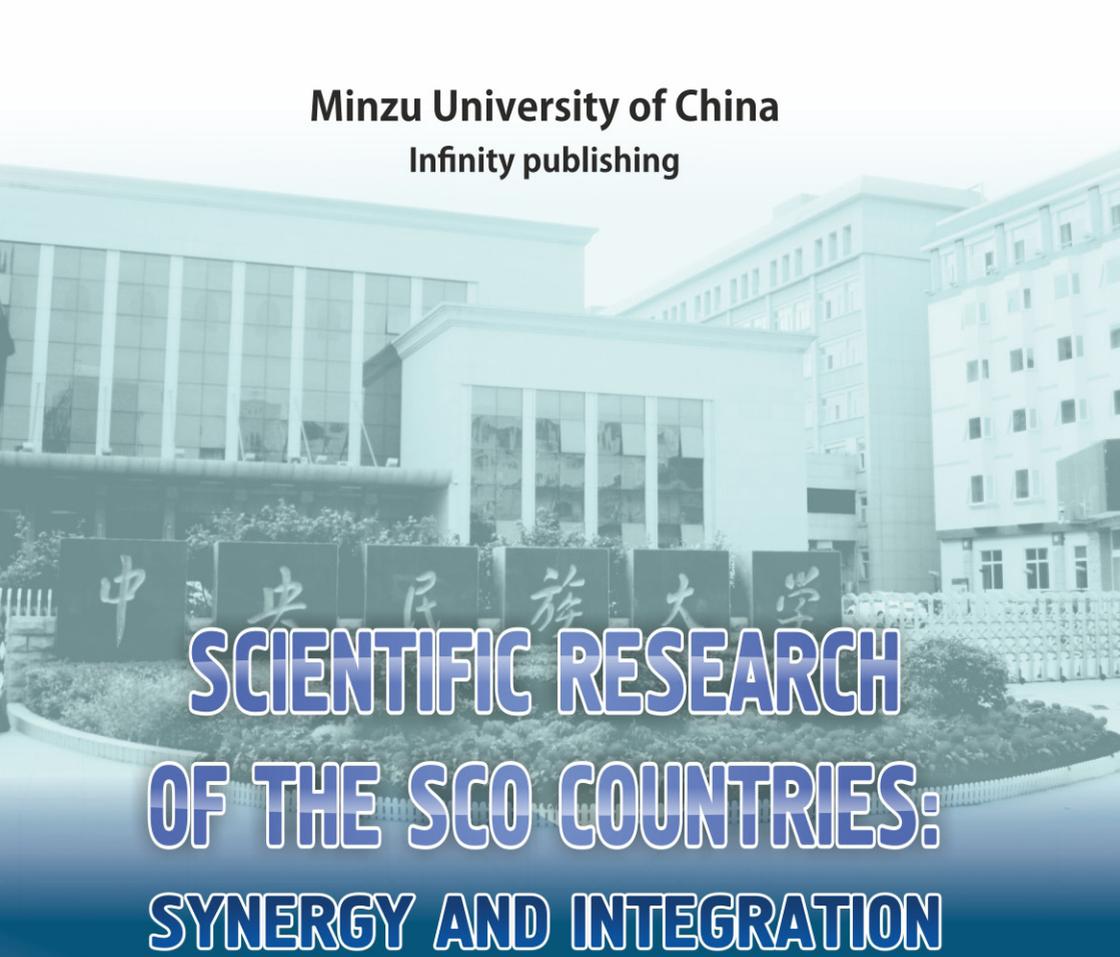


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**SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
OF THE SCO COUNTRIES:
SYNERGY AND INTEGRATION**

上合组织国家的科学研究：协同和一体化

International Conference



Beijing, China 2018

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国际会议

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Foreword

We thank all participants of our conference "Scientific research of the SCO countries: synergy and integration" for the interest shown, for your speeches and reports. Such a wide range of participants, representing all the countries that are members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, speaks about the necessity and importance of this event. The reports of the participants cover a wide range of topical scientific problems and our joint interaction will contribute to the further development of both theoretical and applied modern scientific research by scientists from different countries. The result of the conference was the participation of 83 authors from 7 countries (China, Russia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan).

The holding of this conference was a result of the serious interest of the academic world community, the state authorities of China and the Chinese Communist Party to preserve and strengthen international cooperation in the scientific field. We also thank our Russian partner Infinity Publishing House for assistance in organizing the conference, preparing and publishing the conference proceedings in Chinese Part and English Part.

I hope that the collection of the conference will be useful to a wide range of readers, will help to look at interesting questions for the reader under a new point of view, and also will allow to find contacts among scientists on common interests.

Fan Fukuan,

Chairman of the organizing committee of the conference

"Scientific research of the SCO countries: synergy and integration"

Professor, Doctor of Economic Sciences,

member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

前言

我们感谢所有参加本次会议的“上海合作组织国家的科学研究：协同作用和整合”，感谢您的演讲和报告。代表所有上海合作组织成员国的广泛参与者都谈到此次活动的必要性和重要性。参与者的报告涵盖了广泛的主题性科学问题，我们的联合互动将有助于不同国家的科学家进一步发展理论和应用的现代科学研究。会议结果是来自7个国家（中国，俄罗斯，乌兹别克斯坦，哈萨克斯坦，阿塞拜疆，塔吉克斯坦，吉尔吉斯斯坦）的83位作者的参与。这次会议的召开，是学术界，中国国家权力机关和中国共产党对维护和加强科学领域国际合作的高度重视的结果。我们还要感谢我们的俄罗斯合作伙伴无限出版社协助组织会议，准备和发布中英文会议文集。

我希望会议的收集对广大读者有用，将有助于在新的观点下为读者提供有趣的问题，并且还将允许在共同利益的科学家中寻找联系。

范福宽，
教授，经济科学博士，中国科学院院士，会议组委会主席“上合组织国家科学研究：协同与融合”

调查正式和非正式方面对决策程序形式化的影响
(例如球体房屋和公共服务)

Investigation of the influence of formal and informal aspects on the formalization of the decision-making procedure (for example of the sphere housing and communal services)

Larin Sergey Nikolaevich

Candidate of Engineering Sciences, Senior Research Officer

Sokolov Nikolay Alexandrovich

Candidate of Physico-Mathematical Sciences, Senior Research Officer

Central Economics and Mathematics Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

。文章介绍了分析正式和非正式方面对住房和公共服务领域复杂现代化决策程序形式化的影响的结果。揭示了这个过程的两类基本类型的本质，建模中的正式和非正式方面的特征是基础的。确定的决策程序是一个复杂的多阶段过程，旨在解决各种任务。提出了一种方法来正式确定基于效用函数的使用和具有某些属性的标准指标组成的决策程序。

关键词：住宅和公共服务，综合现代化，决策程序，形式化，效用函数，基本属性

Abstract. *The article presents the results of analysis of the influence of formal and informal aspects on the formalization of decision-making procedures for complex modernization of the sphere of housing and communal services. The essence of two basic types of this procedure is revealed, the features of formal and informal aspects in modeling are grounded. It is established that the decision-making procedure is a complex multi-stage process aimed at solving various tasks. An approach is presented to formalize the procedure for making decisions based on the use of the utility function and the formation of the composition of criteria indicators with certain properties.*

Keywords: *housing and communal services, comprehensive modernization, decision-making procedures, formalization, utility function, basic properties.*

Introduction

The problem of modernization and innovative development of the sphere of housing and communal services and its economic entities is now more relevant for

our country than ever [1, 9]. In this sphere, both economic entities and individual subsystems interact, however, the effectiveness of their interactions remains low [7]. The solution of the problem of complex modernization of the housing and communal services sector implies the realization of not one declarative goal, but some set of private goals, established taking into account specific benchmarks and criterial indices of the development of industries and their economic entities. After that, the overall goal of comprehensive modernization of the housing and communal services sector can be described in terms of established benchmarks and benchmarks for the industries that make up its structure and their economic entities. Certainly, the benchmarks and benchmarks for the development of industries within the housing sector are mostly contradictory and multidirectional, which does not allow us to use formal approaches for developing optimal solutions for the comprehensive modernization of this sphere. For a generalized assessment of comprehensive modernization plans and programs, in this case, it is suggested to use a vector criterion that does not contribute to the development of one optimal solution, but presupposes the existence of a number of such solutions for individual sectors and / or their economic entities. Given the above circumstances, it can be argued that the decision-making procedures for the implementation of the process of comprehensive modernization of the housing and communal services industry require the solution of multicriterial tasks of various degree of complexity. As an object of research, the sphere of housing and communal services and the complex modernization of its components have been chosen. The subject of this study is the specifics of the formalization of decision-making procedures when implementing complex modernization of the components of this sphere. Among the main results of the study can be attributed to the substantiation of the features of the influence of formal and informal aspects, the possibility of applying permissible approaches to the formalization of the decision-making procedure taking into account its multicriteria, the choice of computational methods for its description, and the composition of the main properties of the criterial indicators taken into account in making the decision.

Main part

1. Formal and non-formal aspects

Typically, two types of decision-making procedures are used to solve multicriteria problems: algorithmic or interactive [8]. From the names of the decision-making procedures, the peculiarities of the actions of decision-makers (decision-makers) follow. The algorithmic type assumes a one-time participation of the decision maker, which is limited to choosing one procedure and the only variant of the solution of the problem as a result of applying some computational algorithm. Dialogue type of decision-making procedures presupposes a more active participation of decision-makers in solving multicriterial problems of varying

degrees of complexity. In this case, the choice of the optimal solution occurs in the interactive mode, when the DM from the set of admissible computational methods chooses the most suitable one. Today, for this purpose, we usually use the toolkit for developing economic-mathematical models, implemented with the help of appropriate software. In other words, to solve a complex multicriteria problem, the decision maker uses modern computer simulation technologies that allow implementing the interactive type of decision-making procedures in practice. Since in this case there is communication between the DM and a certain software product, such decision-making procedures are also called interactive.

It should be noted that quite often a variety of expert groups are involved in the quality of DMD, capable of assessing the correctness of the application of the computational methods used, as well as the results obtained. Another important feature of the use of expert assessments in solving multicriteria problems is the possibility of assigning quantitative values to qualitative indicators on the basis of the relevant conclusions of the expert group.

Even with such a superficial description of the general approach to solving multicriterial problems through decision-making procedures, it is clearly seen that the formal and informal aspects, objective and subjective factors of the choice of a particular decision algorithm and the corresponding computational method are in a complex interaction between themselves.

In any sufficiently complex multicriteria task, the choice of goals will have a clearly expressed subjective character. Accordingly, even more difficult will be the question of formalizing these goals, or, in other words, determining the corresponding numerical functions. Since any process of formalization is a particular case of the simulation of a certain phenomenon and / or system, by virtue of this circumstance it will reflect not all, but only the most significant characteristics of the phenomenon and / or the system under investigation. For example, the generally accepted phenomenon in the economy is the exponential dependence of the depreciation of capital investments over time. But this phenomenon was widely spread precisely because of its simplicity and, in general, the correctness of the assessment of the phenomenon under consideration. As another example, we give an estimate of the quality of control of a multidimensional object. In the modern economy, such the system will be recognized as "good" if its applications provide a sufficiently small distance to a certain predetermined ideal point. Thus, when formalizing multicriteria decision-making tasks, the list of goals and the corresponding numerical functions, subjective by nature, becomes objective in the sense that they are recognized as such by most specialists in a particular field of the economy.

The above described approach broadly defines the concept of optimality and predetermines the importance of the subjective choice of a decision maker for an

optimal solution of a multicriteria problem from a certain set of solutions formed by a formal way. The complexity of the decision-making procedure in this case lies in the fact that in most cases, from the same set of optimal solutions for the same combination of external factors, different decision-makers are more likely to opt for different solutions. To solve this problem, it is useful to use the main provisions of the theory of utility [6]. This theory presupposes the existence of a certain utility function defined on the set of solutions or the set of values of the criterial indicators. It is the presence of the utility function that makes the choice of a decision maker from a set of optimal solutions objective, and the consideration of the preferences of a decision maker in the final choice of a decision will have a subjective character. To construct utility functions, there are various axiomatic approaches that are well known in economic and mathematical modeling [8].

2. Formalizing the decision-making procedure

It seems quite obvious that the procedure for making a decision can be viewed as a complex multi-stage process aimed at solving various kinds of problems. It should be noted that in order to solve most of the real problems in the complex modernization of the housing and communal services sector, it is necessary to take into account a sufficiently wide variety of purposes, which is predetermined by the multidirectional interests of the development of individual industries that make up its structure [2, 5]. Almost every problem can be represented as a set of a certain set of partial subproblems, which also require their solution.

Assume that there are many alternative choices for the solution U . It can come from a finite number of variants, which in this case can be numbered and assume that U is a subset of natural numbers. However, in practice, a situation often arises where the number of options is infinite. Such a situation arises when the choice of the solution is reduced to choosing a real number or an n -dimensional vector from an infinite number set or set in an n -dimensional space. Such situations are typical for problems, the solution of which is connected with the management of some dynamic systems that function in time. As applied to the problem of complex modernization of the housing and communal services sector, such economic systems can be economic objects of various industries that make up its structure. In this case, the possible options for choosing solutions will be time-dependent control functions, as well as how to manage the system. Moreover, the set U does not simply consist of an infinite number of elements, but it can not be identified with any set of finite-dimensional space. For the sake of clarity and simplicity of further reasoning, we assume that the set U is a certain set of elements $\{u\}$ or choices that the DM has at its disposal.

Since some result of the decision is quantifiable, its criteria can be determined by the goals that faced the decision maker when choosing the solution to

the problem. Therefore, the formulation of goals allows us to define specific quantitative criteria by which we can assess the degree of achievement of the goal. In the flowchart shown in the figure, many consequences of the choice of the solution are denoted by Q. Typically, any choice of the LPR solution results in a result that can be described by quantitative indicators in the form of a finite set of some numerical characteristics, that is, a finite-dimensional vector. Therefore, the set Q can be represented as a domain in a finite-dimensional space that is intersected by a vector of criteria when alternative choices of the solution intersect the set U.

From what has been said above, we could conclude that there is a unique connection between the chosen variant of the solution, an element of the set U, and the result of this choice is an element of the set Q, that is, there is a correspondence between the elements $u \in U$ and $q \in Q$. However, when searching for solutions to complex problems, there is no such one-to-one correspondence due to the presence and constant influence of uncertainty factors that are represented in the block diagram by the set Y with the y elements and separated into a separate block. The reasons for the existence of uncertainty are related both to the presence of an impact a large number of differently directed nondeterministic factors, and with insufficient knowledge of the connections between the chosen solution variant and the result determined by it [3, 4].

Thus, the main result of the preliminary analysis of the problem of formalizing the decision-making procedure we are investigating is the construction of dependencies of the form

$$q_i = q_i(u, y), \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

where n is the number of criteria for evaluating the result of the decision taken.

Consequently, the construction of the action model of the decision-maker on the basis of a formalized representation of the decision-making procedure reduces to the determination of the functions $q_i(u, y)$ connecting each solution u and each uncertainty factor y with the result measured by the accepted composition of the criteria q_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$ for its evaluation.

3. The main properties of the criterial indicators

Now we are faced with the question of what conditions a set of criteria must satisfy. For any decision-making procedure, it is important that the set of benchmarks used has such important properties as: completeness - coverage of all important aspects of the problem under study; validity and applicability for analysis; decomposition in the part of the decomposition of the decision-making process into stages; non-redundancy, based on the absence of two criteria for evaluating the same factor, the minimum content of the criteria used. We will reveal in more detail the essence of the indicated properties of the criterial indicators.

The completeness property assumes that a set of criterial indicators or a vector

criterion can be considered complete if they are able to unequivocally show the extent to which the goal is achieved. In other words, the set of criterial indicators is considered complete if, knowing the value of the vector criterion, the decision maker can unambiguously estimate the degree of achievement of the original goal.

The property of effectiveness is equivalent to operational. In practice, this means that the economic meaning of all criterial indicators should be clear to the decision maker and be clearly understood by all experts at the stage of formulating goals and their decomposition into subgoals.

The property of decomposability means that, ideally, all the problems under consideration could be decomposed into smaller subproblems of smaller dimension. This property is considered important to take into account the preferences of decision-makers during the formalization of decision-making procedures.

The property of non-redundancy means that the composition of the criteria indicators should be determined in such a way as to avoid duplication of estimates of the same factors, as well as the possible consequences of their influence.

The property of minimality requires that the composition of the criterial indicators be as small as possible, since with the growth of their number the difficulties of forming multidimensional preferences also increase. At the same time, the composition of the criterial indicators should be able to decompose the main goal into its sub-goals in such a way that important aspects of the problem under investigation are not excluded from consideration.

The choice of the composition of the criterial indicators that possess the set of the above properties will contribute to the selection of a decision maker from the optimal solution from a set of permissible decision procedures due to formalization.

Conclusion

Based on the results obtained during the research, the following conclusions can be formulated:

- the solution of the problem of complex modernization of the housing and communal services sector implies the realization of not one declarative goal, but of some set of private goals that are established taking into account specific benchmarks and benchmarks for the development of industries and their economic entities;

- decision-making procedures for the implementation of a set of private goals for comprehensive modernization of the housing and communal services sector require the solution of multicriterial problems of varying degrees of complexity, which is determined by the presence of a large number of formal and informal aspects;

- the approach to the formalization of the decision-making procedure on the example of the housing and communal services sector is described;

- the properties that the composition of the selected criteria indicators should possess, which allows the decision maker to make an informed choice based on the formalized representation of the decision-making procedure, are defined.

