

### **Koryakovtseva O. A. Features of the formation of the regional political elite**

*Abstract.* The article examines some significant problems for the regions that arise in the process of renewing the political elite, and ways to solve them. The author's interest in the stated topic is emphasized by a rather voluminous historical excursion in the form of a review of scientific research on the power elites and their functions from the “State” of Plato to the present day. Various interpretations of the definitions “ruling class”, “political class”, “political elite” are comprehended, which expands the discourse of the conceptual apparatus of the science of elites. According to the author, today the political elite of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation has become a significant element in the leading corps of the country, whose interaction with each other and the federal government determines the state of the modern political system and the political potential of both the individual territory and the country as a whole. The question on the formation of teams of like-minded people in the process of becoming a political elite, especially from among young leaders, is acute, since monolithic associations that maintain power at the local level are not yet enough. Particular attention is paid to identifying recruitment mechanisms and the formation of a new political elite. The article draws attention to the following regional deficits: insufficient awareness of the population about investments, development roadmap, business projects, insufficient level of professional competence of power elites. Assessment of the effectiveness of the government and the quality of life of the population in the Yaroslavl region is presented. The author considers a significant regional problem that the developed and adopted development strategies, programs, projects have almost no practical result expected by the population. The main resource for changing such a situation may be the formation of a new political elite on the basis of a purposeful comprehensive regional youth policy implemented by professionally competent specialists.

*Key words:* subjects of the Russian Federation; the regional political elite; efficiency of government activity; recruiting and establishing a new power elite; targeted integrated youth policy

### **Baranov N. A. Electoral innovations in the Russian Federation in the context of distant electronic voting**

*Abstract.* The article focuses on innovations that are characteristic of the electoral process in the Russian Federation. Elections are a way to legitimize power, so it is necessary to create conditions for maximally attracting citizens to vote. In the context of cardinal technological transformations, the electoral sphere is subject to transformations that correlate with innovative changes in public administration, communication, and everyday practices. Digitalization contributed to the penetration of relevant technologies into the electoral process, which resulted in the possibility of remote electronic voting. The purpose of the work is to characterize the innovations introduced into the electoral process in Russia, which have an institutional, regulatory and procedural context. The research methodology includes functional and regulatory methods that make it possible to analyze the legal framework of the electoral process in the Russian Federation and identify the tasks and functions that should be solved by the institutions involved in the electoral process. As a result of the study, regulatory innovations in the electoral process were identified, focused on creating a legal framework for remote electronic voting, institutional ones, such as digital polling stations or territorial election commissions for remote electronic voting, as well as procedural ones, including the procedure for remote electronic voting and public monitoring of it. It was concluded that electoral innovations are promising in the Russian Federation, which is one of the leading states in adapting elected institutions to modern realities.

*Key words:* elections; remote electronic voting; Central Election Commission; digitalization; digital polling station; electoral innovations; electoral blockchain

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### **Evstifeev R. V., Evstifeev G. G. Social concertation in conditions of balancing stability as a political phenomenon**

*Abstract.* The article presents the results of the research work “Social concertation and social well-being”, carried out by the authors of the article in 2015-2023 in the Vladimir region, as well as the interpretation of the results and conclusions. The results of the study, including annual sociological surveys in the regional sample (9 surveys) and focus groups (30 focus groups), demonstrate consistently high ratings by respondents of the level of social

concertation, which are not influenced by external factors, even such powerful as the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2021) and Special military operation (2022-present). The authors offer their own explanation for this phenomenon, in the center of which there is an expanded understanding of social concertation as the antithesis of not only disagreement in the form of conflict, but also concertation obtained by coercion. The dynamics of changes in the main parameters of public opinion of the population in the Vladimir region allows the authors to assume the existence of the phenomenon of balancing stability, in which the stability of relations and processes depends on the balance of various interests, priorities and values. Balancing stability forces a person to make an important choice between publicly defending their interests and maintaining the current balance. Such a conscious choice can be both voluntary and forced, pushed by a set of social and state tools and sanctions. The data obtained as a result of research and presented in the article should be considered as the sum of conscious choices of respondents in favor of maintaining stability in society. However, it is not possible to answer the question of how voluntary or forced this choice is within the framework of this study.

