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Manuscript

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**CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS
IN THE STRATEGY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAKHA /YAKUTIA/)**

Summary of a candidate of political sciences thesis in
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Rationale of the thesis research.

. The progressive development of the region's economy, as well as the country as a whole, is impossible without the joint participation of the state, business, civil society institutions and ordinary citizens. The complexity of the tasks to be solved, the limited resources, the diversity of interests of economic entities require their combined efforts to achieve the goals of economic growth. The effectiveness and efficiency of their activities, and, ultimately, the improvement of the standard of living of the population, the rise of the regional economy and the country's economy, largely depend on how the mechanisms of interaction of these subjects are built.

Civil society institutions occupy a special place in the economic development strategy of the region. Their diversity, intensive formation and further improvement show the maturity of the democratic institutions functioning in the region. When solving socially significant problems, civil society institutions act as partners of the public authorities, strive for an honest, equal and open dialogue with state and municipal structures. In turn, the public authorities, when making managerial decisions, and first of all, in the field of economic development, on which the financial capacity of the social sphere, the creation of jobs, and the standard of living of the population of the region depend, cannot but rely on the broad support of all segments of its residents, whose interests are called upon to express and protect the institutions of civil society.

At the same time, civil society is separated from the public authorities, has its own interests, which can be ignored by this government, and the decisions it makes do not take into account the real problems of the population of the region. In this case, civil society acts as an opponent of this government (in most cases, as a constructive, but sometimes also a destructive opponent). The task of public authorities is to know the needs and people's interests, strive to take them into account in their decisions, and avoid confrontation with civil society. The task of civil society is to convey the interests of citizens to the public authorities in time, to try to find effective, possibly compromise solutions with it.

The modern model of interaction in the economic sphere of civil society institutions and public authorities is based on a number of mechanisms: social partnership and social entrepreneurship, participation in project management, public procurement, advisory and advisory bodies established under state and municipal structures, etc. With the help of these mechanisms, civil society institutions take both direct (participating in economic activities) and indirect (performing expert-advisory and supervisory functions) participation.

The year 2019 in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (hereinafter referred to as the RS(Ya)) was declared the Year of Consolidation, in connection with which the leadership of the Republic set the task to activate the participation of civil society institutions and residents in the socio-economic development of the region, in particular, through socially oriented projects. Using the example of the RS (Ya), we can identify a number of all-Russian problems that arise in the interaction of public authorities and civil society institutions in the formation and implementation of the economic development strategy of the region. So, on the one hand, despite the positive results achieved in the region's economy (and as part of the Far Eastern Federal District, the RS (Ya) is one of the most dynamically developing regions), there are still acute issues of the development of the transport system, manufacturing industries, innovative economy, renovation of housing and communal services, labor migration due to the outflow of local population, high consumer prices for goods and services, etc.

But, on the other hand, civil society institutions have not yet realized their potential in the economic development of the region, including and because of their lack of development, which was confirmed by the results of a sociological survey of residents of the RS(Ya) conducted in 2019. 39% of respondents said that civil society institutions are not sufficiently developed, and another 16% described them as weak and passive; only 11% noted the maturity and activity of civil society institutions in the region. At the same time, 59% of respondents rated the social activity of the residents of the region as average . The survey showed that citizens are not sufficiently informed about the activities of civil society institutions in the region;

they do not believe that anything depends on them, and they can influence anything, hence the low level of trust in the authorities; many simply have no interest in public life or consider it useless; it is widely believed that the authorities themselves should solve all problems. Indeed, as the all-Russian practice shows, civil society institutions are often created in the regions on the initiative of federal authorities, which often leads to the fact that the formation and functioning of these institutions is of a formal nature and does not always meet the interests of the residents of the region. Residents of not only the RS(Ya), but also a number of other regions, due to low awareness and other reasons, have no idea about the mechanisms of interaction between civil society institutions and public authorities, including in the economic sphere.

In the Russian context, there is a belief that the direct participation of non-profit organizations (NGOs) and other civil society institutions in the economy of the region is insignificant. However, foreign experience shows the opposite: the share of NGOs in the total structure of the country's GDP can reach up to 10-15% (for example, the USA, Canada) , in our country - at the level of 1%, which means that the potential of civil society institutions in The development of the Russian economy is quite large and has not yet been implemented. But this also requires the development of NGOs themselves, which in the current conditions is impossible without the support of the state and municipal authorities. However, the mechanisms of such support themselves need to be improved (for example, greater openness and transparency of mechanisms are required in the distribution of grants, subsidies for NGOs, etc.).

