

T. V. Bugaychuk

The role of historical memory in the development of civil identity: modern realities

Abstract. The article examines modern trends in the development of the idea of historical memory as one of the predictors of the formation of the russian civil identity. The article focuses on the role of the Victory in the Great Patriotic war as a significant historical event that has a direct impact on the development of civic identity in the younger generation. The author understands civic identity as a result of a positive process of developing civic self-awareness of an individual, focused on accepting oneself as a citizen of the country, accepting the values of this country and satisfaction with life in the country, as well as the actual active position of the individual in the role of a citizen of the country. At the same time, three components of civic identity are distinguished: cognitive, value-motivational and activity-based. Each component is represented by certain semantic categories. It is noted that historical memory as a semantic unit fills the cognitive component of civic identity with content. The article presents the results of studying the structure of civic identity of students in pedagogical universities. The study proves the predominance of the cognitive component of civic identity with historical memory determining its content in all identified role positions, which proves the dominant position of the cognitive component in the development of students' civic identity. Similar trends are noted in other studies. The task of modern identity politics is to preserve the historical memory of the Victory of the soviet people in the Great Patriotic war as a significant event in the formation of civil identity among the younger generation of russians.

Key words: historical memory; civil identity; Victory in the Great Patriotic war; students; structure of civil identity; Russia; components of civic identity

I. V. Samarkina, A. B. Sazantovich

New federal subjects integration into political and socio-cultural space of the Russian Federation: risks and overcome strategies

Abstract. This article attempts to characterize, summarize and systematize the key risks of new federal territories integration into the economic, political and socio-cultural space of the Russian Federation. The applied research helps to identify three categories of such risks. Socio-cultural risks are caused by multiple identities shared among population: Russian, Ukrainian and hybrid. Then institutional risks should be mentioned. They are related to incompleteness of the institutional integration of new federal territories. It can be traced in the insufficient development of political and economic institutions, as well as civil society institutions. Risks caused by the continuation of the active phase of the russian-ukrainian confrontation and the fierce information war accompanying this confrontation. Based on expert assessments of representatives of the academic community and representatives of the institutional environment for implementing youth and educational policies, for each category of risks, the contradictions underlying them, as well as objective and subjective factors that can influence their aggravation or overcoming, are determined and characterized. The issues are considered in the context of the primary need to strengthen the all-russian civil identity among the population of the new constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as the effective completion of the process of forming russian statehood and consolidating its values in the minds of "new" russians. The result of working with the results of the study is recommendations on the choice of strategies to overcome the identified risks in the short and medium term.

Key words: risks; all-russian civic identity; resocialization; new federal entities; new federal territory; public policy; integration

A. S. Grinchevskiy

Russian national security in the context of cognitive warfare

Abstract. Public information policy is a key area of public administration, especially in today's

environment characterized by globalization, digitalization and the growing dependence of society on information technologies. Its importance is increasing due to the need to counter new challenges such as disinformation, cyber threats, information and cognitive wars. Russia's information policy is aimed at ensuring national security, protecting state sovereignty and creating effective interaction between the authorities and society. The article considers the threats to Russia's national security in the sphere of cognitive confrontation and the role of domestic media in ensuring information security. The theoretical foundations of cognitive confrontation, classification and sources of threats, as well as potential consequences for various spheres of life of society and the state are analyzed. The methodological basis of this study is a combination of various methods of scientific knowledge, such as system analysis, comparative method and content analysis of media materials. Special attention is paid to the functions of the media in the structure of information security, the current state of the domestic media sphere and the challenges facing it. Social networks and Internet platforms have become the key channels of information dissemination, which has significantly complicated the processes of content control and filtering. Modern machine learning technologies make it possible to create individualized content that takes into account the psychological characteristics and preferences of each user. This opens up unprecedented opportunities for targeted influence on different population groups. All these factors are shaping a new information landscape where traditional methods of protection against manipulation are becoming ineffective, and the need to develop new information security mechanisms is becoming more and more urgent.

Key words: cognitive confrontation; cognitive warfare; information security; national security; mass media; mind manipulation; information threats; media literacy; information policy