**Key words:** social concertation; public opinion; opinion poll; focus groups; balancing stability

### **Panfilov G. O. Electronic portals for reporting problems in the context of centralization of digital development policy (using the example of St. Petersburg)**

**Abstract.** This article presents the results of a study aimed at analyzing institutionalized electronic portals of reports on problems created by two levels of government – regional and federal. The system of electronic participation of citizens in Russia since 2020 has undergone significant transformations associated with the introduction of centralized federal resources. As a result, different institutional models have formed in different constituent entities of the Russian Federation, involving the refusal, autonomous preservation or adaptation of regional portals that existed before these changes.

The purpose of the study is to identify the features of the functioning of electronic portals of messages about problems in Russia using the example of St. Petersburg as a region with parallel coexistence of regional and federal resources. The empirical base of the study was collected by the author using the method of control procurement – acting as an ordinary user – a citizen of the Russian Federation, the author sent a number of reports of problems to the authorities. The sample includes data from 58 problem reports submitted through the regional (Our St. Petersburg portal) and federal (Feedback Platform of the Portal of State and Municipal Services) portals operating in parallel at the St. Petersburg level. A comparative analysis of the data obtained on the results of the response of the performers to messages, the timing, processing procedure and problem solving was carried out.

The results of the study demonstrated that both federal and regional channels have both advantages and disadvantages in terms of the timing of solving problems, working out work regulations, the legal significance of submitted messages, etc. The results obtained made it possible to conclude that despite the introduction of centralized electronic participation channels created by the federal government, the functioning of regional resources has not lost its relevance, since they exceed the federal ones in a number of parameters.

**Key words:** electronic participation; electronic portals; Problem messages Feedback platform; Our St. Petersburg; political centralization; digital development

### **Zhade Z. A., Shadzhe A. M., Gaidareva I. N. The role of the university in achieving the goals for sustainable development of the Republic of Adygea**

**Abstract.** Today, one of the fundamental issues on the Russian political agenda is the issue directly related to long-term trends in the country's sustainable development. Universities are uniquely positioned to advance the 2030 agenda by providing a source of research and education expertise across all sectors of the region's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Universities, as a center that forms long-term trends in sustainable development of the country as a whole, can contribute to the transformation of the SDGs into measurable and region-specific goals, actively comparing academic capital with public policy priorities and making knowledge and resources available to all structures of civil society. Since the activation of the tourist cluster in Adygea and active development of the mountainous territory, the problem of sustainable development of the region has become the object of close attention both from regional government bodies and the scientific community. In the Adygea state university development program for 2021-2030, as part of the implementation of the strategic academic leadership program “Priority-2030”, there are such sustainable development goals as SDG 3 “Good health and well-being”, SDG 4 “Quality education”, SDG 8 “Decent work and economic growth”, SDG 13 “Combating climate change” and SDG 17 “Partnership for Sustainable Development”. None of the sustainable

development goals – from gender equality to, for example, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources – can be achieved without the active participation of the higher education system.

**Key words:** university; quality education; sustainable development; sustainable development goals; Adyghe state university

**Arkhipova L. M. The case of yaroslavl bishops in the context of anti-church repressive policy in the USSR at the turn of the 1920s and 1930s.**

