

L. I. Nikovskaya

**Methodological possibilities of the concept of complex-composite conflict
in the post-soviet space**

Based on the methodological possibilities of a complex-composite conflict, we study the features of a complex and contradictory process of formation, maturation and deployment of regional conflict in the post-soviet space. It is shown that the decisive starting point, or “nucleus”, the formation of the whole chain of monocomplexes, forming the “body” of the multidimensional education composite conflict today is defined geopolitical component, which builds and organizes the possible space of different combinations is difficult-part of conflict in the post-soviet area. It is shown that in the current conditions of the deepening crisis of the modern world order, the value contour of the confrontation becomes one of the most important values, obscuring the military and other means of influence in the regional conflict. An artificial confrontation between local civilizations is purposefully formed and the scenario of a local civilizational conflict is methodically implemented, which makes the problem of finding a model of national identity one of the most effective tools of soft power. The general conclusion consists in stating the fact that in the conditions of increasing dynamism of social changes, it is not enough to study individual social conflicts, leaving out the fact of the emergence of a qualitatively new phenomenon – the space of complex-composite conflict, without focusing on the mechanisms and features of its deployment and regulation. Today it is not enough to study individual social conflicts, leaving out the fact of the emergence of a qualitatively new phenomenon-the space of complex-composite conflict, without focusing on the mechanisms and aspects of its deployment and regulation. Russian conflictology and political sociology have accumulated sufficient knowledge about many types and types of conflicts. Now we have to take the next step: to deepen the study of the phenomenon of complex-composite conflict, to find out the social effects that are formed by the dynamic and active “overlap” of the fields of various mono-conflicts in a certain social space in the conditions of social transformation and structural adjustment of world-system relations.

Key words: complex-composite conflict, regional conflict, mono-conflict, analysis methodology, social transformation, geopolitical conflict, identity politics, ethno-national conflict, civil identity.

V. N. Yakimets, L. I. Nikovskaya

**Assessment of the activities of institutions and subjects of municipal public policy in the Saki
municipal district of the Republic of Crimea**

The article presents a methodology for studying the state of institutions and mechanisms of municipal public policy, as well as its subject cross-section in the Saki municipal district of the Republic of Crimea based on the index approach. From these positions, the institutional design of this municipality (MO) is considered, its features are analyzed from the point of view of the solvency of institutions. The analysis of the specifics of evaluating subjects of municipal public policy (MPP) is given, which allows us to assess the quality of the implementation of the public potential of all parties to public interaction at the municipal district level. It is shown that the specifics of this MO is a positive and optimistic public attitude of local business: it highly evaluates its capabilities as a socially responsible agent of social policy, confidently interacts with the “third sector” and the population itself, as well as with local authorities. The dominant subject of the Saki district of the MPP is local authorities, especially its executive and administrative structures, which successfully implement the powers of the local self-government bodies. According to the obtained integral index assessment of the state of the MPP, a partner type of public policy has developed in the district, when the assessments of four groups of respondents (government representatives, NGOs, employees of the MUP and business) consolidated and located in the partner quadrant of the index space. This means that the expectations of all target groups, WFP public fields are not detached from each other, in the end, they interact based on the principles of multi-sectoral partnerships and mutual support in the adoption of socially important decisions in the development of the district. The potential for growth is more represented in the groups of NGOs-the community and representatives of municipal institutions.

Key words: municipal public policy, typology of public policy, institutions and subjects, index, measure of consolidation of assessments, criterion of viability of institutions and mechanisms.

A. I. Zhdanov, R. T. Muhaev

Evolution of the system of political values in modern Russia

This article is devoted to the study of the evolution of the system of political values in modern Russia. Within the framework of the study, the results of sociological studies of the political orientations of citizens of the Russian Federation, conducted by the leading world and russian sociological agencies over the past 30 years, are considered. Various aspects of the dynamics of value orientations of the inhabitants of Russia and the peculiarities of the perception by the citizens of Russia of various components of political culture are shown. The author, using

sociological methods, analyzes the political culture of the Russian Federation through the prism of the attitude of its inhabitants to various elements of the system of political values: democracy, political participation as such, equality, freedom, propensity to participate in protest actions, etc. The author also examines how much the position of such values as statism, nationalism, right, left and centrist ideological orientations has changed in the political consciousness of Russian citizens.