The problem identified in the dissertation research is relevant not only because of the practical reasons mentioned above, but also because of its theoretical undevelopment. Thus, highlighting socially oriented NGOs (SO NPOs), the legislator indicates their social orientation. However, this feature can be attributed not only to these NGOs, but also to all NGOs, which requires clarification of the wording. There is also no clarity about the possible mechanisms for the participation of civil society institutions in public-private partnerships, etc.

Thus, the practical and theoretical problems listed above determine the relevance and significance of the topic of the dissertation research.

Scientific status of the issue. The problems of civil society and its institutions, the mechanisms of their functioning and development have a long history of study and have been repeatedly raised in the philosophical and political science literature, from ancient times to the present. Thus, the signs of civil society as a special political community were distinguished by Aristotle; the correlation of the interests of citizens (society) and the state was discussed in the works of Plato, N. Machiavelli, J. Locke, T. Hobbes, etc.; socio-utopian models of social self-organization are presented in the works of T. More and T. Campanella, F. Bacon; the appearance and development of the corresponding terminology is associated with the works of G. Leibniz, J.-J. The detailed concept of civil society was presented by G. V. F. Hegel. This topic was developed by K. Marx, M. Weber, A. Gramsci, V. von Humboldt, J. S. Mill, etc. In the twentieth century and at the present time, the problems of civil society in various angles were raised in the works of Zh. Baudrillard (on modern civil society as a simulacrum), M. Castels (on the relationship between civil society and the Internet community), Y. Habermas (on the role of communications in the formation of civil society, its interaction with the state), D. Eberly (on global civil society), etc.

At the same time, there is still no single approach to the interpretation of civil society (for example, the question of whether it can be considered outside of institutional forms is debatable), as well as to the list of its institutions, which was the subject of research in the works of modern foreign (J. Agnew, E. Arato, P. S. Zaleski, J. Keen, J. L. Cohen, G. McLennan, D. Held, S. Hall, V. Frederick, E. Shiels, D. Eberly, etc.) and domestic (S. A. Abakumov, D. Yu. Belchich, M. P. Burov, A. V. Vilovatykh, I. I. Kalnoy, L. E. Ilyicheva, A. V. Lapin, V. K. Levashov, I. N. Lopushansky, E. E. Nikitina, P. V. Petrushechkin, V. E. Polyakova, Yu. A. Puzentsova, V. A. Ponomarev, S. V. Rogachev, A. I. Solovyov, L. N. Timofeeva, Yu. A. Tikhomirov, A. A. Uvarov, S. A. Khmelevskaya, etc.) authors. Civil society in the perspective of its individual institutions was the focus of attention in the works of V. A. Budasova, S. E. Egorova, A. A. Erygin, S. V. Kalinina, G. N. Kirillova, P. Yu.

Kuznetsova, L. Yu. Svistunova, I. V. Teplyashin, T. V. Troitskaya, M. Sh. Sharifov, E. S. Shugrina, L. A. Yudanov, etc .. The economic sphere of society and the role of civil society institutions in it were analyzed in the works of N. S. Bakutina, A.V. Gladysheva, L. F. Golubeva, A. I. Gorodnicheva, A. S. Dmitriev, A.V. Mozgova, E. R. Romanova, A. I. Sergeev, Yu. V. Starodumova, K. P. Tadorashko, Yu. A. Filippova, A. F. Chupilkina, etc. . The influence of various civil society institutions on the economy of regions was studied in the works of E. M. Andreykovets, Ya. V. Zaryanova, O. V. Kulikova, A.V. Laiko, G. E. Lokteeva, A. A. Podvigailo, S. A. Poletaeva, L. A. Tretyakova, F. I. Khramtsova, T. V. Tselyutina, F. S. Tsinpaeva, etc

Various forms of interaction between civil society institutions and the state in the economic and socio-economic spheres were They are disclosed in the works of A.V. Belitskaya, K. V. Vasilyeva, N. A. Dyatlova, E. A. Kravtsova, A.V. Kucherenko, N. N. Laichenkova, V. V. Lysenko, B. N. Matulov, S. A. Nefedova, E. E. Smetanina, G. N. Chebotarev, M. D. Shapsugova, etc ..