**Abstract.** The article examines the history of the administrative separation of the Yaroslavl church region from the leadership of the Russian Orthodox Church in 1928 and the subsequent repressions against the Yaroslavl bishops and laity in line with the campaign inspired by the OGPU (Unified State Political Department) to combat counter-revolutionary organizations. The purpose of the study is to bring the “case of the Yaroslavl bishops” from church history into the wider socio-political context of the repressive campaigns of the 1920s-1930s, while revealing its differences from the persecution of other groups of the population and persons. Materials and methods include a specific historical analysis of the OGPU reports for 1928-1934, legal acts of the Russian Orthodox Church for 1918-1929, letters of Yaroslavl bishops for 1928-1937, materials of the Yaroslavl reference and bibliographic publication about those repressed in the same years. Analyzed in line with social history on the basis of the principles of neopositivist methodology and axiological approach, presented in a problem-chronological sequence of events, they are reliable means of achieving this goal. The relevance of the topic under study follows from its historiographic review, which included the most significant publications of recent years. The results and conclusions on the history of the “case of the Yaroslavl bishops” allow, first of all, to note its connection with a broad and long-term political campaign to combat the “counter-revolutionary monarchist illegal organizations of churchmen” inspired by the authorities. They point to the need to recognize this group of repressed people as victims of the Orthodox faith, and not for political activity, which entails isolating them from the total number of “victims of political repression”.

**Key words:** political struggle; Metropolitan Agafangel; church area; OGPU; repressions

**Nikiforov Y. S. Party power of the Yaroslavl region (1936-1991) as an object of historical analysis**

**Abstract.** The article undertook the analysis of the source base and outlined vectors for studying the personalities of the first secretaries of the Yaroslavl regional committee of the CPSU(b) /CPSU. Here is indicated the importance of analyzing the diverse source base for the reconstruction of the image of the party leaders of the Yaroslavl region: archival clerical documents. The importance of documents from the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee Foundation of the Russian state archive of contemporary history (RGANI) and the Yaroslavl Regional Committee of the CPSU Foundation in the regional archive – the Center for documentation of contemporary history of the Yaroslavl region (TsDNIAO) is emphasized.

On the material of the Yaroslavl region, the thesis is defended about the special, leading role of the first secretaries of the regional committee of the CPSU(b) /CPSU in the formation and development of the system of regional power in the Soviet era. The publication presents the author's periodization of the dynamics of party power in the Yaroslavl region from the late 1930s and till the collapse of the USSR. 5 stages were identified in the political development of the Yaroslavl region in the Soviet era based on the personal dimension of regional history. It is noted that the overwhelming majority of the first secretaries of the Yaroslavl regional committee were not natives of the Yaroslavl region/province.

The study used such methods of historical science as the narrative, comparative-historical, historical-typological, periodization method. The theoretical and methodological base of the work is associated with the ideas of E.Yu. Zubkova, O. V. Khlevnyuk, J. Gorlitsky, K. A. Boldovsky, A. B. Kononov, V. P. Mokhov, A. N. Fedorov.

**Key words:** CPSU (b)/CPSU; power; first secretary of the regional committee; periodization; regional history; USSR; Yaroslavl region

**Vorontsov N. S. Transformation of the executive authorities in the Primorye territory in the first half of the 1990s.**

**Abstract.** The article, based on archival sources and materials of the periodical press, examines the development of the executive authorities in the Primorye Territory during the transformation of the Russian political system in the early 1990s. The relevance of the topic is due to the unrelenting interest of researchers in the problems of the formation of regional political institutions, the delimitation of powers, and the peculiarities of the formation of the political elite in the Far Eastern constituent entities of the Russian Federation. With the example of the executive committee of the Primorye regional Council and the regional administration, the main stages of the transformation of

regional executive bodies were identified and analyzed: the first stage (April 1990 – August 1991), characterized by the subordinate position of the regional executive committee related to representative power; the second stage (August 1991 – May 1993) related to the establishment of the administration of the Primorye territory and an attempt to implement the principle of powers separation on a regional scale while maintaining a number of control functions for the regional Council; the third stage (May – October 1993), the starting point of which is the change of the head of administration and a new round of transformations of the executive branch structure. The author concludes that by the end of 1993, the real balance of power in the region had shifted in favor of the administration of the Primorye territory, which, after the dissolution of the regional Council, became virtually the only capable institution of regional power in Primorye. At each of the indicated stages, the issues of staffing the executive branch of the region with leading personnel, projects and proposals for reforming governing bodies, as well as the activities of the representative of the President of Russia in the Primorye Territory were investigated.

