

UDC 31

The formation of political discourse in ensuring of the development of schoolchildren in rural area

Ekaterina V. Krasavina

Doctor of Sociology, Associate Professor,
Professor of the Department of Humanities,
Russian Customs Academy,
140015, 4 Komsomol'skii av., Lyubertsy, Russian Federation;
e-mail: krasavina_2905@mail.ru

Vladimir A. Sologub

Doctor of Sociology, Associate Professor,
Professor of the Department of State and Municipal Administration,
South Russian Institute of Management (branch),
Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration,
344002, 70/54 Pushkinskaya st., Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation;
e-mail: sva@aanet.ru

Yurii V. Zabaikin

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor,
Associate Professor of the Department of production and financial management,
Russian State Geological Prospecting University named after Sergo Ordzhonikidze,
117997, 23 Miklukho-Maklaya st., Moscow, Russian Federation;
e-mail: 89264154444@yandex.ru

Abstract

Sustainable development is a global trend. Most official documents, action plans, strategies at the international and national level, modern scientific research contain this concept, focus on the appropriate context and take into account the strategy of sustainable development. The authors of this article believe that in pedagogical research this direction should not remain without attention. Proceeding from the tasks of study subject field of sustainable development and its main elements for subsequent correlation of the concepts "sustainability", "evolutionary worldview", "education", "training teachers", the authors expect to add and refine some of the traditional provisions of the concept of sustainable development, to assess the conceptual adequacy of the phenomenon of sustainable development and its value taken for the study, selecting a cognitive strategy. The authors use one of the most relevant areas of research within the framework of the cognitive method – concept analysis – to work on the attracted authentic material. It is noted that the concept of a reasonable human economy is developed in the consciousness of sustainable development in spite of the global pursuit of profit. It becomes obvious that humanity needs to move to a fundamentally new paradigm of development based on reason.

For citation

Krasavina E.V., Sologub V.A., Zabaikin Yu.V. (2019) The formation of political discourse in ensuring of the development of schoolchildren in rural area. *Teorii i problemy politicheskikh issledovaniy* [Theories and Problems of Political Studies], 8 (2B), pp. 218-226.

Keywords

Education, development, formation, communication, structure, sustainable development, political discourse.

Introduction

The cognitive approach allows us to consider sustainable development as a real way of seeing the world, makes more qualitative analysis of authentic texts, which are "a universal problem field, which produces" methods of analysis of texts as a common subject for all sciences." This is how we propose to use official international documents, in which the studied phenomenon is interpreted in a certain way in different historical periods.

We used one of the most relevant areas of research within the framework of the cognitive method – concept analysis – to work on the attracted authentic material.

Sustainable development of mankind is a global philosophical problem that arose from the depths of the system analysis of the general civilizational situation that developed by the third quarter of the twentieth century. The results of research by leading scientists of the world (D.M. Gvishiani, A. Pechchei, A. King, D.H. Meadows, D.L. Meadows, J. Randers, V. Koptuyug, etc.) related to different fields of scientific knowledge, to various scientific schools and associations were similar in the following statement: modern civilization is on the brink of a global disaster, which is compounded by unresolved demographic problems, economic and social inequality, biosphere degradation and resource depletion, economic and financial crises, inflation and unemployment. Studies have noted the deep social evils of a society consumed by material concerns and reaping the fruits of alienation, apathy, crime, drug addiction, violence, terrorism.

In the works of researchers, the disorder of modern scientific and technical development of countries is justified, when progress turns into an end in itself, when the ways of its achievement come into conflict with the primary social needs, and society, in turn, is not able to use progressive technological benefits because of the inability to master them.

The same problems were voiced and enshrined in UN policy documents, in the 1972 Declaration on the human environment of the first intergovernmental conference in Stockholm, in the "UN environment Programme (UNEP)"; in the world strategy for nature protection in 1980, in the report "Our common future" of the International Commission on environment and development in 1987, at the UN Conferences in Rio de Janeiro in 1982, 1992, 2012, etc.

Main part

The concept of "sustainable development" as a translation into Russian of the term "sustainable development" refers to the second half of the XX century. It was then in Northern Canadian waters that fishing began to be carried out with a view to renewing the resources of nature. However, according to the researchers, this is only a development of the idea of German foresters, who long before the Canadians sought to ensure that the forest ecosystem was reproduced without loss by regulating logging

and planting. Such an algorithm, applicable in various fields of economic activity (fishing, forestry), allows you to establish resource use, unlimited time. Thus, from the sphere of local (regional) nature management, the term "sustainable development" was transferred to the global environment, economy and gradually to other spheres of life. Thus, in scientific research, journalism, international and national official documents there is a new concept for the twentieth century "sustainable development" (SD), which combines social, economic, environmental components [Zashchirinskaya, 2017].

