

MODERN RUSSIA: IDEOLOGY, POLITICS, CULTURE AND RELIGION

2019.02.001. ANATOLIY RUDAKOV, SERGEI USTINKIN.
ABOUT PERSPECTIVES OF POLICY FOR FORMING AND
STRENGTHENING RUSSIAN IDENTITY // "Vlast," Moscow,
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*Keywords: politics of identity, global
political confrontation, humanitarian
technologies, socialization institutions,
integrity of cultural space, intergenerational
continuity.*

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The authors believe that the modern context of global political processes is associated with the factors of weakening the identity foundations of society. The loss of traditional national

cultural identity, the deformation of the Russian mentality and the erosion of basic cultural and moral values are a threat to national security and require the improvement of the theory and practice of implementing public policy. According to the researchers, the concept of the policy of formation and strengthening of the Russian identity can become the basis for the development of the promising direction of Russian state policy.

The authors note that the strategies and technologies of identity transformation used in the course of the modern global political confrontation are able to influence the defining characteristics of the processes in the media and cultural space of the state. Thanks to the potential for constructing or destroying certain types of identities, they can create the basis for fundamental transformations of the system of state and public institutions and state policy.

These technologies can be used to discredit traditional values in the public consciousness, to falsify history, to form destructive social and political stereotypes of behavior. These technologies destroy the integrity of the cultural space of Russia, make it impossible to achieve a national consensus, lay the foundation for social nihilism, sometimes embodied in various forms of radicalism, extremism and terrorism.

A broad interpretation of identity policy, based on the analysis of subjects and practices that form the identity of political communities, is established in modern political science. It is associated with the activities of the state and its institutions to maintain common values of belonging to the political community and common guidelines for its development.

The authors of the article believe that it is necessary to use such concepts as "formation" and "strengthening," speaking of state policy regarding the phenomenon of unifying national identity. Moreover, the term "formation" in relation to the concept of identity and used in relation to state policy does not mean the creation of some kind of artificial ideological product imposed on society.

In this case, the term "formation" means giving form to the actual existing content. This is a special activity of the state and

society at the level of expert environments, and the presentation of a system of value orientations to society. The term “formation” in relation to identity implies the conceptual view of the state on national values and priorities officially presented to the society. The term “strengthening” in relation to state policy and identity implies the institutionalization of concepts and strategies through various mechanisms for the implementation of state policies, as well as specific social practices. In addition, this term implies the protection of traditional values, worldview, historical memory in the context of countering destructive threats.

The authors conclude that state policy in the sphere of formation and strengthening of Russian identity should be defined as a special activity of the state and society aimed at achieving national consensus and solidarity in relation to national goals, priorities, as well as protection of historical consciousness, traditions and mechanisms of intergenerational continuity that form the basis Russian identity.

Author of the abstract – Valentina Schensnovich

2019.02.002. IGOR KUZNETSOV. VALUE FOUNDATIONS OF INTERRELIGIOUS CONSENT OF ORTHODOX CHRISTIANS AND MUSLIMS OF RUSSIA // “Vlast,” Moscow, 2018, № 6, P. 136–144.

Keywords: interreligious consent, traditionalist value meanings, secular-rational (modernist) value meanings, Orthodox and Muslims of Russia.

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In the article the author substantiates the approach to the study of the values of the Russian society, which allows finding out the common value foundations that ensure interreligious