

O. A. Koryakovtseva

Regional elite: development of professionalism and citizenship as a factor of adaptation to socio-political changes

Abstract. The article raises significant civil policy issues that arise today in the process of renewing the social and political leadership elite, especially at the regional and municipal levels.

The state and society need competent, effective leaders and professional specialists who can maintain, strengthen and develop Russian sovereignty. The author notes that the dynamism of the sociocultural environment has complicated the process of adapting the personality to changes in all spheres of life. Only the development of personal potential and self-improvement will allow forming active civil and social behavior of a person necessary for modern Russian society and the state. It is obvious that the decisive condition for socio-economic progress is continuous improvement, and therefore continuous education, increasing the professional competence of a team of modern leaders in various areas of life. There is a need for a special paradigm for training management personnel aimed at effectively implementing new socio-political, state, life strategies and personal potential.

Implementing state policy in any area of society implies systematic and effective work to develop human resources. The obvious problem of the need to rejuvenate senior personnel confirms the importance of the activity of local authorities and the public in forming and developing a personnel reserve. The article presents the experience of using a competitive selection system of both internal and external types for developing managerial potential. The system of practical measures is described that satisfies the need for young trained managers and thereby contributes to the general professional and civic growth of managers and specialists at the regional and municipal levels, and, consequently, to the growth of their responsibility for each specific case aimed at the benefit of society and the state.

Key words: regional leadership elite; civic politics; adapting to socio-political change; professional competence of modern managers; development of human resources; traditional spiritual and moral values; society

Xie Zhou, Zhang Hao

Political processes and dynamics of the development of Russian studies in China

Abstract. In the current political situation, when international relations are so complex that adoption of any foreign policy decisions or development of any foreign policy strategy is impossible without a serious scientific and analytical justification, the development of Russian studies in China is an important factor determining the further development of Sino-Russian relations, since it synchronously accompanies the development of the Russian state, allowing you to learn significant political lessons. The article is devoted to the consideration of the centuries-old history of Russian studies in China in their inextricable ties with the international political situation. The article identifies and describes in detail four stages of the development of Russian studies in China: period of documentation and translation before the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC), a highly politicized period from the founding of the PRC to the late 1970-s, the development of academic research during the period of reform and openness until the end of the XX century, as well as the period of formation of interdisciplinary international and regional studies since the XXI century. The article substantiates the important historical mission of Chinese Russian studies, promoting the healthy development of Sino-Russian relations in a situation where peace and regional stability face serious threats, and strengthening cooperation between China and Russia. The article concludes that Chinese Russian Studies represents a valuable experience for interdisciplinary studies in China, especially in the socio-political and human sciences, it will provide academic support to understand and solve the problems of relations between China and Russia, contribute to the "One belt and one road" project

and “A Community with a Shared Future for Mankind”, implement the Chinese dream of the great revival of the Chinese nation, of unity, progress and development of mankind.

Key words: russian studies; sino-russian relations; russian-soviet problems; political fighting; chinese school of russian studies; strategic partnerships; a community with a shared future for mankind; “One belt, one road”; CPSU; CPC

P. P. Fantrov

Resource and technological aspects of integrating the activities of the state and civil society in the context of ensuring Russia’s national security

Abstract. The issues of national security occupy a central place in the modern strategic plans of any state, and Russia is no exception. In the conditions of rapid technological transformations in global politics, it is important to study the resource and technological aspects of the integration of the activities of the state and civil society. This approach will help to identify the mechanisms of interaction between various social actors, assess their contribution to national security and identify possible risks and threats in this process.

This study is devoted to a comprehensive analysis of resource and technological aspects of joint activities of state institutions and civil society in the process of ensuring national security of Russian Federation. The article presents a critical assessment of existing mechanisms of interaction between the state and society, with a special focus on the functioning of crowdsourcing platforms such as the Russian Public Initiative. The author examines the effectiveness of these tools in the process of formation and implementation of national security policy, identifying both potential advantages and limitations of their application. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of factors affecting the degree of citizens' involvement in decision-making processes, as well as the problems of legitimisation of public initiatives. The paper offers a number of recommendations to improve technological aspects of interaction between the state and society in the sphere of ensuring national security. The author argues the need to introduce more effective feedback mechanisms and increase the level of transparency in the process of implementing public initiatives.

