

T. V. Bugaichuk, O. A. Koryakovtseva

Formation of civil identity in the conditions of social and political reality

Abstract. The article is devoted to the problem of the crisis of personal and social identities as significant components of the «existential crisis» in the conditions of social reality. Based on the ideas of existential phenomenology, the authors identify the reasons for the loss of traditional Russian identity unity. The article deals with the problem of the formation of the civil identity of the younger generation. Young people are presented as innovative potential of Russia, the role of which increases significantly in the period of social and economic instability. On the basis of the results of empirical research, the specificity of the civil identity of a young citizen is revealed, on the example of activists of the youth public chamber. As a result, the authors developed a psychosemantic study «the study of civil identity of students» raises the question of the relevance of the development and selection of technologies and models of formation of a new identity of Russian youth and education of the Citizen.

Keywords: crisis of identity, civil identity of youth, phenomenological approach, psychosemantic research.

L. G. Titova, O. N. Titova

Political elite in the era of transformation

Abstract. The article deals with the relationship of long-term development with the formation of the elite «new type», combining power and management functions, focused on public interests. To implement them, it relies on a professional state apparatus and consolidation with civil society. Political elite is defined as a set of political actors that concentrate resources in their hands to perform power and management functions in the interests of the whole society. The Russian political elite is characterized as «agents of social processes» of the transforming society, the stages of its formation in the period from the 90s to the present time are considered. It is emphasized that in the mass consciousness of the Russians there is a focus on the «guarding» elite, conservative sentiments prevail, which limits the possibility of recruiting new forces into the elite.

Keywords: political elite, transformation of elites, channels of recruitment, power, management.

O. V. Eparkhina

Political corruption in the interpretation of J. Scott's

Abstract. Political corruption can be considered as a structural component of the political regime if a number of conditions are met. In addition, political corruption can include both administrative and electoral corruption, depending on what type of interaction with the authorities is relevant to the group and what real influence the group has. On the example of case analysis J. Scott's conclusion is that the corruption model is largely determined by the political system and political regime. In particular, the normative and non-normative perception of corruption by society is related to the electoral system, the party system, the set of political and non-political beneficiaries, the level of development of the bureaucracy, as well as the specifics of the formation and the level of cohesion of the political elite. At the same time, patterns of activation of corruption patterns of behavior differ significantly in countries with underdeveloped political institutions and developed Western-type democracy, as well as in countries of Western and non-Western culture. Analysis of the materials of socio-political and socio-historical studies conducted by international non-governmental organizations in recent decades, shows the relevance of many provisions of the concept of J. Scott's. The authors consider different groups of social, cultural and institutional conditions, which are highlighted by J. Scott and contribute to the revitalization and standardization of the perception of corruption in countries of non-Western type of culture and having defects in democratic governance. These include, in particular, the presence of discriminated groups, the weak development of horizontal ties, the weakness of legislation, the high cohesion of the political elite, low electoral competition, a high level of bureaucratization of the apparatus, the militarization of society and a number of others. The cases of Haiti, Thailand, Indonesia, as well as the British political system allow us to record the impact of these factors and draw systemic conclusions about the Genesis of corruption and the possibilities of its rooting within the political system.

Keywords: corruption, political corruption, political system, corruption model.

A. V. Volkova

Potential of «civil science» in social and political development

Abstract. The article analyzes citizen science as a concept of scientific research involving a wide range of volunteer citizens in the collection and processing of information in various fields of science, which not only contributes to the increment of scientific knowledge and increase the level of education, which is considered as a factor of inclusive growth, but also has a significant potential for social development and contributes to the improvement of civil abilities in a network, digital society. The author studies the value bases of civil science and substantiates the importance of supporting civil science projects in modern Russia in connection with the processes of digitalization of society.

Keywords: civil science, public policy, civil abilities, public values, networking, digital society.

L. G. Batrakova

Development of digital economy in Russian regions

Abstract. Digital transformation in Russia is unthinkable without the participation of the regions, it is a comprehensive strategy of regional development. The article considers approaches to the definition of the term «digital economy». The regulatory framework for the development of the digital economy in the regions is indicated. The volume of financing of measures on informatization at the expense of means of subjects of the Russian Federation is analyzed. Among the priority sub-indices of the rating of informatization of the regions are: ICT infrastructure, e-government, ICT in education, ICT in health and ICT in transport. The construction of the index «Digital economy» is considered. The statistics of information society development in the Russian Federation is given. The analysis of problems and risks hindering the development of the digital economy in Russia.