The research design is built around a cross-temporal analysis of the dynamics of political values. The main research problem is the dissemination of qualitatively new practices of political behavior for Russia, starting from 2017–2018. The central topic of the study is to identify the connection between the change in the vector of political behavior of citizens of the Russian Federation, which is why many researchers postulate the thesis of the emergence of a qualitatively “new” political reality, and more structural processes of the evolution of political values in modern Russia. Based on the data of opinion polls World Values Survey, European Values Study, the All-Russian Center for the Study of Public Opinion, the Federal Agency for Youth Affairs (Rosmolodezh), the author examines the main trends in changes in the political values of Russian citizens and determines the trajectories of their further development.

Key words: political culture, political values, dynamics of political values, evolution of the system of political values, system of political values in Russia.

S. L. Talanov

Safe city program as an important area of state policy in the fight against crime

The article analyzes the crime rate in the Russian Federation, including the Yaroslavl region. The author carried out a sociological study, within the framework of which a selective analysis of the implementation of the Safe city program in cities in the Russian Federation was carried out. In addition, a survey of students was carried out in 2018–2019 and a series of in-depth interviews with positional experts were conducted. A series of in-depth interviews with students were carried out: the faculty of law of Yaroslavl state university, the faculty of social and political sciences from Yaroslavl state university, pedagogical specialties from Yaroslavl state pedagogical university. It is concluded that the fight against crime will be more effective in comparison with the existing practice if the following conditions are met: purposeful increase in the degree of protection of citizens and infrastructure of cities and rural areas; full-scale implementation of information and communication technologies to control closed (markets, museums, etc.) and open (squares, parks, etc.) territories; development of basic information systems and resources, formation of technical and organizational foundations for further digital transformation of cities and rural areas; active participation of citizens in the life of society and in decision-making on the digitalization of urban space. The author's selective analysis of the implementation of the Safe city program in cities in the Russian Federation showed that the program is designed to reduce the number of offenses and especially dangerous crimes. In addition, this program provides for the solution of issues related to the migration aspect, with the need to reduce the risks caused by man-made and natural disasters and is aimed at identifying the potential danger of objects left in public places. As part of the study, a content analysis of the blogosphere was also carried out, a secondary analysis of publications of research results carried out by scientists from the Federal research center of the Russian academy of sciences (Moscow), was carried out. Based on the results of the study, measures are proposed to reduce crime in cities.

Key words: crime prevention, Safe city program, crime prevention, video surveillance.

ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT (REGIONAL ECONOMICS)

L. G. Batrakova

Human resources potential of the region as a basis for its sustainable innovative development

The current stage of development of the regional economy is associated with a new view of human resources as the most important factor of economic growth. In this regard, the rational use of labor resources is an urgent direction of socio-economic development.

Innovative development of a region is an economic process aimed at forming an innovation system in it. It is important to address the issue of ways to activate regional innovation activities. A significant role in this process is assigned to the personnel component.

Analysis of the scientific literature of recent years has shown that in economics, sociology, statistics, and management sciences there are various concepts related to human labor activity. Among all of them, a special place is occupied by “human potential”, which has not yet been unified in its interpretation. It is noted that the economic category “human potential” is based on the concept of efficiency. The article considers the theoretical foundations of the analysis of the region's human resources potential and the problems of its formation, and forms a system of indicators for its assessment. The initial data for calculations are taken from the information database of official statistics of Rosstat.

In modern conditions, the formation, development and effective management of human resources should act as the most important factors of innovative development of the region, as the basis for increasing its competitiveness. A comprehensive analysis of the regional human resources potential, as well as a study of its development problems, can increase the competitive advantages of the region.