The economic and social development of the Far Eastern Federal District and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) were directly in the focus of attention in the works of such scientists as E. V. Andryushina, I. A. Argunov, A. A. Akhmetshin, N. B. Burenina, D. M. Vinokurova, P. A. Gogolev, V. A. Grigoriev, A. A. Ereemeev, V. I. Kondratiev, O. P. Kuznetsov, A. S. Lukovtseva, N. N. Oparina, E. A. Panova, Ya.M.Sannikov, N. A. Stepanova, A. G. Tomaska, A.V. Trubina, A. A. Fedorov, N. D. Fedotova, E. A. Yumaev, etc. . The institutions of civil society in this region were studied by D. G. Bragina, I. E. Martynenko, M. E. Nikolaev, A. A. Petrova, E. V. Portnova, A. N. Sleptsov, T. N. Tumusova, A. N. Yamskov, etc.. Some aspects revealing the influence of certain civil society institutions on the economic development of the RS(Ya) were touched upon in the studies conducted by G. T. Detter, V. A. Kryazhkov, M. S. Malysheva, I. V. Samsonova (economic behavior of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North of Russia), T. S. Ermolaev (self-government in Yakutia), I. I. Krupnik (traditional economic activities from the perspective of ethnoecology), I. V. Teplyashin (public participation in the development of the Arctic).

Despite the studies of certain aspects of the influence of a number of civil society institutions on the economic development of Russian regions, the topic identified in the dissertation research has not yet been studied from the perspective of a comprehensive analysis on the example of a specific region. However, in conditions when the idea is increasingly being confirmed that effective economic and social development of the region is impossible without fruitful interaction of the state, business, civil society institutions and individual citizens, it is important to find effective forms of their interaction and determine the necessary mechanisms for this, which determines the timeliness and significance of the conducted research.

The object of the study was the institutions of civil society in the strategy of economic development of the region.

The subject of the study is the content, mechanisms, forms, potential and directions for improving the participation of civil society institutions in the economic development strategy of the region on the example of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

The purpose of the study is to reveal, using the means of political analysis on the example of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the common mechanisms, forms, and prospects for the participation of civil society institutions in the implementation of the economic development strategy of the region inherent in all subjects of the Russian Federation.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

1) to conduct a theoretical and methodological analysis of the categorical and conceptual apparatus in order to clarify and further develop the basic concepts related to the study of civil society and its institutions;

2) identify and substantiate the regional features of civil society institutions;

3) to determine the directions and mechanisms of participation of civil society institutions in the economic development of the region, manifested in all subjects of the Russian Federation;

4) to monitor the current state of the region's economy on the example of the RS (I), to identify the main civil society institutions operating in the territory of the

Republic, to reveal the mechanisms of their participation in the economic development of the region, to compare the existing trends and processes in this area in the Republic with the all-Russian ones;

5) using the example of the RS(I), determine the role of ethnic communities and other NGOs as actors in the implementation of the economic development strategy of the region;

6) to analyze the modern forms of municipal formations of citizens in the system of civil society institutions and their impact on the economy of the region;

7) to substantiate as an all-Russian trend the need to preserve interethnic and inter-confessional stability as a basic condition for effective economic development of the region;

8) to study the directions of further improvement of the mechanisms of participation of civil society institutions in the strategy of economic development of the region;

9) to propose a system of measures of national importance to optimize state support for civil society institutions in order to further unlock the potential of their participation in the economic development strategy of the region.

The main hypothesis of the study is that the role of civil society institutions in the strategy of economic development of Russian regions will constantly increase, since the effective development of the regional economy requires joint efforts on the part of the state, business, civil society institutions and individual citizens. But for this, it is necessary that civil society institutions can really, and not formally, influence the economic life of the region; so that the state and municipal authorities are interested in the active participation of these institutions in the economy of the region and strive to create favorable conditions for this; so that citizens are confident that their interests are taken into account when making economic decisions and can influence these decisions.

The theoretical basis of the research was formed by the fundamental works of scientists who developed the methodology of political analysis, as well as the work of foreign and Russian researchers on the problems of civil society and its

institutions, the economic development of regions, their ethno-cultural characteristics, the role of civil society and its individual institutions in this development.

The methodological basis of the study was the dialectical method, methods of system and information analysis, structural and functional, comparative and synergetic methods that were used in the theoretical study of civil society institutions, the study of their activities in the implementation of the strategy of economic development of the region. A special role in the research was played by the methods of political science analysis, in particular, activity, sociological, cultural, institutional, communicative, expert assessments, modeling of political processes used for the theoretical study of civil society institutions and their impact on the economy of the region, as well as applied methods used in conducting empirical sociological research.