Key words: national security; civil society; crowdsourcing; Russian public initiative; political participation; transparency; legitimacy

A. A. Kovalev, A. M. Dunaev

Esports as a promising component of the concept of political development “tradition-innovation” in modern Russia

Abstract. The challenges and threats of the present time pose to modern nation-states the most important task of developing a concept for further development in both foreign and domestic policy. And the successful finding of a life-affirming answer to this question requires States to show will, determination, as well as the ability to combine their unique experience with the dynamics of changes in modern times.

The purpose of the study is to consider the symbiosis of traditions and innovations in the process of Russia's political development and the role of esports in this process. The key objective of this study is to study esports as an essential component that can successfully activate the concept of “tradition-innovation” in Russia in the field of political development. This concept is presented as the most effective and advantageous for modern Russia, since, firstly, traditions and innovations are not antagonists, on the contrary, they organically complement each other; Secondly, the preservation of Russia's uniqueness and identity is possible only through commitment to a development policy in the most advanced areas of the present time (which is esports).

It is noted that the unique path of further development chosen by Russia can be called traditionally innovative. The development of the field of esports within the framework of this concept allows our country to assert itself more confidently in the international arena, as well as attract esports athletes from other countries, thereby enhancing the image of the Russian Federation. Such a strategy is the

most advantageous for Russia, subjected to a “culture of cancellation”, but is able to introduce its own rules of international interaction.

Key words: path of development; identity; sovereignty; soft power; image of the state; society; gaming industry; influence

S. A. Kabatov, E. A. Kabatova

The role of the Sula river in the formation and development of the first kostroma kremlin

Abstract. The question on the time and place of foundation of any medieval city, as a rule, has always been associated with the construction of the Kremlin. The choice of the site for its construction implied certain requirements for the topographic characteristics of the site. The defense capability of the Kremlin defined the territory, the approach to which was as limited and difficult as possible. Such natural obstacles served as important fortifications. As a rule, they were formed by the confluence of small rivers and streams, better with very steep banks, into larger waterways. It was on such a Volga segment, bounded by the Kostroma River from the NW and the Sula River from the SE, that the first Kostroma Kremlin was founded. With the development of the city, an increase in the population, a change in the methods of warfare, the emergence of new types of weapons, the first Kostroma Kremlin ceased to meet the basic requirements of the Kremlin as a protective urban planning complex. After another fire in 1413, it was decided not to restore the Kremlin, but to build it in another place that meets the pressing challenges of its time. This is how the Old Town of the second Kostroma Kremlin appeared. The changes in the chain of causal relationships caused a series of changes in Kostroma, including urban planning policy. In the context of the changing development of the city, the Sula River, being initially a small river/stream, was irrelevant and unnecessary. It had been gradually backfilled and disappeared by the end of the XVIII century. Today, its location and size can only be partially restored. The purpose of this article is to attempt to reconstruct and map the Sula channel, determine the difference in the elevations of its floodplain and the indigenous coast, and determine hydronymics.

Key words: Kostroma; the first kostroma kremlin; the sula River; the Volga river; the old town of the second kostroma kremlin; archaeological excavations

M. A. Zhirkova, O. V. Kapustina

“I am the son of the famous writer M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin”:

K. M. Saltykov's letter to I. V. Stalin as a tool to solve pension problems

Abstract. Based on the materials of the personal pension file kept in the State Archive of the Russian Federation, issued in the name of the satirical writer M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin, the article examines the post-revolutionary period of the life of his son K. M. Saltykov. In the early years of Soviet power, Konstantin Mikhailovich lost his wealth and health, nevertheless, his relationship with the classic writer provided him with the opportunity to become one of the first recipients of a pension for special merits. Retirement was his main source of income. Moreover, it should be emphasized that the personal pension of national significance assigned to the son functioned as reimbursing royalties from the publication of the famous father's works.

