and scientific activities.

Key words: Main Political Directorate; “Tikhonovtsy”; clergy meetings; administrative measures; Yaroslavl province; inspiration of church schism

I. V. Mametyev

Desertion from the Red Army's ranks as a form of social protest in the Lower Volga region (1918-1920)

Abstract. The article deals with the problem of desertion from the Workers and Peasants Red Army's ranks during the Civil War, which is little studied in the regional historiography. The research is used comparative and historical-descriptive methods. The main source base for the research was the archival documents of the Russian state military archive, State archives of Volgograd, Astrakhan and Saratov regions. For the first time, a set of documents related to understanding the socio-economic reasons for the evasion of service in the Red Army by the male population of the Lower Volga region is introduced. The research shows the main types of desertion from the Red Army in the region, taking into account the social, economic and geographical specifics of the region. On the territory of the Lower Volga region desertion had a mass character. The author singles out as the main reasons for desertion from the Red Army the population's war fatigue, the economic specifics of the region (the population's need for workers during harvesting), and the insufficient level of maintenance of Red Army soldiers. Political motives for desertion in the region were in the background and were less important. In most cases, the local population looked for legal ways to deviate from service. However, in some regions (Astrakhan, Tsaritsyn), where pro-bolshevik sentiments prevailed among the peasantry, deserters were forced to join groups under the pressure of an aggressive environment. Despite the reluctance of a significant part of the population to serve in the Red Army, the population of the Lower Volga

region was generally not negatively disposed towards the bolsheviks, which was one of the reasons for the victory in the Civil War.

Key words: civil war; mobilization; desertion; social protest; Lower Volga region; Red Army; Astrakhan province; Tsaritsyn; Saratov province

THEORY, METHODS AND ORGANIZATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

I. Y. Tarkhanova

Scientific and methodological support of educational activities of Russia in the Republic of Côte D'Ivoire

Abstract. The article is devoted to the analysis of the possibilities for organizing educational and upbringing activities of Russian universities in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. The relevance of this analysis is due to the increasing role of relations between Russia and Africa in the economic, political, cultural and humanitarian spheres. The purpose of the analysis is to identify and substantiate the methodological, didactic and methodological grounds for supporting educational and upbringing activities in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

The research methods were a theoretical analysis of publications on relations between Russia and Africa, a content analysis of Ivorian education development programs and textbooks for general education schools. The empirical research method was to use online services to survey and 144 respondents were tested, including students from universities in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire who had not previously studied Russian. The ethics of the study included voluntary participation, informed consent of respondents in the study, confidentiality and anonymity.

The study identified key socio-cultural grounds for the study of the Russian language and Russian culture by African students, substantiated productive didactic approaches and methodological methods for organizing educational and upbringing activities.

According to the results of the study, it was concluded that the scientific and methodological support of educational and upbringing activities is focused on socio-cultural awareness, reliance on approaches that take into account both the traditional values of Ivorian tribes (family, community, religion) and the values of a post-colonial real country (freedom, independence, national identity). It is determined that Russian cultural artifacts should not be presented as role models, but presented as examples of the authenticity of the language, culture and worldview of the peoples of Russia, each of which is simultaneously part of the multinational Russian culture and retains its uniqueness and authenticity.

Key words: sociocultural approach; culture; education; educational activities; cultural transfer; study of the Russian language; study of Russian culture

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I. B. Baykhanov

Innovative pedagogical means to form electoral culture of the future teacher

Abstract. This article attempts methodological substantiation, theoretical description and the empirical analysis of innovative pedagogical means for forming the electoral culture of future teachers. The essence and content of the formation of the electoral culture of the future teacher is determined, based on the totality of the provisions of cultural, competence, environmental and activity approaches. The author's definition of electoral culture is given, which notes its special role in the professional formation of a teacher and the development of his personal sphere, which forms a qualitatively new state. Competence, value, activity and translational components are defined in the structure of electoral culture. The necessity of increasing the electoral activity of the future teacher is emphasized, the subjectivity of this type of behavior is confirmed. The article analyzes the pedagogical means of forming the electoral culture of students, which are divided into traditional and innovative. A brief description of the most relevant pedagogical means of forming the electoral culture of the future teacher is given: interactive methods, immersive technologies, interactive simulators and digital services for participants in the electoral process. In conclusion, the article draws conclusions about the interdisciplinarity of the concept under study, substantiates the features of the use of pedagogical means of forming the electoral culture of the