**Key words:** Primorye territory; executive power; head of administration; executive committee; representative of the President of Russia; the regional elite; Primorye territory administration

### **Matlin A. D., Kovalevskaya Y. N. To the question on the “myth of the foundation” of post-soviet Russia**

**Abstract.** During the Perestroika period and the post-Soviet period in Russia, by 1991, three competing types of political discourse had formed and then successively replaced: social-democratic, neoliberal and national-patriotic. Each of them corresponded to an associated type of power legitimization. At the same time, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the officially dominant ideology was absent, and history as a science developed relatively freely. Modern historical politics is more conservative, while the opportunity to use the Perestroika stage as a “myth of foundation” for the modern Russian state has been lost, although its roots actually are there. Such a break in continuity with the immediate history of the country contradicts the traditional type of legitimacy on which the authorities rely on. The article examines the evolution of what can be called the “foundation myth” of modern Russia. The authors consider the reasons why the Perestroika period cannot be as a “foundation myth”; consider the reasons why M. S. Gorbachev and B. N. Yeltsin may or may not be considered the “founding fathers” of the new Russia; attempts to form memorial practices around the domestic “velvet” revolution on August 21-22, 1991, Russian Flag Day (August 22), Constitution Day (December 12) and Russia Day (June 12) are considered. It is emphasized that attempts to form a “myth of foundation” from the events of the recent past have failed and this status in modern Russia has no alternative to Victory in the Great Patriotic War, which has sacred significance. It is noted that now other historical events from the history of Russia do not have a chance to claim a comparable status.

**Key words:** perestroika; 1990s; political discourse; type of legitimacy; historical politics; foundation myth; historical memory; Mikhail Gorbachev; Boris Yeltsin

### **Baykhanov I. B. Social and pedagogical grounds forforming electoral culture of youth**

**Abstract.** This article examines the problem of forming electoral culture of youth in the context of state policy to preserve and strengthen traditional Russian spiritual and moral values. The relevance of this topic is due to the importance of developing citizenship and patriotism of young people, as well as the formation of electoral culture as a key element of civic education. The purpose of the study is to identify the socio-pedagogical foundations for forming an electoral culture of youth. The methodological basis of the study was the provisions of cultural, environmental and existential approaches that make it possible to form the electoral culture of young people, taking into account universal meanings and values. To achieve the stated goal, the following research methods were used: interdisciplinary theoretical analysis of sources on the topic of electoral culture, conducting in-depth structured interviews with representatives of the target audience. In the course of the theoretical analysis, it was determined that the traditional values on which the electoral culture is built are citizenship, patriotism, responsibility for the Homeland, as well as universal values such as life, dignity, family, patriotism and national unity. The results obtained show that the formation of electoral culture requires taking into account socio-pedagogical grounds, such as the social well-being of young people, mass standards of electoral consciousness and behavior, filling the electoral culture with universal meanings. The scientific novelty of the study is that for the first time a comprehensive interdisciplinary analysis of the socio-pedagogical foundations for formation of the electoral culture of young people in the context of digital transformation and value changes in modern society was carried out. The practical significance of the study is that the identified grounds can become the basis for the development of modern, interactive, personalized educational programs for young people aimed at shaping their electoral culture.

**Key words:** education; social pedagogy; interdisciplinary analysis; youth; suffrage; electoral culture; traditional values

## **Krotenko T. Y. Analysis of the development trajectories of spatial characteristics of the educational sphere, determined by digital and traditional components**