The article also analyzes the reasons for Konstantin Mikhailovich's appeal to the head of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, I. V. Stalin, with a request for an increase in the pension amount, including marrying a young woman and deteriorating health (loss of vision and pulmonary tuberculosis) against the background of inflation in the early 1930s. In his letter K. M. Saltykov emphasized the merits of his “deceased parent in overthrowing the autocracy in Russia”, his own loyalty to the Soviet government, and described in detail the financial and health problems. The authors concluded that the letter to the leader was a very effective tool for solving pension problems,

since less than two weeks passed from the date of K. M. Saltykov's letter (January 2) to the date of the positive decision in the NKSO of the RSFSR (January 13).

Key words: M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin; I. V. Stalin; services to the state; memoirist; personal pension provision; pension case; pension size

K. A. Yudin

Intra-party control in the USSR as an element of the public administration system: known aspects and controversial issues of study

Abstracts. The article is devoted to the historical and historiographic cross-section of the activities of special institutions of power in the system of public administration of the USSR – the internal party control bodies. An attempt is made to focus attention both on the already known parameters of the activities of the Party Control Commission (CPC under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)), its structural divisions – the authorized representative of the CPC, the party boards of the CPC at the early, “installation” stage of their existence in the second half of the 1930s – 1940s, and to clarify the specifics of the information potential of the CPC documents, taking into account the later reorganizations that influenced the subject-substantive activity of these institutions. For this purpose, materials from central and regional archives are used, the classification of CPC documents is clarified. Conclusions are made that, despite the increased interest in the activities of internal party control bodies, some aspects related to the assessment of their status in the political system of the USSR, the problem of publicity as an indicator of functional efficiency, still remain controversial.

In conclusion, the article points out the importance of documents of internal party control bodies, which carried out both positive and negative “missions”, for detailing the actors of socio-political history. It is predicted that the latest theoretical and methodological approaches and developments, in particular – the concept of regional-network interaction by O. V. Khlevniuk and J. Gorlitsky, the experience of biographical reconstructions and representation of collective memory in combination with classical approaches and principles of historical research, are capable of improving ideas about the mechanisms of party-state regulation, integrating both formal and informal control practices in the “center-region” spectrum.

Key words: intra-party control; public administration; historiography; regional history; stalinism; ideology; Upper Volga region

E. M. Boldyreva, N. V. Lukyanchikova

Formation of traditional russian family values in the context of a children's health camp

Abstract. The article presents an attempt to characterize the innovative model of interaction between Yaroslavl state pedagogical university named after K. D. Ushinsky and the children's health camp “Beryozka” in the process of implementing the educational and enlightening program “Family Academy”. The authors consider the relevance, specificity and objectives of the program “Family Academy: Vacation with YSPU named after K. D. Ushinsky” developed according to the Year of the Family declared in the Russian Federation in 2024; the main areas of the program implementation are disclosed in detail (a system of educational modules (specialized subprograms) related to family history, family literature, family geography, family genealogy, etc.; educational five-minute sessions; a role-playing game “Great Dynasties”, which includes a cycle of detachment and collective cultural and creative events; a scientific and practical conference; creative workshops, etc.), creating the final product of the shift, when the knowledge, skills and abilities acquired during the shift are implemented in various activities, the result of which are research works created by the participants of the program on the “family text” of Russian culture, and collective encyclopedias of family traditions, family games, family culinary recipes and family relics of the Beryozka camp. The article emphasizes the need for joint work of the teaching staff and the parent community to form children's ideas about the significance of the traditional Russian family model, the cultural and historical

uniqueness of the Russian family phenomenon. The authors of the article conclude that the educational and upbringing results achieved in the process of implementing the program “Family Academy: vacations with Yaroslavl state pedagogical university named after K. D. Ushinsky” are related to the formation of children's and adolescents' ideas about the most important family values, such as the memory of ancestors, respect for family history, respect for each other, willingness to help, love and care, and responsible attitude of elders to younger ones.