future teacher. The article may be of interest to theorists and practitioners in the field of pedagogy, psychology, management of higher education, undergraduates, postgraduates, students of additional professional training programs for scientific and pedagogical workers, mentors of student groups, organizers of educational work in universities. Familiarity with the materials of the article will help to design a program for the formation of the electoral culture of future teachers, taking into account the current needs of society, the needs of the digital generation of students and the peculiarities of the university environment.

Key words: electoral education; electoral culture; pedagogical education; pedagogical technologies; game technologies; club work; social design

L. V. Vandysheva, E. S. Mishina

Use of playback theater technology in training of future specialists in social work

Abstract. Playback theater as one of the forms of social theater is used as a management, psychotherapeutic technology, as well as artistic and creative technology of social service (volunteering, charity) and social work with different categories of citizens. It was revealed that not only specialists in social work, but also those studying in the appropriate area of training, are not familiar with the playback theater. The possibilities of playback theater as an educational technology in modern training programs for future specialists in social work are also not taken into account. The article is devoted to playback theater as a technology for preparing future social work specialists for social service in relation to children, adolescents, youth, people with disabilities.

Based on the theoretical analysis of scientific literature, the essence of the playback theater was specified and its capabilities as an educational technology were identified. The content of theoretical and practical training is presented, the implementation of which involved the involvement of professional playback theater personnel. Cooperation between students and actors of the playback theater is justified. The application of survey methods, observation, interviews made it possible to analyze the experience of performances in social services, educational and non-profit organization. It was concluded that it is necessary to further study the issue of motivation of student actors. Learners willingly become storytellers as they have a prevailing need for self-knowledge. When they become actors of the playback theater, they acquire experience in communicating with potential clients, improve their public performance skills, and form professionally significant personal qualities. Additional study requires the issue of training personnel of social services, educational and public organizations for playback theaters shows. The lack of presentations of this theater in regional social service and social work makes it difficult to involve students in preparation of shows. The prospects for research activities of students in the field of playback theater were identified.

Key words: social theater; playback theater; training of future specialists in social work; participatory culture; social service; performance; children; teenagers

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V. S. Burova

Digital support of interaction between teachers and parents of elementary school students

Abstract. Digital technologies allow the teacher to diversify and improve various forms of interaction between school and family, to improve the quality of work with students' parents. Today they are considered the most effective, operational, effective, universal and convenient means of interaction: they can be the basis in organizing any type of activity related to the exchange of information, creating a common information and educational space. The research problem lies in the scientific, theoretical and practical support in the process of forming the digital competence of primary school teachers and translating all types of school-family interaction into digital space.

The purpose of the study is to create a digital support project for the interaction of teachers and parents in elementary school, to increase the level of digital literacy of all participants in educational relations.

The objectives of the study were as follows: to assess the initial level in use of digital technologies in the practice of a primary school teacher, to determine the possibilities for introducing digital technologies into the educational process, to develop and experimentally test a project for digital support of school-family interaction.

The study was carried out in march 2023 on the basis of elementary school of five educational organizations in the city of Saratov. To determine the initial level of education digitalization and the possibilities to use modern methods of interaction between school and family, the author's questionnaire was made for participants in

educational relations. During the experiment, the results of the survey were processed, the proposals of teachers and parents were analyzed, on the basis of which the author's project of digital support for the interaction of teachers and parents "Figure to the Masses" was formed.

Key words: primary general education; participants in educational relations; digital educator; interaction between teachers and parents; digital support; digital technologies; Internet; forms of interaction; digital competence