Analysis and assessment of the state of human resources, identification of factors affecting its development, identification of strengths and weaknesses in the context of economic modernization are necessary for the sustainable growth of the regional economic system. An increase in the number of researchers of the most productive age can be considered a positive trend. It is important to study the level of employment of graduates, as well as the correspondence of their work and the received specialty.

Key words: region, labor force, personnel, human resources potential, researchers, young specialists, employment, innovative development.

Y. V. Korechkov

Entrepreneurial activity in the regional economy: based on public-private partnership

The article examines the theoretical aspects of the development of entrepreneurial activity based on public-private partnership (PPP) in the regional economy. The organizational and economic mechanism of public-private partnership development in the regional economy is shown. Its main elements include: justification of the conditions for using financial resources for a PPP infrastructure project; creation of organizational bases for implementing the public-private partnership model; implementation of a set of management functions (planning, organization, motivation and control) in the conditions of the entire investment cycle; achieving goal setting and ensuring the effectiveness of the PPP infrastructure project in the interaction of the state and business.

It is proved that the process of implementing public-private partnership includes elements of institutional support for this system: regulatory support for the PPP Institute; formation of a system of state regulation of relations in the field of public-private partnership; formation of an organizational and economic mechanism for managing the development of public-private partnership in the regional economy. It is revealed that the institutional regulatory framework in the regional economy involves the creation of a regulatory framework for the functioning of the system of interaction of public authorities and business structures, forming an open competitive environment for public-private partnership, identification of the openness and transparency of the system of relations of public-private partnerships.

It is shown that the use of the public-private partnership mechanism will ensure the necessary growth rates in the regional economy. Implementation of infrastructure projects is one of the forms of avoiding “institutional traps” in the context of crisis situations in recent years.

It is concluded that a necessary condition for the effective implementation of a regional public-private partnership PPP project is to find the necessary financial resources and ways to use them most effectively for the socio-economic development of the region.

Key words: regional economy, entrepreneurship, public-private partnership, concession, institutional support, management, infrastructure projects.

N. S. Rossiina

Derivative financial instruments, their risks and the possibility of using them in the regional economy

The market of derivative financial instruments as a market for contracts for a specific underlying asset (commodity, currency, interest rate, loan debt, etc.) is an area of close interest of researchers, which indicates not only its exclusive role among other sectors of the financial market, but also a significant amount of risks that require careful analysis and evaluation.

Presentation characteristics of derivative financial instruments, clearly focused on providing appropriate information to prospective beneficiaries at all stages of both the appearance and existence of derivatives, focused on the possibility of overcoming the risks of investment investments. However, there was no specification of entities that take on the consequences of unfavorable loss-making situations based on the results of operations on the derivatives market. The review analysis shows that real losses are incurred either by representatives of the real sector of the economy, or by hedgers, or by insufficiently successful participants in professional activities in the field of operations with derivative financial instruments.

The researchers of the sphere of operations with derivative financial instruments, the tasks of clarification and justification of the essential characteristics, role, functions of derivatives market as at the macro economic level and at the level of the regional economy; the study of logic, laws and patterns of the presence of the derivatives market in the financial relations system of the country as a whole and its regions; justification of the need to identify criteria for assessing the impact of the derivatives market on the stability of the economic system of the Russian Federation and the country's regions; regulatory and legislative regulation and risk management at all levels.

Key words: risk, financial instrument, derivative financial instrument, hedging entities, regional economy, real asset, derivative.

