

**A. N. Chumikov**

### **Anti-crisis communications of the state in conditions of hostilities and sanctions pressure**

**Abstract.** The purpose of the article is to comprehend the essence and nature of the state's anti-crisis communications in the XXI century, carried out in conditions of hostilities and sanctions pressure. The general theoretical provisions of anti-crisis communications in emergency situations and social conflicts were formulated in the second half of the XX century and require adjustments. They involve taking into account the experience gained during the financial crisis, the coronavirus pandemic, other catastrophic precedents of our time, as well as new crisis phenomena comparable to the practice of the World War II, but exceeding it in volume and quality of military, economic and information potential.

When analyzing idealistic theories of international structure based on “universal values”, it is concluded that they are abstract and weakly applicable in real life, which proves the general crisis of law and ethics of last decades. The concept of political realism is becoming more in demand, suggesting the inevitability of large interstate conflicts and the possibility of counteracting them through temporary balancing of interests and unstable agreements.

A system of material and virtual indicators that determine the “weights” of the warring parties is considered. The essence of national interests is analyzed as the highest priority of these indicators. Emphasis is placed on the importance of creating the image of state stability and demonstrating the unity of state and public elites in times of crisis.

Humanitarian mechanisms for protecting the state in a hybrid war are disclosed, including constructing relevant ideas about history, countering conspiracy and other inaccurate information.

It is assumed that the article will be a contribution to the updated theory of anti-crisis communications and will formulate guidelines for further research of a difficult period in the history of Russia and the world community, which is far from over.

**Key words:** crisis; conflict; crisis/anti-crisis communications; the concept of political realism; national interests; sanctions; image of resilience; hybrid war; commemoration; conspiracy theories; unreliable information; influencers

**S. I. Kuzina, I. G. Sagiryan**

### **Media resources and terrorism: the risks of interaction**

**Abstract.** In the modern world, terrorism has become an effective method of achieving political power. Terrorists seek to intimidate civilians and destroy their opponents, turning into a criminal factor of a global scale, which indicates the relevance of the research topic. Terrorists have previously relied on the media to publicly demonstrate their actions, but with the advent of the information age, wide opportunities have opened up, the study of which became the goal of this study. The interaction of terrorism and the media is mutually beneficial, it is a kind of information symbiosis, which makes it possible to apply the term “media terrorism” to them. Terrorists through the media achieve their goal of making the atmosphere of fear among the population and influence state governments, and the media, showing scenes of violence, raise their circulation and increase profits. Media terrorism damages not only the security of society, but also its freedoms. The study was carried out with methods of structural-functional, statistical analysis, using content analysis of international regulatory legal acts, the media, the historical and comparative method and others. The risks of interaction between the media and terrorist organizations that pose a threat to the spread of the ideology of violence, as well as damaging the activity of law enforcement agencies, which duty is to protect citizens and the state from the mortal danger of terrorism, are analyzed. From state authorities, society expects a more thorough study of the legal norms for regulating the sphere of countering terrorism, especially with regard to the activity of the media. Work with journalists, cultural figures should not be permissive, when there is no social responsibility.

**Key words:** terrorism; media; media terrorism; freedom of speech; information security; anti-terrorism policy; political power; digital technology

