

**I. V. Kolosov**

### **Interaction of state institutions and civil society in the political doctrines of the Modern era**

**Abstract.** Awareness of the common goals and tasks facing the people and the state leads to an increase in the number of areas of social relations that combine public and state activities. At that, the current political situation requires consolidation of all available resources for a joint decent response to the challenges posed to society and the state, which leads to an appeal, among other things, to theory.

Civil society in political thought, especially within the framework of modern theories, has an impact on the institutions of the state and on people's lives. Thus, institution of civil society create rules in the structure of informal institutions. As a result, there is an ordering of social relations.

In view of this and taking into account that many modern thought receive classical ideas, this article analyses the interaction between institutions of state and civil society in the context of the political doctrines of the Modern Era.

Thus, the state of law should recognise the existence of civil society and interact with it. As for civil society, it serves as a mediator between the state and members of society, ensures their conflict-free interaction, controls the implementation of citizens' rights and freedoms, and contributes to the formation of open political systems. At that, the informal rules of civil society reveal a closer connection with natural law than with formal institutions, while the role of such informal rules in the actual impact on society is greater than that of the formal ones.

**Key words:** civil society; state; informal institutions; informal rules; democracy; social contract; institutional analysis; institutions

**O. S. Gilyazova**

### **Traditional Russian values: concepts, purpose, advantages and limiting factors**

**Abstract.** The events taking place in the world and in Russia actualize the problem of traditional values, the origins of which can be traced back to the Enlightenment. The purpose of this interdisciplinary study is to undertake a conceptual and historical-functional analysis of traditional values based on the regulatory framework, the ideas of the classics and modern domestic and foreign representatives of political science, philosophy, culturology, sociology.

The substantive and ontological ambiguity of the concept of "traditional values" inherited from its constituent concepts is revealed, which justifies the choice in favor of a socio-constructivist approach to traditional values as flexible social constructs instead of an objectivist approach intending to rebuild the world in accordance with speculative principles, universalist schemes and dogmas and to instrumentalization and objectification of a person.

The appointment of traditional values in different eras is revealed: the consolidation of the sociocultural matrix broken during the reforms of Peter I; a catalyst for success in modernization beyond westernization; anti-Western policy symbol; shielding the expansion of globalization and neoliberalism; a basis for the political regime and a unifying and consolidating factor for the population; service to the tasks of strengthening and protecting the sovereignty, political, cultural and existential security of Russia.

The rich repertoire of opportunities and roles of traditional values does not justify treating them as a kind of panacea. It demonstrates the unreasonableness of translating complex social issues into the axiosphere in order to try to solve them by its means.

The conclusion of the article emphasizes the enduring importance of the organic rootedness of traditional values in the present, without which the values of the past turn out to be obsolete patterns, a brake on modernization, a rollback to archaization, and the values (ideals) of the future – beautiful-hearted dreams.

**Key words:** axiology; public policy; ideology; Westernism and Slavophilism; liberalism and conservatism; social constructivism; a sociocultural matrix; traditional Russian spiritual and moral values; philosophy of politics

**A. A. Afonin**

### **Translational practices of patriotism in the political media space of modern Russia**

**Abstract.** The purpose of this article is to identify the key broadcast practices of patriotism in the political media space of Russia. To achieve this goal, the article solves the following problems: the concept and essence of translational practices is studied; the main directions of modern Russian patriotism, broadcast in the media space, are explored; the role of the Internet in broadcasting patriotic values among young people is determined; the main broadcast practices of patriotism in the political media space of modern Russia are identified. The current problem of information dissemination in the political process and the topic of broadcast practices of patriotism in modern Russia are analyzed. The ways of transmitting patriotic ideas through various media channels, the role of state and non-state actors in the formation of patriotic sentiments, strategies for using media to strengthen the nation and increase civic activity are considered. The article presents an analysis of the discourse of patriotism in the context of the influence of various factors in order to study support for civil harmony in conditions of ethnopolitical diversity. Understanding digital development trends and PR campaign trends helps to adjust the organization's promotion strategy. We live in an era of digital transformation, new challenges, when work aimed at external communications of the state and society is extremely important. In modern society, the basics of public interaction with the population, modern information presentations acquire new accents, this is especially significant when the media have a great influence not only on the

information agenda as a whole, but also on the opinion of each citizen individually. The article solves the problems of studying broadcast practices, the main directions of patriotism, the role of the Internet in transmitting values to young people and identifying key practices of patriotism in the political media space. The issue of patriotism as a value phenomenon and the importance of journalists in an objective assessment of events are emphasized.