The empirical and information base of the study was made up of:

- the results of empirical sociological research, including public opinion polls conducted, including with the personal participation of the author (surveys of citizens of the RS (Ya), devoted to the study of their perception of social problems in the region, attitudes to local civil society institutions, etc.);
- results of content analysis of materials of federal and regional mass media, social networks, revealing the problems of civil society and its economic activity in the region;
- statistical materials of the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation (Rosstat), as well as its Territorial Body for the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia);
- international and Russian normative legal acts and documents (federal, regional, local levels) aimed at regulating relations related to the functioning of civil society institutions, their interaction with state and business structures in the economic life of the region.

The scientific novelty of the research consists in identifying and substantiating the regional features of civil society institutions and revealing their potential in

implementing the strategy of economic development of the regions of the Russian Federation, which is reflected in the relevant provisions of the scientific novelty:

1. Based on the theoretical and methodological foundations of studying the problems of civil society and generalizing the practice of functioning of its institutions in the field, the factors that determine the regional specifics of the emergence and functioning of these institutions are determined, which is expressed in their cultural and historical uniqueness, features of formation and development, distinctive features of interaction with public authorities and business.

2. The directions and mechanisms of participation of civil society institutions in the implementation of the strategy of economic development of regions are identified at the all-Russian level, which are revealed both in their direct (through production and other activities) and indirect (through advisory and advisory, expert, controlling and other activities) participation in the regional economy.

3. The mechanisms of interaction of ethnic communities and other NGOs with the public authorities in order to increase their role and significance in the formation and implementation of the strategy of economic development of the region (through the use of ethnological expertise, the use of state and municipal support measures for traditional activities, participation in projects and programs funded by the state at the federal and regional levels, etc.), the problems existing in such interaction that have a nationwide character are identified, and the ways of their solution are proposed (taking measures to preserve traditional activities and consolidate the boundaries of the ancestral land plots of indigenous peoples, etc.).

4. The modern forms of municipal formations of citizens in the system of civil society institutions in the Russian Federation are determined, in connection with which the regional specifics of territorial public self-governments are considered (on the example of "Tuolbe" in the RS(Ya)), their contribution to the socio-economic development of the region is clarified.

5. The main directions of improving the mechanisms of participation of civil society institutions in the development of the region's economy are revealed as an all-Russian trend, including: the need to create appropriate conditions, among which is

the preservation of interethnic and interfaith stability; strengthening traditional and creating new mechanisms for the participation of civil society institutions in the regional economy; further development of the system of state support for civil society institutions in order to strengthen their role in the economic development of regions.

The provisions of the dissertation submitted for defense.

1. At the regional level, civil society institutions are characterized by distinctive features that are due to the uniqueness of the cultural and historical development of the region, the specifics of the ethnic composition of the population, in particular, the presence of nationalities whose rights require additional protection, the peculiarities of natural factors (for example, geographical location, climatic conditions, etc.), the uniqueness of the organization of local self-government, the exclusivity of problems existing in the region, which is reflected in the creation of distinctive civil society institutions (for example, special ethno-cultural associations), specific features of their formation and development, features of interaction with state structures (for example, in connection with the need to take into account the interests of a multinational and multi-confessional civil society in the region).

2. The potential and the very participation of civil society institutions in the economic development of the region, which makes up the all-Russian

the trend is revealed through the following directions and mechanisms: as subjects of economic activity that directly (through entrepreneurial, industrial and other activities) participate in the development of the region's economy based on mechanisms of interaction with public authorities, business structures or independent functioning in the economic sphere; as public organizations and associations that indirectly participate in the economic development of the region through mechanisms for the implementation of their advisory, advisory, expert, controlling and other functions.

3. To increase the importance of ethnic communities and other NGOs in the implementation of the economic development strategy of the region, support measures are needed from public authorities aimed at preserving traditional ways of economic activity, introducing the latter into the modern economy of the region,

taking into account their specifics and special significance not only for economic, but also socio-cultural development, which can be realized through the inclusion of these organizations in long-term economic projects, the system of public-municipal-private and social partnership, provision of financial and other support, application of ethnological expertise in order to protect the ancestral habitat of indigenous peoples.