Keyword: the digital economy, the regions, the index «Digital Russia».

N. V. Roshchina, G. O. Roshchina

The influence of the structure of the regional economy on the degree of its social orientation

Abstract. Russia's desire for a social state brings to the fore the problem of the growth of the social orientation of the economical system at the macro-, meso- and microeconomical levels, directly related to the creation of an optimal economical structure capable of ensuring the effective use of limited resources in order to maximize the satisfaction of individual and social needs, giving reproduction a social orientation.

Keywords: socially-oriented economy, structure of regional economy, subject of the Russian Federation, socio-economic conditions, proportions.

A. P. Opalskiy, Y. V. Shishov

Production costs of steel products in the WTO regional format

Annotation. The production of iron and steel underlies the metallurgical industry, which has an impact on various sectors of the economy. Various factors influence the production and consumption of metal products. Russia's accession to the WTO required a number of measures to protect the domestic industry. The article discusses trade protection measures and the costs of their use.

Keywords: ferrous metallurgy products, production costs, trade protection measures, WTO format.

V. I. Peftiev

Transformation in Russia: hypotheses and directions of research

Abstract. The process of economic transformations in modern Russia is considered. The concept of transformation costs (TFI) in terms of time loss (in years and decades) and resources (their inefficient allocation) is introduced. Three vectors of transformation in Russia are traced: 1) growth rates in a comparative ratio; 2) recombination of economic space in Russia and the world; 3) new challenges of inequality. The author's hypotheses about the start of transformation and the passed stages are expressed. Alternative concepts and forecasts for discussion are presented.

Keywords: transformation of economy, strategic tasks, reconfiguration of economic space, crisis of globalization, regionalization, Russia.

Z. A. Zakharova

Readiness of pupils of the social rehabilitation center for independent life

Abstract. The harmonious entry of pupils of social rehabilitation centers into society at the end of the rehabilitation course depends on the knowledge, skills and abilities to build social relations, which they were taught at the center, and the professional level of social and pedagogical work with graduates of institutions for this category of children. Actual is the implementation of continuity not only in the content of the training of pupils of these institutions to independent life, but also in the transfer of information from one institution to another. The approaches analyzed in the article to the organization of training of pupils of social rehabilitation centers for independent life will help teachers and other specialists of such institutions to determine the main directions of social and pedagogical work with children, to better understand the specifics of adaptation of minors after leaving the rehabilitation center. The material collected by the author of the work will help to expand the range of social services for this category of children, to specify the content of the social rehabilitation process, to create continuity between all departmental institutions that contribute to the successful life of graduates of children's institutions.

Keywords: social and pedagogical rehabilitation, independence, difficult life situation.

D. T. Berezin, S. L. Talanov

General and professional education in penitentiary institutions as a condition of re-socialization of convicts

Abstract. The results of sociological research conducted in correctional and educational colonies located in the Central district of the Russian Federation are presented. It is established that in the colonies about 30 % of convicts with primary and basic general education, about 30 % of convicts with secondary (full) education, about 20 % – with secondary professional, the rest of the convicts – with higher education. According to the results of the study, it is concluded that general education and vocational training is considered by the majority of convicts as an opportunity to restore self-esteem, to feel again a full member of society, as well as an additional guarantee of professional demand.

Keywords: agents of socialization, resocialization, upbringing, education, terminal and instrumental values, convicts, correctional colonies.

I. Y. Tarkhanova

Formation of universal competences of university students by means of educational and industrial practice

Abstract. Universal competencies are one of the innovations of the modernized Federal state educational standard of higher education, unified (by levels of education) for all areas of education. Universal competencies are an important tool for unification of educational results and ensuring the continuity of higher education levels and reflect the expectations of modern society in terms of social and personal positioning in it of the graduate of the educational program of higher education of the appropriate level and its potential readiness for self-realization and self-development. The concept of universal implies that they are present in all modules of the educational program and in various activities. This entails the need for the formation of universal competencies by means of various activities: educational, extracurricular, quasi-professional. This article is devoted to the assessment of the possibilities of educational and industrial practices for the formation of universal competencies of university students.

Keywords: higher education, universal competences, educational result, industrial practice.