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Article



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**ON THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE
 POPULATION OF THE REGIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN
 LIGHT OF THE ONGOING CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC,
 POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SPHERES**

Abstract: *In the article the authors analyze modern approaches to the development of intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns. Research methods: analysis of research papers and publications devoted to the problems of social partnership and the development of single-industry towns, a study of the practices of implementing intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns in Russia. The distribution of single-industry towns in Russia was studied. The novelty of this study lies in the fact that this article presents a new look at the interaction between government agencies, business and public associations in single-industry towns; modern approaches to the development of intersectoral social partnership are analyzed and new methods and models of cooperation are proposed. It is concluded that intersectoral social partnership is of great importance for the development of the economy and social sphere of single-industry towns. One of its main advantages is the ability to pool the resources of various parties to solve common problems. Today, intersectoral social partnership can become an effective strategy for the development of single-industry towns, will attract new investments, create jobs, support entrepreneurship and the development of education. This model of cooperation allows combining the efforts of the state, business and public organizations to solve problems associated with the development of single-industry towns. With the help of intersectoral social partnership, it is possible to implement new technologies and modernize infrastructure, which will create new jobs and increase economic activity in single-industry towns.*

In light of the ongoing changes in the economic, political and social spheres, the topic of social protection is more relevant and in demand than ever. Scientists and practitioners are faced with the task of rethinking social protection, its theoretical and conceptual provisions in the conditions of the existing reality and, as a consequence,

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the need to consider the periods of its development, identify developing trends, and develop new periods and approaches.

In periodical scientific socio-economic publications, social protection is usually considered in the context or composition of social policy. Social protection of the population is an integral part of the social policy of any state, plays an important role in society. There are very few scientific studies on the evolution of the formation of the social protection system of the population, taking into account the historical and socio-economic periods of development in Russia. And even more so, the regional aspects of its formation and development remain insufficiently studied.

Subject The research focuses on economic and social relations arising in connection with the rethinking of social protection, its theoretical and conceptual provisions in the context of the existing reality. **The goal** The work is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of social protection, a retrospective of its development, identify developing trends, and develop new periods and approaches. **Relevance** The research is due to the increasing role of social protection in light of the ongoing changes in the economic, political and social spheres. **Scientific novelty** consists in developing approaches to the analysis of the system of social assistance and support during the period of formation and development of market relations in the Russian Federation (1990 – present). **Methods** The research is carried out by: analysis, systematization, synthesis, induction, deduction, modeling. At the same time, a modern multifaceted and multi-level model of the social protection system of the population with private-public forms of support and assistance is presented. **Results:** the author presents a periodization of the formation and development of the system of social assistance and support, which is considered in chronological order and is associated with the adoption of fundamental legislative and regulatory legal acts in this area, as well as certain historical events.

The authors do conclude that the current model of social protection of the population is imperfect and the process of its reform is not complete, since the realities of public life are constantly changing, new challenges are emerging that force the social protection system to seek new forms, types, and response mechanisms.

Key words: single-industry town, social partnership, intersectoral social partnership, intersectoral interaction, investments, industrial sector, economic diversification, social problems, cooperation, social sphere, social policy; social protection; social security; social assistance; social support; charity; categories of citizens; benefits; compensation; payments; social insurance; social services; social services; socially oriented non-profit.

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Introduction

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In recent years, single-industry towns have faced a number of complex challenges associated with economic restructuring and the decline in the role of traditional industries. These problems often lead to a deterioration in the socio-economic situation, increased unemployment and a lack of investment. In light of these challenges, there is a need to develop effective strategies and mechanisms for cooperation between the state, business and public organizations within the framework of intersectoral social partnership. A single-industry town is a settlement dependent on one main branch of industry or economic activity, which usually provides the bulk of

employment. A distinctive feature of such towns is that they are exposed to special risks associated with changes in the economy and other external factors. Let us also consider the distribution of single-industry towns by federal districts of the Russian Federation. Table 1 shows official data as of the beginning of 2024.

Based on the data in Table 1, it can be noted that in the Russian Federation, there are single-industry towns in all federal districts. They are mainly located in the Volga region and Siberia.

The population of single-industry towns by federal districts of the Russian Federation at the beginning of 2024 is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Population of single-industry towns by federal districts of the Russian Federation by categories depending on the risks of deterioration of their socio-economic situation

Indicator	Total	Including by federal districts of the Russian Federation							
		Central Federal District	Northwestern Federal District	Southern Federal District	North Caucasus Federal District	Volga Federal District	UFO	Siberian Federal District	Far Eastern Federal District

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Population cities (their share), people, including by category:	12796395 (100%)	1218170 (9.5%)	1162920 (9.1%)	265830 (2.1%)	279561 (2.2%)	4077397 (31.9%)	2366959 (18.5%)	2808293 (21.9%)	617265 (5.4%)
1 category	3940718 (30.8%)	121475 (3.1%)	505623 (12.8%)	87318 (2.2%)	158803 (4.0%)	1852292 (47.0%)	360378 (9.1%)	643855 (16.3%)	210974 (5.4%)
2 category	4582676 (35.8%)	576857 (12.6%)	450674 (9.8%)	178512 (3.9%)	120758 (2.6%)	986350 (21.5%)	811206 (17.7%)	1110094 (24.2%)	348225 (7.6%)
Category 3	4273001 (33.4%)	519838 (12.2%)	206623 (4.8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1238755 (29.0%)	1195375 (28.0%)	1054344 (24.7%)	58066 (1.4%)

The problem of single-industry towns in the Russian Federation today remains one of the most painful and complex. Analyzing the territorial distribution of single-industry towns on the territory of the Russian Federation, it is worth noting that the largest subject of the Russian Federation in terms of the number of single-industry towns is the Kemerovo Region, on the territory of which there are 24 single-industry towns, the second place in terms of the number of single-industry towns is the Sverdlovsk Region (17 single-industry towns), and the third place is the Chelyabinsk Region (16 single-industry towns). At the moment, there are about 319 single-industry organizations in the Russian Federation, in whose territory more than 15 million people live. Every fourth city in the country is considered a single-industry city, and the share of production of city-forming enterprises located in single-industry towns reaches 40% of domestic GDP. According to Rosstat, at the beginning of 2024, single-industry towns occupy a significant part of the economic space: almost 13 million people are concentrated in them, which is about 9% of all residents of the country. Consequently, the influence of single-industry territories on the economic development of the Russian Federation is quite obvious. Today, federal authorities allocate significant funds for single-industry town development programs, and mechanisms for supporting and modernizing the economy of such territorial entities are developed and borrowed from world practice. However, the existing mechanisms for supporting single-industry entities are not effective enough. The main shortcomings include the program's inconsistency with strategic national priorities — creating highly productive jobs and increasing labor productivity growth. Analysis of scientific publications shows that the conceptual and categorical apparatus of the Russian theory of social protection, as an independent scientific concept, has not been finally formed, although there are certain and very serious prerequisites for its formation. It is an indisputable fact that social protection is a constantly

developing socio-economic and socio-cultural phenomenon that has existed almost since the emergence of human society. Social protection of the population in our country, starting from Ancient Rus', has been relevant at all times, despite the changing content of its mechanisms, which depended on the state structure, the level of economic development, labor organization and traditions of the country. Much fiction, history, philosophy and psychology have been written about how the perception of large-scale tragic historical events changes when they become events in people's lives. There are not many sociological works on this topic, however, sociologists have been studying it since the time of the founding fathers of our discipline. Georg Simmel wrote about how the intrusion of historical events into people's destinies forms communities, calling them communities of fate. Viktor Vakhshstein notes that for Georg Simmel, fate is a selection operator, making historical events biographical events.

How do tragic historical events, becoming events of fate, change their perception? And how does public opinion change about such events, when for a significant part of the population they turn out to be events of their own lives? An attempt to give some preliminary answers to these questions based on the material of the study of the Russian society's perception of the conflict with Ukraine is undertaken in this text.

Main part

The current Strategy for Spatial Development of the Russian Federation partially contains a solution to the existing problems of single-industry towns. According to this document, 57.3 billion rubles will be allocated for the state program for the development of single-industry towns in the period 2019-2024. This program should establish the confident development of single-industry towns in the territory of the Russian Federation, stimulating their socio-economic aspects, in particular, the following are among the program's objectives (Figure 1):

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Figure 1 – Directions of development of single-industry towns in Russia

Today, one of the promising areas for the sustainable development of single-industry towns is intersectoral social partnership (intersectoral interaction). Intersectoral social partnership is cooperation between state, private and public organizations in order to solve socio-economic problems and improve the quality of life of the population. Intersectoral interaction is a process of interaction between business, the state and non-profit organizations based on partnership relations to achieve common goals, including those that are useful not only for each participant in this form of interaction, but also have a socially significant effect. In single-industry towns, intersectoral social partnership is of great importance for the development of the economy and the social sphere. One of the main advantages of intersectoral social partnership is the ability to pool the resources of various parties to solve common problems. For example, the state can provide

funding for social programs, business structures can provide jobs, and public organizations can assist in organizing volunteer programs and other social events. Intersectoral social partnership can be manifested through various forms of cooperation, including information exchange, dialogue and consultations, general project planning, collective agreements, etc. The advantages of intersectoral social partnership include more balanced and effective decisions, consideration of the interests of all stakeholders, increased legitimacy of decisions taken and reduction of conflicts. At the same time, it is important to ensure equal participation and representation of all parties, transparency and openness of processes, as well as effective coordination between various participants. The organization of intersectoral social partnership for the development of single-industry towns in Russia includes the following stages (Figure 2):