Thanks

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形成评估俄罗斯经济关键部门实施进口替代战略有效性的指标体系
**Formation of a system of indicators for assessing the effectiveness of
implementing import substitution strategies in key sectors of the Russian
economy**

Larin Sergey Nikolaevich

*Candidate of Engineering Sciences, Senior Research Officer
Central Economics and Mathematics Institute of the Russian Academy
of Sciences, Moscow, Russia*

Stephenyaeva Tatiana Viktorovna

*Candidate of Economic Sciences
Institute of International Accounting Standards and Management
Moscow, Russia*

抽象。尽管美国，欧盟国家及其一些支持者对整个制裁范围进行了不断的增加和强化，但俄罗斯的经济不仅没有被“撕碎”，反而成功地抵制或减少了他们影响。在很多方面，这些结果都与及时制定和成功实施的进口替代战略有关，这些战略允许用俄罗斯生产的类似产品替代进口设备和部件。自然，这些战略的实施需要大量的财政资源，其主要来源是联邦预算和其他储备基金的储备。在这种情况下，国家投入的财政资源获得实际回报的必要性使评估实施进口替代战略的效果成为最迫切的问题之一。为了解决这个问题，本文的作者试图证实一个评估俄罗斯经济主要部门实施进口替代战略的有效性的指标体系。

关键词：俄罗斯经济，进口替代战略，效率评估，指标体系。

Abstract. *Despite the constant increase and toughening of the entire range of sanctions restrictions imposed by the United States, the EU countries and a number of their supporters, the Russian economy not only was not «torn to shreds», but managed to competently counter or minimize their influence. In many ways, these results were associated with timely developed and successfully implemented import substitution strategies, which allowed replacing imported equipment and components for similar products of Russian production. Naturally, the implementation of these strategies required significant financial resources, the main source of which were the reserves of the federal budget and other reserve funds. In this situation, the need to get a real return on the financial resources invested by the state made the problem of assessing the effectiveness of implementing import substitution strategies one of the most urgent. To solve it, the authors of the article*

attempted to substantiate a system of indicators for assessing the effectiveness of implementing import substitution strategies in the leading sectors of the Russian economy.

Keywords: *Russian economy, import substitution strategies, efficiency evaluation, system of indicators.*

Introduction

Import substitution strategies for the development of the national economy were used at different times by many countries. Among them, first of all, we will allocate Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, as well as South Korea and Taiwan. In most of these countries, with the exception of Argentina, the development of import substitution strategies contributed to the growth of the economy and its diversification, the rapid development of industrialization of industry, the reduction of dependence on the purchase of foreign technologies, products and components, and the creation of new industries and jobs. At the same time, the successful implementation of import substitution strategies led to an increase in exports and an increase in the share of products with high added value, which was a good incentive for innovation. At the same time, as the main instruments, the implementation of import substitution strategies and stimulating the introduction of innovations were:

- the use of protectionist measures to stimulate the development of national production through the provision of state subsidies and the establishment of preferential prices for products produced in the country to stimulate the growth of domestic demand;
- the establishment of various kinds of restrictions on the purchase of foreign technologies, products and components;
- Conducting modernization of industrial enterprises of the national economy by investing funds from the implementation of import substitution strategies [1].

According to leading experts, the main objectives of imposing sanctions restrictions against the development of the Russian economy are to achieve a change in Russian foreign policy, to lead the country's economy to a state of stagnation, to make it a raw material appendage of the economies of highly developed countries, to divide the economies of the EAEC countries into spheres influence between the US and China, dismember Russia into loosely connected enclaves to serve different segments of world markets.

Main part

1. The impact of sanctions restrictions on the development of some sectors of the Russian economy

Russia has learned to live in conditions of sanctions. Many scientists and analysts believe that Russia's economy is more dependent on energy prices than

sanctions. However, there is an opinion that the full manifestation of sanctions effects is still delayed in time, and the Russian economy will still feel their consequences, which will be reflected in a serious economic backlog from developed countries [2].

The sanctions restrictions have already entailed a number of significant negative consequences for the Russian economy. Thus, a number of projects by Rosneft and ExxonMobil in the field of hydrocarbon production on the Arctic shelf and the Black Sea were suspended because about 90% of the key technologies used for their implementation were imported and were subject to sanctions. In Russia there is still no software for processing geological prospecting data on supercomputers. Technological sanctions did not have a significant impact on traditional extraction, and in the shale projects, Russian companies (Surgutneftegaz, Gazprom, etc.) practically adapted. The introduction of sanctions restrictions created additional difficulties in the construction of the Nord Stream-2 gas pipeline, which by now has been almost completely overcome.

The cessation of imports of the electronic component base for satellites in the Russian military-industrial complex, and a number of unsuccessful launches of carrier rockets, contributed to the fact that in 2015-2016, lost leadership in the number of space launches. In this direction, an import substitution strategy has been developed, which involves solving the main problems by 2021. The program of import substitution in the military-industrial complex required additional expenses from the state for tens of billions of rubles, and led to delays in the supply of some samples of military equipment for several years. At the same time, sanctions did not affect the production of weapons for strategic nuclear forces, as well as a number of other non-nuclear modern weapons, the demonstration of which demonstrated to the whole world that our country has always is in full combat readiness to repel any attempted attack or seizure of its territories.

In some Russian industries, the sanctions restrictions have positively affected: the production of oilfield equipment and engineering, and the provision of the country's population with the products of the domestic agro-industrial complex. The consequence of active implementation of programs and strategies of import substitution in these sectors was the development of the domestic market and production growth - in the agro-industrial complex it was 4% per year. Gazprom Neft's project to create a complex of domestic technologies and high-tech equipment for the development of the Bazhenov suite includes full import replacement of foreign equipment and components by 2020. With regard to the Russian economy, the development and implementation of import substitution strategies became particularly important after the introduction of sanctions restrictions, which had a negative impact on the majority of the leading sectors (sectors) of the Russian economy. They caused a significant price increase and significantly

weakened the ruble exchange rate, and also caused serious damage to the Russian consumer market and contributed to an increase in the outflow of capital from the country. However, even under the most unfavorable conditions, sanctions restrictions can have a positive impact on the development of individual industries and the economy as a whole, becoming an effective incentive for them to implement strategies for import substitution. Rising prices and a reduction in purchases of imported goods under the impact of the devaluation of the real exchange rate of the ruble led to an increase in demand for Russian-made products, which began to replace foreign technologies, products and components.

2. Substantiation of the system of indicators for assessing the effectiveness of implementing import substitution strategies

Since the Russian economy functions for more than 4 years under the impact of sanctions restrictions, it seems reasonable to justify a system of indicators for assessing the effectiveness of implementing import substitution strategies in some of the leading sectors (sectors) of the Russian economy. However, before justifying the composition of the indicators of such a system, we note that the development and implementation of strategies for import substitution has become a reciprocal measure of protection of the Russian economy from non-competitive ways of impeding its development and supporting the competitiveness of Russian-made products [3]. At the level of individual industries and enterprises, the main result of implementing import substitution strategies is to reduce their dependence on purchases of foreign technologies, products and components, and to ensure the growth of the country's economy from domestic resources. Under favorable conditions, these processes may be accompanied by an increase in the share of exports of domestic products in world markets.

In the first approximation, the following indicators should be included in the system of indicators for assessing the effectiveness of implementation of import substitution strategies in the sectors (sectors) of the Russian economy: - The volume of products by types (i), issued only using products and components of own production (SP) V_{SPit} in a natural and value measurement for a specific period of time (1);

- the volume of products by types (i), issued only with the use of products and components of own and foreign production (SIP) V_{CIPit} in a natural and value measurement for a specific period of time (2);

- the total volume of output by types of V_{OPit} for a specific period of time, which is determined by the formula:

$$V_{OPit} = V_{SPit} + V_{CIPit} \quad (3)$$

- coefficient of use of products and components of own production (kSPit) in

the total volume of output by types of VOPit for a specific period of time, which is determined by the formula:

$$K_{CPIt} = \frac{V_{CPIt}}{V_{OPIt}} \times 100\% \quad (4)$$

- coefficient of use of products and components of own and foreign production (kSIPit) in the total volume of output by types VIPit for a specific period of time, which is determined by the formula:

$$K_{CPII} = \frac{V_{CPII}}{V_{OPII}} \times 100\% \quad (5)$$

- the coefficient of import dependence of total output by types () for a specific period of time, which is determined by the formula:

$$K_{V_{OIt}} = \frac{V_{CPIt}}{V_{CPIIIt}} \times 100\% \quad (6)$$

- an indicator of ensuring the total volume of output by types of VOPit for a specific period of time with products and components of its own production (kOIt), which is determined by the formula:

$$\Delta k_{OIt} = k_{CPIt} - k_{CPIIIt} \quad (7)$$

An increase in the values of indicators 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7, while decreasing the values of indicators 2 and 5, will indicate an increase in the effectiveness of the implementation of import substitution strategies in both the sectors (sectors) of the Russian economy and in certain industrial enterprises.

The issue of assessing the effectiveness of implementing import substitution strategies with the help of an integral universal indicator was not considered by us because, due to sufficiently significant differences in the organization and technological support of production in different sectors of the Russian economy, as well as the types of products they produce, it is hardly possible to find such an indicator. The rationale for the system of indicators for individual sectors or industries seems more likely, and the determination of the resulting indicator, if necessary, using mathematical tools for the convolution of a number of evaluation indicators. The system of indicators substantiated in the article for assessing the effectiveness of implementation of import substitution strategies does not pretend to be universal and universal, but it can be used in a number of sectors of the Russian economy engaged in implementing the developed strategies from the point of view of their effectiveness evaluation.

Conclusion

Based on the results obtained during the research, the following conclusions

can be formulated:

1. Introduction of sanctions restrictions aimed at restraining the economic development of individual countries, refers to non-competitive forms of market relations in the struggle for markets. The minimization of the negative consequences of the impact of sanctions on the development of the national economy at various times used import substitution strategies by many countries, which contributed to the growth of the economy and its diversification, the rapid development of industrialization of industry, the reduction of dependence on the purchase of foreign technologies, products and components, as well as the creation of new industries and work places.

2. Sanction restrictions have already entailed a number of significant negative consequences for some key sectors of the Russian economy, primarily in the extraction of hard-to-recover hydrocarbon raw materials, as well as in the military-industrial complex. However, even in these sectors many enterprises were able to adapt to the impact of sanctions restrictions and to develop successfully enough. In addition, the countermeasures taken by the Russian government allowed a number of sectors to show unprecedented growth rates, as the Russian agribusiness for several years now shows growth rates that outstrip not only the average Russian, but the world average.

3. The system of indicators for assessing the effectiveness of implementation of import substitution strategies is justified, which does not pretend to be universal and universal, but it can be used in a number of sectors of the Russian economy engaged in implementing the developed strategies, from the point of view of their effectiveness evaluation.

4. The resulted system of indicators for an estimation of efficiency of realization of strategies of import substitution is applicable only for those kinds of production on which in the state statistics there are comparable data in a cut of use at its manufacture of products and completing both own, and foreign manufacture.

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向新经济转型和可持续发展

Transition to a new economy and sustainable development

Armensky Alexander Evgenievich

Senior Research Officer

Kochubey Sergey Eduardovich

Institute for the Study of Science of the Russian Academy of Sciences

文章认为，向新经济转型，由于国家和谐，在俄罗斯预算中使用黄金比例来提高生活质量。对2017年“罗马俱乐部”的报告进行了分析，得出了俄罗斯当代行动的结论。

关键词：能源，经济，黄金比例，金钱质量，生活质量。

Annotation. *The article considers the transition to a new economy, to the improvement of the quality of life due to the harmony of statehood, the use of gold proportions in the budget of Russia. The report of the "Club of Rome" for 2017 is analyzed, conclusions are drawn on the contemporary actions of Russia.*

Keywords: *energy, economy, golden ratio, quality of money, quality of life.*

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, Russia, like the vast majority of countries in the world, lived in an economic system called capitalism. The main criterion for making economic decisions is the desire to increase capital, to profit.

And now to his half-century anniversary [1] "The leaders of the" Club of Rome "and its leading experts came to an unambiguous conclusion about the inevitability of a radical change in the paradigm of the development of our civilization. Rigorous criticism of capitalism, rejection of financial speculation, rejection of materialism and a simplified understanding of the world, a call for an alternative economy, a "new Enlightenment," a spiritual and moral worldview, a single planetary harmonious civilization-such is the agenda for the future development proposed by the Club of Rome. "

Conclusion 1: Developed countries of the world offer to build a single planetary harmonious civilization, Russia continues to build capitalism, which is severely criticized.

The anniversary report was written by two presidents of the Club - Ernst Weizsäcker and Anders Wijkman, with the participation of thirty-four other members.

The Club of Rome believes "that in the eighties of the last century there was a degeneration of capitalism, the main source of profit within which were financial speculation. Ninety-eight percent of financial transactions are now speculative. "Representatives of corporations avoiding paying taxes constantly say that they do not violate any laws. Often it is - then you need to change the laws, "the authors of the report assert.

Scientists-economists are not able to see the problem, as it is necessary to go beyond the economy to see the problem and find a solution.

Conclusion 2: Developed countries are beginning to understand the need to avoid financial speculation, Russia is drawn into crypto-currencies and other speculative instruments.

There is a real danger of uncontrolled development and unethical use of technology and it is not yet clear how to avoid it. In addition, the promises of techno utopians demotivate people: if technology solves all problems, there is no need to search for complex, integrated solutions that require a lifestyle change. "

Conclusion 3: Developed countries of the world are beginning to understand a very unpleasant pattern: changes in nature and society caused by the use of new technologies (knowledge) occur much faster than the accumulation of exactly the knowledge that would allow to predict the results of these very changes, and increase the costs of fundamental research. Russia in 2015-2018 is steadily reducing the cost of basic research.

"Particularly opposed to the authors of the report is the term GDP (gross domestic product). This indicator has become a factor that has a permanent impact on political decisions, but its structure is based on the desire for unlimited growth. It reflects spending, not prosperity or subjective happiness, and does not see the benefits that exist outside the market. The only thing that measures GDP is the speed with which money moves in the economy.

Conclusion 4: Developed countries use indicators such as the human development index. Russia formally speaks about improving the quality of life in the country, but is steadily continuing its actions aimed at GDP growth.

The key point of the report is the idea of a "new Enlightenment". Pillars of the "new Enlightenment" the Roman Club sees synergy - the search for wisdom, through reconciliation of opposites, and balance. Without claiming for completeness of the list, "the report identifies several areas in which it is necessary to achieve a balance:

- In the relationship between man and nature
- Between short-term and long-term prospects
- Between speed and stability
- Between individual and collective
- Between women and men

Between equality and fair compensation

Between the state and religion

Historically, the idea of balance is more in tune with eastern traditions (yin-yang), but the authors also point to Western thinkers - Hegel and Ken Wilber, whose systems express the philosophy of balance. "

Conclusion 5: Developed countries of the world talk about the idea of a balance, an equitable distribution of remuneration, and so on. Russia shows the world's highest property inequality. So, according to a study on world wealth prepared by Credit Suisse in 2016.

Percentage of adult of population	The share of personal wealth of the adult population	
	Russia	USA
10 %	89 %	78 %
90 %	11 %	22 %

According to the authors of the report "the end of the era of fossil fuels is predetermined. It is very likely that it will end faster than previously predicted. Amazing changes are taking place in China, the largest consumer of resources. The Communist Party proclaimed a policy of building an "ecological civilization", which was fixed in the constitution and already reflected in the plans of the thirteenth (2016-2020) five-year plan. China is becoming the leader in the field of alternative energy before the eyes: in four years the production of solar energy has increased twenty-fold, by the middle of the century the country intends to receive eighty percent of energy from renewable sources. "

Conclusion 6: Developed countries of the world speak about renewable energy, "ecological civilization", Russia continues to pull oil and gas pipelines to various countries of the world, burying the labor of a huge number of people in the ground.

"According to Keith Raworth, an Oxford economist and member of the Club of Rome, today's students - who will shape politics in 2050 - learn ideas from books from 1950 that are based on 1850 theories. To make a better world become a reality, the economy can and should function differently.

The report says that the economy of the future should strive for sustainability, rather than for growth and increase the overall good, rather than maximizing private benefits.

To create a new economy, a new integral (symbolic) thinking is needed, which must be inculcated in the youth.

Conclusion 7: The great Russian philosopher A.F. Losev spoke more than a hundred years ago (to which the Club of Rome is approaching just now) about the need for a holistic worldview for the sake of Russia's social and economic pros-

perity with the moral welfare of its people and following the deliberately chosen path of intellectual and spiritual transformation as a clearly comprehended national historical goal.

He suggested starting with overcoming secularism (secularism) of culture from the standpoint of integral knowledge (the elimination of disunity in the individual and social consciousness of science, religion, philosophy, art and moral principles).

Russia needs to rethink (misunderstood) the works of the great Russian philosopher A.F. Losev in order to speedily move along the path he has traced.