**I. V. Samarkina, N. P. Kuzmenko**

### **Political education of modern youth: state, tools and problems**

**Abstract.** The education system in the context of new geopolitical transformations is the most important institution for forming competencies of young citizens, as well as a mechanism for building a reliable political picture of the world and interpreting historical events, which ensures preserving the continuity of political knowledge and strengthening the traditional values of Russian society. In the context of modern national, foreign policy and socio-cultural changes, both authorities and representatives of the scientific community pay sufficient attention to the issue of constructing an integral and consistent system of political education. Young people as a carrier of political consciousness need to understand and correctly interpret political phenomena and processes, formulating a request for understanding the meanings and formation of political subjectivity through constructive forms of civic participation. The article notes that the institution of political education is multidimensional with many actors directing educational strategies. The authors present the results of their own empirical research aimed at identifying the content, tools and problems of political education in the Russian Federation. The study was carried out using questionnaire and expert survey methods for implementing them quantitative and qualitative strategies were used. Based on the positive dynamics of political knowledge and value ideas of student youth identified by the results of a questionnaire survey, the effectiveness of the course “Fundamentals of Russian Statehood” as an instrument of political education was demonstrated. An expert opinion has been determined on the content, tools and problems of political education in the system of basic, secondary vocational and higher education. Key problems in the process of political education are formulated and systematized: cognitive-value, personnel, methodological, institutional. The authors proposed a search for joint formats for implementing educational strategies between subjects included in the system of constructing political knowledge.

**Key words:** political education; youth; geopolitical reality; political values; tools; problems; technologies

**Zhang Zeming**

### **Cybersecurity in the Eurasian region in the context of the West-East confrontation**

**Abstract.** After starting a full-scale political crisis in relations between the West and the East, the situation with cybersecurity in the Eurasian region has become critical. International conflicts have led to a decline in cybersecurity, frequent attacks on critical digital infrastructure and their spread to neighboring countries. Countries with high levels of Internet development face challenges such as network vulnerability, weak passwords and disclosure of confidential information, while countries with lower levels of development face frequent security incidents due to insufficient investment. The Eurasian region countries are taking various measures to increase the level of cybersecurity, but in the short term the situation is not optimistic. In the long term, in response to various cybersecurity problems, the countries of the Eurasian region have chosen various measures to increase the level of cybersecurity, taking into account their own realities, but in the short term, the situation with cybersecurity in the Eurasian region is still not optimistic. China and Russia can strengthen information security cooperation under the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in order to increase the level of cybersecurity in neighboring regions.

The West-East confrontation will continue to have a sustainable impact on the cyber situation in the Eurasian region: cyber attacks will be an integral part of military operations, cyber espionage and cybersecurity incidents will not stop, and the cybersecurity situation will remain very serious. At the same time, with the development of artificial intelligence technologies, new regulatory problems and security risks are gradually emerging, which poses new challenges for some countries in the Eurasian region, which are relatively behind in the development of digital infrastructure.

**Key words:** internet; cybersecurity; Eurasia; geopolitics; risk overflow; Shanghai cooperation organization; espionage

**I. E. Strelets, R. R. Tishchenko**

### **Right-wing trends in french political leadership**

**Abstract.** The article cites the results of a retrospective study on formation of the far-right movement in France and its leaders. The emphasis is on considering dynamic and regressive processes in the development of right-wing radical political organizations, as well as the most prominent politicians. Based on historical-genetic and structural-functional research methods, with the data from foreign authors, the article partially fills the research gap existing in domestic political science. Particular attention is paid to the process of rehabilitating the image of the National Association under the leadership of Marine Le Pen, strategies for mitigating rhetoric and expanding the electoral base of the leading right-wing radical party. The article also analyzes the issue of interaction between the main right-wing radical parties and smaller, radical groups, identifies common ground and the potential for conflict. Based on the results of the analysis, it is concluded that the process of popularization of right-wing radicals is cyclical, the heterogeneity of the movement's practices in a big political game, and certain of its representatives are coming to the fore. The radical right movement has undergone significant changes over the past century and is now building into mainstream politics, ready to adapt to new conditions to maintain and expand its influence. However, it manages to maintain its basic ideological aspirations, reflected in the leaders' public rhetoric. Among other things, the article identifies scenarios for developing the right-wing radical movement in France in the context of modern political, social and economic challenges. This work updates the consideration of the main trends at the intersection of comparative and historical ways of analyzing political reality. The findings could provide impetus for new research into France's party political landscape and French political leadership personology.