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1. Идентификация участников:	•определяются ключевые заинтересованные стороны, включая представителей государства, местных органов власти, предпринимателей, социальные организации, академическую среду и местное население.
2. Создание платформы для диалога:	•организовываются регулярные мероприятия, семинары, форумы и круглые столы, чтобы обеспечить коммуникацию и обмен идеями между участниками.
3. Разработка стратегии и планов действий:	•совместная разработка долгосрочной стратегии, которая определяет приоритетные направления развития моногорода, а также планы действий для их реализации.
4. Финансирование проектов:	•привлечение инвестиций и финансирования от государства, частного сектора и других источников для поддержки различных проектов в моногородах, включая инфраструктурные, социальные и экономические.
5. Усиление социальной ответственности бизнеса:	•местные предприниматели вносят свой вклад в развитие моногородов, предоставляя рабочие места, инвестируя в образование и культуру, а также содействуя социальным программам и благотворительным активностям.
6. Развитие инноваций и предпринимательства:	•поощряется создание инновационных стартапов и развитие предпринимательского потенциала моногородов через поддержку местных инкубаторов, программ обучения и финансирования.
7. Поддержка трудоустройства и образования:	•организовываются программы профессиональной подготовки и переподготовки, а также содействие трудоустройству жителей моногородов путем привлечения новых предприятий и развития существующих.
8. Создание мониторинговой системы:	•устанавливаются механизмы для оценки и мониторинга процесса развития моногородов, чтобы проводить регулярные анализы и вносить корректировки в стратегию и планы действий.
9. Общественная поддержка и участие:	•включение местного населения в процесс принятия решений и реализации проектов, привлечение его к деятельности общественных организаций и признание его важность в процессе развития моногородов.

Figure 2 – Stages of organizing intersectoral social partnership for the development of single-industry towns in Russia

When organizing intersectoral social partnership for the development of single-industry towns in Russia, it is necessary to understand that each single-industry town has its own unique features and challenges, so the approach to organizing intersectoral social partnership may differ in each specific case. However, the basic principles of interaction and cooperation can be applied to effectively solve the problems of developing single-industry towns in Russia. Let us analyze the practice of implementing intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns. For example, in Novomoskovsk, Tula Region, a social center was created that provides services for organizing leisure, employment, consulting and

psychological assistance, and also organizes sports and cultural events. This center was created with the support of the local administration, business structures and public organizations. To achieve the best results, it is necessary to continue developing and improving the effectiveness of intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns. Various methods can be used for this. One of the key means of developing intersectoral social partnership is the creation of a platform for exchanging information and coordinating actions between the partnership participants. In the modern world, such a platform can be a digital platform that allows organizing online coordination of actions, exchange of information and resources

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between the partnership participants. For example, platforms such as “Monitoring the Socioeconomic Situation in Single-Industry Towns” and “Electronic City Manager” are successfully used in some single-industry towns in Russia to coordinate actions and solve socioeconomic problems. The use of digital platforms in intersectoral social partnership has led to a complete transformation of interactions between participants. These platforms provide a virtual space for the exchange of information, resources and experience, ensuring timely communication and decision-making. Thanks to digital platforms, partnership participants can better collaborate in solving social problems and use resources more efficiently. In addition, innovative approaches play an important role in the development of intersectoral social partnership. Innovations are applied in various fields, including manufacturing, services and the social sphere. For example, in the city of Zelenogradsk, a public organization “Green City” was created, which focuses on the development of eco-technologies and improving the environmental situation in the city. One example of a successful intersectoral social partnership in a single-industry town is the “School of New Technologies” project in the city of Krasnokamensk. As part of the project, an innovative educational platform was created that allows children from a single-industry town to receive high-quality education in the field of information technology. Another example of successful intersectoral social partnership is the project “Economic Cluster of Ruzayevka”. Within the framework of the project, a project team was created, including representatives of the city administration, business community and educational institutions. The cluster is engaged in the development of the city’s economy, the creation of new jobs and the improvement of the quality of life of local residents. Another example of a successful intersectoral social partnership is the Territory of Success project in the city of Kirovo-Chepetsk. The project was created with the aim of improving the health and quality of life of local residents. As part of the project, work was carried out to improve the city, create sports facilities, develop educational programs and organize events for the local community. It is worth noting that in 2024, on the initiative of the Single-Industry Towns Development Fund (VEB RF Group), a large-scale Mentoring project was launched, the purpose of which was mutual support and the exchange of best practices between single-industry territories. To date, 9 mentoring agreements have been signed, each of which is aimed at improving specific areas: working with small businesses, developing the urban environment and human capital, attracting investment, developing digital technologies. Within the framework of this project, the leading single-industry towns of the annual TOP-10 Fund rating take territories that also strive to be among the best under

their wing. Thus, the single-industry town of Tutayev in the Yaroslavl Region has taken patronage over Novomichurinsk in the Ryazan Region, and Nevinnomyssk in the Stavropol Region works with two single-industry towns in Karelia at once – Segezha and Nadvoitsy. The mentor towns themselves choose the territories with which they will work within the framework of the project and, based on an analysis of the most pressing problems of their ward, select promising areas for cooperation. For example, Kuvshino is a small single-industry town in the Tver Region with a population of about 10 thousand people. Dependence on the city-forming enterprise and low investment activity did not allow the city to move from mono-dependence to sustainable development. The closure of several large enterprises in the forestry and food industries led to a reduction in the number of the working population. The city team saw the solution to this problem in the creation of a territory of advanced socio-economic development (TOR). In essence, this is a platform with unique tax preferences for investors, where there is no land tax, no income tax, and insurance premiums are reduced. The practice of obtaining the TOR status was transferred to Kuvshino by the mentor city of Kotovsk in the Tambov region. In the coming days, Kotovsk will take another single-industry town under its wing - Pestovo in the Novgorod region. Together they will work on the development of the urban environment. Tutayev in the Yaroslavl region launched its own development in 2023 - the “Smart City” electronic municipal management system. This is a platform that includes several areas: online work with citizens’ requests, management of city projects, control of dispatching organizations and utilities. Tutayev, Yaroslavl Region, transferred the practice of implementing a “smart” municipality to Novomichurinsk, Ryazan Region, to improve the level of interaction between the administration and enterprises and city institutions in the single-industry town. In addition to Novomichurinsk, Tutayev implemented a “smart” system in Krasnoarmeysk, Samara Region, Siverskoye Settlement, Leningrad Region, Sosvinskoye Settlement, Sverdlovsk Region, Zalesovsky District, Altai Krai, and Rybinsk, Yaroslavl Region. That is, now the program is actively used not only in single-industry towns. The Tutayev administration recorded its best development practices in the book “Municipality 2.0” and transferred it to Novomichurinsk. The book talks about motivation, lean technologies, and the use of online services for the administration. Another area of work between single-industry towns was interaction with residents.

Sharing best practices helps single-industry towns implement projects together, improve their quality of life, and even break free from mono-dependency. The Mentoring project has become one of the mechanisms for the effective development of

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municipalities. Effective project management is an integral part of successful intersectoral social partnership. To achieve this goal, project management tools based on technologies are used that allow tracking the implementation of tasks, monitoring

progress, and analyzing data. This approach increases the efficiency of work and allows for more detailed reports. Table 2 presents a rating of Russian regions with a large number of large single-industry towns.

Table 2. Ratings of Russian regions with a large number of single-industry towns and population

Federal District	Subject of the Russian Federation	Ranking by the number of single-industry towns in the region	Mono ratings cities by population size	Rating of single-industry towns by the share of population in single-industry formations
Siberian Federal District	Kemerovo region	1	1	1
	Republic of Khakassia	14-15	17	4
	Krasnoyarsk region	16-17	6	15
	Irkutsk region	10	8	12
	Arkhangelsk region (excluding NAO)	11-13	11	8
	Vologda region	18	9	3
	Republic of Karelia	5-6	20	9
Volga Federal District	Orenburg region	11-13	14	17
	Samara region	19-20	5	6
	Republic of Tatarstan	11-13	4	7
	Udmurt Republic	19-20	12	11
	Kirov region	5-6	15	14
	Republic of Bashkortostan	14-15	7	18
	Chuvash Republic	16-17	13	10
	Nizhny Novgorod region	4	10	19
UFO	Sverdlovsk region	2	2	5
	Chelyabinsk region	3	3	2
Central Federal District	Ivanovo region	7-8	19	13
	Bryansk region	7-8	18	16
Far Eastern Federal District	Primorsky Krai	9	16	20

Today, single-industry towns in Russia are included in the program for the integrated development of single-industry towns in priority

development areas (PDA). Figure 3 shows statistical data on the results of this program.