The material forces of statehood largely depend on the spiritual development of society.

A person is never bound by moral norms when choosing a path of life. He can follow them, and maybe reject them. After all, the human will is not predetermined ethically (from the Greek *ethikós* - relating to morality, expressing moral beliefs) due. In short, the ideal sphere of values is the sphere of free choice. And in this choice, no laws of nature that do not deal with judgments about values (for example, about good and evil) will not help. After all, they are simply indifferent to the world of values. Thus, depending on the direction of the human will, even the most sophisticated means of livelihood can be used both to improve overall conditions of human life and to worsen them. That is why the spiritual development of society largely depends on whether the most sophisticated livelihoods are used to improve the quality of life or vice versa.

It should be remembered that the economy is a division of ethics, which implied a joint dwelling and rules generated by a joint hostel, norms that unite society, overcome individualism and aggressiveness. The concepts of charity, justice, friendship, solidarity and others, developed by ethics, direct the moral development of social institutions and relations [3].

As examples, we can cite such facts. If the country's budget is distributed in favor of a narrow group of the population, high efficiency of the work of the entire population can not be expected. If medical care is not at the level to expect high rates of population growth and quality of life is not necessary, and perhaps instead of growth there will be a decrease in population. It should be remembered that D.I. Mendeleev was 17 children in the family and if the birth rate in Russia would then be at the level of the 21st century (less than 2 children in the family), it is not clear in what century would be the periodic table of chemical elements named in honor of D.I. Mendeleev University.

At one time, the transition from cannibalism to slavery was due to the following:

Energy of bestowal (slave) > Energy (slave meat)

In the 20th century, developed countries realized that

Energy of bestowal (spiritual, educated, well-fed and heated person) > Recoil energy (spiritless, poorly educated, hungry and freezing person).

What "prevents" in the 21st century the joint dwelling of people. What rules, generated by a joint hostel, rallying society, should be changed. What norms should be established.

The transition to a new economy (in another coordinate system) can be represented by the following table.

Table 1

	The existing economy	The new economy
The purpose of the country	Increase in GDP	Improving the quality of life (the capacity of the country)
Country Target Meter	Money	Watt / person.
Quality of money	not	1 ruble = 100 milliwatts
Trading	Free with country restrictions	Equal with country constraints
1. The country's budget	Is formed by the will of powerful	Formed by the golden section
Pension provision	Is formed by the will of those in power	Formed by the golden section
Remuneration of labor	Is formed by the will of those in power	Formed by the golden section
2. Type of economy	Growth economics	Development economics
3. Calculating the economy	By income, expenditure or added value	By consuming energy, fuel, food
4. The amount of money in the economy	In proportion to the gold and currency reserves	Formed by the golden section

Consider the following table.

1. Increase in GDP. This indicator reflects spending, not the welfare of the people. The only thing that measures GDP is the speed at which money moves in the economy. This indicator should be replaced by improving the quality of life of the people.

2. Measurer of the country's goal. Money in its pure form does not reflect the well-being of life in the country, since it does not affect the life expectancy, the ecological situation in the country, the state of spatial development of the country. The quality of life, as the product of the standard of living by the average life expectancy, reflects how comfortable life in the country is both from the point of view of the achieved standard of living, and by its duration.

3. The quality of money. Modern monetary units: dollars, euros, rubles, etc. do not have any kind of security at their core. In the new system, a new ruble should be provided with the capacity of an available country, for example 1 ruble = 100 milliwatts [2].

4. Trade. Currently, there is a so-called free trade with country restrictions. This is a policy of the state, focused on the free development of international trade. At the same time, on the one hand, the national market is saturated with cheap and high-quality goods, on the other hand, there is a reduction in national production and a decrease in the employment of the population. A transition to equitable trade is needed.

5. Country's budget.

The budget of the country is formally formulated and comprehended by means of the "golden proportion" of the F-numeric form of recording the principle of a proportional arrangement of an integral state organism. The principle of its integrity and internal unity can be written as follows:

$$\Phi^0 = \Phi^{-1} + \Phi^{-2} .$$

This ratio characterizes the "golden mode" of feeding the cells of a living organism. It is known that the fraction of energy input in it is $\Phi = 2$ (= 0.382), and the fraction dissipated in the form of heat is Φ^{-1} (= 0.618). Dissipated heat serves to maintain the normal temperature (from Latin *temperatura* - proportionality, normal state) of the human body (= 36.6 °C), which helps maintain the best conditions for the metabolic processes occurring in the body [4]. It is not difficult to guess that the share of the economically active part of the population of the country that is in a normal state is determined by the value of Φ^{-1} (= 0.618) from the total capacity of the country. In general, the "golden order" of the distribution of the country's aggregate capacities among its main socio-demographic groups can be represented as follows:

Socio-demographic groups of the population	"Golden Order" of the distribution of the aggregate capabilities of the country
Economically active population	$a = \Phi^{-1}$
Retired, children and young students	$b + c = \Phi^{-2}$

It turns out that the desired "golden order" of integral governance of the country is achieved if the following condition is met: $a + b + c = \Phi^{-1} + \Phi^{-2} = \Phi^0$.

Now we will clarify those shares of the total opportunities that fall on pensioners and children, i.e. on socio-demographic groups b and c in the execution of the "golden rule" of justice. In this case the solution of the following equation will help us [5].

$$W(a, b, c) = \frac{(a+b)(b+c)}{b(a+b+c)} = \frac{\Phi^2}{2} .$$

By simple transformations, parameters are set (from the Greek parametrón - measuring, proportional) of the sought "golden rule" of justice, which indicates the way of the best use of all the country's opportunities for the development and prosperity of its people. So, this best, "golden order" of holistic management is achieved with the following "golden" proportions of the aggregate capabilities of the country.

Socio-demographic groups of the population	"Golden" proportions of all the possibilities of the country	
Economically active population	a = 0,618	a = Φ^{-1}
Pensioners	b = 0,2546	b + c = Φ^{-2}
Children and young students	c = 0,1274	
" Golden Order "of the country's holistic governance	a + b + c = 1	$\Phi^0 = \Phi^{-1} + \Phi^{-2}$

Following this rule allows solving the most complicated tasks of life-building of statehood. One of these can be safely attributed to the construction of a commensurate folded state organism. The "golden" proportions of the total possibilities of its ideal body are given in the following table.

The order of life of statehood	"Golden" proportions of the total capacity of the country		
Pension support	0,2546	0,382	b + c = Φ^{-2}
Benefits for children and scholarships for young students	0,1274		
Industry	0,1459	0,382	a = Φ^{-1}
Power Engineering	0,0601		
Transport	0,0301		
Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	0,1459	0,1573	
Education:	0,0972		
• general	• 0,0601		
• special	• 0,0247		
• higher education	• 0,0124	0,0787	
Health care	0,04		
Science and Culture	0,02		
The defense of the country	0,0301	0,0787	
Law enforcement activities	0,0186		
Communication	0,02		
Public administration	0,01		
Ideal model of statehood	1	1	a + b + c = Φ^0

This example clearly shows that the role of a measure in the ideal-semantic

sphere of a numerical space is assigned to an ideal number. The whole point is that the unit of measure we must take is not a quantity that is not homogeneous with the object under study, but a uniform quantity, a part of the space itself. The "golden" proportions presented above represent a truly strategic, for the most important, eternal plan for the best use of all the possibilities of statehood for the development and prosperity of its people.

1. Pension support.

Let us turn to the long-suffering Russian problem of pensions. The table below shows not only the normal logic of its solution, but also the viciousness of the current system of the so-called "pension provision".

Years	2000	2005	2010	2015
Opportunities of Russia:				
• aggregate, GW	359,2	411,91	488,33	519,3
• normal pension, GW	91,452	104,872	124,329	132,214
Number of pensioners (at the end of the year), thousand people.	38 411	38 313	39 706	42 729
Security of the ruble, mW / rub.	29,98	10,04	5,76	3,17
Average assigned pension:				
• nominal, rubles / person.	823,4	2364	7476	11986
• real data, W / person.	24,69	23,73	43,06	38
• Normal preset, W / person.	198,41	228,1	260,95	257,85
Overall level:				
• Pension costs	0,124	0,104	0,165	0,147
• Profit on pensioners	0,876	0,896	0,835	0,853

As we see, there is no need to "reduce the number of pensioners". On the contrary, Russia has significant opportunities to ensure a decent life for this group of people.

1. Remuneration of labor.

The geometric expression of the idea of perfection is the sphere, symbolizing the ideal "golden" body of statehood. And 1/8 part of such a ball, arising from its mental division by three planes, is a straight solid angle. The very concept of "direct" is identical with the notion of "fair" ("true", "true"). And this means that the fair, "golden" step of the service wage scale = $F1 / 8 = 1.0619974 \dots$ Having adopted this "golden" step = 1.062, we will be able to build a single "golden" scale of remuneration for the statehood that is perfect for its livelihood.

Steps	Military service	Civil Service
1		5,074
2	4,778	4,499
3	4,236 (Φ^3)	3,988
...
12		1,524
13	1,435	
14		1,351
15	1,272	
16		1,198

Let's pay attention also to the fact that the ratio between the largest (= 5,074) and the smallest (= 1,198) of the coefficients of the "golden" scale is determined by the "gold" number Φ^3 (= 4,236). This is the normal ratio between the largest and the smallest wage in a perfectly organized state.

1. Type of economy.

The growth economy is determined by the first derivative, the development economy is determined by the second derivative. If the economy grows insignificantly and the second derivative is close to zero, then they speak about the growth economy. If the derivative exceeds 7% per year, then talk about the development economy. In order for the economy to grow at a growth rate of 7% per year, it is necessary to plan and annually launch innovative projects that together would provide an annual increase of 7% of the country's capacity.

2. Calculation of the economy.

It is known that in the USSR there were significant stocks of products, which were not bought by anyone. If the calculation of the economy is based on consumption of electricity, fuel and food, that is, what the economy consumes at the entrance, and for what has been paid by the producer of goods, works and services, it is obvious that the goods, work and services produced will be in demand by the consumer. Otherwise, the manufacturer will go bankrupt. Calculating the economy by consumption will give a clear answer to the annual increase in money in the economy and purse of each citizen.

3. The amount of money in the economy.

The amount of money in the economy in the existing economy is determined in proportion to the gold and foreign exchange reserves. With such a situation, the country will not have money for development. Foreign investments are needed, which will increase the volume of currency in the country and will allow increasing the ruble mass, which will go for development.

An indispensable condition for the successful resolution of the absolutely urgent tasks facing the country is to ensure the stability of the national currency. The fulfillment of this condition is possible only when the qualitative measurement

of the currency is restored. For the time being, we see that a substandard Russian ruble has been weakened considerably in the incessant war of attrition.

Years	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Security of the ruble, mW / rub.	473,74	29,98	10,04	5,76	3,17	2,98
Quality of life of the population of Russia kW / person.	73,45	45,2	49	64,8	67,1	67,3

It is not difficult to guess that this task is being solved by establishing a certain level of stability of the ruble. For example, this constant level for interest-free state treasury notes can be adopted = 100 mW / ruble. It is clear that the money supply of these means of exchange is determined by the "golden proportion" of $F-1 = 0.618$ of the total capacity of the country.

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评估公共行政基础设施在确保该国经济安全方面的作用

Assessment of the role of public administration infrastructure in ensuring economic security of the country

Davydova Angela A.

*Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
St. Petersburg Institute of Economics and Management,
St. Petersburg, Russia*

文章对维护基础设施的预算支出和收入情况进行了评估，显示了2015年“联邦财产管理”计划的实施结果以及圣彼得堡财产关系委员会的活动对国有资产的管理。

关键词：国家财产，基础设施，经济安全，公共行政，物业管理

Annotation. *The article gives an assessment of the state of budget expenditures and incomes for maintaining the infrastructure, shows the results of the implementation of the Program "Management of Federal Property" for 2015, as well as the activities of the Property Relations Committee of St. Petersburg on the management of state property.*

Keywords: *state property, infrastructure, economic security, public administration, property management*

The relevance of the study of the role of the infrastructure of the public administration system and its relationship to ensuring the economic security of modern Russia is due to the following circumstances:

- increasing role and importance of the infrastructure of the public administration system as a factor in ensuring the economic security of the country;
- the importance of taking into account the world experience in improving the infrastructure of the public administration system in the interests of ensuring the economic security of the country;
- the need to analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the public administration infrastructure in the current economic conditions.

An effective economy is currently being built on the integrated development of infrastructures: industrial, institutional (which includes the system of public administration), social and information. Infrastructure plays a key role in the formation of a single economic space with the free movement of goods, labor, material and financial resources on the basis of the rule of law established and maintained

by the state.

In the current economic conditions, one of the most important factors in ensuring the economic security of society is the efficiency of using the infrastructure of public administration systems.

The past crisis of 2007-2009 and the recession that followed it sharply reduced the incomes of the countries' budgets. This led to a high level of unemployment and, accordingly, an increase in social costs. The increase in costs has led to a significant increase in the share of public spending in the GDP of most countries in the world, which has actualized the problems of their reduction in terms of reducing the costs of the infrastructure of the public administration system. For a more complete disclosure of the mechanism for managing state property, it is necessary to understand the notion of "public sector of the economy". In the normative acts and economic law-enforcement practice of modern Russia, various interpretations now coexist.

The concept of "public sector" includes state unitary enterprises (as economic management and operational management), state institutions, business entities (open joint-stock companies) with a share of state ownership exceeding 50% of the authorized capital, as well as open joint-stock companies with state participation, in which the state is entitled to a "golden share". It is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "public sector" and "state ownership". On the one hand, the public sector includes not only enterprises based on state property, but also economic societies, where relations between participants are regulated by mandatory rights.

In addition to property relations arising from the ownership, use and disposal of state unitary enterprises, there are relations in the public sector regarding the state's participation in the management of the share capital, which are regulated by the rules of the obligation law, and not by the property rights.

The nature of interaction between the state and state enterprises now corresponds to the nature of its interaction with private enterprises. At the same time, a significant number of state-owned enterprises will still need state assistance for a long time, and in this connection it is necessary to interfere with certain rules in their activities. It is obvious that the methods for managing state unitary enterprises and corporations with a predominant voting state share should be different.

The policy of optimizing the infrastructure of the public administration system in the interests of ensuring economic security of the Russian Federation should, in our opinion, be linked to budget priorities. In the process of redistribution of financial resources and the formation of the budget for the next year, it is necessary to take into account the goals and priorities of the development and restructuring of the public sector.

Currently, the RF is developing various mechanisms to improve the structure of state property and its effective use. In 2014, the Federal Property Management

Agency and the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia approved the state program "Management of Federal Property". During 2015, the Federal Property Management Agency and the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia conducted a large-scale work to implement the above-mentioned state program. The privatization program is developed and implemented in accordance with the Federal Law No. 178-FZ of 21.12.2001 "On the Privatization of State and Municipal Property" and the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2012. No. 596 "On Long-Term State Economic Policy" (hereinafter - Decree No. 596), taking into account the main tasks of the social and economic development of the Russian Federation in the medium and long term. In Section II of the Privatization Program, by order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1111-r dated 01.07.2013, shares (shares in authorized capitals) of 440 business entities are included. As of 01.01.2016, the Privatization Program includes 977 business entities [7].

The analysis of the distribution of expenditure items for the maintenance of the state infrastructure within the budget of 2016 showed that the government planned to spend more than a third of the federal budget (39.74%) or about 8% of GDP on state maintenance, bureaucracy, military expenditures in 2016. On social policy - 27.64% of total expenditure or 5.65% of GDP (social payments to the population, including pensions). Further - economic programs (15.72% of budget expenditures), education - 3.46%, healthcare - 2.95% (despite the increase in expenditures).

The state spent more on supporting state-owned media than on housing and communal services (0.5% and 0.46% of budget expenditures, respectively). While the deterioration of communal facilities in the country amounts to 60-70% according to different estimates, and citizens are given a contribution for capital repairs of the common property of apartment buildings [6].

The presented data once again show that the policy pursued by our state is aimed primarily at maintaining the state infrastructure, and first of all this is due to ensuring national security.

In the process of implementing the program "Management of Federal Property" for 2014-2015, shares (shares in authorized capitals) of 210 economic companies were sold, the total amount of transactions amounted to 15.3 billion rubles. Of these, shares of 103 companies amounting to 7.34 billion rubles, were sold in 2015, which amounted to 147% of the budget assignment set by Federal Law No. 359-FZ of December 14, 2015. The structure of the sales of property of business entities is presented in Table 1 [7].

Table 1. Structure of sales

	Total	The amount of transactions, billion rubles	The planned task, billion rubles	Exceeding the planned task, %
Sold in 2014.	107	8,02	3	168
Sold in 2015.	103	7,34	5	47
Итого	210	15,36		

Also in 2015, within the framework of the privatization program:

- Transactions were carried out for the sale of privatized property in the amount of 7.39 billion rubles, which is 47.8% higher than the increased budget assignment established by Federal Law No. 359-FZ of December 14, 2015 "On the Federal Budget for 2016" (hereinafter - Federal Law No. 359-FZ of December 14, 2015);
- 6,304 billion rubles were transferred from the sale of federal property to the federal budget (including taking into account sales proceeds made in 2014);
- 462 auction procedures for the sale of privatized shares and 118 tenders for the sale of real estate, which is 35% higher than the number of trades conducted in 2014;
- Regarding 35 FSUE, decisions were taken to convert to business entities [7].