THEORY, METHODS AND ORGANIZATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

P. A. Nemkov

The formation of students' civil identity as part of russian student movement's activity

The article examines the most important problem of the formation of civic identity of students within the framework of children's social movements, especially the Russian movement of schoolchildren. In the theoretical part of the article, as a result of the analysis of a number of works of foreign and domestic researchers, the definition of the concept of civic identity is derived, including as part of a person's social identity; its significant differences from ethnic and national identity, its connection with the concept of citizenship, as well as the structural components of the concept of "civil identity" are considered. The article provides a description of the research methodology devoted to the study of the degree of formation of the components of civic identity among students of the 7th-9th grades of general educational organizations in Moscow (depending on their affiliation with the Russian movement of schoolchildren, any other children's social organization or lack of such affiliation). A hypothesis is also put forward about the significant role in the formation of the civic identity of students of the very possibility of their participation in project activities. According to the results of the study, it is concluded that belonging to any children's social organization has a positive effect on students' understanding of their civil rights, freedoms and responsibilities, on the separation of values existing in the state, as well as on the level of responsibility for their moral choice and the level of tolerance in relation to moral choosing another person. It is suggested that the activity component of civic identity among students who are members of the Russian schoolchildren movement is best developed due to the organization's use of project activities as the main way to facilitate the transfer of values to students, necessary for the formation of civic identity.

Key words: civil identity, social identity, national identity, personal identity, civics, values, Russian student movement, project activity.

Z. I. Lavrentyeva

Methodology for studying the foster family as a pedagogical phenomenon

The purpose of this article is to determine additional knowledge about the foster family with a phenomenological methodological approach. The principles of phenomenology allow us to refer to the sensory perceptions of a particular object under study. The main task of the phenomenological approach to the study of the foster family is to reveal how contemporaries understand the very essence of the new form of family arrangement of orphans and children left without care, what experiences it causes in children and parents, how this awareness is reflected in the processes of organization life of the foster family.

The author concludes that at present, there is an active formation of the scientific concept of a foster family, and in this process, the leading importance is giving to pedagogical research. The pedagogical essence of the foster family is fully disclosed, the pedagogical functions of the foster family are widely presented, the features of the content of upbringing in foster families are revealed, the degree of complementarity of family and correctional upbringing is determined, the professional and parental positions in the process of raising a child in a foster family are differentiated. At the same time, the problems of relationships between adoptive and natural children have not been sufficiently studied, the paternal position is poorly represented, there is little research on foster families with children with disabilities, the attitude of children to foster families has not been studied in comparison with other forms of family placement of orphans.

The phenomenological approach, revealing the internal state of life of the foster family, opens up new facets of research, which allows determining the resources and risks of raising orphans and children left without parental care.

Key words: research methodology, phenomenology, pedagogical phenomena, pedagogical process, vital activity, education; foster family, orphans and children left without parental care, adoptive parents.

W. A. Yasvin

Formation of ecological culture of the population: goals and results

In this article, the problem of effective organization of activities for the formation of environmental culture of the population is updated. It is emphasized that in modern socio-economic conditions, the priorities of the national environmental policy formulated at the turn of the XX–XXI centuries by experts of the center for environmental policy of Russia remain relevant. The contribution of experts of this Center under the leadership of academician A. V. Yablokov is noted. The article presents an attempt to systematically analyze the main resources (tools and institutions) for creating a system of effective targeted formation of environmental culture of various categories of residents. It is emphasized that in order to implement this priority of the national environmental policy, it is necessary to create a system of effective targeted

formation of the environmental culture of various categories of residents and ensure the solution of key tasks. The author refers to the data of the problem and reveals them through description of the main activities and results in the formation of a system of ideas about the value of natural resources, the main provisions of the strategy of sustainable development, the problems of maintaining the health of the environment and so on; on the formation of humane attitude to nature, providing psychological inclusion of animals and plants within the scope of ethics; the development of a population environmentally safe methods of land use; to teach people to consciously use the unique potential that lies in spiritual communication with the natural world for their own personal development; to form people's need for active personal support for the ideas of sustainable development and maintaining the health of the environment. The author argues for the need to analyze the organizational and intellectual potential of all relevant regional institutions (educational organizations, state nature reserves and national parks, zoos, botanical gardens, museums, environmental clubs, relevant public organizations, scientific institutions, and so on), as well as identify priority areas of activity for each of them in order to effectively target the formation of environmental culture of various categories of the country's population.

Key words: environmental policy, sphere of culture formation, environmental culture of the population, sustainable development strategy, environmental education.