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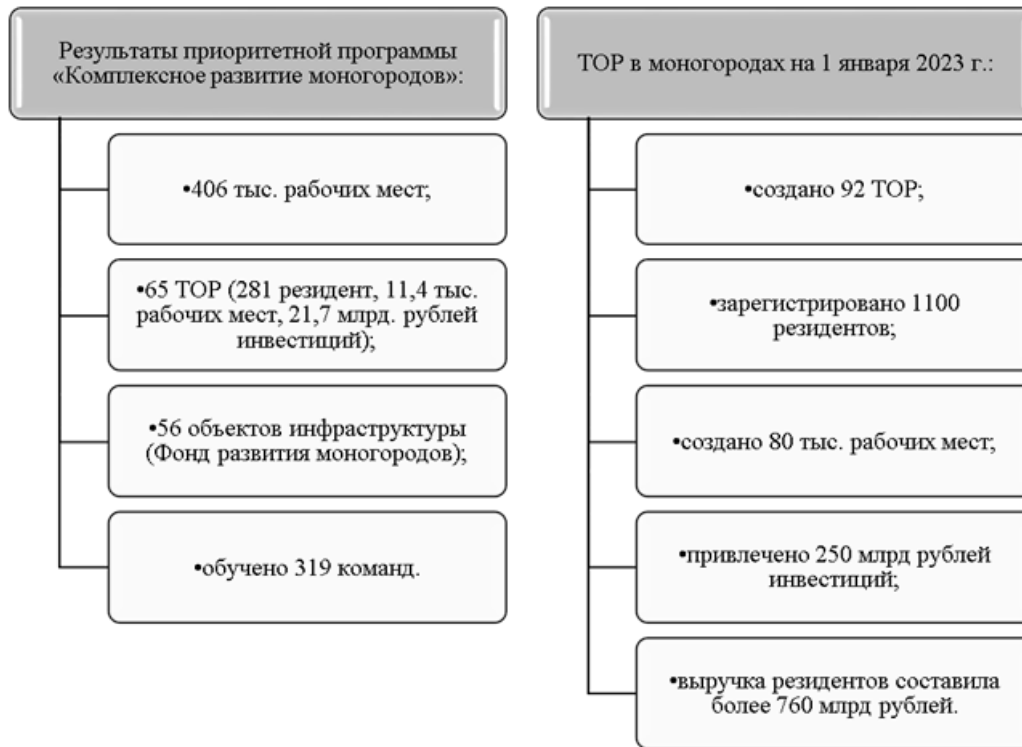


Figure 3 – Statistics of the results of the program for the development of single-industry towns

The emergence of the system of assistance and support (social protection) can be associated with the moment of the baptism of Prince Vladimir in 988 and the periods of the spread of Christianity in Ancient Rus' in the 11th-12th centuries, when the formation of appanage principalities, the annexation of the outskirts of the East Slavic lands and the active formation of the Church took place. However, starting from the second half of the 12th century to the 13th century inclusive, the charitable functions of the prince gradually merge with the monastic and church forms of charity. It should be noted that the problems of princely guardianship and charity do not have an unambiguous interpretation in Russian historical science. According to M. Firsov, in their approaches to the princely "love of the poor", researchers did not take into account many factors, including the most important ones: the transformation of the geopolitical space of the Slavic tribes, the destruction of the clan society, changes in the provisions of the princely law, the formation of a new social stratification. All this ultimately led to anti-historicism in the interpretation of the charitable actions of Russian princes and was also complicated by the attitudes of the time. The church practice of assistance from the first years of Christianity to the establishment of statehood in Rus' developed in two main directions: through monasteries - the monastic system of assistance, and through parishes - the parish system of assistance. During the period of the emergence and development of the Old Russian state, a model of princely and church-monastic charity and mercy was built with its characteristic guardianship of

certain strata of the population, which were taken under princely and church patronage. For the first time, an established list of clients appeared who should be provided assistance in one form or another. However, a beggar, regardless of his health, age or ability to work, in this model of assistance is a key figure of mercy. An organizational structure for the provision of social assistance was formed: the state represented by the prince, the church represented by monasteries and parishes. The focus of social assistance during this period is churches and monasteries, which take the first steps in organizing support institutions - hospitals, hospices, and begin to engage in educational activities. The state lays the foundation for financial support for church care (tithes, tax breaks, donations, etc.). The dominant form of assistance is alms, which is interpreted as the "primary form of cultural charity." The regulation of social assistance is mainly based on traditions, customs of ancestors, the foundations of Christian teaching: humanity, faith in the power of good, philanthropy, mercy, compassion and assistance to one's neighbor (charity). The historical significance of this period, which is characterized by spontaneity, unevenness in the provision of assistance and the instability of financial instruments, is manifested in the formation of approaches to conscious charitable activity and the emergence of forms of public charity. In the 14th-15th centuries, During the period of feudal fragmentation of Rus', as a result of the transition to the palace-patrimonial system of government, the Russian lands are collected into a single centralized

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state. Monastic farms expand through the purchase, donation of patrimonial lands of the boyars or the seizure of lands, if the monastery was created on the outskirts of Russia and, securing them with state acts - charters. The church-parish system of assistance to the needy continues to develop, which develops into a patrimonial system, which allows for an expansion of the circle of recipients of assistance due to free farmers, laymen, immigrants from other places, etc. The authorities increasingly regulate the activities of monasteries. Partial withdrawal of functions from church, spiritual management (education, courts) and their transfer to civil, secular society is carried out. At the same time, the church and monasteries are legally entrusted with the care of the poor, the wretched, church ministers and responsibility for the distribution of assistance to the needy. The state retains the functions of control over the activities of almshouses, and also undertakes the first attempts at state regulation of the fight against hunger: prices are monopolized, grain is stockpiled, and bread is distributed on credit. In the period from the 15th to the end of the 17th century, the Moscow state is formed and strengthened as the organizing and spiritual center of the emerging Russian Empire of the Russian state. Along with the formation of the main state-political, socio-economic and cultural principles of the Russian autocracy, private charity is regulated and state support for new categories of people in need is organized: widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers died in public service. The first signs of public insight appear, namely: as the organizing and spiritual center of the emerging Russian Empire of the Russian state. Along with the formation of the main state-political, socio-economic and cultural principles of the Russian autocracy, private charity is regulated and state support for new categories of people in need is organized: widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers died in public service. The first signs of public insight appear, namely:

- goals and objectives are set;
- a circle is indicated;

The goal of this enlightenment, the purpose of which is the reasonable provision of those in need and the prevention of poverty, is achieved in two ways:

in relation to those receiving assistance (object of assistance) and those providing it (subject of assistance).

Within the framework of the formalized state-church system of social assistance and support, new types and forms of care: almshouses are built and

financed from the treasury, a monopoly on prices is introduced, grain reserves are created, its distribution on credit is organized, the spread of professional beggary is limited at the legislative level. A distinctive feature of this period is the transition from one-time assistance based on the confessional principles of charity and mercy to systemic, state-legislatively regulated support. The conditions for the creation of a system of public charity are being formed. In 1721, when Tsar Peter I assumed the title of Emperor of All Russia, the Muscovite state is legislatively transformed into the Russian Empire. During the reign of Peter I, the most significant reforms took place, affecting all spheres of state activity, including social activity. Thus, the Decree of 1701 (No. 1856 Personal from June 8), according to M.V. Firsov, A.S. The decree of Sorvina and other researchers laid the foundation for social service and the emergence of the first social workers. The decree obliged the Church not only to create almshouses for "the poor, sick and elderly who are unable to go to collect alms", but also prescribed the structure of the almshouse ("for every ten sick people, one healthy person must be in the almshouse"), types of assistance ("to treat the sick, and to appoint special doctors for that purpose"), payment for the doctors' work (food money) and sources of financing (the Patriarch's treasury). Systematizing a wide range of his laws and orders, the main results of Peter the Great's reform in the system of assistance and support for those in need should be named: the establishment of public charity - the creation of centralized bodies of state support for those in need and the allocation of significant funds for care from the state treasury; expansion of the circle of persons under care (including the care and upbringing of illegitimate children) and the division of those in need into categories and types of care; construction and expansion of "closed charity" institutions (shelters for "shameful" children); introduction of punishment for professional begging and almsgiving to such beggars; regulation of private charity; struggle with the church, the desire to place it under state control. Subsequent successors of Peter I on the throne did not try to modernize the system of support and care for the population, but only followed the rules established by him and supplemented them taking into account the events taking place in the state. The legislative registration of the concept of "public charity" occurred in the last quarter of the 13th century and is associated with the activities of territorial and administrative bodies governing state aid institutions by the Orders of Public Charity.