**Key words:** far-right movement in France; personology of political leadership; Marine Le Pen; the Popular Front party; the National Rally party; national sovereignty; the politician's public rhetoric; right-wing radical parties

**E. L. Saraeva**

### **Traditions and innovations in the policy of Peter I to young nobles: worldview attitudes**

**Abstract.** The problem of formation of worldview attitudes significant for power and personality is relevant for modern society. Their understanding of the guidelines for the development of Russia in the face of external challenges unites the efforts of the state and social groups to solve urgent and long-term problems, using the potential of their homeland. For modern government and society, the experience of predecessors is important, including Peter the Great, who was able to mobilize nobles and other social groups to solve foreign policy, socio-cultural, and economic problems.

The article provides different points of view of historians on the methods of the sovereign's influence on the nobles and the results of the government's policy in this sphere. The source base of the study was the epistolary heritage of Peter I and the legislative acts of the first quarter of the XVIII century, published in various collections and works. Researchers recognize laws as instruments of the policy of Peter the Great, who built socio-political relations in the country on the basis of legal norms. Decrees broadcast subjects of values, ideas of the autocrat.

The use of a discursive method of studying the texts of the emperor made it possible to identify their axiological component, primarily political values, which determined the relationship of the ruler with his subjects. The analysis of the sources made it possible to find out the autocrat's requirements for subjects: to take into account his status determined by laws – citizenship, slavery, and to perceive the moral foundations of serving the sovereign and the state: loyalty, honesty, conscientiousness.

The conclusion highlighted traditional and new features in Peter's policy towards the young nobility.

**Key words:** Peter I; Russia in the first quarter of the XVIII century; russian nobility; autocracy; subjects; traditional noble values; Youth is an honest mirror; russian legislation; state consciousness; Article military of 1715; General Regulations

**Luo Ailin**

### **The economic and political significance of the zemstvo in Russia in the second half of the XIX century**

**Abstract.** It is noted that the zemstvo was an inevitable product of the political and socio-economic development of Russia in the second half of the 19th century and was a local representative institution of a bourgeois nature. The reasons for the emergence of the zemstvo in Russia are highlighted. It is emphasized that the tsarist government was forced to somehow compensate for the economic losses of the nobility, which resulted from the abolition of serfdom in 1861, and to somewhat expand its political rights by introducing the zemstvo. In addition, the destruction of feudal-serf production relations opened the way for the development of capitalism and the formation of new capitalist production relations, which required the transformation of both government bodies and the management system. The importance of the negative reaction of the peasants to the mechanisms and methods of implementing the peasant reform, approved in the Manifesto of February 19, 1961, is noted. The active work of Russian liberals, who demanded the creation of local government bodies, starting from the mid-19th century, is considered. It is emphasized that the introduction of the zemstvo was a compromise, a concession that tsarism was forced to make under the influence of many factors, including the threat of revolution. Attention is focused on the fact that the creation of the zemstvo meant the beginning of the transformation of the feudal monarchy into a bourgeois one. The relationship between the zemstvo and the autocracy is considered, and the significant contribution of the zemstvo to the development of Russian society and, above all, to the development of the education and health care systems is noted. It is emphasized that the activities of the zemstvo at the same time negatively affected the fighting spirit of the people on the eve of the revolution.

**Key words:** Russia; tsarism; abolition of serfdom; liberal nobility; zemstvo; economic, cultural and educational activity

**I. Y. Tarkhanova**

### **Socio-pedagogical analysis of modern student youth's normative representations**

**Abstract.** The article presents a socio-pedagogical analysis of normative representations of modern student youth in the context of digitalization. The primary objective of the study was to identify and analyze normative perceptions formed by the youth in the process of digital communication and networking. The work used the methodological provisions of the sociocultural approach, which was based on the ideas of non-classical rationality, as well as a survey among students of various universities in Russia. The study showed that young people actively use social networks, with a significant part considering it the norm. However, many participants are concerned about the possible negative impact of the digital space on personal development. Changes occurring with a person under the influence of the digital environment were revealed, including emotional attachment to the Internet, a decrease in responsibility for behavior on the Internet and a deterioration in the quality of interpersonal communication. The results of the survey of 350 students from 12 regions of Russia showed that most of the respondents are aware of the presence of certain norms in the digital space, but opinions are divided regarding their nature and the obligation to follow these norms. Moreover, young people tend to consider deviant behavior, first of all, actions that harm specific persons, while actions that threaten society and the state are less alarming. The findings of the study emphasize the need to develop comprehensive models for preventing digital deviations aimed at strengthening social control and raising awareness among young people about the possible consequences of deviant behavior on the Internet. It is important to note that the study revealed a lack of clear criteria for assessing deviance in the digital space. This