Key words: Year of the family; children's health camp; spiritual and moral values; family values; thematic shift program; role-playing game; educational modules

T. Yu. Krotenko

Possibilities to develop engineering education and new challenges of integrating artificial intelligence into the structure of educational systems

Abstract. The integration of artificial intelligence poses a significant challenge to the educational system, including higher and engineering education in Russia. In light of the potential long-term and immediate impact of AI application in educational, technical and technological systems, increased attention and intensification of system analysis are required to prevent a decline in the quality of education and life. This article attempts to identify the positive and negative aspects of introducing artificial intelligence in the field of engineering education and analyze possible responses that could not only maintain the stability of the system but also contribute to its dynamic development using the advantages of AI. The exposition of past and potential future paradigms of engineering education is carried out in the context of changes in the fields of science, engineering, technology and education. The article discusses the creation of an innovative educational environment in universities aimed at training engineers. This environment should contribute to the development of not only specialized professional skills, but also behavioral attributes, which include motivation, engineering thinking and the formation of a worldview. It is important to rethink learning outcomes in the context of engineering education, given the advances in tools and capabilities available to solve engineering problems. It is necessary to recognize that artificial intelligence has already become part of reality, and its impact on educational practice and the professional activities of engineers should be explored as a matter of urgent importance. Advanced levels of engineering thinking, unwavering motivation for self-development, and the development of a strong worldview are key behavioral qualities that should be emphasized in a modern engineering education paradigm where AI is transformed into a technology integrated with human values.

Key words: technological progress; engineering education; artificial intelligence; educational traditions; quality of engineering education; learning outcomes; engineering thinking; motivation

E. V. Zautorova

Gender peculiarities of professional deformation of employees of the penitentiary system

Abstract. The activities of employees of the penal enforcement system are characterized by the specifics of their official activities (negative facts in the communication of employees with convicts, strict subordination, strict regime requirements, irregular working hours, overtime, etc.), which can significantly contribute to professional deformation. It is defined as a complex of specific, interrelated personality changes that arise as a result of performing official activities for a long time.

The objectives of our study were to identify the gender characteristics of professional deformation in employees of the penal enforcement system using the methods of diagnosing the level of mental burnout by A. A. Rukavishnikov and diagnosing professional burnout by K. Maslach and S. Jackson. It was revealed that women, unlike men, have a higher level of emotional exhaustion, and men cope better with emotional problems and difficulties that arise, they do not experience personal and family conflicts so much. But at the same time, they have a high level of reducing professional achievements,

which indicates an increase in indifference to people, as well as constant dissatisfaction with their activities and an increase in the level of conflict.

In this regard, one of the urgent problems facing psychologists of penitentiary institutions today is the prevention of professional deformation among employees of the penitentiary system, taking into account the gender aspect.

At the same time, it should be considered that the syndrome of professional deformation is directly related to the preservation of health and mental stability of employees in the penitentiary system.

The article proposes a set of psychocorrective measures that will have a positive impact on improving the emotional and volitional qualities of correctional officers.

Key words: penal enforcement system; specifics of official activity; employees; gender characteristics; professional deformation; emotional sphere; mental burnout; prevention of professional deformation

L. A. Titova

Nationally oriented approach in video tutorials on the course “Practical russian as a foreign language”

Abstract. The increasing co-operation and partnership between Russia and Africa have led to a significant growth in interest in the study of the russian language. This leads to the necessity of creating textbooks, methodological and practical materials on teaching Russian as a foreign language for a specific educational audience. The process of elaborating textbooks and didactic materials, meeting the requirements of modern trends in linguodidactics, requires teamwork of educators and specialists of different profiles. The article presents a detailed analysis of a course of video lessons in the russian language (elementary level), developed for Francophone students living in West Africa in the Republic of Côte d' Ivoire. Particular attention is paid to the consideration of the socio-cultural aspect as well as the realisation of ethno-cultural specifics of Ivorian students in the teaching of the russian language. The article discusses didactic techniques used in the development of video lessons, gives recommendations for their enhancement and modification and adaptation of educational materials with the justification of the author's position. The author pays special attention to the necessity of applying culturologically oriented approach to didactic materials and the use of the positive potential of socialising content of study materials in the conditions of teaching the russian language in foreign countries. The results of the study will contribute to the expansion of opportunities in organizing the learning process, as well as to the improvement of the efficiency of teaching russian as a foreign language to representatives of a particular ethnic group.

Key words: russian as a foreign language; video lessons; communicative competence; intercultural competence; nationally (ethno-) oriented approach; socio-cultural aspect; ivorian students