The zemstvo system of public charity, where the poor were assisted by zemstvo people at public expense, gradually transformed into a centralized state system, where police and order officials were responsible for the care of the orphans and the poor. The institutions were financed mainly by a portion of donations, fines, loan repayments, income from

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workhouses and factories owned by the orders, and other unregulated income. The charity orders were responsible for maintaining almshouses, shelters, insane asylums, pharmacies, schools, free hospitals, and even prisons. The orders essentially performed social functions. Another important area of development of the social assistance and support system of this period was the creation of a pension system. In 1892, all social legislation was consolidated and formalized in the "Charter on Public Charity", the main characteristics of which remained class structure, state control, and the permit procedure for opening private charitable societies and institutions. Subsequently, the Charter is supplemented by new acts, and updated versions of the Charter appear in the Code of Laws in 1912 and 1915. Up until October 1917, there is an increase in the centralization of power, the administrative-territorial system of governance and, associated with the establishment of public charity orders, the main trends in social assistance and support are preserved and strengthened. Legislation is developing in the matter of protecting the poor, support institutions, new types and forms of assistance to the needy appear, new financial instruments are created (the banking system, funds, mutual aid funds, etc.). Charity in Russia takes on new and more developed forms: the circle of recipients of assistance expands, new areas of activity are opened, the number of institutions and their coverage of new territories increases, the number of patrons and philanthropists grows and, accordingly, the volume of donations. From the second half of the 19th century, various private charitable forms of assistance and support at all levels increasingly begin to replace state ones. The concept of public charity by the end of the 19th century expanded: it included assistance "of all kinds in closed and open ways" (accommodation and food, benefits at home, work and finding work). After the October Revolution of 1917, a new stage in the development of social assistance opened in Russia, where the state became the main and determining subject in the development of social policy and the provision of social assistance and support to those in need. On April 30, 1918, the People's Commissariat of State Charity was renamed the People's Commissariat of Social Security (NKSO), "in view of the fact that the existing name of the People's Commissariat of State Charity does not correspond to the socialist understanding of the tasks of social security and is a relic of the old days, when social assistance was in the nature of alms, charity. "This date is considered to be the date of foundation of the state social security system in Soviet Russia. In the conditions of the difficult economic situation of the state during the civil war, the practice of naturalization of social security was carried out: a rationing system of food distribution in the city and village was introduced based on the class principle. Due to the devaluation of money, monetary assistance

from the state was comparatively small. Material assistance was provided mainly in kind: by providing meals, special food cards, issuing clothing, footwear, firewood, etc. to disabled people. Social security during the years of the civil war and the policy of "war communism" (late 1917 - early 1921) had a pronounced class character. With the transition to the new economic policy (NEP, late 1921-1928), the tasks in social security received a new development: "The presence of private industry and the transition of enterprises to economic accounting put forward a number of new tasks in the field of social security. If in the past period social security was carried out exclusively at the expense of the state, then from modern relations there follows the need to replace state social security of persons engaged in hired labor with social insurance at the expense of the enterprises in which they work." As a result, during the years of the NEP, the following forms of social security and insurance were formed and partially restored, namely:

- 1) social insurance of hired workers;
- 2) state-mandated mutual assistance of the peasantry;
- 3) state support in social security institutions, educational, vocational and industrial workshops.

During the years of industrialization, collectivization of agriculture and the cultural revolution (1929–1936), social security developed through centralization and unification, in particular, legislation on old-age pensions was developed and adopted. The first old-age pensions were established by the decree of the People's Commissariat of Labor of the USSR of January 5, 1928 for workers in the textile industry. Since April 1929, old-age pensions have been received by workers in the metallurgical and mining industries, railway and water transport, and a number of other industries. It is important to note that the lowest retirement age threshold in the world was established: 60 years for men and 55 years for women. At the same time, benefits were introduced for those employed in industries with difficult and harmful working conditions, where old-age pensions were assigned from the age of 50 with twenty years of work experience. Social services, which were not previously perceived as an independent public institution, are becoming an important component of social security; for example, services are being created for the disabled and other categories of the incapacitated. The priority tasks of social security include employment and training of the disabled, assistance to the blind and deaf, assistance to disabled cooperatives, etc. Various cooperatives and public organizations of people with disabilities are developing, namely:

- 1) societies of the blind;
- 2) associations of the deaf and dumb.

The 1936 Constitution of the USSR for the first time guaranteed the right to material security in old age, in case of illness and loss of ability to work

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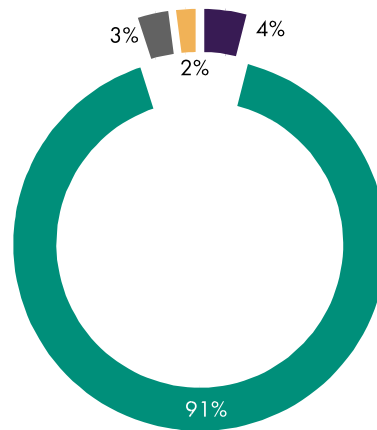
(Article 120). Social security was formed as a state system of measures to meet the needs of workers and employees who were not yet or no longer able to participate in socially useful work due to their inability to work. The Great Patriotic War made significant adjustments to the organization of the social security system in the country, which was reoriented to providing assistance, first of all, to the families of front-line soldiers, the sick and wounded, war and labor invalids in employment, orphans, single and large mothers, pregnant women, and to solving other wartime problems. New forms of social assistance and work appeared (specialized social payments and benefits, social rehabilitation of the wounded, social patronage, etc.). New specialized institutions were created, for example, homes for disabled veterans of the Great Patriotic War (later transformed into labor boarding schools), where they were trained in new professions and retrained. In the post-war period, the country began to restore the national economy, in connection with which the administrative system of social security management was also transformed. In 1949, the Ministry of Social Security was organized, whose significantly expanded functions included: payment of pensions; organization of medical and labor examination; employment and vocational training of disabled people; material and household services for pensioners, large families and single mothers; provision of prosthetic and orthopedic assistance, etc. In the 1960-1970s, social security was considered a significant element in improving the well-being of Soviet people. The USSR Constitution of 1977 enshrines the state nature of the social security system and is considered by the state as the most important component of the long-term economic and social development program of the country. The state assumes the function of the main guarantor of the rights of a disabled person, guarantees their social security. During this period, the social security system consisted of two main parts: material support (pensions, benefits, compensation payments) and social services (medical care, employment, household assistance, supply of official vehicles, prosthetics, etc.). The universality of social security, the diversity of types of social services, the provision of citizens with various types of social assistance at the expense of state and public funds were the main principles of social security in the USSR. In the 80s, crisis phenomena in the economy - inflationary processes, socio-economic reforms, the growth of social problems in society were reflected in the social security system, to the traditional functions of which

are added the execution of tasks of the state plan and ensuring strict observance of state discipline, construction and timely commissioning of institutions, etc. By the end of the 80s, there was a need to restructure the general social security in order to create a new system of assistance to those in need. Military actions significantly affect the biographies of people, transform their view of the world and assessments of the events in which they were involved. Many participants in military actions are alienated from the peaceful life they left behind and subsequently need resocialization and social integration into the old order that has become new for them. Among the classics of sociology, the most detailed analysis of the change in the perception of the social order by a soldier returning from war was carried out by Alfred Schutz:

Let us measure the size of the group of Russians with experience of participation in the special operations in Ukraine and analyze its social characteristics. The question: "Have you personally taken part in a special operation in Ukraine?" was asked to all men aged 18 to 50. According to the survey results, 4% of respondents stated that they had experience of participation in the special operations, 91% did not participate in the special operations, 2% refused to answer the question, and 3% could not clearly classify themselves as either participants or non-participants in the special operations; they fell into the group of those who found it difficult to answer (Figure 1). Thus, when recalculated for the entire population of the country suitable in gender and age, it turns out that about 1.2 million Russians took part in the special operations, which seems to be an overestimate. In part, this may have been due to the inaccurate wording of the question, since "participation" implies not only participation with weapons in hand, but also, for example, supplying the cities where the special operations are taking place with food, servicing their utilities and transport network. Since the SVO is an important, perhaps key element of Russian socio-political life, ordinary respondents may consider participation in it socially approved and significant for themselves, and they may overestimate their participation in the SVO. In particular, residents of Belgorod or Sevastopol, who come under missile attacks on these cities, could well call themselves participants in the operation. In the following waves of measurement, it will be necessary to formulate the question more specifically in order to minimize socially approved answers.

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■ Участвовали в СВО ■ Не участвовали в СВО ■ Затруднились ■ Отказ от ответа

Figure 1. The proportion of respondents who consider themselves participants in the SVO among men aged 18 to 50 years

The SVO has transformed from a historical event into a part of personal history for most Russians, and for many it has become an event in their own biography. About two-thirds of respondents said they had relatives, friends or close acquaintances who fought there — only every third (32%) did not have such people in their circle (Figure 2). According to the survey, every fourth person had family members or relatives participating in the SVO (25%), and half (51%) had friends or close acquaintances. The total number of responses was more than 100%, since some respondents had both family members/relatives and friends/acquaintances participating in the SVO.

The invasion of the SVO into the personal life of most Russians creates social conditions for its transformation into a traumatic event and for the emergence of the collective trauma effect according to Durkheim in the case of an increase in the number of

losses. However, there is every reason to assume that the proportions of friends and relatives of respondents participating in the SVO are overstated, since respondents are not inclined to distinguish between close and distant relatives in their answers. A detailed analysis of the relationship between the participation of friends and close acquaintances in the SVO and the answers to the main questions of the questionnaire showed that the presence of such friends and acquaintances does not affect the attitude of respondents to the key aspects of the topic of war and peace. The reason is that respondents exaggerate the degree of involvement of a SVO participant in their social circle; many distant acquaintances are included among close acquaintances and friends, which is why further analysis of the group of friends and acquaintances seems unproductive.

