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SOME PRIORITIES OF THE MODERN STATE NATIONAL POLICY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The article considers the priorities of the state national policy at the present stage and the problems emerging in the course of their implementation. Proposals are formulated to improve the state national policy.

Key words: *national policy, interethnic relations, Russian nation, civil identity, ethno-cultural development.*

In modern conditions, the most acute problem among the many pressing problems facing Russia is the implementation of national policy.

Not only the development of the Russian state itself, but also the strengthening of its national security will depend on how balanced it will be, and how comprehensively and effectively its priorities will be implemented.

The development and strengthening of interethnic relations in modern conditions is a major task, the solution of which will become one of the guarantees of maintaining stability in society. Since 2012, the state authorities are addressing this priority task by adopting a number of documents and creating certain state structures, among them are: Decree of the President of the Russian Federation “On ensuring interethnic consent” [14], Council under the RF President on interethnic relations [15] and Council for interethnic relations and cooperation with religious associations under the Chairman of the Federation Council [8]. The Government approved the program “On the strengthening of the unity of the Russian nation and the ethnic and cultural development of the peoples of Russia (2014-2020)” [6], created a “system for monitoring and prevention of conflicts” allowing to assess and predict possible conflicts on ethnic grounds, approved the Federal Target Program “Russian language” for 2016-2020 [3], created the Federal Agency for ethnic affairs. In addition, in 2018, the President of the Russian Federation by his decree approved a new version of the “Strategy of state national policy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025” [16]. The Strategy is based on Constitution of the Russian Federation, generally recognized norms and principles of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation and such Federal laws as “On security,” “Strategic planning in the Russian Fed-

eration,” as well as other normative legal acts regulating activities in the field of state national policy of the Russian Federation.

Strengthening the civic consciousness and spiritual community of the Russian Federation (the Russian nation) is one of the main goals of the State National Policy Strategy. Considering this approach to nation-building, it is worth noting that it does not pose a threat of disappearance of ethnic groups in a single culture, called the Russian nation. This definition is considered from the point of view of cohabitation of citizens or a kind of supra-ethnic identity of the population of the country, whose cultural and historical heritage forms the Russian people, multinational and united.

In the minds of Russian citizens today, there is no clear understanding of what constitutes a general civil identity. This conclusion can be drawn from the fact that there are different opinions on this issue: some equate themselves with citizens living in the country and believe that this is their identity, others associate this concept with a civil nation and national brotherhood, others find in Russian culture the national cooperation of peoples, and others associate their beliefs with a common civil and political life. From a scientific point of view, this notion is interpreted as a “loyalty to the state, government, and elites” [10], according to sociologists, the general civil identity is “... solidarity with the people and loyalty to the state power” [12] and “...it also contains an activity component of responsibility for the country affairs” [2].

In modern conditions, it is important to form an understanding of the general civil identity. This concept is based on the clear understanding by each person of himself as a citizen of the country, with a clear idea of the homeland and readiness to act in its interests regardless of any circumstances. Let's question whether the society is ready for this. Let's turn to the data of the all-Russian VTSIOM survey, according to which “... 59% of respondents share the idea of “we are citizens of Russia,” a third of respondents to the question “who am I?” replied “just a human,” 15% named their nationality, 14% called themselves Soviet people, and 6% – a citizen of the world” [9].

But according to the Institute of sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences “... up to 90% of people identify themselves as Russian citizens” [5]. Based on the analysis of this research, we can conclude that when defining themselves on the nationality principle, people identify themselves by culture and language, and in terms of civil identity, the main criterion is the state. It is important for everyone to understand their belonging to the general civil (Russian) nation. While we agree with the existence of other nations formed as a result of a fusion of different peoples, we are wary of speaking about the Russian, historically established nation.

It should be emphasized that this is not a violation of the rights of ethnic groups to self-determination, given that the country consists of numerous national-cultural autonomies and national-cultural associations of citizens who are active participants in the implementation of the state national policy. It is clear

that the creation of the Russian nation does not assume a homogeneous composition of the cultural nation, there is no need to change anything in this direction. There is only a necessity to make an effort to conserve the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

So, let's define the main factors of common civil community: first, the common historical past of the peoples, confirmed by facts; second, the experience of living together as the foundation of a common culture; third, the Russian language, which is a means of interethnic communication.

The factors that we are talking about bring people closer together and focus on the search for a new national idea, which the head of state spoke about back in 2016 when holding a meeting with entrepreneurs: "we have no other unifying idea other than patriotism and cannot have any" [7].

"According to a survey conducted by the all-Russian center for public opinion research, 92% of Russians consider themselves patriots. Thus, the level of patriotism reached its highest level in 18 years, increasing from 80% in 2016. 59% of respondents said that patriotism is manifested in love for their country. More than a third of Russians, 39%, consider it patriotism to strive to change the state of affairs in the country. For many, the main manifestation of patriotism is working for the good of the country (38%). 19% of the survey participants believe that a true patriot should say the truth about his country, whatever it may be. 12% of respondents believe that a patriot is supposed to believe that his country is better than other countries" [17]. The level of public confidence in the existing government, the state's activities in the foreign policy arena, including in the fight against international terrorism and the implementation by the state authorities of national projects aimed at strengthening the national unity of the country have a positive impact on the growth of patriotism today.