causes more difficulties in forming an effective mechanism to prevent the negative consequences of digital communication.

**Key words:** normative representations; digitalization; youth; deviant behavior; prevention; risks of digital socialization

**N. A. Semenova, E. G. Gelfman, A. A. Nikitin**

### **Value-semantic foundations of training future teachers: analysis and generalization of research results**

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the problem of identifying the value-semantic foundations in the training of future teachers. The relevance of the topic is associated with the contradiction between the available theoretical and practical material on this topic and the need to apply it to create a single educational space in all constituent entities of the Russian Federation, based on the unity of value orientations of general and pedagogical education. The purpose of the article is to analyze and summarize the research results related to identify future teachers' value orientations for further use in solving the problem of forming a value system in the context of integrating a single educational space. The article defines basic concepts such as "value", "value guidelines" and "value orientations of professional and pedagogical activity". The research method was a theoretical analysis of publications posted in the journals of the State Commission for Academic Degrees and Titles list from 2020 to 2024. The analysis resulted in answers to questions about the structure and classification of value benchmarks taken as a basis by the authors of the articles, about the choice of diagnostic methods for their identification, as well as a generalization of the results obtained. Conclusions were drawn that the researchers, based on the classifications of values of M. Rokich, V. A. Slastenin, V. A. Yadov, I. F. Isaev, E. N. Shiyonov, used proven diagnostic methods of the same authors or developed their own author questionnaires. The data obtained in the framework of these studies allow, firstly, to correlate the value orientations of future teachers with the value orientations of their peers, and secondly, to consider priority and deficit values by groups of respondents, depending on the stage of involvement in professional training or activity (freshmen, senior students, undergraduates, practicing teachers).

**Key words:** values of pedagogical activity; values orientations of pedagogical activity; value orientations of future teachers; teacher education; value-semantic foundations in professional training of teachers; diagnostics of teachers' values, training of teachers

The study was carried out within the framework of the state assignment of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation on the topic "Value-semantic foundations of training future teachers in the context of the integration of a single educational space", reg. No. 1024033000036-8-5.3.1 (Agreement No. 073-03-2024-005/2 dated August 27, 2024).

**A. S. Kul'berg**

### **Ontological foundations and evolution of spiritual and moral values of russian society**

**Abstract.** The concept of "spiritual and moral" values has been used in science since the XIX century, but their very phenomenon in Russia has probably existed since the formation of Russian civilization. Throughout its long history, they could not remain unchanged. The purpose of the study is to identify the ontological foundations and evolution of the spiritual and moral values of Russian society. The main tasks for this reason were to find the basic spiritual and moral domestic values and analyze their transformation during history. Genetic analysis showed that basic values were the basis of Russian culture and were formed under the influence of political, social, economic and cultural phenomena. The formation of spiritual and moral values recorded today in the "Fundamentals of State Policy for Preserving and Strengthening Traditional Russian Spiritual and Moral Values", rooted in events and processes such as the baptism of Russia, conquest campaigns and raids on Russia and liberation movements, Europeanization of Peter I, enlightenment in the XVIII-XIX, revolutions and social transformations of the XX century. The XXI century presents

maximum challenges and threats to the existence of traditional Russian values, since technogenic information processes are significant factors in their transformation. It was revealed that the core of the country's value system throughout the centuries before the XX century was Orthodoxy, which determined the values of faith, goodness, piety, native land, society, labor. A philosophical analysis of understanding spiritual and moral values and defining approaches to their understanding in Russian pedagogy showed that the philosophical understanding of values in Russia in the XIX century, when the category began to penetrate into pedagogy, differed from the European one, since it was also based on the Orthodox worldview.