**Key words:** patriotism; media space; internet; politics; media channels; political processes; propaganda; discourse analysis

**E. O. Lebedeva**

### **Ethnopolitical factor in Joe Biden's victory in the US presidential election**

**Abstract.** The article examines the role of the ethno-political factor in Joe Biden's victory in the US presidential election in 2020. There are many ethnic groups in the country, and each of them has its own characteristics, interests and preferences. Political parties and candidates are actively working to attract votes from various ethnic groups. For example, there are significant ethnic minorities in the United States, such as African Americans, Hispanics, Asian-Americans, and others. Candidates try to appeal to these groups of voters by offering them programs and policies that meet their interests and needs. They run campaigns aimed at mobilising and attracting ethnic minority voices. Stratification by party preference within ethnic groups is also an important factor. For example, African Americans traditionally tend to support the Democratic Party, while Latinos can be split between the Democratic and Republican parties. Therefore, winning US elections depends to a certain extent on which ethnic groups support the candidate or party, and how successfully they can mobilize their supporters in these groups. Candidates and their teams actively analyze ethno-political dynamics and build their campaigns, given these factors. The article concluded that in recent decades, due to major demographic changes, ethnic minorities have become important actors in domestic politics that influence electoral results and the content of domestic politics in the state. Nevertheless, Biden's election campaign did not actually reflect the interests of the Hispanic group, which is the largest among ethnic minorities. However, the candidate managed to get 67 % of the Latino vote – largely due to Trump's anti-migration policies.

**Key words:** USA; Biden; presidential elections; ethnopolitical factors; ethnic minorities; politicization of ethnicity, party

**G. N. Kocheshkov**

### **Ethno-religious factor and its manifestations in the Russian province in the late XIX – early XX centuries (based on materials from the Yaroslavl province)**

**Abstract.** The study of ethnic and confessional issues over the long period of the existence of tsarist Russia is extremely relevant because of the need to search for common moral principles uniting representatives of various ethnic groups and religions. The practical significance of the study is determined by the current state of interfaith relations in Russia. The article made an attempt, based on a complex of various sources, to consider and analyze various spheres of life of foreigners and gentiles in Russia in the late XIX – early XX centuries: personal, public, political religious. According to explanatory dictionaries, a “non-Russian” is a person belonging to one of the small nationalities in the large Russian Empire. “gentile” – someone who professes a different or non-dominant faith in the state. These terms were used in tsarist Russia and did not have any negative, degrading meaning. The article touched upon some social aspects of the life of gentiles in the Yaroslavl province. In particular, the processes of marriage between representatives of various ethno-religious communities were analyzed, the social composition of ethnic groups was studied, the dynamics of resettlement of representatives of small nationalities in the territory of the Yaroslavl province was shown, the most popular professions mastered by non-Russian subjects of the Russian Empire were listed. Particular attention is paid to the participation of the most educated part of the “non-Russian” in the political life of the Yaroslavl province. The article provides examples of illegal activity of individual representatives of non-indigenous peoples, as evidenced by the reports of secret employees of the gendarme administration in the province. The analysis of official documents, archival and statistical material allows us to conclude that representatives of various ethnic and confessional groups had a certain position in the sociocultural space of the Yaroslavl province.

**Key words:** ethnic groups; denominations; national policies; a church; clerics; intermarriage; orthodoxy; conciliarity; interethnic conflicts

**O. Y. Galinskaya**

### **Development of reading infrastructure in Yaroslavl in the late XIX – early XX**

**Abstract.** The relevance and scientific novelty of the study are determined by modern trends in the comprehensive study of the reading infrastructure after the National Program for the Support and Development of Reading appeared in 2007, where this concept was introduced, and then the Concept of the program for supporting children and youth reading in the Russian Federation, approved by order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated June 3, 2017 No. 1155-p2, containing the concept of “infrastructure for children and youth reading”. The adoption of these documents aroused interest in various aspects of the development of the reading infrastructure or book infrastructure, as well as the study of its formation in the context of the historical period. In a study on the example of Yaroslavl from the end of the

XIX to the beginning of the XX centuries presented the development of the reading infrastructure, including printing houses, publishing houses, bookstores and shops, libraries. Due to changes in the postal system for the urban population during this period, a new type of content in the form of periodicals becomes widespread and accessible. Changes in the emerging reading infrastructure of Yaroslavl were determined by the trends typical for most Russian cities of the post-reform period: the development of science and technology influenced the technological renewal of printing houses and the emergence of new types of printing equipment; the complication of public life and the growth of population mobility entailed changes in the socio-cultural needs of the population, which was expressed in the demand for educational and specialized literature; the growth of literacy of the population affected the growth of the readership and the emergence of a new reader of the Russian provincial library. A feature of Yaroslavl was the pace in development of the reading infrastructure, which was explained by the high literacy rate of the urban population, and in general the population of the province, which was higher than similar all-Russian indicators.