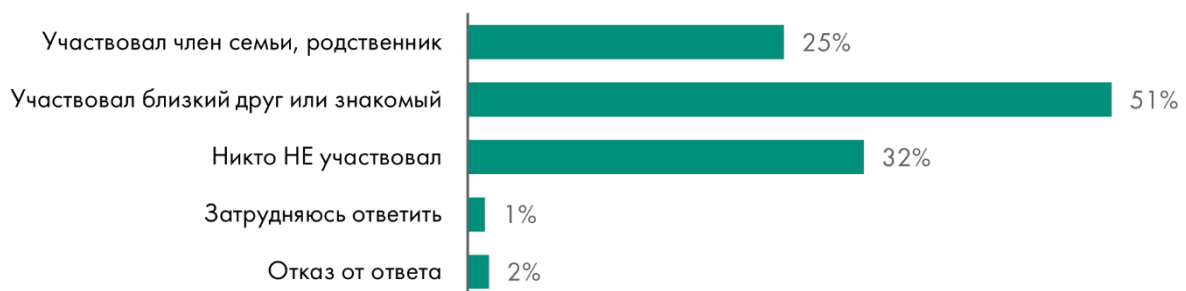


Figure 2. Participation in the SVO of the respondents' environment

The closer the respondents are to the social periphery (poor regions, rural areas, lower level of education in the social environment), judging by the survey, the more often their family environment includes participants in the SVO. Rural residents more often than city dwellers, people without higher education more often than the most educated Russians, residents of the North Caucasian Federal District more often than residents of other districts say that they have relatives participating in the SVO. At

the same time, according to the data obtained, relatives of residents of Moscow, St. Petersburg (which did not stand out from the general background in terms of the share of SVO participants) and the Northwestern District participate in the special operation less often (Figure 3). Among all the districts, the Far Eastern District stands out: the share of relatives participating in the SVO here is much higher than the national average (37% versus 25% among all).

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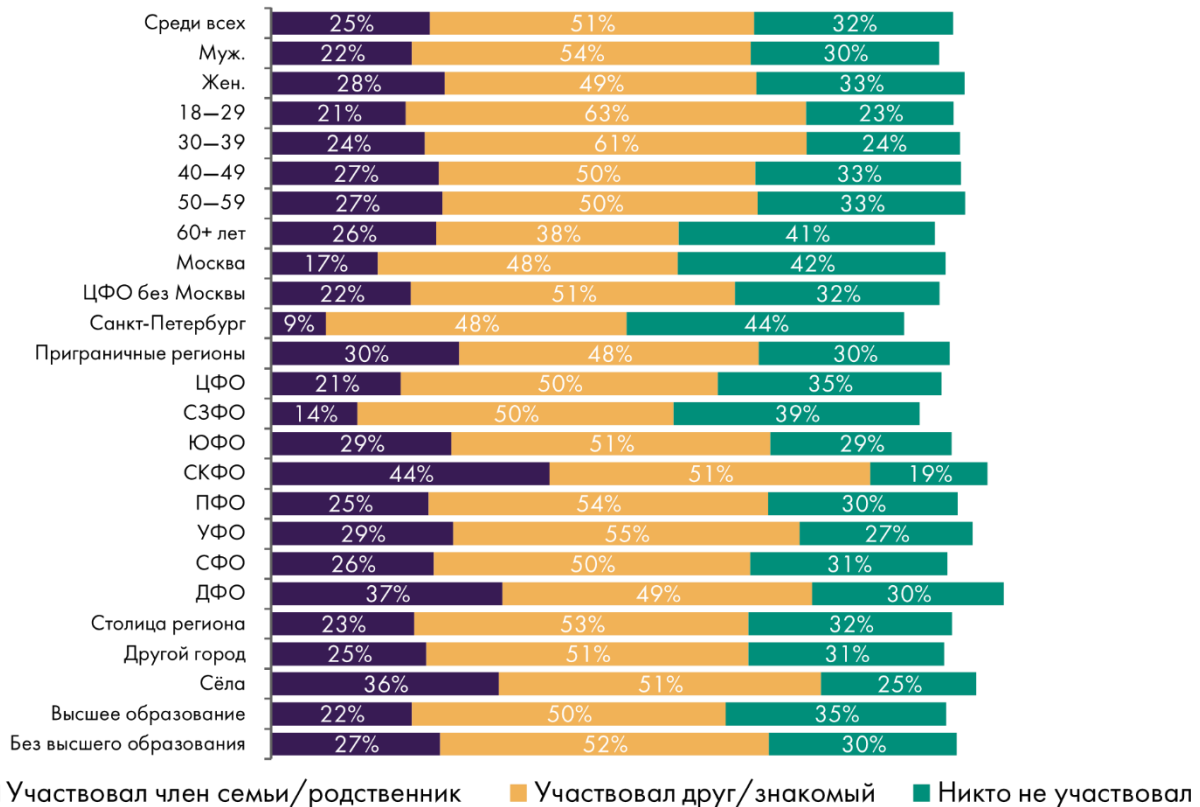


Figure 3. Relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and involvement of the environment in the SVO

Economic characteristics do not separate respondents who have SVO participants in their environment and those who do not have them as much as the special operation participants themselves. Those who consider themselves to have above-average income, individual and social optimists, public sector employees, and those who have strengthened their financial situation over the past year more often state that they have SVO participants in their environment, while there are somewhat fewer special operation participants in the environment of individual and social pessimists (Figure 4). The family networks of men of the age subject to mobilization have a significant degree of clustering by the presence

of experience of participation in SVO: respondents who declared personal participation in SVO are several times more likely to have family members and relatives fighting there (63% versus 25% of all) (Figure 5). That is, the presence of relatives who participated in a special operation increases the likelihood of a respondent's participation in a military conflict several times. Support for the decision to conduct SVO in the family environment of a man of draft age increases the likelihood of his participation in this military conflict. Relatives who support this decision often participate in the SVO (Figure 6).

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Figure 4. Economic characteristics of respondents with different degrees of involvement of the social environment in the SVO

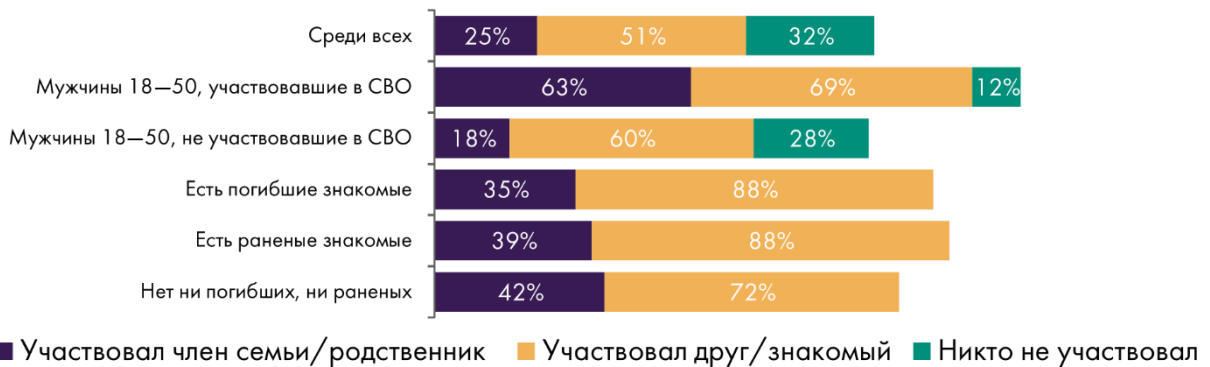


Figure 5. Consequences of the SVO for the respondent's environment that participated in it

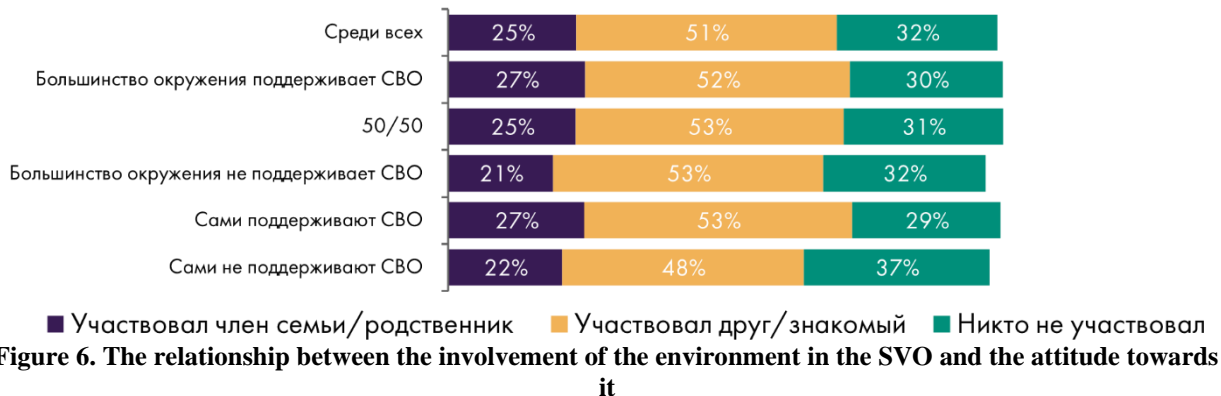


Figure 6. The relationship between the involvement of the environment in the SVO and the attitude towards it

When a single event causes death and injury to a large number of people in a country, it risks becoming a collective trauma. Respondents who had members of the SVO in their circle were asked whether there were any killed or wounded among them. 26% had killed, 24% had wounded. When calculated for all

respondents, the results are as follows: 17% had killed in the SVO in their circle, 16% had wounded (Figure 7). The sum of the answers was greater than 100%, since some respondents had both killed and wounded in their circle.