The fulfillment of the budget target for privatization revenues in 2015 and the achievement of comparable results in terms of sales figures in quantitative and value terms became possible due to the intensity of the privatization procedures conducted (in 2015, the number of privatization tenders announced increased by almost 40%). The largest number of privatization transactions was made with respect to state participation from 100% of the stakes in joint-stock companies. In total, in 2015 the territorial departments of the Federal Property Management Agency sold shares of 35 companies for a total of 588.52 million rubles. The work of the Federal Property Management Agency for the implementation of the privatization program in 2015 was focused on the consistent priority of the "quality" of privatization, the deeper pre-sale preparation of privatized assets. In addition, the Federal Property Management Agency monitors information on the receipt of federal budget revenues. In total, by the end of 2015, the federal budget received revenues of 283,918,910.39 thousand rubles, which is 1.22 times more than in the previous year [7].

National security of the country is inextricably linked with security in the regions. Only with the stable development of regional infrastructure can we talk about the economic security of the state as a whole. From the choice of priority directions and objectives of property management, success or failure in the development of any region depends and on their basis the main criteria for management

effectiveness are determined [3].

Consider the process of managing state property using the example of the Territorial Administration of the Federal Property Management Agency in the city of St. Petersburg. In the process of transformation St. Petersburg formed a huge diversified property complex, which includes residential and non-residential premises, land, transport, natural objects, equipment, etc. The budget of the city incurs large expenses for maintenance and development of state property in social sectors. Most of the budgetary allocations for the development of the social sphere are directed to capital investments - i.e. reconstruction, major repairs and construction of social facilities.

Indicators of movable property as of 01.01.2016 in the Register of St. Petersburg were 91384 objects, including 260 blocks of shares and units. The database of commercial and non-commercial organizations created with the participation of the city includes 2903 state organizations, including:

- 57 state unitary enterprises;
- 2786 state institutions;
- 60 executive bodies of state power of St. Petersburg.

According to the report of the Committee for 2015, the total amount of revenues of the budget of St. Petersburg (consolidated budget) from the use of state property on a budget assignment was set at 25.2 billion rubles.

Analysis of the provision of revenues to the budget shows that the largest transfers to the budget of the city and budgets of municipal districts were obtained from the use of land plots (rent, income from the lease of land plots granted on investment terms and funds transferred to municipal budgets) for 2015 amounted to 12.2 billion rubles. (+ 109.6%).

The total amount of income transferred to the budget of St. Petersburg from the sale of state property amounted to 9.9 billion rubles. (+ 109.7%), from the rental of non-residential facilities the income was 5 billion rubles. (+ 102.9%), receipts from investors for the development of urban infrastructure amounted to 5768.2 million rubles. (+ 86.5%), and the total amount of dividend income on shares owned by St. Petersburg amounted to 233 million rubles (+ 37.4%). Thus, in 2015, the percentage of performance on income from the use of state property was 27, 7 billion rubles (+ 110%) to the approved budget assignment of 25.2 billion rubles.

The leasing of urban property is one of the important sources of budget revenues in St. Petersburg. Attention is drawn to the fact that, with a significant over-fulfillment of the planned targets in 2013 (by 14.4%), in 2014 - (by 39.8%), in 2015 (by 23.3%) revenues from urban property, entering the consolidated budget, on average account for 5.8% of all its revenues (data for 2013-2016). Over the four-year period, this indicator exceeds 12%, which indicates the effective management of urban property.

The city owns a significant amount of uninhabited fund, at the beginning of 2013, the non-residential fund of St. Petersburg totaled 99666 thousand square meters [8] The share of proceeds from the rental of non-residential premises in all proceeds from urban property was only 20.9% in 2013. This despite the fact that income from leasing land in the same year brought 36.7% of all proceeds from urban property. In 2015, this indicator was 109.6% and was the most significant among the indicators of the use of property. It turns out that leasing land, including for investment purposes, to city authorities is more profitable than managing a non-residential fund.

Assessment of the effectiveness of management of state property is necessary both for the state authorities to improve the management process, and for the society to whom it will provide an opportunity to monitor the quality of the activities of state institutions.

The analysis of property and land relations based on the example of St. Petersburg showed that existing relations in the sphere of state property management in St. Petersburg can be called effective.

Increasing the effectiveness of management of state property owned by the city is one of the main areas of urban planning in the management of property in St. Petersburg. The Property Relations Committee pursues norm-setting activities as part of improving the conditions for the use of state-owned objects and the business climate as a whole. In the list of such initiatives, the adopted 15 laws of St. Petersburg and 43 legal acts of the Government of St. Petersburg and the Governor of St. Petersburg are allotted. Also, 7620 orders and orders were issued, including 4643 orders on the approval of the boundaries (schemes of location on the cadastral plan of the territory) of land plots.

A "Center for Improving the Efficiency of the Use of State Property" (hereinafter referred to as the Center, SUE "GUION") was established to carry out technical accounting and technical inventory of real estate facilities on the territory of St. Petersburg; SUE "GUION" conducts an inventory of land plots for their functional use, appraisal activity, development in the interests of St. Petersburg. Since the creation of the Center from illegal users, more than 3000 state-owned objects have been released: both non-residential facilities and land plots with a total area of more than 900 thousand square meters. The total area of objects of state property, liberated in 2015, was 858,346.51 sq.m.

In addition to the "Center for Improving the Efficiency of the Use of State Property", the St. Petersburg Property Fund was established, an authorized seller of state property in St. Petersburg. At the end of 2015, the JSC "Property Fund of St. Petersburg" fulfilled the budget assignment by 116.5%. The city budget received 9 billion rubles. (the budget target was 7.7 billion rubles), according to the results of trades 565 real estate objects with a total value of 7.4 billion rubles were sold.

At the regional level, the goal of managing state property is the balance between the profitability of the property complex of the region and its ability to provide solutions to various social problems. This process includes a set of consistent managerial actions by the executive and legislative authorities. It is advisable to analyze the share of state sector enterprises in various sectors of the regional economy, assess the capacities of the existing network of social facilities, transport, infrastructure, determine their real capacity to provide social standards for providing various types of services to the population.

For a more accurate determination of the volume (number of objects) of state property to be created, it is required to conduct work to assess the necessary financial and material resources for these purposes. Calculations are based on current and projected prices for construction and installation works, construction materials, etc. , it will allow to estimate sources of receipt of resources necessary for creation of new objects of state property.

Thus, the management process will cover all stages of the life cycle of the property - the creation or acquisition of an object, its use for various purposes, and finally alienation (privatization) transfer to other owners.

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货币汇率作为经济绩效指标

Currency exchange rate as the economic performance indicator

Lesovaya Natalia Vyacheslavovna

Department of Economic Security and Taxation,

Kazarenkova Natalia Petrovna

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

South Western State University,

Kursk, Russia

本文考察了汇率在世界经济中的作用。也考虑货币政策对经济增长和发展的影响。结论是关于俄罗斯外汇市场的发展。

关键词：汇率，货币，外汇政策，需求，通货膨胀。

Abstract. *This article examines the role of the exchange rate in the world economy. The monetary policy, its influence on the growth and development of the economy is also considered. Conclusions are drawn on the development of the Russian foreign exchange market.*

Keywords: *exchange rate, currency, foreign exchange policy, demand, inflation.*

The exchange rates are an integral part of the world economy. The economic and political state of the society, its stability depends on the exchange rate. In addition, the foreign exchange market today is the sphere of interest not only of the state, but also of numerous traders and international companies whose main goal is to generate profit.

The exchange rate is the "price" of a monetary unit of one country, expressed in foreign currency units or international currency units (Special Drawing Rights, or special drawing rights, ECU is the currency unit used in the European monetary system of the EEC and the EU until 1999). In other words, under the conditions of the exchange of the national currency for foreign currency and, conversely, the convertibility becomes especially important.

In this connection, the question arises if the economies of countries depend on each other, what is the role of the exchange rate, and can it be used to forecast the situation? The formation of the exchange rate depends on many factors, and these same factors affect the exchange rate. This multifactority reflects the interrelationship with economic categories.

Since the exchange rate is the price of one currency, which is denominated in another, it is subject to various fluctuations. These changes are directly related to the demand and supply of this currency.

There is a division of indicators of the impact of the exchange rate. Among them are economic and non-economic factors.

The economic fluctuations include economic indicators:

1. Inflation - the higher the inflation level, the lower the purchasing power. In other words, when the national currency depreciates, its rate falls.

2. Unemployment - an increase in the unemployment rate is accompanied by a depreciation of the currency.

3. The degree of confidence in the currency - the main factor that reflects this trust is the stability of the state.

4. Following the trust, it is necessary to note the investment attractiveness of the state - investment capital investments, due to which the demand for foreign currency is increasing.

5. Currency policy - the ratio of state and market regulation affects currency fluctuations. Formation occurs at the expense of the tools of demand and supply of currency.

The exchange rate plays an important role in the activities of a market economy. It compares the prices of goods and services that are produced in different countries.

The competitiveness of national products in international markets and the volume of foreign trade operations depend on the level of the exchange rate.

The exchange rate affects the direction of capital flow, as the profitability of investment capital depends on the interest rate, as well as the expected changes in the exchange rate.

The following has a bearing on demand and supply of currency, and therefore, its course, in addition:

- National income, imports and exports - income growth can lead to increased demand for imported and national goods.

- Differences in the interest rate on loans. If interest rates in one country grow, for example, in connection with a restraining monetary policy, compared to rates in other countries, depositors may need more currency to purchase financial assets. Consequently, the exchange rate can grow.

- Monetary policy - the rapid issue of money may lead to an increase in the supply of the national currency, which, accordingly, may lead to a fall in its exchange rate.

- Fiscal policy - if the government of the country increases taxes and reduces government spending, the aggregate demand and demand for imported goods and services fall.

One of the most important indicators of financial stability is the exchange rate

of the national currency. Considering the exchange rate as an economic category, it should be attributed to the price of the financial unit of one state, which is expressed in the financial units of other states. It must also be attributed to one of the forms of world prices of credit and paper money.

Based on the exchange rate, it is possible to compare the results and conditions of production activity of different countries: the rates of economic growth, labor productivity, payment and trade balances. With the help of exchange rates, a comparison of world and national prices is carried out. On its basis, the costs of the national economy can be equated to the total value equivalent - socially necessary world expenditures.

Thanks to the mechanism of exchange rate exchange, the distribution of national products among the member countries of foreign economic activity is carried out.

The monetary policy of the state is an integral part of economic policy, since the stability of the domestic currency, the growth and development of the economy as a whole depend on its effectiveness.

The relationship between the dynamics of the ruble exchange rate and the inter-country difference in the rate of inflation is manifested in the reduction of its real rate, since in Russia the rate of inflation is 2-3 times higher than in the USA and the Euro area. This concerns the determination of exchange rate ratios based on not only export, but also import prices, nominated mainly in dollars and a single European currency. To all this, the ruble rate is also influenced by the definition of an effective weighted average rate relative to the basket of foreign currencies.

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货物运输量的动态分析
在俄罗斯联邦

**Analysis of the dynamics of the volume of cargo transportation
in the Russian Federation**

Degtyareva Olesya Stanislavovna

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

Erokhina Ekaterina Alexandrovna

Siberian Transport University

注解。 本文致力于分析货运周转动态，这在现代铁路运输条件下非常现实。 建议按运输货物数量对铁路重力区域进行分组，这些货物可用于规划铁路运输。

关键词：铁路运输，运输量，货物周转量，生产量，相关回归分析

Annotation. *The article is devoted to the analysis of freight turnover dynamics, which are very actual in modern conditions of railway transport functioning. It is proposed to group the regions of gravity of railways in terms of the number of goods transported, which can be used in planning for rail transport.*

Keywords: *railway transport, volume of transportations, freight turnover, volume of production, correlation-regression analysis*

The main indicator characterizing the work of freight traffic on the railways in Russia is freight turnover (Table 1).

Analysis of the table allows us to conclude that the freight turnover in the Russian Federation for all types of transport without taking into account the railway for the period 2000-2017. grows by an average of 1.7% per year. Over the same period, but only by rail, the growth rate was about 3.7%. This indicates that the growth rates of freight turnover of rail transport exceed the growth rates of the volume of transport of other types of transport (including road, pipeline, sea, inland water and air) and nowadays railway transport remains one of the most popular methods of transporting goods to Russia.

However, when comparing the average annual rate of growth for the last 5 years, the freight turnover for all modes of transport except for railway and railway transport is 1.1% and 2.4%, respectively, that is, there is a tendency for a slowdown in this growth, although in comparison with other modes of transport, the latter has a more stable dynamics.

Table 1. Dynamics of freight turnover in the Russian Federation in 2000-2017.

Year	Freight turnover without railroad account			Railway freight turnover		
	bn t-km	growth rate, %	basic rate of growth, %	bn t-km	growth rate, %	basic rate of growth, %
2000	2265	100,0	100,0	1373	100,0	100,0
2001	2320	102,4	102,4	1434	104,4	104,4
2002	2466	106,3	108,9	1510	105,3	110,0
2003	2614	106,0	115,4	1669	110,5	121,6
2004	2756	105,4	121,7	1802	108,0	131,2
2005	2818	102,2	124,4	1858	103,1	135,3
2006	2849	101,1	125,8	1951	105,0	142,1
2007	2825	99,2	124,7	2090	107,1	152,2
2008	2832	100,2	125,0	2116	101,2	154,1
2009	2581	91,1	114,0	1865	88,1	135,8
2010	2741	106,2	121,0	2011	107,8	146,5
2011	2787	101,7	123,0	2128	105,8	155,0
2012	2 834	101,7	125,1	2222	104,4	161,8
2013	2888	101,9	127,5	2196	98,8	159,9
2014	2779	96,2	122,7	2301	104,8	167,6
2015	2788	100,3	123,1	2306	100,2	168,0
2016	2841	101,9	125,4	2344	101,6	170,7
2017	2984	105,0	131,7	2493	106,4	181,6
Average for 17 years		101,7	-	-	103,7	-
Average for the last 5 years		101,1	-	-	102,4	-

Freight turnover depends on two main factors - the amount of cargo transported and the distance of transportation. The distance of transportation of goods is determined, first of all, by the length and location of the railway track, and also by the logistics of transportation. The amount of cargo transported depends on the volume of products manufactured in Russia, exports and imports.

The calculation of the influence of this factor was made by regression analysis, estimating the impact of gross domestic product (in current prices, billion rubles) on freight turnover (in billion tons-km.) In the dynamics for the period 2000-2017, the results of calculations are given in Table 2.

Table 2. Regression analysis of the impact of GDP on the freight turnover of the Russian Federation

<i>Регрессионная статистика</i>								
Множественный R	0,92							
R-квадрат	0,84							
Нормированный R-квадрат	0,83							
Стандартная ошибка	127,97							
Наблюдения	17,00							
Дисперсионный анализ								
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Значимость F</i>			
Регрессия	1,000	1285893,295	1285893,295	78,523	0,000			
Остаток	15,000	245640,940	16376,063					
Итого	16,000	1531534,235						
	<i>Коэффициенты</i>	<i>Стандартная ошибка</i>	<i>t-статистика</i>	<i>Р-значение</i>	<i>Нижние 95%</i>	<i>Верхние 95%</i>	<i>Нижние 95,0%</i>	<i>Верхние 95,0%</i>
У-пересечение	1524,504	57,320	26,596	0,000	1402,329	1646,678	1402,329	1646,678
Переменная X 1	0,010	0,001	8,861	0,000	0,008	0,013	0,008	0,013

Thus, rail freight turnover by 84% depends on GDP and 16% on other factors.

But the freight turnover of railway transport in the Russian Federation is the absolute value for all railways. The values of the same ton-kilometer operation of the individual railways of the Russian Federation differ from each other and depend, first of all, on the level of development and specificity of production in the regions of gravity of each railway, which leads to the need for grouping the most developed and less developed regions for production of goods transported by rail.

The idea of which subjects of the Russian Federation affect the indicator in question to a greater or lesser extent will, firstly, allow us to reconsider the logistics of transportation, its long-term development paths, and secondly, to determine the economic direction and orientation of JSC RZD's work in more developed regions RF, and thirdly to develop measures to strengthen the territorial strengths or to optimize the geographically weak sides in the organization in question.

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俄罗斯球团生产发展前景

Prospects of development of pellets production in Russia

Nazarenko Elena Borisovna

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

Bauman Moscow State Technical University, Mytishchi branch

现代世界工业生产的发展对生产的环境安全，资源节约型（无废物）技术的使用以及对可再生能源的寻求提出了越来越高的要求。现代创新发展集中于创造新产品的废木制品，环保安全和低成本的颗粒。

对俄罗斯来说，颗粒的生产是非常有利可图的。这是由于全球对这类产品的需求增加，以及国内使用储量的可用性以及有利的生产条件，这是由于俄罗斯生产商在欧洲的球团生产成本最低。

因此，过渡到可再生能源，其中之一是颗粒，应该成为整个俄罗斯木材工业综合体发展的主要方面。

关键词：能源与资源节约，替代能源，生物燃料，颗粒，需求与消费动态，生产盈利能力，刺激生产，出口与消费的影响

Annotation. The development of industrial production in the modern world imposes ever-increasing demands on the environmental safety of production, the use of resource-saving (waste-free) technologies and the search for renewable energy sources. Modern innovative developments focus on the creation of wood waste products of new products, environmentally safe and low-cost pellets.