**Abstract.** The field of education, which is undergoing dynamic transformations under the influence of socio-cultural, environmental and economic trends, poses an urgent task for the scientific community to adapt methods and approaches to learning. The study, the results of which are presented in this publication, seeks to identify promising areas in the continuous educational process. The following methods were used for analytical work: 1) analysis of the connections between conceptual groups combining elements of philosophy, socio-cultural environment, economy and education; 2) understanding their own educational paths, including official, unofficial and spontaneous forms of learning; 3) organization and conduct of a survey via the Internet with the participation of specialists in April 2024; 4) a detailed study of the information provided by the study participants. As a result, fundamental sources were identified for making interdisciplinary methodology, which is formed at the intersection of various areas of knowledge and within the framework of transdisciplinary processes. The author's publication opens up advanced methodological approaches applied in current scientific and philosophical research, especially in the context of the study of continuing education as an essential aspect of human life in the modern world. The potential inherent in innovative syntheses and interactions between traditionally independent areas of knowledge is explored. It should be emphasized that in the context of the rapid development of technologies and educational systems, where the integration of the human factor with artificial intelligence takes place, the issue of preserving human values acquires particular relevance. The significance of this article is due to the degree of analysis of the methodological foundations that can be applied to create a modern psychological and pedagogical model in the context of continuing basic education.

**Key words:** continuing education; educational space; characteristics of the educational space; education research methods; directions for education development; digital vector of development; non-digital direction of travel; transdisciplinarity

## **Zautorova E. V. Peculiarities of the formation of family values among convicts in places of deprivation of liberty**

**Abstract.** Family is the most important value in the lives of people living in modern society. Currently, the state is interested in the Russian family being strong, transmitting spiritual and moral values to the younger generation. Deprivation of liberty has an adverse effect on a person, the convicted person has a feeling of isolation, with the loss of family and loved ones, there is a deterioration in the emotional state, behavior and health. Family members can show sympathy, provide emotional and material support to the convict, helping to survive a difficult life period. In this regard, it is necessary to promote the restoration and strengthening of family ties of convicts, to carry out family education in places of deprivation of liberty. The objectives of our study were to identify the attitude of convicts to their family and to find ways to form family values among persons in prison. The article presents the author's educational program "Family and Family Values." The goals of the program are: restoration, preservation and strengthening of the convict's family, improvement of moral and spiritual guidelines of the individual, instilling family values, psychological readiness of participants to be in demand in the family and in society, harmoniously developing personal qualities. With the correct organization of family education and psychological and pedagogical support for convicts, it is possible to increase their level of formation of universal human value orientations, to draw attention to the problems of family relations and parental responsibilities. To do this, in educational work it is necessary to take into account the principles of differentiation and individualization of the educational process, more actively use effective forms and methods, promote the inclusion of convicts in creative activity, etc.

**Key words:** detention facilities; convicts; correctional process; value orientations; family values; formation of family values; educational program; strengthening family relationships

## **Danilova L. N. Comparative analysis of teacher training in West Africa: Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire**

**Abstract.** One of the working tools for implementing Russia's humanitarian policy on the African continent is bilateral cooperation in the educational sphere. The number of African students in Russian universities reaches 35 000, and the government intends to increase the quota for training, including for students from West Africa. The intensification of cooperation will also be facilitated by the cultural and educational activities of the Russian Federation on the territory of these states. The integration of this activity into national educational systems, however, requires an understanding of organization of the systems in their institutional and multi-ethnic diversity, which is hampered by very rare and scattered information on this

topic in Russian-language literature. For example, the organization of vocational education in West Africa has hardly been studied in Russian pedagogy. Thus, the purpose of the study was to compare the training of teachers in the West African states – the Republic of Ghana and the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. The methodology is sustained within the framework of comparative pedagogical binary research, relying primarily on the methods of comparative studies and the history of pedagogy. As a result of an interdisciplinary study, a comprehensive comparison of training systems in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire was given, the historical, political and economic factors of its formation and development were characterized, the modern structure of teacher education systems was presented, the current modernization of these systems in the two countries was analyzed, the similarities and differences of the Ghanaian and Ivorian teacher education were revealed, which make it possible to judge the characteristics of teacher training in the subregion.

**Key words:** teacher education in Ghana; teacher education in Côte d'Ivoire; education in West Africa; the concept of humanitarian policy of the Russian Federation; Russia's humanitarian policy abroad; an open education center; educational reforms in Africa