4. The phenomenon of territorial public self-government (CBT), which takes place in all subjects of the Russian Federation, should be considered as one of the modern forms of municipal formations of citizens participating in the socio-economic development of the region (in particular, through inclusion in regional programs), which at the local level has its own specifics (for example, in the RS(Ya) it is the CBT "Tuolbe" - a form of self-organization of citizens based on traditions at their place of residence in a separate part of the territory of a municipality within a region for the independent implementation of various projects and initiatives on local issues directly or through the bodies created by them). Among the problems associated with the creation and functioning of the CBT: insufficient elaboration of its socio-legal status, mechanisms of interaction with local authorities, financial security, etc.

5. Mechanisms and forms of participation of civil society institutions in the development of the region's economy need further improvement, which is of significant importance for all subjects of the Russian Federation, among its areas: 1) preservation of interethnic and interfaith stability as one of the basic conditions for effective economic development of the region, for which it is necessary to create favorable conditions for the socio-economic development of all ethnic groups in the region, eliminate factors that create interethnic and interreligious discord, etc.; 2) formation of new mechanisms for the participation of civil society institutions in the economy of the region (development of effective mechanisms for the broad involvement of civil society institutions in the implementation of state and municipal economic programs in the region; development of mechanisms of public-state, as well as intersectoral social partnership, uniting NGOs, the state and business structures; joint search by civil society institutions and public authorities for ways to harmoniously combine the development of the region's economy and the preservation

of the traditional way of life of indigenous peoples, etc.); 3) further development of the system of state support for civil society institutions, including the removal of bureaucratic barriers to the access of NGOs and other civil society institutions to state and municipal financing, improving the mechanisms of compensatory measures (tax deductions, benefits, etc.) to commercial organizations providing resources to NGOs, etc.; 4) transfer the state functions are not typical for civil society institutions within the framework of decentralization of management, including those related to the economic development of the region.

Theoretical and practical significance of the work. The conclusions and recommendations formulated in the dissertation research allow us to identify at the all-Russian level the current trends in the development of civil society institutions related to their regional characteristics, to show the participation of these institutions in the economy of the region, to outline ways to improve the mechanisms of such participation in the socio-economic development of the region.

The theoretical significance of the work is to determine the trends that manifest themselves at the all-Russian level, the formation, functioning and development of regional specifics of civil society institutions; to study the influence of cultural, historical, natural and other factors that determine the emergence of regional features of civil society institutions, as well as to substantiate the role and importance of civil society institutions in the development of the region's economy. The formulated author's model, based on the study of regional experience, reveals the directions, mechanisms and forms of participation of civil society institutions in the implementation of the strategy of economic development of the region, has theoretical significance.

The practical significance of the dissertation research is that it has developed specific recommendations for the development of civil society institutions in the field, the disclosure of the potential of these institutions in the implementation of the strategy of economic development of the region, formulated proposals for improving the regulatory legal framework governing the social relations that arise here, which can be used in the legislative activities of state and municipal authorities, the work of

executive authorities in the field, as well as in the activities of civil society institutions.

The materials of the dissertation research will be used in expert, advisory, scientific activities of political scientists, lawyers, state and municipal employees, as well as in educational activities (when preparing and reading lecture courses, conducting seminars and practical classes in political science, philosophy of politics, regional studies).

The degree of reliability and approbation of the research is ensured by the application of scientific methodology, the use of sound theoretical conclusions formulated in fundamental works on the topic of the dissertation, relying on official sources of statistical data, empirical studies conducted, as well as on the current regulatory legal framework, including at the regional level.

The results of the study were published in 10 __ scientific articles, of which 5 - in publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation :

1. Fedotov A.V. Stability of the functioning of the regional system of economic social relations as the basis for the effectiveness of the economic development of the region //Power No., 2021, pp. 42-56 (1 p. l.).

2. Fedotov A.V. NGOs as actors in the implementation of the strategy of economic development of the region on the example of Sakha (Yakutia) /Izvestiya Tula State University. Humanities. No. 3, 2021, pp. 42-11 (1p. l).

3. Fedotov A.V. Interaction of civil society institutions and the state as a basis for solving long-term problems of economic development of the region./Socio-political sciences. Volume X. No. 2, 2021 Publishing House "YUR-VAK", Ogarev Moscow State University, pp. 65-74 (1 p. l.).

4. Fedotov A.V., Ilyicheva M. V. The state and civil society institutions: building a system of state support in the regions Proceedings of the Tula State University. Humanities. No. 4, 2020, pp. 42-11 (1p. l).

5. Fedotov A. In On the issue of modern trends in the study of civil society. Socio-political sciences. Volume IX. No. 6, 2019 Publishing House "YUR-VAK", Ogarev Moscow State University, pp. 51-55 (1 p. l.)