For Russia, the production of pellets is very profitable and promising. This is due to the increase in global demand for this type of product, and the availability of reserves for domestic use, as well as favorable conditions for production, thanks to which Russian producers have the lowest costs for pellet production in Europe.

Therefore, the transition to renewable energy sources, one of which is pellets, should become the main aspect of the development of the entire timber industry complex in Russia.

Keywords: energy and resource saving, alternative energy sources, biofuel, pellets, demand and consumption dynamics, profitability of production, the effect of stimulating production, export and consumption

Recent years in Russia are increasingly discussing the issues of ensuring sustainable economic development based on rational nature management, environmental safety of production, energy conservation and the search for new sources

of energy. [6]

In addition, it should be noted that in modern foreign programs of state regulation of the economy of all developed countries of the world these issues have been a strategic goal and key tasks of economic development for several decades already.

For our country, the forest sector of the economy in our view is very promising for the development of resource-saving, environmentally friendly and non-waste production. [2]

According to the estimates of some researchers [1,3,4,7] in the Russian Federation, about 35.5 million m³ of wood waste is generated annually, which is 32.2% of the volume of sawlogs used, and the lack of industrial demand for these wastes subsequently leads to their constant accumulation.

The greatest results in the use of waste have come from countries such as the USA, Canada, Japan and the countries of Northern and Central Europe, which have a high level of concentration and integration of the woodworking industry.

Modern innovative developments are aimed at creating new, environmentally safe and low-cost products from wood waste.

Recently, the production of briquettes and pellets from wood waste (mainly sawdust) is being actively implemented. [5].

Briquettes and pellets, which are pressed low-quality wood raw materials, are characterized by high caloric content, compactness, ecological safety and transportability. They are effectively used both for domestic and industrial purposes, including for thermal stations, successfully competing with hard coal.

The founder of pellets is Germany's Rudolf Gunzman, who received a patent for their invention in 1976. He came up with the pressing of shavings and sawdust from the wood processing factory for the convenience of their utilization. Later, the pressed wood waste was used for heating.

Pellets can be called the youngest type of fuel. The first country using pellets for heating was Sweden (1984), followed by Denmark, Austria, Finland, Norway and Holland. In Germany, the production and use of pellets began only in 1998.

The modern world market of pellets began to be formed since 2000 and is one of the most promising at the moment. The annual average growth in consumption remains at the level of 1-2 million tons per year. The total world demand in 2015 is estimated at 27 million tons. Historically, the share of Europe in the consumption structure is more than 75%, the share of North America - about 20%; other significant consumers are Korea and Japan.

The actual consumption of pellets in various countries of Europe in 2012-2015. is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Actual consumption of pellets (million tons per year) in different countries of Europe in 2012-2015.

Countries	Years			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
United Kingdom	1,7	3,6	5,0	6,8
Italy	1,5	2,1	2,4	2,1
Germany	1,7	2,0	1,8	1,7
Sweden	1,5	2,1	1,8	1,5
Belgium	1,3	0,9	1,0	1,3
Austria	0,7	0,9	0,8	0,8
France	0,6	0,8	1,1	1,0
Denmark	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,1

These tables show that the growth in consumption in Europe in the last 3 years has been more than 95% provided by the UK and Italy.

The main catalyst for demand for pellets in Europe is the introduction of a number of legislative acts establishing requirements for renewable energy sources:

- Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28 / EC of 2009, according to which at least 20% of all energy consumed in the EU should be generated by renewable sources, carbon dioxide emissions and 20% of energy consumption should be reduced by 20%;

- The EU 2030 Directive on Climate and Energy of 01.2014 approved, as one of the EU's main goals for the year 2030, to increase the EU's competitiveness, security and financial stability, achieving a 27% share of renewable energy sources.

Another factor that increases the demand for pellets is the establishment of quotas for renewable energy sources for each EU country, which are mandatory for reaching by 2020. For example, the actual and target renewable energy sources for 2015 and 2020 set by individual countries can be cited. (table 2).

Table 2. Actual and target shares of renewable energy sources for 2015 and 2020,%

Countries	Years	
	2015	2020
United Kingdom	1	15
Denmark	17	30
Italy	5	17
Germany	6	18
Sweden	40	49

In the structure of pellet consumption in the EU countries, the share of "industrial use" is 45%, and "heating of houses" - 55%.

Also in Europe, schemes for encouraging producers and consumers of energy and heat from renewable energy sources operate. So, thanks to subsidies, large producers of biofuels in the UK can increase revenues up to 50%. And households are provided with subsidies for installing the necessary equipment and partial reimbursement of annual costs for the purchase of pellets.

In Russia bioenergy based on wood fuel is most successfully developed in the North-West Federal District, where most of the forests of the European part of the Russian Federation are concentrated. In the second place is the Central Federal District and the third - the Siberian.

The largest pellet producers with a production capacity of more than 50 thousand tons per year are: LLC. Vyborg Timber Industry Corporation, JSC Lesozavod No. 25 (GC Titan), LLC. Vologdabioexport, LLC CentroVudKom, Yenisei MLC, JSC "Baikal Forest Company", CJSC "Noveniseysk Wood Chemical Complex", LLC "Setново".

The profitability of biofuel production in the regions of the Siberian and Ural Federal Districts is lower than in the North-West and Central Federal Districts due to the less convenient geographical location. The production of wood fuel in the Russian Federation is more oriented towards the external market due to the most favorable prices for biofuels. Exports are made to Italy, Great Britain, Lithuania, Sweden, Germany and other countries of the European Union.

The production of pellets in Russia may increase to 4.0 million tons by 2030. At the same time, taking into account the current volume of pellet sales for export of 1.1 million tons and loading capacities for the production of pellets less than 50 percent, the construction of new production facilities economically it is advisable in the North-West, Central and Far Eastern regions in the presence of long-term contracts for the export of pellets with consumers from Europe or Japan.

- It should be noted that Russian producers have the lowest costs for pellet production in Europe, which is 93 euros per tonne in 2016 prices. The "marginal" (closing) producers are companies from Sweden, Austria, France and Germany, which have high operating costs. The current low level of prices of 110 euro per ton in Europe is due to the overproduction of pellets due to delays in the commissioning of large industrial consumers and warm winter. It is expected that in the coming years the pellet price for industrial use will return to the previous level of 150 euros per tonne (average for 2009-2016).

- In the domestic market of the Russian Federation, a promising direction is the gradual transfer to biofuels of boiler houses operating on petroleum products, which require an annual subsidy of 8,680 million rubles. in year. At the same time, the transfer of 30% of boilers running on fuel oil to renewable energy sources will reduce subsidies by 1,476 million rubles. in year.

- Wood pellets are one of the most convenient and profitable solutions in the

field of heating. This type of fuel should be highlighted by its availability - the price of wood pellets at times different from the prices of electricity, gas, diesel fuel, while burning pellets actually leaves no waste. The efficiency of boilers working on this type of fuel is from 90 to 95%. One ton of pellets for calorific value is 500 liters of diesel fuel or 460 m³ of gas or 600 liters of fuel oil. The calorific value of pellets is 4500-4900 kcal / kg, burning time: 5-10 hours.

- Projects are already being implemented in some regions of the Russian Federation (the Republic of Karelia, the Nizhny Novgorod region, the Arkhangelsk region, the Novgorod region, the Kaliningrad region, the Khanty-Mansiysk autonomous okrug), using wood biomass as fuel - chips, sawdust, pellets, briquettes, firewood.

- At present, 249 boiler houses with a total installed capacity of 653 Gcal / h in the Republics of Karelia and Komi, Arkhangelsk region. and in Kamchatka switched to the use of sawdust and chips. The internal rate of profitability of the project for transferring the boiler house to the use of chips and sawdust is up to 26%, provided the delivery distance is not more than 50 km.

- In the Russian Federation, there is a multifaceted legislative framework regulating stimulating measures for renewable energy sources that defines key parameters for the development of renewable energy sources until 2020:

- Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of April 15, 2014 N 321 "On approval of the state program of the Russian Federation" Energy Efficiency and Energy Development ";

- "VP-P8-2322: Comprehensive program for the development of biotechnologies in the Russian Federation for the period until 2020" (approved by the Government of the Russian Federation on 24.04.2012 N 1853p-P8);

- Order of July 18, 2013 No. 1247-p Approval of an action plan ("road map") "Development of biotechnology and genetic engineering."

The key success factors for the growth of biofuel sales in the domestic market can be the following government programs to support the development of pellet production and biofuel use in the Russian Federation:

- Subsidizing the transfer of boiler houses for heating by biofuel in the form of preferential loans for the installation of equipment;

- subsidies by the boiler plant for heat produced from renewable energy sources for 5 years;

- prohibition of export of woodworking wastes to dumps, if within a radius of 100-150 km there are settlements in which fuel oil is used to generate heat;

- VAT reduction for producers of biofuel (pellets), which corresponds to the experience of European countries, and makes the cost of heat produced using pellets and fuel oil comparable.

According to calculations, the effect of measures to stimulate production, ex-

port and consumption of biofuels on the federal and regional budgets of Russia in 2030 may amount to: 5.7 billion rubles. per year (including 4.2 billion rubles from the production and export of pellets and 1.5 billion rubles from the transfer of the share of boiler houses to biofuels).

In conclusion, it should also be emphasized that the transition to renewable energy sources, one of which is pellets, should become the main aspect of development of the entire timber industry complex in the context of rational nature management, environmental safety of production and environmental protection.

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具有国家参与的商业银行活动概念的基本原则
**Fundamentals of the concept of the activity
of commercial banks with state participation**

Tsyrenova Darima Tsyrenovna

Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation

本文研究了“国家参与银行”的概念，以及其在经济中的作用和作用。分析俄罗斯商业银行股东的结构，分配国家控制的银行。确定了国家参与俄罗斯银行体系总资产的信贷机构所占份额。作为分析的结果，笔者得出的结论是，在过去的十年中，银行部门一直倾向于由拥有国家参与的银行垄断银行业。作为近年来一个讨论问题，突出了国有参与银行私有化问题，并在分析其活动有效性的基础上提出了解决方案。作者提出了如何改善作为俄罗斯经济发展“催化剂”的国家参与的商业银行的活动。

关键词。银行与国家参与，银行体系，私有化，银行的效率，对经济的贷款。

***Abstract.** This article is a research of the content "bank with state participation", concept with determination of their functions and role in the economy. The structure of Russian commercial banks shareholders is analyzed, and banks under state control are allocated. The share of credit institutions with state participation in the total assets of the Russian banking system is determined. As a result of the analysis, the author comes to the conclusion that over the last ten years there has been a tendency towards monopolization of the banking sector by banks with state participation. As a discussion problem of recent years, the problem of privatization of banks with state participation is highlighted, and ways of solving it are proposed on the basis of an analysis of the effectiveness of their activities. The author suggests ways to improve the activities of commercial banks with state participation as a "catalyst" in the development of the Russian economy.*

***Keywords.** Bank with state participation, banking system, privatization, banks' efficiency, lending to the economy.*

Banks with state participation occupy a dominant position in the Russian banking system, which is confirmed by the volume of their assets. Discussions about assessment of the current Russian banking system structure continue within the banking environment and science, so as the conditions for normal competition,

and the influence of banks with state participation on economic growth. Possessing certain preferences related to the main shareholder - the state, and the scale of their activities, they function primarily as commercial structures whose main purpose is to make a profit. Their role in solving socially significant tasks of the national economy is not obvious. In this connection, it becomes necessary to study the content of banks with state participation, their functions, their role in the national economy, etc., the study of which will form the basis for the concept of the activity of banks with state participation.

The analysis and generalization of opinions formed in the economic literature testify to the fact that the unity of representations concerning the essence and content of banks with state participation has not yet evolved. The overwhelming part of the definitions focuses attention on the state's exercise of control and management functions over such banks and their decisions.

In scientific works devoted to the activities of banks with state participation, they often do not differentiate concepts: "banks with state participation", "state banks" and "state-controlled banks".

The term "state bank" entered into circulation in 1860, when the "State Bank - the main bank in pre-revolutionary Russia" was established in accordance with the decree of Alexander II. In 1987, during the reorganization of the banking system, were formed specialized state-owned banks of the USSR (Agroprombank, Vnesheconombank, Promstroibank, Sbergatelny Bank and Zhilsotsbank), whose only owner was the state. They were created to serve certain economic complexes and the population. However, in the early 1990s, the banking system was restructured and state banks were reorganized into commercial banks in the form of joint-stock companies, their branches were commercialized, on the basis of which an extensive network of commercial banks was created [5]. Therefore, we believe that the term "state bank" is obsolete and does not correspond to the current time.

Some authors in their definition of the term "bank controlled by the state" note the need to exceed 50% of the state's share in the authorized capital of the bank [2]. Obviously, this is related to the legislation in relation to joint-stock companies, since it is 50% plus one share that is a "golden share" that allows you to control the direction of the company's activities. However, according to the federal law on joint-stock companies, the presence of a controlling stake in the state ("golden share") is not sufficient for making final decisions at a shareholders meeting. The proposals they make may not be accepted because of the so-called blocking stake (25% plus one share) [1]. Therefore, to have more than 75% of the bank's shares at its disposal the state needs to have full and unconditional control over the bank's activities ("state-controlled bank") and its development directions.

As for the term "bank with state participation," its quintessence is reflected in its formulation. The state participates in the capitals of Russian banks to varying

degrees, depending on its share in the capital of banks. At the same time, for more efficient investment of budgetary funds, as we have already said, it is necessary for it to own at least 50% plus one share in order to control the bank's activities and directions of its development, as well as to conduct its state policy with their help, provided that other shareholders do not have a blocking stake.

Following our logic, we can conclude that the term "banks with state participation" is broader than the term "state-controlled banks".

To sum up the above, we believe that a bank with state participation is a credit institution in whose authorized capital the state directly or indirectly owns at least 50% plus one share.

In order to assess the role of banks with state participation in the development of the economy, for starters, it is necessary to determine their nature and functions.

The definition of the essence of banks with state participation is hampered by the lack of their statutory status. It is obvious that banks with state participation due to the presence of the state in their capitals must guard its interests in the process of carrying out its activities, i.e. should act as vehicles of state policy, stimulate economic growth, etc. Only a few banks (Sberbank and VTB) act as agents of the Government, which are enshrined in federal laws.

The essence of banks with state participation is determined by the functions they perform. They perform the same functions that are common to all commercial banks, while among this list are also allocated specific functions that stem from their status of "banks with state participation":

- a social function, expressed in ensuring confidence in the national banking system;
- developing function, which consists in lending priority to its main shareholder - the state - the economic branches;
- supporting function, which consists in lending to unattractive and unprofitable sectors of the economy, as well as their financial recovery.

Therefore, after examination of the essence and functions of banks with state participation, we can determine their role in the development of the Russian economy.

In this study, the role of banks with state participation is viewed not as a result of their functioning, but as their appointment in the economy. Based on their specific functions, banks with state participation provide confidence in the national banking system, contribute to the development of the economy.

Analyzing the structure of shareholders of Russian commercial banks, we can say that as of January 1, 2018, commercial banks with state participation include 17 banks.

As of 1 January 2018, 58.6% of the total assets of the Russian banking system were controlled by the state [4], and six banks with state participation, comprising

the top ten banks throughout the Russian banking system, accounted for more than 50% of all banking sector assets RF, which indicates the monopolization of the banking sector by them (see Figure 1). Given the tendency to revoke licenses, the merger of some commercial banks with state participation in financial groups and the rehabilitation of commercial banks Otkritie and Binbank in 2017, the concentration of assets in the largest banks with state participation is gradually increasing.



Figure 2 - The share of assets of the six major banks with government participation in the assets of the banking sector of the Russian Federation (as of 01.01)

Source: the section "Information on Credit Organizations" compiled by the author on the official website of the Central Bank

As we can see from Figure 2, despite the recommendations of economists on the privatization of banks with state participation, in the last ten years the share of six major banks with state participation has grown from 47.1% since the beginning of 2008 to 52.7% of the total assets of the entire banking system of the Russian Federation by the beginning of 2018.

To date, the largest banks with state participation are now under sanctions, so in such a situation the sale of a significant package to Western investors is extremely difficult. The interests of East Asia or the Middle East may be of theo-

retical interest. In addition to them it is difficult to imagine who could participate in a market transaction. At the same time, we should not forget that it is not profitable for the state to give control over such an important element of the country's financial system. Opening access of foreign players to the Russian market can seriously change the alignment of forces, this can lead to the inability to protect interests and pursue a monetary policy in the interests of the state. To assess the current situation in Russia, in the case of large banks with state participation, the population trusts such banks in times of crisis. It follows that under the conditions of the sanction the decision on privatization is not the best option.

Some authors suggest that banks with state participation show a decrease in the effectiveness of activities due to the fulfillment of the state's tasks related to social, political and economic apartments, i.e. state-owned banks may lag behind private banks in the collection of certain financial indicators (return on capital, return on assets) [3].