The ecological concept is the basic one in the conceptual evolution of sustainable development. The right of people to live "in an environment of a quality that implies a life of dignity and well-being", declared at the Stockholm conference, has stimulated the inclusion of environmental issues among the development priorities of countries and regions. It is the ecological orientation that allowed us to consider a model of sustainable development, in which "the satisfaction of the vital needs of the current generation of people is achieved without reducing this opportunity for future generations." This definition was used in the above-mentioned report of the Norwegian politician and public figure GRU Harlem Brundtland "Our common future" and was most widely used in scientific articles and journalism, despite the fact that scientists still argue about the accuracy of the translation [Wong, Chiu, 2018].

The UN conference, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 with the participation of heads of state and government, is considered a turning point in the life of international society. Three fundamental concepts - development, well-being and the environment-were stated in the construction of the new social model, which are synonymized in the text of the program document of the conference "Agenda for the XXI century". The transition to sustainable development is recognized as a revolutionary event, which requires the formation of new thinking and worldview [Conley, Shefner, 2018]. The degree of the Conference was so high that its motto was the assertion that the Concept of sustainable development (or rather, the transition to it) - the "last chance" for humanity to keep our planet suitable for human life.

We agree with the characterization of the positions of sustainable development set out in the Agenda, which justifies the need for sustained economic growth along with social stability, based on new value constructs that stimulate the natural and moral revival of mankind. Then, the concept of UR "evolves to the self-sustaining development of world civilization without compromising nature, ensuring equal access and equitable distribution of material and spiritual benefits" [White, Dache, 2018].

Thus, the concept of a reasonable human economy is developed in the consciousness of sustainable development in spite of the global pursuit of profit. It becomes obvious that humanity needs to move to a fundamentally new paradigm of development based on reason.

It took two decades, between the conferences in Stockholm and Rio de Janeiro, for the anthropocentric trend to emerge and the value of man in sustainable development to emerge [Zashchirinskaya, 2009].

The change of the Millennium brought its own special meaning to the concept of UR. The main directions of development were outlined in September 2000 in the UN Millennium Declaration, where among the priority development goals are those that relate to the well-being of citizens, their harmonious, safe, comfortable living on the planet Earth. It is significant that, for the first time, specific development goals have been identified in terms of their achievement – 2015 and 2018.

The unprecedented commitments made by countries and peoples in the field of development, enshrined in the Declaration, which is called the Humanist Manifesto, is a kind of collective promise ever made [Bui et al., 2018]. The analysis of the text allows us to state that the social orientation of the

proposed solutions to problems dominates and, most importantly, the declared context itself changes. In a strong position put "environment for development", environmental dominant evolves and is no longer perceived only in the context of environmental protection, and is filled with the philosophical content of human ecology. The motives of survival, compassion and mercy have been somewhat smoothed out, and solidarity and justice, interdependence and mutual assistance in ensuring the common well-being have come to the fore. The pathos of the presented program is remarkable also by the fact that in the specified terms it was supposed to change the process of economic development in such a way that it would guarantee the quality of life for all people, which makes it possible and worthy [Weiss-Dagan, Cnaan, 2018]. The concept of "quality of life" in the context of SD is developed in the concepts of ecology and social justice.

Security is considered as the most important factor of human well-being, as the dominant principle of the world order.

Exactly one year passed, and September 11, 2001 instantly destroyed the pastoral intentions and somewhat utopian nature of achieving goals. Suddenly the world changed, and this could not but affect the further development of the concept of UR. Despite the fact that the 2002 world autumn Summit on sustainable development in Johannesburg reaffirmed the commitment of the entire world community to SD, reality demonstrated how far the world was from realizing the ideals of optimal, harmonious, balanced progress [Lee, 2018].

The analysis of texts of international documents of the considered period of the beginning of new Millennium, and also other sources allows to reveal the new concepts connected with concept development – development) is a concept safety (security) which is more often used in a sheaf (development security) where the concept development costs in a strong position.