Recently, the idea of adopting a law on the Russian nation has been discussed in society and received considerable resonance. It is the question of strengthening the all-Russian civil consciousness based on the common traditions and values that form the basis of our history, unity and integrity of the multi-ethnic people, which is nothing more than the main direction of state development and national security. Today, the definition of a nation has found its place in the Strategy of the State National Policy of the Russian Federation. It is very important that the consciousness we are talking about is formed not by representatives of the power bloc, various elites, but by the people who have reached certain heights in science and art, who have knowledge and experience in the field of international communication. Undoubtedly, we need qualified specialists and standards for their training.

The national language is the language of interethnic communication and it plays a huge role in strengthening our multi-ethnic society. It is the core that forms the civil, cultural and educational space. The Russian language is the tool that reveals the meaning of the words homeland, Fatherland, power, and identity, which allow us to form the concept of "we". It is no accident that the task of

strengthening the Russian language is identified as a priority in the Strategy of State National Policy. At the same time, we should not forget about the support and development of national languages, since today 89 national languages are taught in educational institutions of the country. At the same time, there is a problem of relocation of Russian-speaking citizens from national republics, which contributes to the reduction of Russian specialists in the administrative apparatus and negatively affects inter-ethnic trust.

In the modern conditions of a developing society, our country is faced with another problem – the clogging of the Russian language with foreign words. The speech of citizens, especially young people, is full of foreign borrowings that make confusion in the language, parasitize in it and impoverish the vocabulary. It is necessary to fight against this, to protect our language, to monitor the purity of speech. Today, the Russian language is littered with American phrases that blur the basis of our language, lead to changes in value orientations and restrict our thinking. J. Locke said: "... he who uses words without a clear and unchangeable meaning misleads himself and others. And he who does this intentionally is an enemy of truth and knowledge" [1]. It is obvious that the preservation, development and protection of the Russian language is one of the priority tasks both within the state and outside its borders and requires the implementation of measures aimed at achieving these goals.

An important factor of civic identity today is all-Russian values, as well as trust in the government. As for values, in addition to those guaranteed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, other values that are characteristic of a developing country with its multi-ethnic people should be offered. Regarding trust in the government, it is worth paying attention to the fact that identification with the state cannot be carried out without trust, and it may negatively affect the general civil identification. The level of trust in the government today is quite high, "according to the latest data from the Levada Center, it is 84%" [4], unfortunately, trust in relation to some regional authorities have modest numbers.

The formation of a unified cultural and historical space at the level of the Federation and regions is the basis of a common civil identity, which allows us to unite and unite the nation through communication. At the same time, such a space should not carry changes that contribute to isolation. "We know what this means for the Russian state" [11].

The mass media also have a significant influence on the formation of a general civil identity in modern society. After analyzing the content of the programs of the main federal TV channels, we can conclude that television programs carry very little information about the peoples of the Russian Federation, their culture and identity, which in turn negatively affects the education of young people and does not instill in them respect for the traditions of the peoples of Russia. Despite the positive dynamics in the development of national attitudes, there is still an open question about the existence of national stereotypes, which cannot be elimi-

nated all at once. Experts in this field believe that anti-Semitism, xenophobia and Caucasian phobia are more pronounced in large localities. National and religious extremism is still a serious problem. Today, all sources of information, the Internet, social networks and certain literature, abundantly present at book markets, carry intolerance in favor of interethnic strife, preventing the strengthening of the all-Russian identity.

The development of information technologies in the country and in the world is moving forward with leaps and bounds, developing information and technological progress on the one hand and having a negative impact in some areas on the other hand. In particular, the development of interethnic relations is negatively affected by the information war. Success in addressing the challenges of countering extremism largely depends on the fruitful work of media managers and Russian Internet providers throughout the country. Special efforts should be directed to this type of work with young people, since they are more vulnerable in this sphere.

Over the past decades, our country has changed markedly. Leading a confident internal and external activity, it evokes a sense of patriotism in the majority of Russians, which obviously contributes to the consolidation of the society. It is also important that Russia is pursuing a confident policy on the international arena, taking part in the resolution of the global security problems, taking a leading position in the fight against international terrorism with an intention to demonstrate to the world the famous values of Russian culture, language, science and education. The positive dynamics of foreign policy development and the high rating of the head of state in the country and in the world are the grounds contributing to the strengthening of the civil unity.

The main role in the formation of a civil nation today belongs to the Federal Agency for ethnic Affairs, which builds a system for managing national processes. However, it is worth paying attention to the fact that in the presence of a body that regulates national processes, there is a number of state structures still involved in the tasks that fall in the area of the Agency's operation, resulting in the lack of necessary coordination and interdepartmental responsibility.

Thus, the process of forming an all-Russian nation is not easy by its nature, it is definitely a long process requiring constant attention and significant efforts from the state authorities.

Our strength, as well as the strength of our ancestors, lies in unity, only thanks to which we will be able to preserve our cultural values, the identity of the peoples, their traditions and the Fatherland as a whole.

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