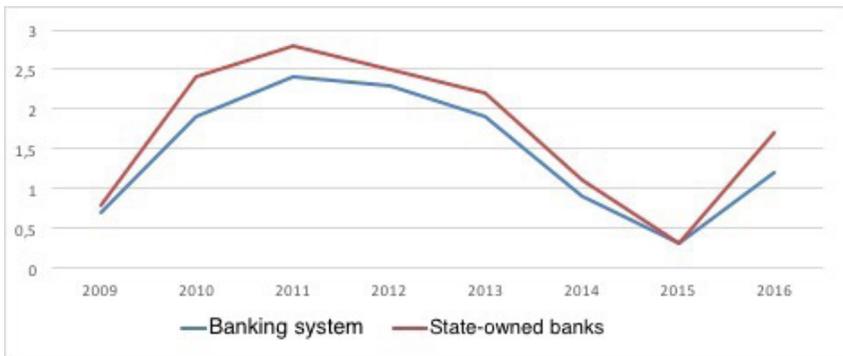


Figure 2 - Comparison of the return on assets of the banking system and banks with state participation

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of Reports on the banking sector and banking supervision

However, if we consider this problem, then the return on assets and the profitability of the capital of banks controlled by the state, see above the similar indicators throughout the Russian banking system (see Tables 2-3).

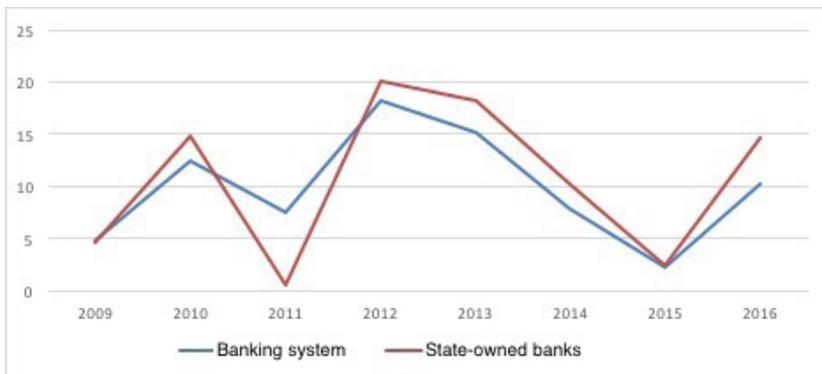


Figure 3 - Comparison of the return on capital of the banking system and banks with state participation

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of Reports on the banking sector and banking supervision

It should be noted that with the existing financial capacity of banks with state participation and support from the state, the effectiveness of their activities should not only be relatively equal with the performance of the entire banking system as a whole, but also significantly exceed similar indicators.

State-owned banks participate in lending to priority sectors of the economy. However, according to the author's calculations, only 7 of the 12 priority sectors of the Russian economy are financed by banks with state participation, with only 4 of them being credited in sufficient volume. It is necessary to work to maintain the rest of the economy through, for example, the creation of state programs for their development and a clear definition of the role of banks with state participation in this process.

The author suggests directions for improving the regulatory framework of commercial banks with state participation as a "catalyst" in the development of the Russian economy:

1. Legislatively define the status of commercial banks with state participation and their functions.

2. For commercial banks with state participation, consolidate at the legislative level the tasks of economic development with their subsequent integration into budgets and strategies for social and economic development, and clearly define in the annual reports of banks with state participation.

4. It is necessary to create a subdivision in the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation in joint planning with banks with state participation in planning the development of priority sectors of the Russian economy. The implementation of this proposal is necessary and mandatory from the point of

view of coordinating their actions both in the development and in the implementation of the economic policy of the state. The result of such joint actions should be weighted, justified and competent decisions that will positively influence the effectiveness and sustainability of Russian commercial banks with state participation.

5. To recommend to the Bank of Russia to strengthen control over each group of banks with state participation in the part of compulsory standards of commercial banks.

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俄罗斯与中国的贸易和投资合作

Trade and investment cooperation between Russia and China

Akopova Seda Yuryevna,

Medyakova Ekaterina Mikhailovna

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration

注释。 本刊物分析了俄罗斯和中国在贸易和投资领域的联合活动以及进一步合作的原则。

关键词：贸易，投资，出口，进口，合作。

Annotations. this publication contains an analysis of the joint activities of Russia and China in the field of trade and investment, as well as the principles for further cooperation.

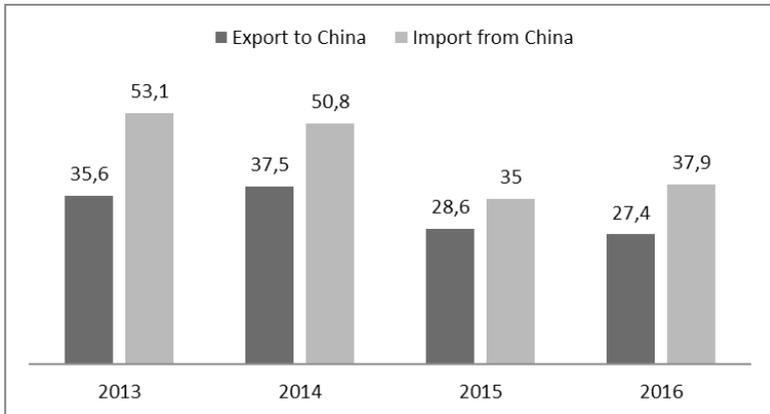
Keywords: trade, investment, export, import, cooperation.

In recent years, a number of agreements have been reached at the highest level aimed at intensifying economic cooperation between the PRC and Russia in various fields. Of great interest is the analysis of the implementation of these agreements in practice, in particular, in the field of trade and investment cooperation.

The head of the Ministry of Economic Development, Maxim Oreshkin, considers it possible to increase trade between Russia and China to \$ 200 billion by 2020 in the case of a favorable macroeconomic situation and simplification of the terms of trade. The reason for optimism is that, according to the FCS of Russia, in 2016 the trade increased by 2.7%, for the first time after 2013, demonstrating a positive trend. In October, negotiations on trade and economic cooperation between China and the EEA were concluded. And the number of projects with Chinese investments attracted by TOP and SPV regimes in the Far East reached 28 by November 2017, with a total volume of 4 billion dollars. However, more important than the growth of quantitative indicators is the elimination of accumulated imbalances in trade and economic cooperation. [3]

The main imbalance is manifested in the structure of exports and imports. Exports to the PRC are characterized by a commodity orientation, whereas in the structure of imports from China, a significant share is occupied by products with high added value. This creates a predisposition to preserve the trade balance defi-

cit (picture 1): in 2016 it amounted to 10.5 billion dollars. This also puts Russian exports in dependence on world commodity prices and on China's pricing policy as the main importer of these goods. Since 2013 there have been positive changes in the commodity structure of Russian exports, but by now they are not yet decisive.



Picture 1. Foreign trade of Russia and China, 2013-2016, million US dollars. [2]

Compared with the indicators of 2013, the volume of imports from China decreased by 29%, and the volume of exports - by 23%. In the commodity structure of imports from China, the share of products with high added value is growing: from 2013 to 2017. the share of machine-building products increased from 59% to 65%, while the share of textile and footwear industry decreased from 18% to 12%. In the commodity structure of Russian exports, the share of hydrocarbon raw materials, oil and petroleum products declined to 71%, while the share of wood and products made from it, machinery and agricultural products rose to 11%, 7% and 6%, respectively. [2]

In the field of direct investment, there are significant discrepancies between the statistics of Russia and the PRC. For example, according to the Central Bank of Russia, the inflow of FDI to China in Russia in 2016 amounted to \$ 350 million, while according to Chinese statistics - \$ 1.293 billion. Assessment of cross-border and interregional investment cooperation is difficult due to the lack of relevant, accessible and detailed statistical information on investment projects. [1; 7 p.]

Investment cooperation between Russia and China also has serious problems. First, only a small part of the projects reaches the implementation stage, especially in the specified time frame. Secondly, even fewer projects are successfully

developing after the start of operations. And thirdly, only a few can contribute to recovery, a qualitative shift in the Russian economy, that is, they are really beneficial in the long run.

Traditionally, the greatest interest for Chinese investors was represented by the fuel and energy complex, the mining industry and forestry in Russia. In recent years, cooperation in the field of automotive, agriculture and infrastructure construction has intensified. Nevertheless, it will be possible to talk about the successes achieved only after the majority of the announced projects go to the implementation stage.

In recent years, cooperation in the field of automotive, agriculture and infrastructure construction has intensified.

The share of mineral fuels, oil and petroleum products decreased to 66% as a result of lower prices for resources and devaluation of the ruble from 2014. The main export item is crude oil and crude oil products. In the near future, the reduction in the share of crude oil is not expected, since several new contracts have been concluded, and deliveries under previously concluded contracts are planned. So, on November 17, 2017, Rosneft PJSC informed about the agreement with China's China Energy Company Limited on deliveries to it up to 60.8 million tons of oil by the end of 2022. As of December 2019, it is planned to start gas supplies to China by IHP "Power of Siberia-1" with volumes of up to 38 billion cubic meters of gas per year for 30 years. In 2016, Russia came out on top in terms of oil supplies to China. China's share in Russian oil supplies is also growing: 20% in 2016 and 21.3% in 2017. Since 2013, coal and electricity supplies have fallen by 65% and 23%, respectively. [2]

Among the largest investments of China in the main capital of Russian companies of the fuel and energy complex is the acquisition by the Silk Road Fund and CNPC of shares in the project in the Yamal LNG project of 9.9% and 20% respectively, the purchase of the Chinese Beijing Gas Group Company Limited 20% of PJSC Verkhnechonskneftegaz ". In September 2017, it was reported that a 14.16% stake in PJSC "NK Rosneft" was sold to a private Chinese energy company, CEFC. June 20, 2017 was put into operation Huadyan-Teninskaya CHPP, a joint project of Russian TGC-2 and Chinese corporation Huadian.

Russian exports of wood and pulp and paper products to China in the last four years increased by 15% and reached \$ 3.4 billion in 2016. The decline was observed only in 2015, which is explained by the collapse in prices as a result of the decline in demand in China as on raw wood, and on processing products. In the period from 2013 to 2016, despite the steady decline in foreign trade prices for wood, China's share in Russian exports has increased from 30% to 40% due to an increase in supply volumes. And in four regions, the leaders in the supply of timber to China (Irkutsk region, Khabarovsk region, Krasnoyarsk region, Primorsky

Krai) in general, 97% of untreated wood and 63% of processed wood are exported to this country. For four years, the share of raw timber fell from 37% to 28% in the commodity structure of exports due to the primary processing wood (growth from 37% to 49%). It is worth noting that the share of products of a sufficiently deep degree of processing (mainly wood pulp) remained at the level of 20-23%. [1; 6 p.]

In Russia, measures are being taken both to develop woodworking in the Far East and Siberia, and to prevent illegal logging and shadow trade in timber. Among them there are significant preferences for enterprises investing in woodworking projects; introduction of a unified state automated information system for accounting for wood and transactions with it; implementation of a pilot project in the Irkutsk region to control the origin of timber; the expected introduction of quotas for the export of round timber from the Far East and prohibitive export duties outside of quotas. Nevertheless, the situation with illegal cutting and smuggling of wood remains difficult.

Cooperation between Russia and China in the forestry sector is developing in accordance with the Program of Russian-Chinese cooperation in the development and use of forest resources. The results of the work are summed up at the meetings of the permanent Russian-Chinese working group. The first and second stages of the Program are implemented in the Tomsk region and the EAO. A Chinese union of forestry enterprises has been set up, which plans to conduct certification of Chinese companies for work in Russia. Today, among the successfully developing major investment projects in China in the woodworking industry, there are only three: the RFP Group holding project to create the Far Eastern center for deep wood processing in the Khabarovsk Territory, where the Russian-Chinese investment fund owns 42%; project of JSC "Ruskininvest" for the creation of a timber industry cluster in the Tomsk region; project LLC "Sibirles" on the production of veneer and furniture components in the Tomsk region. A number of new projects in the Republic of Buryatia, Novosibirsk region, Khabarovsk and Krasnoyarsk regions are at the stage of discussion or the initial stage of implementation. Of particular interest is the project for the processing of wood waste in the city of Kansk, Krasnoyarsk Territory, proposed by Jilin Energy Co., Ltd. "Zhengheng".

About half of all Russian exports of machinery to China account for turbojet engines, however, their share since 2013 decreased by 24%. According to these supplies, four regions are leading: the republics of Bashkiria and Buryatia, Moscow and the Yaroslavl Region. Gradually, the share of electrical products in the structure of exports to China is growing.

Chinese automakers are interested in organizing the assembly or production of cars in Russia both for implementation on the domestic market of the country and beyond. For example, the Great Wall Motors plant in the Tula region is under construction; joint projects of FAW with Avtokor GC to assemble crossovers in

Kaliningrad and Sumotori GC on assembling trucks in Primorsky Krai are being implemented; successfully developing projects for the production of automotive components in the Kaluga region. The plans of companies gradually increase the level of localization of production up to 50% within five years. In addition to investment in the automotive industry, the production of oil and gas equipment in the Kurgan region is developing, and a machine-tool plant in the Moscow Region is planned to be built.

For 2013-2016 years the export of agricultural products to China grew by 44%, and its share in the commodity structure rose to 5%. The basis of trade is still fish and seafood, however for four years the share of this commodity position has decreased from 89% to 63%. At the same time, exports of soybeans, vegetable oils, and confectionery products increased significantly. There are good prospects for increasing grain exports after signing protocols on phytosanitary requirements for wheat, maize, rice, soybean and rapeseed in December 2015. The first batch of wheat was sent to China in the spring of 2017. In March 2017, Export Food Trade LLC and Sino-European Agricultural Development signed a long-term contract for the export of Russian agricultural products to China, which involves the supply of more than 50 million tons of products by 2028.

In 2016-2017 investors from China proposed a number of large-scale projects in the agro-industrial complex, including those focused on export to China. Among them we can name the cultivation and deep processing of grain in the Khabarovsk Territory, two projects on deep processing of soy in the EAO, the construction of livestock complexes in the Tomsk region and the Primorsky Territory, a flour mill in the Ulyanovsk region and a marine biotech park in Primorsky Krai. At the moment, most of the projects are under discussion.

It is expected that the efforts at the federal and regional levels to enhance the investment attractiveness of the Far East, as well as new formats of interaction (TOR and SST modes, the holding of the Eastern Economic Forum, reciprocal visits of delegations) will contribute to a qualitative shift in Russian-Chinese cross-border cooperation. On September 8, 2017, the first meeting of the Russian-Chinese commission for cooperation and development of the Far East, the Baikal region of Russia and the Northeast of China was held, at which the implementation of infrastructure projects was discussed, namely, the Primor'e-1 and Primor'e-2", The construction of the railway bridge Nizhneleninskoye - Tongjiang and the road bridge Blagoveshchensk - Heihe, the construction of a high-speed highway between Vladivostok and the cities of the northeastern provinces of China. Investment projects in the sphere of industry were also considered, including the creation of an export-oriented cluster for deep processing of steel with an investment volume of about \$ 2 billion. The staff of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia are developing a program of Russian-Chinese cooperation

between the border regions.

A vivid example of interregional cooperation is the cooperation in the format of "Volga-Yangtze", within which 21 joint investment projects are being implemented in the production of building materials, agro-industrial complex, machine building, high technology, etc. To stimulate investment cooperation, in July 2017, Russian-Chinese Foundation for the Development of Regions.

In conclusion, it is necessary to identify the main areas for which to act, for the development of trade and investment cooperation between Russia and China. These include:

- giving priority to investment projects aimed at the production of high-value-added products and to promote the export of such products;
- to expand and modernize the transport and logistics infrastructure (railways and highways, ports, bridges, grain terminals, customs crossings). Update carload park to ensure the export of perishable products, cereals. Optimize the transportation tariff system to stimulate exports to China;
- accelerate the process of certification of agricultural products;
- strengthen the coordination of local authorities and federal ministries and services to prevent violations of environmental, tax and labor laws (illegal logging, smuggling of timber). Increase the responsibility, including financial, for violations of the law. Increase the transparency of the work of Chinese investors implementing projects in the field of forestry and agribusiness.
- create a system for monitoring investment projects with foreign participation, starting with a certain amount of investment. Update the data quarterly. Identify both the stage of the project implementation, as well as information on violations of tax, labor, environmental and other legislation, the results of the environmental inspection by an independent body, the volume of products exported, the characteristics of the products (raw materials / semi-finished products / finished products, conventional products / high-tech products etc.).

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元在世界货币金融体系中
Yuan in the world monetary and financial system

Akopova Seda Yuryevna,

Medyakova Ekaterina Mikhailovna

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

The Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration

本出版物包含有关世界货币体系形成特点和人民币在其中的作用的信息。

关键词：货币体系，储备货币，人民币，国际货币基金组织。

Annotations. *This publication contains information about the features of the formation of the world monetary system and the role of the yuan in it.*

Keywords: *currency system, reserves, currency, yuan, International Monetary Fund.*

After the Second World War, several currencies dominated the international monetary system, with the US dollar playing a leading role. In the world expert community, there are periodic discussions about how stable such a system is. Some believe that the lack of a wide diversification of global reserve currencies is a source of weakness and vulnerability of the world monetary system, and under certain circumstances may lead to a lack of global liquidity. Others believe that the dominance of several currencies, on the contrary, contributes to the strength of the system, giving investors the opportunity during periods of financial turbulence to find shelter in reliable and high-quality assets¹. Despite the polarity of such points of view, it is impossible to deny the trend of polycentricity of the international monetary system that emerged at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries and the gradually growing trend. [1]

Experts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) questioned how the world currency system evolved in recent years and to what extent the national currencies of leading countries continue to play the role of global reserve currencies. In their latest study, IMF analysts conclude that the bipolar international monetary system, based on the US dollar and the euro, has now been transformed into a three-polar system that includes the Chinese yuan in addition to the two mentioned currencies.