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Figure 7. Proportions of the dead and wounded in the respondents' surroundings

The socio-demographic characteristics of those who personally experienced losses in the SVO have clearly expressed territorial differences. The smallest number of killed and wounded, according to the survey, are in the circle of Muscovites, St. Petersburgers and Siberians, while in the North Caucasus Federal District there are significantly more of them than in other districts. This distribution is generally similar to the distribution by groups of SVO participants. Siberia stands out against the general background, with relatively few killed and wounded with an average share of SVO participants, and the Far East, from where the share of respondents whose acquaintances died is disproportionately large (Figure 8). Among the age groups, only pensioners stand out: in their circle, most often, there are no killed or wounded (64%), but in general there are no fewer SVO participants. The perception of the current economic situation is rather weakly associated with the presence of killed and wounded in the respondent's

circle. The largest losses are in the circle of low-income people, hired workers in the private sector and individual pessimists. Public sector employees, having many SVO participants in their environment, most often did not encounter their death or injury (67%) (Figure 9). In general, the distribution of those who personally encountered losses differs significantly from the distribution of those who have SVO participants in their environment, which indicates an uneven distribution of losses in economic groups. Those who consider themselves to be in high-income groups and social and individual optimists more often participate in SVO and know its participants, but less often have killed and injured people in their environment. It can be assumed that if they encounter losses among close people, they will reconsider their positive perception of their own financial situation and the state of affairs in the country.

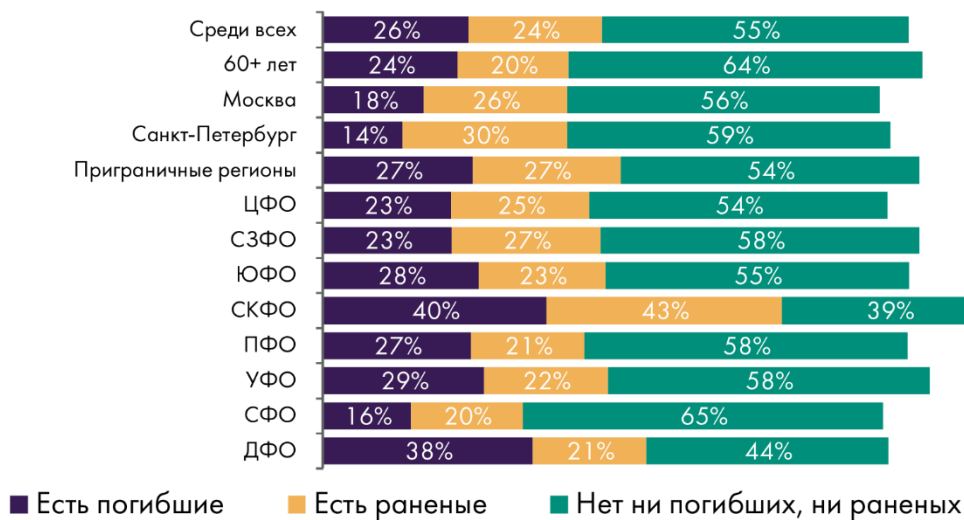


Figure 8. Shares of fatalities and injuries in different socio-demographic groups

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Figure 9. Shares of acquaintances who were killed or injured in different groups based on their perception of the economic situation

Among the participants of the SVO, the proportion of those who have killed and wounded in their circle is predictably higher, since there are more other participants of the SVO in their circle (Figure 10). The losses of family members or relatives are usually perceived more acutely than the losses of

friends or close acquaintances. Therefore, it can be assumed that if the number of losses among relatives increases, the SVO will be perceived to a greater extent as a collective trauma.

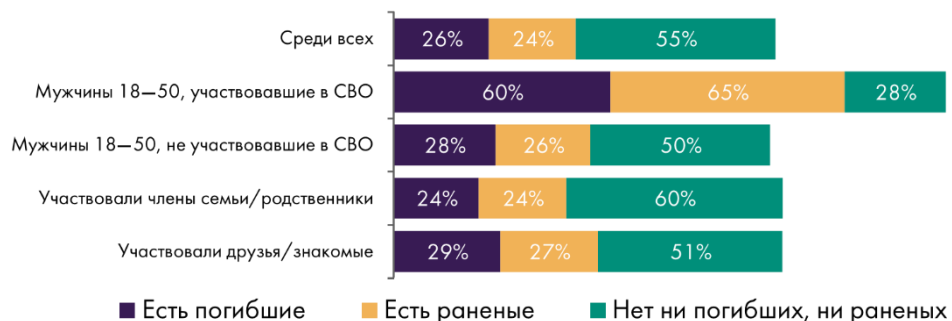


Figure 10. Proportions of acquaintances who were killed or wounded in groups with different levels of involvement in the SVO

An increase in the number of killed and wounded in the respondents' circle reduces the level of support for the decision to conduct a special operation by them and their social circle. Among those who support the SVO and those whose circle is dominated by those who support it, there are most of those who have neither killed nor wounded in their immediate circle (60% and 59%) (Figure 11). At the same time, among those who do not support the SVO and those who have a negative attitude towards it, the proportion of those who suffered losses in connection with the special operation is significantly higher. Thus, it can be assumed that an increase in the number of killed and wounded in a military conflict will reduce support for the SVO in public opinion.

The military conflict with Ukraine has significantly intruded into the personal lives of Russians and has become a personal event for many. Two thirds of respondents had someone from their inner circle participate in the SVO: every fourth (25%) had a family member or relative, every second (51%) had a close acquaintance or friend. According to the survey, 17% of respondents had fatalities in their inner circle, and 16% had injuries.

According to our research, SVO participants are recruited to a greater extent from the social periphery, but the combatants themselves and their relatives are optimistic about their own financial situation and the economic situation in Russia. They more often consider themselves to be in high-income groups,

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believe that their financial situation has improved and will continue to improve. The financial situation of most Russians, in their opinion, will also improve in the coming year. Perhaps their assessments of their own financial situation are influenced by promises of large government payments to SVO participants. At the same time, social and individual optimists who consider themselves to be in high-income groups more often participate in SVO and know its participants, but less often have killed and wounded in their circle. Those who faced losses in SVO, on the contrary, give more pessimistic assessments than the average in the sample. It can be assumed that the experience of personally experiencing the tragic side of military action makes the perception of the economic situation, both their own and that of their compatriots, more pessimistic. Participants in the special operation and their relatives more often support the decision to conduct it and observe such a position in their immediate circle. It is noteworthy that the presence of friends who went through the special operation does not affect its assessment, while the presence of relatives who fought there or one's own experience of participation increases the level of support for the special operation. However, the situation changes when there are killed or wounded in the respondent's circle. The presence of such people reduces the level of support for the special operation both by the respondent and by his circle. It can be stated that losses in a special operation have the greatest potential for the formation of collective trauma and the encoding of the event that caused them as traumatic. An increase in the number of killed and wounded will most likely reduce the level of support for the special operation. How can a special operation become a cultural trauma? Emile Durkheim wrote that the collective experience of tragic events that affected many people has a cumulative effect and contributes to the formation of collective trauma, which affects the community more than the sum of individual traumas. However, the question remains - what makes a trauma a trauma? Is the mass experience of a tragic event sufficient for it to become a collective trauma, or is additional symbolic work necessary? Modern social theory leans toward the second option. Piotr Sztompka, by analogy with the stages of the emergence of social movements according to N. Smelser, identified six stages of the traumatic sequence:

1. The structural and cultural background is an environment that favors the occurrence of trauma. Smelser uses the term "structural favorability."
2. Traumatic events or situations (Smelser calls them "structural tension").
3. Particular ways of defining, interpreting, expressing or construing traumatic events through a pool of inherited cultural resources (in Smelser, "generalized representations").

4. Traumatic symptoms, that is, certain patterns of behavior and ideas (shared patterns of behavior, generally accepted opinions).

5. Post-traumatic adaptation (Smelser's "social control").

6. Overcoming trauma is the final phase or the beginning of a new cycle of a traumatic sequence if the mitigated trauma brings with it favorable structural and cultural conditions for the manifestation of a new type of trauma."

Conclusion

The following recommendations are proposed to improve intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns in Russia:

1. Creation of information platforms and digital resources for the exchange of information and coordination of actions between participants in intersectoral social partnership.

2. Support and development of networks and communities of intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns of Russia for the exchange of experience and dissemination of best practices.

3. Organisation of regular meetings, forums and seminars for participants of intersectoral social partnerships in order to discuss problems, find solutions and formulate common strategic goals.

4. Conducting educational and training programs for representatives of all sectors of the economy and social organizations in order to improve their knowledge and skills in the field of intersectoral partnership.

5. Establishing mechanisms for assessing the effectiveness of intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns through the development of a set of indicators and monitoring their achievements.

6. Support and encouragement of innovative initiatives that contribute to the development of intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns.

7. Development and implementation of joint development projects that will contribute to economic growth, improvement of the social sphere and infrastructure of single-industry towns.

8. Development and support of partnership models involving local and regional authorities, private companies and non-governmental organizations to solve the socio-economic problems of single-industry towns.

9. Establishing a regulatory and legal framework for recognizing and supporting intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns.

10. Creation of mechanisms to ensure transparency, openness and responsibility in the activities of intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns.