Publications in other scientific journals and collections:

11. Fedotov A. B. Participation of civil society institutions in socio-economic development of the region // collection of articles of International scientific-practical conference "Modern political science on the trajectories of the development of the state, business and civil society", Minsk: BSEU, 2020, pp. 55-60 (0,75 p. L.).

12. Fedotov A. V. Mechanisms of realization of interests of civil society institutions in crisis. Collection of articles of the international conference session. Volume 3 /under the general editorship of G. Y. Ivleva, 2017. From .23-30 (0.75 p. l.).

13. Fedotov A.V. "Economics and politics in the conditions of sanctions». Collection of scientific articles of the international conference " Can the contradictions between Russia and Europe be overcome?" Prague. Publishing house "Higher School of Finance and Management", 2016, - p. 82-92 (0.75 p. l.)

14. Fedotov A.V. Political participation of citizens in the regions: state, problems and prospects Collection of scientific articles of the international conference " European modernization processes. Challenges and chances". Lodz (Poland) Publishing house "Institute of European Political Studies", -2016. - p. 44-50 (0.5 p. l.)

15. Fedotov A.V. " Public control in the system of public administration: foreign experience, Russian practices "in the monograph" Russia in the 21st century: Politics. Economy. Culture " edited by L. E. Ilyicheva, V. S. Komarovsky M.: INEK publishing house, 2012-pp. 564-572 (1 p. l.)

The main provisions and conclusions of the study were tested in speeches in 2007-2021 at 12 international and All-Russian scientific and practical conferences:

1. International round table "Creating conditions for the development of civil society institutions in the conditions of local self-government". Yakutsk 2015 Presentation of the report: "Civil society institutions in overcoming the crisis"

2. Regional conference "Interaction of civil society institutions and the state in the field of protection of the rights of disabled children and orphans" ulus round table for disabled children, orphans with the participation of parents, guardians, specialists of Pension Fund institutions, 2015 - Ust Aldansky ulus. Presentation of the report "Mechanisms for protecting the rights of disabled children and orphans in the region"

3. Conference with international participation "Interaction of local self-government bodies and Public Councils" 2016. Presentation of the report "Building a system of local self-government in the region"

4. Civil Forum-2017 of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Yakutsk. Presentation of the report "Interaction of the state, business, government and society: problems and prospects of interaction"

5. The Republican Congress "Congress of the genealogy of the peoples of the RS(Ya) - Toruchchu sehe". 2018 "Presentation of the report" The role of the family in the formation of sustainable economic development"

6. 2018 The Congress of the public "The Mission of Sakha in the XXI century". Presentation of the report "The role of the family in the formation of sustainable economic development"

7. Forum with international participation "Yakutia is our common home" in the Muryun nasleg of Ust-Aldan Ulus within the framework of the day of the Kulakovsky Peoples ' Friendship House and the 25th anniversary of the Assembly of Peoples of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) 2019. Presentation of the report "Interethnic and interethnic relations in the region"

8. All-Russian Scientific Conference with international participation "Trajectories of Russia's Political Development: institutes, projects, actors", Moscow, MPSU, December 6-7, 2019 Presentation of the report "The role of local self-government in modeling PPP projects".

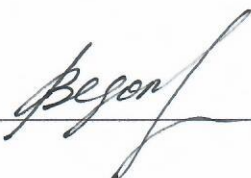
9. International conference session of the IGSU RANEPa under the President of the Russian Federation " Public administration and development of Russia: global threats and structural changes "(20.05.2020; report "Interaction of municipalities and civil society in the digital reality").

10. All-Russian Educational and Personnel Forum "Development Trajectory 2020", " Regional development strategies: technologies for forming state decisions "(23-25. 06. 2020; report "Civil society institutions of Sakha (Yakutia) in the regional development strategy")

11. International scientific and practical round table " Trust in the interaction of public authorities, business and society: mechanisms of formation, technologies of implementation "(18. 02. 2021, report "Interaction of local self-government bodies with the public and NGOs in the framework of forming and assessing public confidence in the authorities in the Republic of Sakha/ Yakutia")

12. International Conference session of the IGSU RANEPa under the President of the Russian Federation "Public Administration and development of Russia: designing the future" (17-21.5. 2021.report "Power and society of interaction technologies")

The structure of the work. The dissertation work includes: introduction, three chapters (three paragraphs each), conclusion, the list of sources used contains 295 titles, appendix.

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