This conclusion is based not only on assessing the scale of the economy of

a country, its role in the global economy or the share of a particular currency in international reserves. The Fund's experts analyzed five key world currencies included in the SDR basket: the US dollar, the euro, the British pound, the Japanese yen and the Chinese yuan. Using alternatives to traditional approaches and various options for calculations, the authors of the study tried to assess the role of the five currencies in the world economy. The initial basis of the calculations was the degree of binding of the national currencies of individual countries to these key currencies, as well as the extent of their influence on currency fluctuations in different countries of the world. Proceeding from this, the corresponding currency blocks (dollar, euro, yuan, etc.) were allocated and their evolution was analyzed for the period from 1969 to 2015. [3]

The study notes that the position of the US dollar for a long time was strong and stable. However, having reached a maximum in 2002, taking into account the growth of the positions of the euro bloc, the influence of the American currency began to decline. To an even greater extent, the dollar lost after the financial crisis of 2007-2008. At that time, many experts around the world seriously discussed the possibility of a dollar crisis. Then, the US currency managed to regain some of its positions and continues to exert the greatest influence on the world economy.

The internationalization of the yuan is a relatively new phenomenon for the global economy. China has actively promoted the international promotion of its currency from 2008-2010, which led to the formation of the yuan bloc at the international level. The scale of the Chinese economy and its growing role in the world economy, as well as the activation of Beijing's policy of supporting the internationalization of the yuan, have become key factors in this process. At the same time, IMF experts note that since 2014, there has been no visible progress in the international promotion of the Chinese currency. In addition, the analysis in the study indicates that the yuan is not the dominant currency in the Asian region. The most obvious is the impact of the Chinese currency on the BRICS countries. In addition, the impact of the yuan on Australia, the economies of Latin America (Chile, Colombia), the Middle East (Iran) is increasing. [3]

The calculations carried out by the IMF experts allow estimating the size of the five currency blocks and the degree of their impact on the world economy for the period from 2011 to 2015. The summary data is presented in the table. [2]

	USD	EUR	GBP	JPY	CNH
The share of the currency block in the world GDP (189 countries)	39,0	20,3	4,0	5,2	31,6
The share of the currency in the SDR basket (as of October 2016)	41,73	30,93	8,09	8,33	10,92
Share of currency in official international reserves	54,8	18,1	3,5	3,0	1,0

As can be seen from the table, the dollar block, although it lost its absolute superiority, nevertheless continues to maintain its dominant position. It accounts for about 40% of world GDP. At the second position is the yuan block - it accounts for slightly more than 30%. The three-polar structure of the modern international monetary system is closed by a block of euro-currencies, which account for about 20% of world GDP. The British pound and the Japanese yen play significant but minor roles in the world economy. [2]

You can differently relate to the final results of the study, but the authors tried to use different calculation methods. The results obtained differ slightly from each other by specific figures, but they do not abolish the general trend indicating that the transition of the international monetary system from a bipolar to a tripolar structure took place.

In this regard, many questions arise regarding the prospects for further transformation of the world monetary and financial system. In particular, how sustainable is the expansion of the yuan block in the world space, whether it will be due to the reduction of the influence of the US dollar, the euro or another currency?

The course on the internationalization of the yuan was proclaimed by the leadership of the PRC as one of the most important tasks of the country's economic policy. Although China is promoting the process of international promotion of its currency, its implementation is progressively, as the PRC is ready for further steps to strengthen the position of the renminbi in the world. In the long term, much will depend on Beijing's concrete steps, in particular in the area of controlling the national currency, the exchange rate regime, including full convertibility of the renminbi, opening up its financial market to foreign participants and other measures to liberalize the economy. The nearest agenda is the intensification of the PRC's efforts to expand the influence of the renminbi in the world economy by promoting the One-Belt, One Way initiative, which will increase the significance of the Chinese currency in the Eurasian space. It is estimated that for the time being, the yuan accounts for about 5% of the total trade between 55 countries along the Silk Road.

In a report published in 2017 by the People's Bank of China (NBK) it was noted that the process of internationalization of the Chinese currency is steadily moving forward. According to the document, the NBK signed agreements with 36 central banks on mutual settlements and payments in national currencies, the total amount of which exceeded 3.3 trillion. (about 498 billion dollars). In 23 countries and regions, a clearing service for operations in RMB was launched, which covers Southeast Asia, Europe, the Middle East, America, Oceania and Africa.

According to available data, as of the end of 2016, central banks of more than 60 countries use the yuan as a reserve currency. A number of recent events rein-

force this trend. Thus, the Bank of England and the National Bank of Switzerland already have certain amounts in Chinese currency as part of their reserves. In 2017, the ECB invested 500 million euros in yuan assets. In mid-January 2018, the German Bundesbank and the Central Bank of France also decided to include the Chinese currency in their reserves. The central banks of other European countries (Belgium, Spain, Slovakia) also followed this example and started buying RMB for their reserves or considering such an opportunity. So far, we are talking about insignificant volumes. However, it is fundamentally important that the inclusion of the Chinese currency in the reserve assets of central banks is due to a reduction in investments in US dollars. [3]

Expanding the use of the renminbi in the world has enormous potential. At the same time, the intensification of Beijing's efforts in this direction seems to depend to a large extent on the creation of a healthy and more reliable national financial system and the formation of the necessary conditions for the transfer of the PRC's economy to a sustainable development model based on innovation.

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综合协会形成的理论与实践
在俄罗斯的采金业

**Theory and practice of formation of integrated associations
in the gold mining industry of Russia**

Kradenyh Irina Anatolevna

Senior Research Officer

*Federal State Budgetary Institution of Science Mining Institute of
the Far-Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia,
Khabarovsk*

Barchukov Aleksei Valerevich

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Professor

*Federal State Budget Educational Institution of Higher Education
Far Eastern State Transport University,
Khabarovsk, Russia*

注解。国内黄金开采业的现状不仅取决于俄罗斯经济状况，还取决于在企业层面管理黄金开采的若干分支特征。与经济中采矿业一体化进程有关的问题目前非常相关，并且是提高俄罗斯黄金矿业企业效率的途径之一。

关键词：黄金矿业企业，冲积黄金资产，金矿，整合协会，横向和纵向整合，并购。

Annotation. *The current situation of the domestic gold mining industry is determined not only by the state of the Russian economy, but by a number of branch features in managing gold mining at the enterprise level. Issues related to integration processes in the mining sector of the economy are currently very relevant and represent one of the ways to improve the efficiency of Russian gold mining enterprises.*

Keywords: *gold mining enterprises, alluvial gold assets, gold placer, integration associations, horizontal and vertical integration, mergers and acquisitions.*

The growth of the economic development of the Far East of Russia depends largely on the effectiveness of developing the unique natural resources located on the territory. To do this, close attention should be paid to the management and organization of economic activities of mining companies, including small and medium-sized enterprises engaged in the development of alluvial gold assets.

Effective ways of development for this group of enterprises have two main directions. In the first case, supported the concept of increasing the share of small enterprises in the industry that requires comprehensive state support. In the second case, the feasibility of enlarging small mining companies is considered, since they do not have significant opportunities to influence the industry strategic development. In our opinion, under the current conditions, the stable functioning of medium and small gold mining enterprises is possible in case of consolidation either with each other or with larger companies. Joining on the principle of horizontal integration is probably an objective process for the further development of small and medium-sized Russian gold mining business. The implementation of horizontal integration will allow the reorganized enterprises to expand their own stocks of raw materials, ensure a higher production level and become more attractive to investors. The importance of small business development in the mining sector is evident, which in the future will affect not only the growth of the national economy, but also support social and political stability.

The experience of functioning of companies belonging to the mineral and raw materials sector confirms the interest and significance of economic integration. Integration processes of a vertical and horizontal nature are expressed in close industrial and economic relations, both between mining and metallurgical companies. At present, almost all foreign mining companies are integrated into large companies that have the necessary capacities for ore mining and processing, production and processing of metals [1].

From the point of view of economic theory, the signs of integration are manifested in the strengthening of production and technical relations, the consolidation of capital, the joint use of resources, in creating mutually supportive conditions with the aim of increasing the aggregate economic productivity of economic entities. From the point of view of corporate management, the integration process involves the reorganization of business and its enterprises. Significant changes in this affect not only the organization and management of production, but also the economic behavior of the company in the market. In the economic literature, two forms of integration are considered: **mergers and acquisitions – M&A** [2].

The prerequisites for mergers and acquisitions continue to be studied both by representatives of theoretical and economic schools and specialists in the field of strategic management [3, 4]. At present the most famous theories explaining the reasons for the mergers or acquisitions is the **theory of synergy**, put forward by the researchers M. Bradley, A. Desai, E.N. Kim in 1983 "Synergy" – a word of Greek origin, translated as denoting assistance, community, complicity. The essence of the theory is that as a result of M&A companies acquire a wide range of different advantages by combining the resources of the companies involved in the transaction [5]. At present, the theory of synergy is considered the most confirmed by both theorists and practitioners in the

field of mergers and acquisitions. For successful management of synergistic effects, it is necessary to know the sources of their occurrence.

The processes that form domestic gold mining at present correspond to the trends typical of the world mining industry. Development analysis of the Russian gold mining industry shows that the restructuring carried out therein is based on the consolidation and creation of new gold mining companies in the integration of vertical and horizontal processes (Table 1). The five leading gold mining companies in Russia include: OJSC "Polyus Zoloto", CJSC "MC "Petropavlovsk", CJSC "Chukotskaya G GK", JSC "Polymetal", "Nordgold N.V." [6, 7].

Table - 1. Gold production by the largest Russian enterprises and companies that are part of them

Enterprise	Subsidiaries	Gold production, thous. troy ounces			
		2013	2014	2015	2016
Polyus Gold Int.	CJSC "ZDK "Polyus"	1652	1696	1763	1968
	CJSC "Pervenets"				
	OJSC "Lenzoloto"				
	LLC "GRK Aldanzoloto"				
Polymetal Int.	CJSC "Serebro Magadana"	1282	1431	861	1269
	OJSC "Okhotskaya GGC"				
	CJSC "Gold of North Ural"				
	OJSC "Omolonskaya ZRK"				
	LLC "Albazino Resources"				
	Amursky MMC				
GC "Petropavlovsk"	OJSC "Pokrovskiy rudnik"	741.2	624.5	504.1	416
	LLC "Malomyrkiy rudnik"				
	LLC "Albynsky Rudnik"				
	OJSC ZDP "Koboldo"				

The current period can be characterized as the stage of completion of the primary consolidation of the largest enterprises and the active formation of vertically and horizontally integrated national companies [8, 9]. In addition to holding companies owning and managing several enterprises, independent companies also function in the gold mining industry.

Artisanal mining partnerships still have a significant role. These enterprises is a system with common characteristics for all organizations, such as resources, external and internal environment, horizontal and vertical division of labor, the need for control. In the organization of artisanal mining partnerships production working gold placer deposits by open method, there are a number of features that distinguish them from the accepted modes in other industries. For example, due to natural and climatic conditions, open-pit mining is conducted only in warm weath-

er. At the same time, development is carried out in hard-to-reach areas, located far from the developed infrastructure and settlements. Delivery of goods necessary for work is carried out mainly in wintertime on the so-called winter road (temporary roads). The creation of a social infrastructure for the development of deposits with a working life of less than 7 years is considered economically impractical. Due to the fact that modern mining conditions are characterized by the depletion of the most plentiful gold reserves favorable for the development of reserves, mining companies are forced to engage in the exploitation of poor or very poor gold-bearing ores, which becomes possible during the establishment of high prices in the precious metals market [10].

As mentioned above, the goal of companies that decide to implement the process of integration by M&A is to obtain synergistic effects, which simultaneously affect the satisfaction of the requests of all process participants (shareholders, staff, customers, authorities). The impact of synergy is primarily aimed at a qualitative change in the system, with the transformation of the conditions, structure and mechanism of interaction of its elements, resulting in a change in the output characteristics of the system.

In the framework of gold mining companies that decided to combine their activities through horizontal integration, the following potential synergies should be considered:

- pooling of company funds to purchase more efficient, expensive mining machinery and equipment;
- centralization of such types of works as supply, accounting, clerical work, works related to staff development and others. In this case, there is both managerial and operational synergies, achieved through the creation of a new management system and a reduction in operating expenses by combining the various services of an integrated company;
- increase work efficiency with suppliers that will allow the merged companies to centralize the necessary purchases and get the opportunity to use any discounts that apply to purchase prices. This aspect is relevant for gold mining companies, since the seasonal nature of the work requires advanced procurement of materials, fuel, spare parts, various mining equipment, etc. In this case, an operational synergetic effect is possible that results from savings in the implementation of expenses aimed at maintaining the current activity of gold mining enterprises;
- expanding the range of extracted raw materials, by involving not only gold-containing sands, but also other natural components used in various spheres of the national economy, e.g., materials for road construction (such as gravel, etc.). With further processing dumps of alluvial deposits are suitable for composites, it is also possible to obtain products for the

- production of paints or iron ore raw materials, etc.;
- increasing creditworthiness is an important motive for the integrated gold mining company based on its size, which allows a larger enterprise to have preferred positions in obtaining bank loans;
- expanding the raw material portfolio by combining the existing licenses of companies or pooling financial resources to purchase additional licenses, which will strengthen the position of the company and ensure its long-term functioning. In this case, a financial synergetic effect is expected that contributes to an increase in cash flows and reduction of business risks;
- development of poorly developed types of deposits that will allow the integrated enterprise to strengthen its competitive advantages in the long term. Since now the richest placer deposits have been worked out, the problem of replenishment of gold reserves becomes very important. Horizontal integration involves the unification of technical, technological, labor and financial resources, as a result of which the company has the opportunity to develop previously unimportant non-traditional types of placers (deep-lying, technogenic), which were previously mastered in limited volumes due to complex geological and technical conditions. In this case, not only organizational, but also managerial synergy is possible due to the economy of means and the increase in cash flows due to the growth in gold production [11].

Undoubtedly, for the emergence of synergistic effects, it is not enough to unite companies and create a common technological chain of material and technical resources and equipment. The success of the integration strategy depends on the fulfillment of a number of conditions. Of great importance is the social basis expressed in management methods and the creation of a favorable social climate. The synergistic effect is particularly pronounced in the presence of joint goals and agreements in actions between business owners and managers who move towards their achievement. In the absence of a motivation system for the staff of merged companies, the effectiveness of the overall work is reduced. A negative synergetic effect is possible with a sharp change in the organizational structures of existing companies, which can lead to the loss of individual managerial experience and knowledge. Consequently, the importance of adapting the organizational structure to the new working conditions is high, which will save not only a significant part of the management experience, but also introduce new effective elements of the structure in the parent enterprise.

As a result of the study, prospects for the development of gold mining enterprises are outlined. A strategy for consolidating existing small and medium-sized enterprises should be identified through their horizontal integration. Its essence is expressed in the intensity of interaction and deepening of industrial and technical

ties, combining the potentials of enterprises complementary to each other in the joint use of resources, as well as in providing mutually favorable conditions for the implementation of economic activities. After all, the depletion of the mineral and raw materials base of alluvial gold and the weak supply of active reserves due to long-term lag in the rate of growth inhibit the development of gold mining enterprises. The objective need to engage in the development of a large number of small deposits and increase on this basis the efficiency of the functioning of small and medium-sized gold mining enterprises can have a positive impact on the preservation and development of regional infrastructure in areas of traditional alluvial gold mining.

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就俄罗斯土地关系的城市主体转型而言
**In terms of the municipality subject transformation
of land relations in Russia**

Medyanik Natalia Vitalievna

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

Prozorova Svetlana Anatolievna

Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences, Associate Professor

Rusinova Olga Sergeevna

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

Institute of Service, Tourism and Design (branch) of the North-Caucasian Federal University in Pyatigorsk

注解。 文章验证了关于市政土地问题的概念和应用研究平台，分解为三个关键领域：经济，社会生态，组织和法律。 揭示了国家土地部门市政府的转型矛盾，一方面要明确产权和公有土地占有，流转的详尽清单，严格规范行政权力和行政权力，实现主体性的地方自治机构，另一方面则暴露与库存，地籍会计，经济估价，拍卖周转和对云杉目标使用的控制有关的程序性赤字。

关键词：土地关系，市政管理，产权，土地流转。

Annotation. *The article verifies the conceptual and applied research platform devoted to municipal land problems, disaggregated in three key areas: economic, socio-ecological, organizational and legal. Transformation contradictions in the municipal government of the land sector of the country have been revealed, on the one hand, specifying property rights and an exhaustive list of grounds for appropriation and circulation of public lands, strictly regulating the executive and executive powers and actualizing the subjectivity of local self-government bodies, and, on the other, exposing procedural deficits, related to inventory, cadastral accounting, economic valuation, auction turnover and control over the targeted use of spruce.*

Keywords: *land relations, municipal management, property rights, land turnover.*

Discussion of municipal land issues is advisable to lead in the wake of conceptual and applied developments of Russian modern science, disaggregated in three key areas: economic, socio-ecological, organizational and legal.