D. A. Medvedev, A. E. Malykh

Directions of OSINT tools integration into oil and gas sector security processes

Abstract. The article presents a theoretical analysis of the role of OSINT (Open Source Intelligence) as a tool for competitive exploration in the field of ensuring the integrated security of an oil and gas enterprise using research data from Russian and foreign scientists, analytical and statistical materials regarding the use of competitive exploration from open sources in order to ensure the protection of oil and gas facilities from various types of threats. The relevance of the study is determined by geopolitical tensions, unfriendly actions of individual states, including unprecedented sanctions pressure that directly affects the economic security of Russian strategically important companies, as well as the risks of terrorism and sabotage in relation to critical oil and gas facilities – oil producers and refineries, offshore oil and gas wells, gas and oil product trunk pipelines, etc. Based on the literature review, the authors conducted a study of the main types of safety at oil and gas enterprises, which use OSINT data, OSINT methodologies and practical examples of the use of this tool. In addition, an analysis of the value of OSINT in the introduction of digital technologies, an analysis of vulnerabilities in critical information infrastructure and forecasting the activity of criminals in the event of a threat to the physical and information security of oil and gas facilities was carried out. The authors identified areas of OSINT integration in the sphere of ensuring the security of oil and gas facilities and the potential for using this tool in order to monitor geopolitical factors to ensure the safety of the facilities under consideration.

Key words: OSINT; integrated security; oil and gas industry; competitive intelligence; critical facilities; geopolitics; international cooperation

D. I. Popov

Regrouping of right-wing populist parties and formation of the Patriots for Europe faction in the European Parliament in 2024

Abstract. The article analyzes one of the important results of the 2024 European elections – the regrouping of right-wing populist parties and the creation of the Patriots for Europe faction in the

tenth European Parliament, the third largest parliamentary group and the largest right-wing populist bloc in its history. It has been established that the french politician M. Le Pen, who initiated an alliance of two influential parties, the National Rally and the Brothers of Italy, conducted active unification work among the leaders of right-wing populist parties. It was supposed to unite the factions “Identity and Democracy” and “European Conservatives and Reformists” on its basis. Thus, creating a parliamentary group that would unite the majority of right-wing radical deputies and be able to become the leading force in the European Parliament. The content of the negotiation process is revealed, it is shown that its basis was the closeness of the parties' positions on the issues of protecting national sovereignty, combating illegal immigration and the need to revise the EU Green Deal.

The reasons for the failure of this project are revealed, the content of inter-party disagreements and differences in party tactics are shown. The main reason for the failure of the unification project is the unacceptable cooperation of the faction of M. Le Pen. Meloni with the President of the European Commission U. von der Leyen and the faction of the European People's Party. The article explains the causes of the crisis that engulfed the Identity and Democracy faction and its subsequent disintegration.

The role of V. Orban in the creation of a new inter-party alliance after the elections to the European Parliament – “Patriots for Europe” is shown. The composition of the new faction, which united 86 deputies representing 15 national right-wing populist parties from 13 EU countries, is revealed. The reasons that positively and negatively influence the cooperation of right-wing populists in the European Parliament are identified.

Key words: European Union; European Parliament; Identity and Democracy; The Patriots for Europe; right-wing populism; Euroscepticism; 2024 European Parliament elections

E. S. Malinovskaya

Organisation of care for british military cemeteries from the Crimean war in Sevastopol (1854–1884)

Abstract. Within the study, based on british primary and secondary sources, without the description of the history of the Crimean War british military cemeteries in the vicinities of Sevastopol, there are traced the main stages of the care of military cemeteries, the design of the cemetery management system, and the control of their state. The interaction of the British Government departments: the Foreign Office, the War Office, the Office of Works, the Treasury, and the Parliament (both the House of Commons and the House of Lords) on the issue of preserving military cemeteries near Sevastopol is considered.

The British Government's tendency to inaction and minimization of the investment while formally condemning the situation was the opposite of the desire of the Society to pay proper attention to the graves of those who fell for the interests of the Nation. Solvation of the problem of preserving the military graves near Sevastopol by other countries that participated in the conflict (Russia, France, Italy) exacerbated the sense of national shame of all kinds of British public: tourists who had witnessed the decline of cemeteries in Sevastopol; officials who were sent with audits and proposed real solutions to the problem; the Heir of the Throne with an entourage, a newspaper notes reader, who was any literate inhabitant of the Empire, living even in the remote part or dominion that read on the state of cemeteries; a grieving mother, widow, or child who is unable to visit a distant relative's grave.

The problem of the preservation and care of cemeteries unsolved by the Government's half-measures was solved by a Public body, the Prince of Wales Committee, ruled by the Crimean War veteran, the last Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in Crimea, General Codrington.

The unification of cemeteries carried out with funds raised by the Prince of Wales Committee as voluntary donations, simplified the mechanism of government-paid care for monuments to fallen soldiers, helped to form the perception of military cemeteries as national places of remembrance, and created a special order for Commemoration of War dead, which is still practiced in the UK today.