After September 11, the concept of security prevails over the concept of development in the UR discourse. Thus, there is a phenomenon of perception of SD problems through the concept of security threat, which is defined as "securitization of development" [Dennis, Springbett, Walker, 2018].

The theme of the offensive defense of UR against the global threat was supported by the Chairman of the world Bank group James D. Wolfenson and the President of the UN General Assembly Seung soo Han. In the context of securitization, this means that the elimination of SD threats can be carried out with the help of tough measures, up to military intervention. Thus, the shift of emphasis from one concept to another has turned the development of security (security development) into the securitization of development (protection of development).

In the context of a new stage of SD, associated with unprecedented security challenges, types of threats associated with the complexity and uncertainty in the development of economies, food security, etc. for the first time in the media and in some studies, there is a harsh criticism of "dying and torn scandals of the United Nations, the European Union for the inability to transform and establish effective activities in accordance with the threats of the XXI century" [Wilson, Yull, Massey, 2018].

A kind of response to the harsh criticism is the Report of the UN Secretary-General ban Ki-moon "Fulfilling the promise: a forward-looking review to promote the development of a coherent programme of action to achieve the Millennium development goals by 2015", which was made on February 12, 2010. from the analysis of the text, it follows that some of the Millennium development Goals are likely not to be achieved. Cautious pessimism and mild criticism, which can be traced in the text, show that the UN monitors public opinion and rather painfully experiences failures in the implementation of the planned programs. However, once again, in the analyzed texts there is a shift of emphasis from the result on the sources of the problem, enumeration of the parts that make up the situation, and detailed description re-actions with the designation stages.

In essence, the pathos of SD was initially aimed at systematic, multidimensional development, the well-being of countries, peoples and individuals, the elimination of inequalities, demographic, social and political stability and the neutralization of development-threatening factors. This was particularly true in countries with high levels of poverty, which were initially the focus of the SD concept. However, the UN Secretary-General's speech is full of open chagrin about " ... landlocked least developed countries, some small island developing States, countries prone to natural disasters and those where armed violence periodically resumes ... countries in conflict or emerging from conflict are often poor and face additional difficulties, as they often lack basic infrastructure, institutions and the necessary human resources, and lack of security hampers economic development».

The text of the document does not focus on the analysis of the causes of the problems and their solutions, but rather on some timid attempts to explain the failures: "... it should be noted that accurate measurement of progress in achieving the Millennium development goals is sometimes difficult due to the fact that accurate data are not available or are received with great delay [Chernigovskaya, 2016]. Furthermore, progress at the global level does not make it possible to see the uneven progress at the regional, country and local levels. Therefore, caution must be exercised when interpreting aggregate data and deciding on overall progress..."

Thus, the "ambiguous picture of gaps and successes" announced in the report demonstrates the inadequacy of the tools used to solve socio-economic and environmental problems, which does not allow, in principle, to talk about positive results in SD. There is no abandonment of the outdated concept of "survival", which does not correspond to the discourse of development strategy. This demonstrates dangerous stagnation in the process in question. In essence, this can be interpreted as a departure from the trajectory of SD due to the lack of positive meaning in it [Moloney, Pope, 2018].

Unfortunately, the jubilee (40th anniversary of the Stockholm Conference and the 20th anniversary of the conference in Rio de Janeiro) Summit "Rio+20" in 2012 did not bring the expected breakthrough in the ideology of SD. No new conceptual proposals, nor any new vision of the events has not been demonstrated. The final document once again contains a statement of modest results, full of intentions and assurances of the strength of the positions of States on the implementation of the SD program. Analysis of the text of the Document, as well as some previous and subsequent events and facts ("Summary for politicians and decision-makers" - report "Geo-5; The report presented to the UN Secretary-General "agenda for sustainable development", the debate on the sidelines of the RIO+20 Conference on the incompatibility of national interests allow us to draw a conclusion about the use of tactics of "temptations and coercion", which can be traced in the activities of the leading world powers and concerns SD plans.

We agree with the opinion of some experts, who explain the sluggishness and stagnation in the implementation of the planned plans and agreements by the contradiction that lies in the attempt to reconcile the environmental, humanitarian and economic components of the UW. Global trends in strengthening political and economic interests of "Golden billion" countries, transnational corporations which overshadow the problem of man and nature.

We have dwelt in detail on the analysis of the situation on the sidelines of the RIO+20 Summit, also because at the third session of the plenary session there was a speech by Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev. Therefore, without changing the vector of our reasoning, we enter the research field "Russia".