Thus, it can be concluded that intersectoral social partnership today plays an important role in improving

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the development of single-industry towns in Russia. This model of cooperation allows combining the efforts of the state, business and public organizations to solve problems related to the development of single-industry towns. With the help of intersectoral social partnership, it is possible to implement new technologies and modernize infrastructure, which will create new jobs and increase economic activity in single-industry towns. As a result of the social and economic policies pursued in the country, the population's incomes sharply decreased in the early 90s. Trends that were previously not characteristic of society appeared in it: a decrease in the standard of living, unemployment, forced migration of the population, professional poverty, crime, a drop in the birth rate, the disintegration of the institution of family and marriage, etc. The formation and development of a new system of social protection of the population was difficult, with significant social costs associated with not always effective and consistent social reforms. In the period 1990-2024, processes associated with the stabilization of the socio-economic situation in the country brought to the forefront the tasks of providing assistance and support to the most vulnerable segments of the population. During the same period, the foundation was laid for the creation of a new branch of knowledge - a system of training "social work specialists" and "social workers". In December 1993, the Constitution of the Russian Federation was adopted by a nationwide vote. The country was proclaimed a social state, the policy of which was aimed "at creating conditions that ensure a decent life and free development of man. In the Russian Federation, the labor and health of people are protected, a guaranteed minimum wage is established, state support for the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood, disabled people and elderly citizens is ensured, a system of social services is developed, state pensions, benefits and other guarantees of social protection are established. Voluntary social insurance, the creation of additional forms of social security and charity are encouraged. Issues of protecting the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood; social protection, including social security, are under the joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation." For the first time, in the basic law of the state, an act of direct action, the term "social protection" appears, an understanding is laid that it is interpreted more broadly and includes social security. In addition, the set of social norms and guarantees included in the Constitution indicates the state's desire to create a multi-level system of social protection, including non-state forms of social security, including through voluntary social insurance, as well as the development of the non-state sector of social services and charity. It is necessary to understand that it is the Constitution of 1993 laid the foundations for decentralization of the social protection system (abandonment of the state

monopoly on the centralized system of assistance and support to the population - a subject of joint jurisdiction), departure from the principle of paternalism, inclusion of non-state forms of assistance and support in the system. The change in the ideology of state social assistance entailed the need to change the mechanisms for financing the social protection system and social programs. At present, it is carried out not only from tax revenues, as it was before, but also from specialized insurance funds: pension, social insurance, medical insurance, employment, social support. The implementation of all government measures in the field of social protection of the population, since the 90s, is carried out by the Ministry of Social Protection of the Population of the Russian Federation (now the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation). Taking into account the tasks to be solved, federal and local bodies of social protection of the population are reformed. In 1993, the board of the Ministry of Social Protection of the Russian Federation adopted the "Concept of Social Services to the Population in the Russian Federation", which, in essence, affirmed the transition from the principles of social security to the European system of social protection, "including both the elimination of the causes that prevent a person, family, or group of people from achieving an optimal level of well-being, and the organization of individual assistance to people in difficult life situations." The system of social services consisted of state, municipal, and non-state institutions of assistance. The main forms of their activities were financial assistance, home assistance, inpatient care, provision of temporary shelter, organization of daytime stays in social service institutions, emergency social assistance, social advisory assistance, social rehabilitation and adaptation of those in need, etc. The key feature of the Concept was that it provided for the creation of a system for training professional employees, social workers, thereby constituting an entire branch of "social protection of the population" with a separate independent direction of "social services to the population". During the same period, federal laws were adopted that were fundamental to the system of social protection of the population and regulated relations in the sphere of social assistance and support: "On social services for elderly citizens and disabled people" (October 1995), "On social protection of disabled people of the Russian Federation" (November 1995), "On the basics of social services for the population in the Russian Federation" (December 1995), "On charitable activities and charitable organizations" (August 1995). The Government of the Russian Federation approved the Federal List of state-guaranteed social services provided to elderly citizens and disabled people by state and municipal institutions of social services, which includes about 100 types of services (including material and household, social-medical and

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sanitary-hygienic, legal, advisory, as well as those related to social-labor rehabilitation). Thus, the state has defined the subjects and objects of mandatory assistance, the guaranteed types of services and the procedure for their provision. Meanwhile, the ongoing economic crisis is forcing the government to reduce allocations for social needs in the 1999 budget, as a result of which the least protected strata of the population have suffered first and foremost - the disabled, large families, and pensioners. In order to regulate this situation and to protect this category of the population, the laws "On state social assistance" (1999) and "On the subsistence minimum in the Russian Federation" are adopted, which establish the principle of targeted provision of social protection only to those households or categories whose income is below the subsistence minimum and introduce new concepts: "state social assistance", "subsidy", "social benefit", etc. In addition, they systematize social support measures and classify all social benefits into a number of categories: professional benefits (for military personnel, etc.); benefits for special services to the state (veterans of war, labor, etc.) and benefits for needy persons (large families, disabled persons, etc.), etc. Unfortunately, during the first ten-year post-Soviet period (1990–2024), reforms in the social sphere took place in isolation from the economic capabilities of the country: the regulatory framework was constantly replenished with new categories of persons, the list of benefits was expanded, and social benefits and compensations continued to play a significant role. Despite the economic instability in the country and the deficit of public finances, the legislator followed the path of expanding the scope of social benefits (discounts on housing and utility bills, benefits for the provision of housing subsidies, free travel on public transport, free or partially paid distribution of medicines, etc.). Under these conditions, the inevitability of reforming the system of benefits, management of social protection of the population, and approaches to social services was a matter of time. Analyzing the transformation of the system of assistance and support in the transition period, the author notes that specialized domestic science practically does not take into account the essence of the social phenomena occurring in Russian society, when not just a replacement of one stage by another was carried out, but in fact, the destruction of existing relations without timely replacement with new ones took place. The decision on a radical reorganization of social protection of the population in the context of market reforms was made by the authorities without careful elaboration, experimental and model testing of the main provisions of the transformations and in an extremely short time frame, which led to inevitable errors and social tension. As for the legislation on state social assistance, which is largely new in its conceptual approaches, then, over the past 20 years, this law has been constantly

amended and supplemented, detailing, clarifying the adopted and introducing new norms and concepts ("set of social services - NSU", "social contract", "federal register of persons entitled to receive state social assistance", etc.). The corresponding changes were made to it with the adoption of the Federal Law of August 22, 2004 No. 122-FZ14, popularly known as the "Law on the monetization of benefits", which launched an unprecedented social reform in its scale, the purpose of which is the monetization of benefits and the delineation of powers between federal, regional and local authorities in providing and financing them. All categories of beneficiaries were divided by this law into "federal" and "regional" at the levels of the budget system depending on the source of financing social benefits. This provision immediately drew criticism, since it violated the principle of equality and social justice: the grounds and volume of social benefits were made dependent on the categories of beneficiaries and place of residence. When replacing benefits in kind with monetary compensation, effective legal mechanisms should have been introduced to ensure the preservation and possible increase of the previously achieved level of social protection. However, here, unfortunately, there were some failures, as evidenced by numerous appeals from citizens to higher authorities. Another provision of the law, which requires regions and municipalities to "provide citizens with the opportunity to adapt to changes in legislation during a reasonable transition period, in particular by establishing temporary regulation of public relations," was also obviously impossible to implement, since the Law signed on August 22, 2004, was put into effect on January 1, 2005. The limited resources of regional and local budgets and the inadequate volume of subsidies from the Federal Center reduced the level of social protection for the population and established a significant differentiation in the volumes of funds received during the monetization of the same benefits depending on the profitability of the budgets of the regions in which the beneficiary lived. For example, in Moscow, along with "monetization" – a monthly cash payment (EDV) that replaced two benefits (travel on public transport and compensation for using city telephone communications), free travel on public transport (Muscovite Social Card) was retained in kind for all pensioners and a number of other beneficiaries. The state is introducing new organizational and financial mechanisms into the practice of organizing social protection, which are expressed in state (federal) target programs. For example, on the basis of Federal Law No. 256-FZ of December 29, 2006 "On additional measures of state support for families with children", women who gave birth to a second (third) child after January 1, 2007, men, who are the sole adoptive parents of a second (third) child, are provided with state support measures in the form of maternity

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(family) capital, issued by a corresponding state certificate, at the expense of federal budget funds transferred for a specific purpose to the budget of the Pension Fund of Russia (PFR). Maternity (family) capital was established in 2007 in the amount of 250 thousand rubles (in 2021 - for the first child - 483.8 thousand rubles, for the second - 639.4 thousand rubles) and can be used to improve housing conditions, the child's education, the formation of the funded part of the woman's labor pension, etc. In addition, extra-budgetary state social insurance funds were assigned additional public responsibilities that go beyond the compulsory social insurance system. Thus, in addition to the maternity capital program, the Pension Fund maintains the federal register of persons entitled to receive state social assistance (support) for federal beneficiaries, co-finances programs of the subjects of the Russian Federation for the construction of residential institutions for the elderly and disabled, and performs other functions that are not typical for the Pension Fund. In this regard, the scientific literature concludes that "in Russia, there is actually a return to state social security of the type of the recent socialist past. Moreover, the continuation of this trend may ultimately lead to the final elimination of social insurance mechanisms." The federal target programs "Social Support for Disabled Persons", "Older Generation", "Children of Russia", etc., approved in 1994-1996, are extended every five years, and the subjects of the Federation are recommended to adopt regional target programs of the same name. A fairly wide range of social support programs for certain categories of citizens (disabled persons, large families, children left without parental care, etc.) is adopted at the level of the subjects of the Russian Federation and municipalities at the expense of the relevant budgets. entitled to receive state social assistance (support) to federal beneficiaries, co-finances programs of the subjects of the Russian Federation for the construction of residential institutions for the elderly and disabled, and performs other functions that are not typical for the PFR. In this regard, the scientific literature concludes that "in Russia, there is actually a return to state social security of the type of the recent socialist past. Moreover, the continuation of this trend may ultimately lead to the final elimination of social insurance mechanisms." The federal target programs "Social Support for Disabled Persons", "Older Generation", "Children of Russia", etc., approved in 1994-1996, are extended every five years, and the subjects of the Federation are

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- concentration of the system's efforts on socially vulnerable groups of the population who do not have the ability to independently resolve social problems and who need state support;
- ensuring the transition to a targeted principle of providing social assistance;
- modernization (inventorying and streamlining) of the system of social benefits and the conditions for their provision, including the abolition of individual benefits that are ineffective from the government's point of view or that duplicate each other and are not provided with financial resources;
- formation of a market for social services, creation of conditions for the development of non-profit and charitable organizations, development and implementation of state standards for social services;
- introduction of new mechanisms for financing social legislation, etc.