Key words: Crimean War 1853–1856; military graves; cemeteries; memorialization; places of remembrance; perpetuation of memory; Cathcart's Hill

Liu Yaxin

**The development of the aviation industry in late imperial Russia:
the role of the state and the problem of innovation**

Abstract. Aviation and the aviation industry in late imperial Russia did not develop naturally, but was the result of state efforts to overcome geopolitical threats and internal crises. Using military orders, bureaucratic tools, and ideological mobilization (propaganda in the press, aviation holidays), the state forced the introduction of aviation technologies, but faced systemic contradictions. Financial constraints, dependence on foreign technologies (primarily in engine construction) and chronic bureaucratic incoherence (conflicts between agencies due to overlapping powers) prevented the formation of an independent innovation system. The “strong state – weak society” model led to the fact that the Russian aviation industry before World War I was quantitatively superior, but suffered from structural problems: shortage of aircraft engines, inconsistency between different departments, and low production efficiency. During the war years, these problems became critical, revealing the empire's inability to ensure the sustainable development of the aviation sector. Thus, the experience of late imperial Russia shows that modernization based on directive state intervention can ensure rapid growth of the industry, but without sustainable development mechanisms it remains vulnerable to crises. This model, based on hypercentralization and ignoring structural reforms, was the historical prologue of the Soviet MIC. Despite its failure, the imperial experience laid the institutional foundations and ideological template for the mobilization modernization of the USSR. The study draws on archival materials, including the reports of the State Institute of Science and Technology and enterprise correspondence, offering a new perspective on the interrelationship of geopolitics, technology and institutions in the context of catching-up development.

Key words: Russian empire; modernization; aviation, history of aviation; air force; First world war

N. S. Vorontsov

The problem of changing the constitutional and legal status of Primorsky territory and the concept of the “Republic of Primorye” in the regional political discourse of the early 1990s

Abstract. The article is devoted to the problem of changing the constitutional and legal status of Primorsky Territory during the period of political transformations and the development of a new model of the federal structure of Russia in the early 1990s. The author has studied the prerequisites for the emergence of a movement in the region to enhance the status of Primorye as a subject of the Russian Federation and grant it the rights of a republic. The main actors of this process are identified in the person of a group of deputies of the Council of Primorsky Territory. The ideological foundations of the pro-republican platform, the key program provisions of the supporters of changing the status of the region, which formed the basis of the draft Declaration on the status of Primorsky Territory, are studied. The author, using archival documents and regional periodicals, analyzed the course of the discussion in July 1993 at a session of the regional Council with the participation of the executive branch when considering the issue of adopting the Declaration and the possible consequences of this action. All these processes are studied in the context of the all-russian discussion on the achievement of equal rights by the territories and regions with the national republics, as well as the participation of the regions in the work of the Constitutional Commission. The author shows how the regional factor played a significant role in the political transformation of Russia and the consolidation of equal rights for all subjects of the Federation in the new Constitution. The circumstances that prevented the proclamation of the Republic of Primorye in the summer and fall of 1993 are analyzed. The author concludes that the movement to change the constitutional and legal status of Primorye was not separatist or secessionist and did not seek

separation from Russia. It represented a regionalist project. The main goal of the unrealized political concept of the Republic of Primorye was the acquisition of additional rights and powers, overcoming the shortcomings of the “asymmetric” federation and attracting the attention of the federal center to the problems of the region.

Key words: Primorsky territory; Russian Far East; Constitutional Conference; Subjects of the Russian Federation; political crisis of 1993; federalism; regionalism

E. L. Saraeva

Understanding by Russian intellectuals the importance of home and gymnasium education in post-reform Russia

Abstract. The article presents the results of the analysis of Russian intellectuals V. A. Maklakov, P. N. Milyukov, I. I. Yanzhul's memoirs about the influence of home and gymnasium education on formation of the child's personality in the post-reform period of Russian history. In historical literature, the education system in the Russian Empire has been reconstructed, but the practice of teaching in gymnasiums has not been sufficiently studied. The novelty of the work is the study of the opinions of Russian gymnasium graduates on the quality of family and school education in the post-reform period. The personal measuring of the historical process is important for understanding the value guidelines of people who lived in the studied era and comprehended its possibilities of self-realization of the individual. The range of sources on the topic is represented by the memoirs of V. A. Maklakov, P. N. Milyukov, I. I. Yanzhul, who had a reputation as humanist intellectuals in Russian society. Their personal view on the traditions of home and gymnasium education in post-reform Russia is interesting in determining their advantages and disadvantages. Theoretical approaches to research are cultural-historical, new biographical ones made it possible to identify the influence of the macro-system, socio-cultural environment on the formation of the child's personality. It is proved that the Russian nobility used the possibilities of the educational system to raise their children. The analysis of Maklakov, Milyukov, Yanzhul's views about the advantages of home schooling is given: an individual approach, more careful control over the child's success, the choice of teachers in accordance with the cultural needs of parents and their material capabilities, the promotion of self-education. They considered the limitation of the child's social circle as a disadvantage of home education. The memoirists called the most significant results of gymnasium education the immersion of a child in real life outside the walls of the parental home, acquaintance with many of its aspects, the formation of ideas about partnership, the development of sociocultural norms of various mini-groups.