The "Agenda" document adopted at the 1992 Rio conference set out recommendations for countries to develop national sustainable development strategies and coordinate them in accordance with the overall SD concept [Durán, 2018].

According to the materials provided by the National Agency for sustainable development (ANO - www.green-agency.ru), founded in 2011, which is a leading information, educational and communication center that allows to solve a wide range of social and professional problems aimed at the implementation of innovative principles of sustainable development, in the period from 1992 to 2002 (Conferences in Rio de Janeiro and Johannesburg) in the Russian Federation was developed, discussed, adopted, approved a number of state documents in the field of national strategy for sustainable development. Thus, Russia, which has signed the documents of the UN Conference, has taken on serious obligations for the implementation of the SW program.

In 1994, the State strategy of the Russian Federation for environmental protection and sustainable development was developed. The content of the document allows us to conclude that the proposed provisions were developed without taking into account the strategic mistakes of the world community, which could not "reconcile" the economy and the environment. This document refers to the provision of "environmentally sound", "environmentally safe" SD in the "market economy". Of course, the utopian tasks of "sustainable and rational" use of natural resources in these conditions proved the time itself. However, just two years later in the "Concept of transition of Russian Federation to sustainable development", approved by presidential decree dated 1 April 1996 we are talking about a "balanced solution to the problems of socioeconomic development and the preservation of favorable environment and natural-resource potential, meeting the needs of present and future generations of people," given a domestic interpretation of the concept of SD as "a stable socio-economic development without damaging its natural foundations". The social orientation is revealed: "improvement of quality of life of people should be provided within those limits of economic capacity of biosphere which excess leads to destruction of the natural biotic mechanism of regulation of environment and its global changes" that is consonant with the conceptual bases stated in the international documents analyzed above. The presented periodization of Russia's progress towards sustainable development, which marks the transitions between the initial "ecological" and subsequent "socio-economic" and "noospheric" stages of EO, illustrates the attempt to conceptually balance nature, economy and man.

Concludes

Thus, sustainable development of mankind is a global philosophical problem that arose from the depths of the system analysis of the general civilizational situation that developed by the third quarter of the twentieth century. Sustainable development is a global trend. Most official documents, action plans, strategies at the international and national level, modern scientific research contain this concept, focus on the appropriate context and take into account the strategy of sustainable development. The concept of a reasonable human economy is developed in the consciousness of sustainable development in spite of the global pursuit of profit. It becomes obvious that humanity needs to move to a fundamentally new paradigm of development based on reason.

References

1. Bui T.A., et al. (2018) The effect of tuition fee reduction and education subsidy on school enrollment: Evidence from Vietnam. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 108. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2019.104536> [Accessed 07/12/2019].
2. Chernigovskaya T.V. (2016) *Psikhofiziologicheskie i neirolingvisticheskie aspekty protsessa raspoznaniya verbal'nykh i neverbal'nykh patternov kommunikatsii* [Psychophysiological and neurolinguistic aspects of the process of recognition of verbal and non-verbal patterns of communication]. Saint Petersburg: OOO "Izdatel'stvo VVM" Publ.
3. Conley M., Shefner J. (2018) Infrastructures of repression and resistance: how Tennesseans respond to the immigration