**Key words:** urban population; literacy rate; provincial city; printing house; bookstore; library; provincial reader; modernization; communications; periodical press

**Y. A. Krivosheeva**

### **Cases and consequences of polygamy in families of the Yaroslavl province in the second half of the XIX century**

**Abstract.** The study of the complex and ambiguous problem of polygamy, both in the polyandry format and in the polygyny format, in historical retrospect is relevant according to the state's agenda for preserving the traditional family as a public institution and may be of interest to specialists in the field of social history, the history of everyday life, gender history, historical andrology and feminology, regionalism, as well as sociologists and cultural scientists. The problem of illegal marriages is an integral part of multifaceted marital conflicts, the topic of which for the Yaroslavl province is not fully exhausted and opens up scope for researchers. Documents on polygamy in the region for the second half of the XIX century have been kept to this day in small numbers, and court cases of polygamy are extremely rare. The fragmentation of the surviving materials does not always allow reconstructing the process of investigating such crimes. Within the framework of this article, an attempt was made to analyze some of the surviving court cases of polygamy and polygamy in the region, the reasons for the conclusion of illegal marriages, the motivation of criminals are considered, the fate of the affected spouses is revealed, special attention is paid to the investigation and trial of the perpetrators, options for secular and spiritual punishments are considered. The article also covers the ethical aspects of polygamy, its impact on the situation of women and children, as well as attitudes towards the practice of illegal marriage during the life of a legal spouse in modern society.

**Key words:** polygamy; bigamy; family; spouses; marital conflicts; traditional values; Yaroslavl province

The article was prepared with the support of a grant from the Russian Science Foundation, project No. 22-78-10103 "Marital conflicts, methods of their resolution and prevention in the second half of the 19th – early 20th centuries. (interregional study)".

**M. V. Novikov**

### **Soviet policy in connection with Japan's annexation of the Northeastern provinces of China in 1931-1932 and the anti-Japanese resistance movement in the region**

**Abstract.** The article examines the issue related to the formation of Soviet policy regarding Japan's annexation of the 3 Northeastern provinces of China (Manchuria) in 1931-1932. It is emphasized that the foundations of this extremely cautious state policy were determined by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU(b), they excluded the military intervention of the USSR, limited diplomatic intervention, obliged diplomatic representatives abroad to inform the leadership of the USSR about all events, not to give any comments and not to take any action. At the same time, the newspaper Pravda, the organ of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, as well as the Communist International, were ordered to conduct a noisy anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist campaign. Data are provided on the beginning of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the Northeast of China, in which all sectors of Chinese society were involved. There is a dual attitude of the Soviet border service, the bodies of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) and the Far Eastern units of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army (RKKA) in 1932-1936 to Chinese resistance participants forced to move to the territory of the USSR. There is a negative impact of the "great terror" policy of 1937-1938 on assisting the Chinese resistance movement, extending this policy to Chinese participants in the movement. It is emphasized that only the Soviet-Japanese armed conflict at Lake Hassan in 1938 and the threat of a new Japanese invasion in 1939 forced the Soviet leadership to change its attitude towards the Chinese resistance movement, it began to be actively used for sabotage and intelligence purposes until April 1941 – before the signing of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact, after the signing of the pact – mainly for intelligence purposes.

**Key words:** Northeast China; Japan; occupation; Soviet politics; resistance movement; Soviet assistance to the resistance movement

**A.A.Mikhailov, D. A.Sirotkin**

### **Toponymy as a means of patriotic education of primary school students**

**Abstract.**

An important area of educational work in a modern domestic school is organization of patriotic education of students. This article discusses the issue of patriotic education of primary school students by means of toponymic material on the example of studying and researching the origin of the names of geographical objects of their small homeland. The upbringing of patriotism is a purposeful process of forming in school students a sense of love for their homeland, its territory, unique climatic features, devotion to their family and homeland with direct reverence for the original culture through the inclusion of the individual in special social environment based on the interaction of the educator and those taught using toponymic material. As a result of patriotic education as a purposeful process, there is patriotic literacy formed among students, which includes emotional-value, cognitive, subject-activity, communicative and reflective components, acts. The article presents experience in organizing the process of patriotic education by means of toponyms in the context of the historical past. Toponymy is a kind of mirror of the historical and cultural development of the area, each geographical name of the object contains a certain cultural and historical experience of the people living in this territory, which can be used in the educational process. In toponyms, information related to the spiritual world of a person, his material culture, which forms the natural principle of these objects, has been transformed. The material presented in the work was tested in educational institutions of primary general education based on toponymic material from the Myshkinsky district, the Yaroslavl region.