Table 3. Number of NPOs, units/average number of all NPO employees, people.

RF/FO	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
RF	44009/4549 32	132087/10622 02	143436/7080 92	140247/5885 90	146481/5897 70	128685/5372 90

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Central Federal District	9807/137203	27234/397049	32649/227226	31647/196269	33476/196415	31268/182465
Moscow	1860/68264	4595/240369	6001/119569	6350/105487	6883/104660	10344/101162
Northwestern Federal District	4486/42226	12771/81594	13792/67699	13483/57850	14265/58310	12841/52075
Southern Federal District	5081/45987	12779/70096	15642/61587	15872/50513	17068/ 53269	14549/49487
Growth region	1106/9452	1807/11679	2202/9984	2875/9833	3138/ 10182	2709/9436
North Caucasus Federal District	1735/26161	8241/69569	7965/42167	7615/32130	7579/ 32286	5836/30267
Volga Federal District	9539/82859	32315/198346	32004/133886	30867/111367	32148/111699	26293/97235
Res. Bashk.	1348/9399	5062/24367	4957/21241	4552/15994	4635/ 15725	4758/14906
Perm region	955/7919	3327/18074	3029/11464	3058/9131	3263/ 9311	2762/8203
URFO	3460/44326	8276/70151	10664/56921	11355/48762	11958/ 49521	11042/44813
Siberian Federal District	7196/58969	20284/115646	20880/84860	18298/59510	18627/ 57513	16567/53691
Irkutsk region	699/5592	2753/14797	3083/12980	3002/11055	3038/10415	2742/9817
Far Eastern Federal District	2705/17201	10167/59801	9840/33746	11110/32189	11360/ 30757	10289/27257

In recent years, the modernization of the social protection system has been ensured by state regulatory mechanisms (legal, financial, administrative, organizational) and is being implemented thanks to and with the help of:

- centralization and digitalization of all social support measures in the form of payments of benefits and compensations at the federal and regional levels, depending on the privileged category belonging to a particular level (for example, the payment of a monthly cash payment to a labor veteran was carried out by the social protection authority of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation, and a monthly cash payment to a disabled person was carried out by the Pension Fund);

- denationalization of the social services market by stimulating the state to develop the market for socially significant services and expanding the participation of socially oriented non-profit organizations (hereinafter referred to as SO NPOs) in the provision of social services to the population;

- transformation of the social protection management bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, mainly into vertically integrated management structures, which was due to the centralization of financial flows for the provision of social support measures (from the regional social protection management body to the subordinate territorial management bodies); the need to administer a single information software complex for recording social support measures and organizing their payments; the transfer of certain powers in the social protection sphere from the federal level; the transfer of almost all social service institutions from the municipal level to the social protection management body; the need to control the organization of state procurement of social services, etc. It should be noted that the lost traditions of charity of the 19th century are being restored in Russia with great difficulty and complexity in the 21st century. Accustomed to relying on the state to solve all its pressing problems, society has lost the habit of proactive actions. Therefore, the

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revival and development of the non-profit sector would hardly have taken place without the active participation and support of the state. The foundations of the non-profit sector in Russia were laid by the Federal Laws of the Russian Federation "On Non-Commercial Organizations", "On Charitable Activities and Charitable Organizations". Federal Law No. 40-FZ of April 5, 2010 "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation on the Issue of Supporting Socially Oriented Organizations" introduced the concept of a socially oriented non-profit organization (SO NPO) and defined the forms of their economic support. In addition to the listed documents, the Federal Law "On the Fundamentals of Social Services" had a significant impact on the development of the social services market in the field of social services, which included non-governmental organizations, including SO NPOs, in the social services system, defined the concepts of "social service", "provider of social services", "standard of social service", determined the mechanism for financing the provision of social services by non-governmental organizations, etc. The adoption of a set of legislative and regulatory legal acts to regulate non-profit activities in Russia has led to a fairly rapid development of the SO NPO sector. The average growth rate in Russia from 2018 to 2023 was 111%. According to Rosstat, in 2016, there were 44,009 thousand NPOs operating in the Russian Federation, in 2018 - 132,086 thousand, in 2020 - 143,436; in 2021 - 140,247 thousand, in 2022 - 146,481 thousand, in 2023 - 128,685 thousand NPOs. The average number of employees in one NPO is stable during 2018–2023 and ranges from 4 to 7 people. The exception is Moscow, where the average number of employees in NPOs fluctuated from 52 people in 2018 to 9.8 people in 2023 (Table 3). A comparative analysis of the data indicates a stable increase in the number of NPOs in Russia; there are significant territorial disproportions in this indicator, which indicates, in our opinion, both the varying degrees of demand for NPOs as an alternative to government agencies, the heterogeneity of the level of government support, and the diversity of scenarios for the development of the social services market in each specific region. Statistics on the activities of NPOs collected by Rosstat are imperfect and difficult to explain due to the lack of detail and the practical impossibility of identifying the NPO sector providing certain specific services, in particular in the field of social protection and social services, which often causes researchers and specialists to doubt its reliability. Generalization, analysis and dissemination of regional experience in the development of the social services market play a significant role in the formation of the "third" sector, as well as in avoiding gross errors that can have negative consequences for recipients of social services and the social protection system as a whole. In order to demonopolize the

public sector of services and ensure access to them for NPOs, pilot projects were implemented in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation under the auspices of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation. However, representatives of the non-profit sector, among the most difficult problems and difficulties they face, name the lack of a unified state policy to support the development of the non-profit sector in general and non-profit organizations, in particular, on the part of state and municipal authorities. Public activists also note the imperfection of the legal framework and the presence of numerous administrative barriers that hinder the development of this sphere.

The author's study of general and specific characteristics of assistance and support to the population in Russia in different historical periods shows that the greatest number of common features is inherent in the modern market model of social protection of the population and the model of public charity at the turn of the XIX - XX centuries. Among them are: legislative registration and regulation of the system of assistance and support, private and public initiatives; implementation of territorial approaches to social assistance and support of those in need; decentralization in the field of financial policy; registration of institutional service standards; support and development of charitable forms of assistance and support; development and institutionalization of insurance principles of the system of assistance and support, etc. The results of the study indicate that at the present stage a multifaceted and multi-level model of the system of social protection of the population with private and public forms of support and assistance has been formed. Of course, this model of social protection of the population is imperfect and the process of its reform is not complete, since the realities of public life are constantly changing, new challenges appear that force the social protection system to look for new forms, types, response mechanisms. According to the authors, the question of which model of social protection is most effective for the development of Russia remains open. First of all, it should be built in interconnection and interaction with the strategic goals and objectives of economic development of Russia. Analysis of the legislation shows that at present the legislation on social protection is based on framework federal laws regulating individual forms and types of social support: state social assistance, social services, labor pensions, compulsory social insurance, etc. From the point of view of the authors, the issue of systematization of social legislation has matured, among the recommendations is the creation of a set of social laws, for example, the Social Code. Emphasis on the symbolic dimension of the formation of collective trauma was placed by representatives of the Yale School of Cultural Sociology, believing that collective trauma is created under the influence of a

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certain symbolic power of the cultural narrative, encoding a given event as traumatic and making collective trauma a cultural trauma. Collective experience of experiencing a traumatic historical event is necessary, but not sufficient for the formation of cultural trauma. In other words, an increase in the level of involvement and the number of those involved in a potentially traumatic event increases the likelihood of its transformation into a cultural trauma, but does not guarantee its formation. In our case, we can predict that the more Russians have in their circle those killed, wounded or otherwise affected by the special operation, the more acutely they will perceive it. Will this SVO become a cultural trauma for Russians and who will they blame for it? Depends on the symbolic interpretation that will dominate in Russian public opinion. Today, apparently, it is too early to talk about the emergence of such a trauma in Russian society. Despite the wave of sanctions from unfriendly states of the Euro-Atlantic bloc, Russia has successfully withstood the test of strength, and the sustainability of its economic system has proven the correctness of the decisions made by the government. President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin notes

that "Russia's GDP has reached the level of 2023, and now it is important to create conditions for further stable and long-term development." In this regard, it seems important to address the problem of single-industry towns, some of which are still in an unsatisfactory situation. These circumstances determine the relevance of the article submitted for review, the subject of which is intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns. The authors set themselves the tasks of defining the definitions of "single-industry town" and "intersectoral social partnership", analyzing the practice of implementing intersectoral social partnership in single-industry towns, and giving recommendations for its development. The work is based on the principles of analysis and synthesis, reliability, objectivity, the methodological basis of the study is a systems approach, which is based on the consideration of the object as an integral complex of interrelated elements. The main conclusion of the article is that "with the help of intersectoral social partnership, it is possible to implement new technologies and modernize infrastructure, which will create new jobs and increase economic activity in single-industry towns."

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