- enforcement regime. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 43(1), pp. 161-179. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2019.1667513> [Accessed 10/12/2019].
4. Dennis C.A., Springbett O., Walker L. (2018) Further education college leaders: Securing the sector's future. *Futures*, 115. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2019.102478> [Accessed 14/12/2019].
 5. Durán R. (2018) The changing U.S. Latinx immigrant population: demographic trends with implications for employment, schooling, and population Integration. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 43(1), pp. 218-232. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2019.1667516> [Accessed 13/12/2019].
 6. Eleftheriadou M. (2018) Fight after flight? An exploration of the radicalization potential among refugees in Greece. *Small Wars and Insurgencies*, 31(1), pp. 34-60. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09592318.2018.1672960> [Accessed 11/12/2019].
 7. Moloney M., Pope J. (2018) Changes and challenges in school-age childcare in Copenhagen. *Education*, 48(1), pp. 76-86. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/03004279.2019.1575445> [Accessed 17/12/2019].
 8. Skrbinjek V., Lesjak D. (2018) Tertiary education and labour market in Slovenia – A case of ISSBS master students' study and employment satisfaction. *International Journal of Innovation and Learning*, 27(1), pp. 79-92. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJIL.2018.103891> [Accessed 14/12/2019].
 9. Weiss-Dagan S., Cnaan R.A. (2018) Understanding the evolution of national child welfare policies: The case of Israel. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 108. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2019.104515> [Accessed 12/12/2019].
 10. White J.A., Dache A. (2018) "A Lot of Inner-city Kids": How Financial Aid Policies and Practices Reflect the Social Field of Color-Blind Racism at a Community College Urban Campus. *Community College Journal of Research and Practice*, 44(1), pp. 15-29. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10668926.2019.1649220> [Accessed 14/12/2019].
 11. Wilson M.A.F., Yull D.G., Massey S.G. (2018) Race and the politics of educational exclusion: explaining the persistence of disproportionate disciplinary practices in an urban school district. *Race Ethnicity and Education*, 23(1), pp. 134-157. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13613324.2018.1511535> [Accessed 14/12/2019].
 12. Wong B., Chiu Y.-L.T. (2018) University lecturers' construction of the 'ideal' undergraduate student. *Journal of Further and Higher Education*, 44(1), pp. 54-68. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/0309877X.2018.1504010> [Accessed 14/12/2019].
 13. Zashchirinskaya O.V. (2010) Psikhogenez stilei obshcheniya [Psychogenesis of communication styles]. *Vestnik Sankt-Peterburgskogo universiteta. Seriya 12. Psikhologiya. Sotsiologiya. Pedagogika* [Bulletin of St. Petersburg University. Series 12. Psychology. Sociology. Pedagogy], 2, pp. 206-216.
 14. Zashchirinskaya O.V., Gorbunov I.A. (2009) Emotsii v kontekste neverbal'noi kommunikatsii normal'no razvivayushchikhsya podrostkov i ikh sverstnikov s narusheniem intellekta [Emotions in the context of non-verbal communication of normally developing adolescents and their peers with impaired intelligence]. *Vestnik Sankt-Peterburgskogo universiteta. Seriya 12. Psikhologiya. Sotsiologiya. Pedagogika* [Bulletin of Saint Petersburg University. Series 12. Psychology. Sociology. Pedagogy], 3-2, pp. 174-185.
 15. Zashchirinskaya O.V., Turchaninov E.E. (2017) Sravnitel'nyi analiz psikhologicheskikh zashchit sredi vypusknikov obshcheobrazovatel'nykh i spetsial'nykh (korrektsionnykh) shkol [Comparative analysis of psychological defenses among graduates of comprehensive and special (correctional) schools]. *Nauchnoe mnenie* [Scientific Opinion], 2, pp. 29-34.

Формирование политического дискурса в обеспечении развития школьников сельской местности

Красавина Екатерина Валерьевна

Доктор социологических наук,

доцент,

профессор кафедры гуманитарных дисциплин,

Российская таможенная академия,

140015, Российская Федерация, Люберцы, Комсомольский проспект, 4;

e-mail: krasavina_2905@mail.ru

Сологуб Владимир Антонович

Доктор социологических наук, профессор,
профессор кафедры государственного и муниципального управления,
Южно-Российский институт управления (филиал),
Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы при Президенте РФ,
344002, Российская Федерация, Ростов-на-Дону, ул. Пушкинская, 70/54;
e-mail: sva@aanet.ru

Забайкин Юрий Васильевич

Кандидат экономических наук, доцент,
доцент кафедры производственного и финансового менеджмента,
Российский государственный геологоразведочный университет им. Серго Орджоникидзе,
117997, Российская Федерация, Москва ул. Миклухо-Маклая, 23;
e-mail: 89264154444@yandex.ru

Аннотация

Устойчивое развитие – это развитие, при котором удовлетворение потребностей нынешних поколений осуществляется без ущерба для возможностей будущих поколений удовлетворять свои собственные потребности. Большинство официальных документов, планов действий, стратегий на международном и национальном уровне, современных научных исследований содержат анализ концепции устойчивого развития. Авторы считают, что данный вопрос не должен оставаться без внимания также и в педагогических исследованиях. Исходя из задач исследования предметной области устойчивого развития и ее основных элементов для последующего соотношения понятий «устойчивость», «эволюционное мировоззрение», «образование», «подготовка учителей», в статье дополнены и уточнены некоторые традиционные положения концепции устойчивого развития, позволяющие оценить концептуальную адекватность явления «устойчивое развитие» и его значение. Авторы отмечают, что концепция «экономического человека» развивается вместе с пониманием сущности устойчивого развития, несмотря на глобальное стремление к прибыли. Становится очевидным, что человечество должно перейти к принципиально новой парадигме развития, основанной на разуме.