**Key words:** patriotic education; patriotic literacy; toponymy; primary school students; small homeland; “The World Around Us”; “Literary Reading”

**M. A. Yurchenko**

### **Formation of national identity and education of citizenship in the education system**

**Abstract.** In this article, the author covers one of the stages of research on the topic “Didactic concept of formation of national identity and education of citizenship based on a cultural approach”. The relevance of the study is explained by the return of the request for the consolidation of the nation to the pedagogical science and the weak interdisciplinary development of the problem both at the level of methodology and at the level of didactics. Based on the cultural and historical concept of L. S. Vygotsky and the cultural approach in education in this article, in addition to generalization and theoretical analysis, the method of extrapolating the results of research in related areas of scientific knowledge (psychology, cultural studies, anthropology, political science) is used. Based on the materials of the most authoritative (based on the number of citations) Russian and foreign studies of the XX-XXI the author identifies existing approaches to understanding identity in socio-humanitarian knowledge, makes a correlation of national identity and citizenship, justifies the role of the education system in the formation of identity and education of citizenship, which together allows us to identify the features of civic education based on a cultural approach in a multicultural state (using the example of the Russian Federation). The author concludes that although the agenda of citizenship can cause conflicting feelings, it is necessary to understand that all educational programs are somehow aimed at educating future participants in society, who cannot be trained and educated in isolation from a specific cultural context within various national states. The theoretical foundations of the formation of national identity and education of citizenship identified by the author will make it possible in the future to build a didactic concept that is consistent from the point of view of the already pursued educational policy and the urgent tasks of Russian nation-building.

**Key words:** active citizenship; national identity; education in nation-building; political culture; cultural approach; educational policy; nation building in Russia; culture-like formation

**L. V. Neklyudova**

### **Conceptual foundations of pre-vocational psychological and pedagogical training of school children**

**Abstract.** Modern society puts forward completely new requirements for education and teacher. The activities of educational institutions for introducing pre-professional psychological and pedagogical training of school students have intensified. The importance of early profiling of school students was recently noted by V. V. Putin. Nowadays, schools, institutions of additional education for students, pedagogical colleges and universities are dealing with this problem. Since they are usually subordinate to different departments, have their own specifics and professional priorities, there are often difficulties with their interaction. This is also why it is important to create a concept of pre-vocational training for school students based on interaction of different types of educational institutions, which would be built on a continuous and coordinated basis, without meaningful duplication of university programs and school overloads of children. The article justifies the possibilities of additional education in implementing this training, formulates the prerequisites for its creation, organizational principles and functions of construction, conditions for implementation. In addition, the essence is described, the training stages, interaction models, features of interactive learning methods from the standpoint of this training of school students, the possibilities and characteristics of some methods of interactive learning are described. Their conditional classification is formed on the basis of the level for implementing the educational process. The results are summarized. The experimental study was carried out on the basis of MBEI PE

“Palace of Children's (Youth) Creativity” in the city of Izhevsk. Now there are more than 8,000 pupils studying there. This study involved 140 adolescents (12-14 years old) from different schools. The prospects for the development of the topic and conclusions are formulated.

**Key words:** teacher education; training of future teachers; pre-vocational training for school students; additional education; Interactive learning method, a pedagogical class; film training

**T. I. Shukshina, T. Y. Grosheva**

### **Results of diagnostic of the initial level of formation of cognitive independence in older preschoolers**

**Abstract.** The problem of cognitive development of preschoolers has not lost its relevance for several decades. The traditional model of learning focused on knowledge transfer is gradually giving way to an active and practice-oriented approach. Modern curricula set the task not only to provide students with information, but also teach them to think critically, analyze and apply the knowledge gained in practice. Cognitive independence is a significant quality of personality, which is reflected in the normative legal acts regulating the pedagogical process. The further success of the child in learning depends on the degree of PS formation at the stage of preschool childhood. The article presents the results of the starting stage of experimental research aimed at identifying the quantitative and qualitative results of the formation of elder preschoolers' cognitive independence. The study involved 204 respondents of elder preschool age, pupils of preschool organizations in Saransk. To solve the tasks, the study used diagnostic tools: modified versions of the methods “Guess what the subject is”, “Surprise or candy”, M. N. Polyakova; “Sugar”, L. N. Prokhorova; “What is interesting to me?”, O. V. Afanasyeva, “Cut Pictures”, S. Z Abramnaya; method “Choose a book”, A. G. Gogoberidze, S. A. Ezopova, V. A. Novitskaya. The results showed that a significant percentage of elder preschoolers with an average level of 26,5 % CG and 26,2 % EG; with a low level of 62,3 % CG and 62,2% EG; 11,2 % CG and 11,6 % EG have a high level of cognitive independence.

**Key words:** cognitive independence of elder preschoolers; elder preschoolers; components; criteria; indicators; levels; diagnostic tools

The work was carried out within the framework of a grant for research work in priority areas of scientific activity of partner universities (Chuvash State Pedagogical University named after I. Ya. Yakovlev and Mordovian State Pedagogical University named after M. E. Evseviev) on the topic “Scientific and methodological support for the formation personal results of students”.