**Key words:** Russian traditional spiritual and moral values; spirituality; morality; Orthodoxy; axiology of education; axiological system; value transformation

**N. S. Mayorova, Olga S. Shcherbinina**

### **School olympiad movement: history, theory and practice**

**Abstract.** The article analyzes the historical development of the school Olympiad movement in Russia – the USSR and in the world. The relevance of the research problem is due, firstly, to the importance of Olympiads as a strategy for entering prestigious Russian universities, and secondly, to the annual increase in the number of Olympiads and creative competitions in which an increasing number of participants are involved. On the basis of comparative historical and problem-chronological methods of historical research, as well as general scientific methods, the evolution of olympiads of both sports and intellectual competitions is traced. In modern Russian realities, the Olympiad movement includes two equivalent areas: the All-Russian Olympiad for schoolchildren and the “list Olympiads” held by universities. The research results of authoritative Russian and foreign scientists are based on understanding subject Olympiads as a special type of mass intellectual competition, a mechanism for selecting gifted and most talented applicants by large universities, as well as a factor in improving the quality of education at both the secondary and higher school levels.

The evolution of the Olympiad movement in Russia has gone through several stages. It began with the emergence of the first “proto-Olympiad” at the end of the XIX century. In Soviet Russia in the 1920-s olympiads were not held due to quite objective reasons. The revival of the Olympiads took place in the USSR only in 1934 and was associated with such subjects as mathematics and physics. Towards the end of the Soviet period, the Olympiad movement underwent a major transformation and turned into a large-scale system of subject Olympiads. In modern Russia, the Olympiad movement has consolidated and supplemented the traditions laid down in the Soviet years, but has also undergone qualitative changes, according to which, in an expanded and updated form, subject Olympiads are today and have significant prospects.

**Key words:** subject Olympiads; olympiad movement; All-Russian Olympiad for schoolchildren; Olympiad levels; gifted schoolchildren; self-development

The study was carried out at the expense of the grant from the Russian Science Foundation No. 24-28-01666, <https://rscf.ru/project/24-28-01666/>

**I. S. Sinitsyn**

### **Conceptualization of the concept of “students’ global responsibility”**

**Abstract.** An integral feature of modernity is the constantly emerging problems and contradictions that arise in the conditions of a constantly globalizing world, have a universal nature of manifestation. Addressing the global problems of our time as a meaningful category of general education will bring the educational process to a qualitatively new level, which will manifest itself on the one hand in the formation and further development of a set of educational results declared in federal state educational standards of general education (levels of primary general, basic general and secondary general education) and related federal educational programs in relation to different levels of general education and federal work programs in individual academic subjects, and on the

other hand, to develop school students' global responsibility. In this context, the mission of general education, aimed at overcoming the "global egoism" existing in modern society (personal position – "nothing depends on me, and I do not solve anything") and apathy, is relevant, which requires clarification at the level of conceptualization of key concepts. The purpose of the article is to define the conceptual framework of the concept of "global responsibility". The main scientific result of the study is to reveal the essence of the phenomenon under consideration from the standpoint of integrative quality, which is formed in the personality on the basis of mastered knowledge, norms and rules, a set of methods of activity and assigned values consistent with the imperative of survival and sustainable development of human civilization, the ability and willingness to build their lives towards local resolution of global human problems and/or their minimization with an awareness of the obligation for the results and consequences of their actions.

**Key words:** responsibility; responsible attitude; responsible behavior; globality; global problems of humanity; sustainable development; global responsibility

The article was prepared as part of the state assignment of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation to YSPU named after K. D. Ushinsky in 2024 as the research on the topic "Development of conceptual foundations and technologies for forming global responsibility of students in the process of studying global problems of our time", reg. № 073-00036-24-09.