Для цитирования в научных исследованиях

Красавина Е.В., Сологуб В.А., Забайкин Ю.В. The formation of political discourse in ensuring of the development of schoolchildren in rural area // Теории и проблемы политических исследований. 2019. Том 8. № 2В. С. 218-226.

Ключевые слова

Образование, развитие, формирование, общение, структура, политический дискурс.

Библиография

1. Защиринская О.В. Психогенез стилей общения // Вестник Санкт-Петербургского университета. Серия 12. Психология. Социология. Педагогика. 2010. № 2. С. 206-216.

2. Защирина О.В., Турчанинов Е.Е. Сравнительный анализ психологических защит среди выпускников общеобразовательных и специальных (коррекционных) школ // *Научное мнение*. 2017. № 2. С. 29-34.
3. Защирина О.В., Горбунов И.А. Эмоции в контексте невербальной коммуникации нормально развивающихся подростков и их сверстников с нарушением интеллекта // *Вестник Санкт-Петербургского университета. Серия 12. Психология. Социология. Педагогика*. 2009. № 3-2. С. 174-185.
4. Черниговская Т.В. Психофизиологические и нейролингвистические аспекты процесса распознавания вербальных и невербальных паттернов коммуникации. СПб.: ООО «Издательство ВВМ», 2016. 203 с.
5. Bui T.A., et al. The effect of tuition fee reduction and education subsidy on school enrollment: Evidence from Vietnam // *Children and Youth Services Review*. 2018. No. 108. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2019.104536> [Accessed 07/12/2019].
6. Conley M., Shefner J. Infrastructures of repression and resistance: how Tennesseans respond to the immigration enforcement regime // *Ethnic and Racial Studies*. 2018. No. 43(1). P. 161-179. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2019.1667513> [Accessed 10/12/2019].
7. Dennis C.A., Springbett O., Walker L. Further education college leaders: Securing the sector's future // *Futures*. 2018. No. 115. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2019.102478> [Accessed 14/12/2019].
8. Durán R. The changing U.S. Latinx immigrant population: demographic trends with implications for employment, schooling, and population integration // *Ethnic and Racial Studies*. 2018. No. 43(1). P. 218-232. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2019.1667516> [Accessed 13/12/2019].
9. Eleftheriadou M. Fight after flight? An exploration of the radicalization potential among refugees in Greece // *Small Wars and Insurgencies*. 2018. No. 31(1). P. 34-60. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09592318.2018.1672960> [Accessed 11/12/2019].
10. Moloney M., Pope J. Changes and challenges in school-age childcare in Copenhagen // *Education*. 2018. No. 48(1). P. 76-86. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/03004279.2019.1575445> [Accessed 17/12/2019].
11. Skrbinjek V., Lesjak D. Tertiary education and labour market in Slovenia – A case of ISSBS master students' study and employment satisfaction // *International Journal of Innovation and Learning*. 2018. No. 27(1). P. 79-92. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJIL.2018.103891> [Accessed 14/12/2019].
12. Weiss-Dagan S., Cnaan R.A. Understanding the evolution of national child welfare policies: The case of Israel // *Children and Youth Services Review*. 2018. 108. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2019.104515> [Accessed 12/12/2019].
13. White J.A., Dache A. "A Lot of Inner-city Kids": How Financial Aid Policies and Practices Reflect the Social Field of Color-Blind Racism at a Community College Urban Campus // *Community College Journal of Research and Practice*. 2018. No. 44(1). P. 15-29. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10668926.2019.1649220> [Accessed 14/12/2019].
14. Wilson M.A.F., Yull D.G., Massey S.G. Race and the politics of educational exclusion: explaining the persistence of disproportionate disciplinary practices in an urban school district // *Race Ethnicity and Education*. 2018. No. 23(1). P. 134-157. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13613324.2018.1511535> [Accessed 14/12/2019].
15. Wong B., Chiu Y.-L.T. University lecturers' construction of the 'ideal' undergraduate student // *Journal of Further and Higher Education*. 2018. No. 44(1). P. 54-68. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/0309877X.2018.1504010> [Accessed 14/12/2019].