Key words: gymnasiums in the Russian Empire; noble intelligentsia; home education; P. N. Milyukov; V. A. Maklakov; I. I. Yanzhul; gymnasium charter 1871; “Great Reforms”

U. V. Salimyanova

Preparing a teacher to support a family raising a child with special needs

Abstract. This article focuses on the importance of professional training for educators who interact with families raising children with special needs. The work of a teacher is a complex and multifaceted process that requires not only the availability of certain professional skills, but also a high degree of emotional stability. The article examines in detail the key components of a teacher's professional readiness, which can be divided into three main groups: value-motivational, cognitive-informational, and activity-practical. Each of these components plays an important role in forming a holistic picture of a teacher's professional growth. The value-motivational component includes the inner attitudes and beliefs of the educator, determining his attitude to work and to children with special needs. The cognitive information component covers the knowledge and information necessary to effectively perform their duties, including understanding the developmental characteristics of children with various disabilities. The activity-practical component is related to the ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice, which includes skills in interacting with

families, as well as the use of various techniques and approaches in working with children. Successful support for a family raising a child with special needs is possible only if there is an integrated approach that includes the development of all these components. It is important that the educator not only has theoretical knowledge, but also knows how to apply it in real life, adapting his actions to the specific situation and needs of the family.

Key words: inclusive competence; additional professional education; professional training of a caregiver; self-education; personal and professional self-development; family of a child with special needs; readiness for professional activity

G. M. Sundukova

Prospects for the evolution of the higher education model in the context of artificial intelligence development

Abstract. Higher education is on the verge of significant transformations caused by digitalization, globalization, personalization of training programs and the penetration of new participants, including artificial intelligence, into the educational space. The paper analyzes the promise that the era of artificial intelligence brings to higher education and looks at the potential impact of advanced technology on the education model. Currently, the higher education system faces a number of challenges, including a mismatch between curricula and labor market requirements, and the need to constantly update them in response to dynamically developing technologies. Artificial intelligence acts as a factor exacerbating these problems due to the influence of artificial intelligence on the transformation of workflows, and as a means to develop effective solutions. Examples of artificial intelligence tools that are actively used in the educational field are given, their comprehensive assessment is carried out, the possibilities are investigated and the positive and negative aspects of the use of artificial intelligence in the higher education system are identified. The analysis of the impact of the latest technologies on the essence, goals and future of the educational process is being undertaken. Also are presented the results of a survey in which teachers and students expressed their views on the integration of artificial intelligence into education. Based on the analysis, it is concluded that it is necessary to consciously integrate artificial intelligence technologies into the field of education, taking into account their potential advantages and identification of possible risks. It is recommended to develop and implement pilot projects for testing innovative developments on the basis of higher educational institutions.

Key words: education; higher education system; a revolution in learning; artificial intelligence; integrating artificial intelligence into education; artificial intelligence tools; the challenges of transforming education; prospects for higher education development

V. I. Avramenko

The role of emergency psychological and pedagogical assistance in suicide prevention in the European Union on the example of Estonia

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Abstract. The presented article examines the problem of psychological and pedagogical suicide prevention in the countries of the European Union using the example of Estonia. An overview of the socio-economic situation in the European Union and its impact on the development of life stresses among the population is given. The author has studied the prerequisites that affect the psychological state of a person who is able to subsequently attempt suicide. It is emphasized that such prerequisites include low wages in Estonia (17th place in the European Union), an increase in unemployment among the country's population from 4,5 % in 2019 to 6,4 % in 2023, a high level of poverty among the elderly (about 40 % over 65, 2nd place in the European Union), The growth of aggression and russophobia, the negative news background is associated with a possible war in the

Baltic States. As a preventive measure to reduce the frequency of suicides, the author considers the activities of the emergency telephone for psychological and pedagogical assistance using the example of the Lifeline helpline in Tallinn, Estonia. The article describes the psychological and pedagogical features of the activities of volunteer consultants of telephone psychological and pedagogical assistance and the specifics of telephone counseling as a special type of psychological and pedagogical activity. The criteria for selecting volunteers for telephone counseling are substantiated, the principles of their work are clarified, and conclusions are drawn about the effectiveness of the Lifeline helpline.

Key words: socio-economic situation; economic recession; psychosocial distress; helpline; volunteer; telephone psychological and pedagogical assistance; suicide prevention