So, the economic platform of scientific search is formed by the works of such famous scientists as Alakoz V.V., Zasyad-Volk V.V., Lipsky S.A., Khlystun V.N., focused on increasing the efficiency of land use in agrarian production, investment attractiveness and profitability of land assets [1, 15, 21, 25].

The social and ecological context of the land problem is primarily based on the works of V.V. Buzmakova, G.V. Kulik, A.V. Medvedeva, L.G. Trushnikova, and K.I. Cherkashina on the life-saving security for the local community and reproductive turnover of agricultural lands [5, 26].

Organizational and legal issues of land use are reflected in the work of authoritative scientists like Bogolyubov S.A., Galinovskaya E.A., Erofeev B.V., Ivanov A.L., Molchanov E.N., dealing not only with the property and economic legitimization of turnover land, but also the specification of the executive-administrative and supervisory powers of the power structures [8, 10, 18, 17].

In the context of the latter, the discussed problems in the literature translate questions of reforming reforms in the land sector of the country's municipalities [3], the arrangement of rural settlements [11], the preservation of farmland [23], etc.

The subjectivity of municipalities in land relations in domestic research has a narrow interpretation, verifying their role, primarily in the context of administering land payments [9], spatial planning and land management [22], property management [2].

As is known, in recent years in the management of land resources at the municipal level there have been significant transformations, primarily initiated by the RF Law "On Amendments to the Land Code of the Russian Federation and Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation" [12].

First of all, from 01/01/2017, the disposal of land plots, the state ownership of which is not delimited and located on the territory of rural settlements, was transferred to the level of the municipal district [13]. It should be recognized that due to the personnel shortage, the limited resource capabilities of rural administrations, the need for widespread introduction of geoinformation technologies, this management decision is justified.

Meanwhile, in the case of urban settlements, such changes did not occur, leaving behind them administrative functions over land in unrestricted state ownership, while keeping in line with Art. 62 of the Budget Code of the Russian Federation deductions in the amount of 50% of income from the use of unrestricted state lands in the budgets of districts [6]. We believe that such a budget transfer, which reduces the interest of settlement administrations in obtaining revenues to their

own treasury, is doubtful, as well as not covering the burden of urban settlements on the provision of unlimited state lands in circulation.

The transfer of land powers to the district level, as well as their implementation by the administrations of urban districts and settlements, is also fraught with numerous organizational and economic problems [19]. In particular, the uncertainty of land objects is being tested, to which the transferred powers are distributed, as well as the management bodies for applying business and households with the application for the site, as well as violation of the terms for considering applications in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation "On the Procedure for Considering Applications of Citizens of the Russian Federation" from 02.05.2006 year № 59-ФЗ.

In addition, according to Art. 39.11-39.13 of the Land Code of the Russian Federation from 01.03.2015, local governments exercise the authority to organize tenders in the form of auctions for the sale and transfer of land plots in municipal and unrestricted state property [24]. Meanwhile, a number of scientists rightly criticized the provision of the Land Code of the Russian Federation, which, unlike civil law, allows only one form of bidding - auctions. In particular, with regard to agricultural land, it is unlikely that such a norm should be considered as non-alternative.

In the absence of a federal law on the organization of bidding in electronic form, difficulties arise in the implementation, in particular, Art. 39.13 of the Land Code of the Russian Federation, which provides for a similar format for holding land auctions. In addition to procedural deficits, for example, related to the regulatory deadlines for the cancellation of the auction, amendments to the auction documentation or directly to the notification of the auction, consideration of applications for participation, discrepancies are tested in the limit of the annual rent, the amount of which under art. 39.11, item 14 of the Land Code of the Russian Federation is determined by the results of the market valuation, or at least 1.5% of the cadastral value of the site, if the results of the cadastral valuation are approved not earlier than 5 years before the date of the decision to conduct the auction.

Equally, contradictions related to reimbursement of expenses for land plot formation, land surveying and cadastral registration, and other transaction costs incurred by the entity interested in obtaining a land plot, but not winning in the auction, are diagnosed in the same way. With that art. 39.12, item 22 of the Land Code of the Russian Federation does not intend to demand compensation from the winner of the auction, another person with whom the purchase and sale or lease agreements were concluded, related to cadastral work on the land plot as a subject of the said contracts, as well as incurred organization and holding of the auction.

As you know, land is a source of replenishment of the local treasury, which entrusts the municipal government in accordance with Art. 389 of the Tax Code of

the Russian Federation on the approval of land tax rates and updating the cadastral value of land plots. The implementation of such a functional is associated with the problems of limited growth in land income due to low household solvency, substantial tax benefits, reluctance of citizens, and in some cases the local administration to privatize and register land plots, which does not allow them to be identified as a single property complex and tax base. Such contradictions lead to the deficit of municipal budgets in terms of land revenues, generate multiple conflicts in land privatization, for example, under horticultural partnerships, subsidiary farms, in the non-recognition of property rights that were not registered, but which arose in the Soviet period. In such a situation, it is necessary to differentially differentiate the land tax, provide support for registration of land rights, establish cadastral value of land plots that is adequate to the demand constraints [16].

In addition, an important component of municipal policy is the territorial planning associated with the approval of schemes and master plans, land use rules and construction. Such decisions should be directed not only and not so much to achieving commercial efficiency as to the prospect, forming the investment attractiveness of land assets, to ensure the long-term socio-economic well-being of the municipality. In addition, given the scale of the work and the direct interest of the local community, we believe that it is not only appropriate, but also mandatory, to involve residents in discussing projects for integrated development of territories for both housing and other types of construction.

As shown in [7, p. 28-30], the problem of municipal land policy also lies in the imperfection of state cadastral registration of land, underestimation of a number of land plots and underestimation of many estimated cadastral value factors, or the presence of unaccounted objects, most often within the boundaries of rural settlements, which creates an unreliable information base for management decisions in the land area of the municipality.

Finally, in the organization of municipal land control, not only the personnel and financial deficits are tested as the most significant, but also the legal uncertainty of the procedure and grounds for applying local authorities to the court in case of violation of land legislation [4, p. 40-49].

Meanwhile, the transformation of the managerial functional in the land sector at the municipal level is accompanied by positive changes (Table 1).

Table 1 - List of constructive changes in the municipal land administration of the Russian Federation (with regard to the specification of property rights and the conditions for including public lands in circulation)

Positive changes in management decisions	Norms of the Land Code of the Russian Federation
Expansion of the scope of granting land plots in state / municipal ownership for free use	Art. 39.10, p 2
Systematization of the list of cases of sale and lease of land plots without bidding	Art. 39.3, 39.6
Differentiation of the range of terms of the lease contract for land plots in state / municipal ownership	Art. 39.8, p. 8
Specification of an exhaustive list of tenants, for which the amount of rent can not be higher than the amount of land tax	Art. 39.7, p. 5
Systematization of cases of gratuitous provision of a land plot to a citizen or legal entity in the ownership	Art. 39.5
Specification of an exhaustive list of grounds for refusing to grant land plots	Art. 39.16

**- compiled by the authors*

As follows from the table, the most significant positive changes in the municipal land policy in recent years include unification, strict regulation and specification of an exhaustive list of grounds for granting land plots on the right of free use, sale and lease without bidding, gratuitously granting ownership, refusing in the provision, pr.

Thus, within the framework of the research undertaken, the results are obtained and the conclusions that form a specific increment of scientific knowledge and the following provisions of scientific novelty are obtained: on the basis of generalization of the results of scientific research and applied theory of Russian science of the modern period, a conceptual and applied research platform devoted to municipal land problems, disaggregated in three key areas: economic, socio-environmental, organizational and legal ovoc; shows a narrow interpretation of the land-property subjectivity of municipalities, reducible to the administration of land payments and property management, spatial planning and land management; Transformation contradictions in the municipal management of the land sector of the country are revealed, on the one hand, specifying property rights and an exhaustive list of grounds for appropriation and circulation of public lands, strictly regulating the executive and executive powers and actualizing the subjectivity of local self-government bodies, and on the other, exposing the leveling constructiveness of municipal management decisions, procedural deficits related to inventory, cadastral accounting, economic tsenkoy, auction traffic and control over the proper use of lands.

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现代俄罗斯扶贫战略：体制方面

Strategy of poverty reduction in modern Russia: institutional aspect

Shakhovskaya Larisa Semenovna

Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor

Klimkova Ksenia Olegovna

Postgraduate

Volgograd State Technical University,

Russian Federation

在这篇文章中，从体制方法的角度看贫穷。存在贫困的内在制度基础。在这篇文章中，作者以俄罗斯为例，认为需要发展高等教育的跨学科教育，以培养世界经济发达国家的专业干部，其目标是减少国家的贫困。在关于在俄罗斯联邦形成反贫困战略的文章方向。

关键词：贫困水平，贫困，制度，制度方式，跨学科教育。

Annotation. *In this article, poverty is seen from the point of view of the institutional approach. Endogenous institutional foundations of poverty exist. In this article, the authors, on the example of Russia, consider the need to develop interdisciplinary education in higher education to train professional cadres in the economically developed countries of the world, whose goal is to reduce poverty in the state. In the article directions on formation of strategy of struggle against poverty in the Russian Federation.*

Keywords: *poverty level, poverty, institution, institutional approach, interdisciplinary education.*

In the second decade of the 21st century, extreme poverty manifestation of the population is observed in Russia, differentiation of its standard of living and growing inequality of incomes of the population. The poor population in Russia according to statistics in 2016 was 19.8 million people, including 384.43 thousand people (15.1%) in the Volgograd region [5]. The problem of poverty institutionalization has attracted more and more active attention of the scientific community recently [7]. That is why there was an urgent need to develop a qualitatively new mechanism for socio-economic development of the country that would not allow the final institutionalization of the process of increasing poverty in the regions of the Russian Federation.

In the course of the analysis of poverty problems, Russian researchers have revealed that the endogenous institutional foundations of its existence in the Rus-

sian Federation are:

1) The collapse of the old command-barter institutions and the slow creation of new market institutions, which led to a drop in production, revenues of the state budget and households [1];

2) Imperfection of the institution of social insurance: a system of social protection that provides access to basic social services for the most vulnerable social groups;

3) The imperfection of the labor market, which due to the weak mobility of employees, functions only in a limited form, which hampers the free movement of labor resources with the aim of increasing the efficiency of their use [4]. The consequence of imperfect labor market, in turn, are:

- the emergence of a social phenomenon such as unemployment, which affects the distribution of income in the direction of deepening their differentiation and contributes to increasing poverty;

- extremely low statutory minimum wage (low labor price) in the RF, which does not reach the level of the subsistence minimum budget for many years;

- cost of living, which provides only the physiological survival of a person;

- an unfair system of taxation of individuals' incomes, not oriented to reducing the differentiation of disposable incomes in comparison with nominal ones, and, consequently, increasing the level of differentiation of incomes of the population and fixing poverty as a socioeconomic institution [8].

For the research, the Volgograd region was chosen as a striking example of a territory whose poverty indicator is higher than the average for Russia (Fig. 1). So in 2016, 13.5% of the total population of Russia were below the poverty line, 15.1% - in the Volgograd region, exceeding the national average [5].

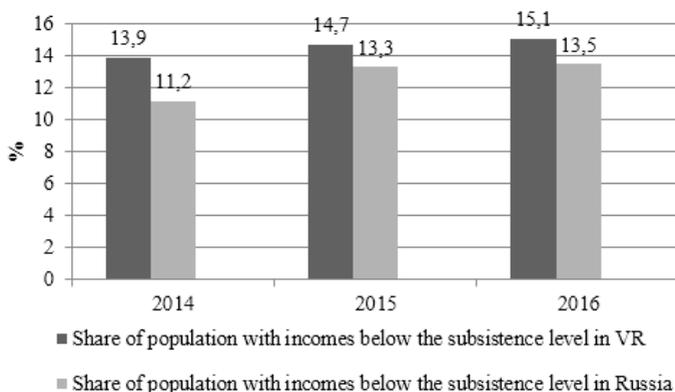


Fig. 1. The share of the population with income below the subsistence level in the Volgograd region and in Russia in 2014-2016. [5]

At the moment, the following are common causes of poverty in the Russian Federation: unemployment, low wages and delays in paying it, a fall in production, ineffective social programs of the state, a low level of education, a large family size, the presence of underage children and dependents in the family. Most of these reasons are due to the imperfection of state institutions of social management.

Poverty reduction in Russia is recognized as one of the priorities of state policy, but so far positive changes at the regional level have not been noticed. It is hampered not only by the slow growth of incomes of the poor population and by the persistence of significant income inequality, but also by the ineffectiveness of the existing system of social protection [6].

The state of the current economic situation in Russia after the global financial crisis of the past decade and the economic recession that followed it is now determined by the fact that its consequences have affected different segments of the economy of Russia and its regions to varying degrees, which is explained by inter-territorial differences due to the prevailing proportions of development of certain economic types activity, the size of federal budget support, the quality of regional governance, the level of social mobility population.

Economic growth is of paramount importance in the socio-economic system of the state, aimed at improving the standard of living of its population. Especially when the poverty of the population is provoked by low incomes of citizens, low wages, high differentiation in the incomes of the population. And it's not about the economic growth achieved through the sale of natural resources. It is a question of high-tech growth of the country, which will lead to an increase in jobs

The main approach to economic activity, increasing the impact on all sectors and types of economic activity, is the economy, based on the knowledge economy and the level of education of workers. Knowledge, skills and skills of employees form human capital, which determines the factors of sustainable economic growth in various subjects of the Russian Federation.

The whole education system in the developed countries of the world should be reformed to the emerging needs of the economy. As a consequence, educational institutions must be subjected to mandatory transformation and modification. Already established specialized higher education institutions train specialists for the relevant branches of the region, however, at the moment, any region requires personnel that are yet to be trained [3].

Rapid aging of knowledge and the withering away of traditional occupations makes senseless a narrow specialization in obtaining education. One of the key reasons for the crisis in the Russian economy and the economy of the regions is the lack of a system to protect the economic interests of society, the state and real effective economic policies aimed at ensuring these interests.

Unpredictability of market conditions does not guarantee job placement for

graduates precisely because of their narrow professional orientation, which makes it senseless to teach the majority of students to specific specialties for a long time. Accordingly, it is necessary to transform the education system, as well as the introduction of interdisciplinary education in our day.

In response to the decline in the quality of Russian higher professional education, the state decided to merge universities under the auspices of large state universities in order to give a new impetus to development for all participants of the educational process.

But a transitional period is also necessary: the universities to be merged, can function within the framework of a regional educational corporation, managed by a council of rectors of unified universities and its chairman, elected for the time of the formation of a new strategy for the future development of a large regional university.

Such a management model should be kept in the future. The structure of this regional university educational corporation can include independent institutes and academies that will be the centers of cluster development of Russian regions (construction university - construction cluster, technical university - industrial cluster, agricultural university - agricultural cluster, pedagogical university - educational cluster, medical university - cluster of health). The current classical universities in the regions of Russia could fulfill for all universities the unifying role of scientific and innovation clusters in, around which the university life was boiling and commercialization of new technologies would take place. In other words, such a regional educational corporation could become a form of existence of a modern Russian university in the regions of Russia. The consolidated budget of such a corporation could be composed of money from federal and regional budgets, orders for graduates from employers, own extrabudgetary funds earned by each of the universities, as well as various scientific grants won by the colleges of universities and individual scientists.

The gradual unification of the scientific educational and methodological base, the unification of various services and units on a single information base within the regional educational corporation would make it possible to significantly reduce the organizational costs for the maintenance of managerial and training support staff in such a unified regional university complex, which would undoubtedly affect the the quality of selection and preparation of competencies of future graduates necessary for the national economy of the region [9].

The level of education of the employed population is one of the leading aspects, which significantly affects the economic growth of the country's economy as a whole and its regions in particular. Regions of the subjects of the Russian Federation have a sufficiently large independence in the formation of social and economic policy. The regional level of management has many opportunities to

effectively solve territorial problems, it is here that full information and significant control over the regional structures are concentrated. The regional level of governance is an important role in relation to poverty reduction policies. It is here that it is possible to implement targeted assistance that takes into account the territorial peculiarity of the region.

In the current difficult conditions for the country, the state should use the non-traditional public resources of economic development and intensification of economic growth for combating poverty, such as:

- social responsibility of business, which consists in the implementation of the following activities: provision of a broad social package (additional pension insurance, additional voluntary medical insurance, various forms of rehabilitation, training and professional development of its employees), charitable activities, etc.;
- civil society in which its formation and active economic and political activities of the population contribute to the development of all regions of the Russian state and its economy;
- social consent, the positive functions of which promote group and individual identification, increase of social cohesion, adequate adaptation to the social situation, to changing, including crisis, conditions.

In turn, the regional administration is able to influence the course of economic development through the following possible methods:

- creation of favorable conditions for development of business activity of the population;
- regulation of business activity of the population;
- formalization of microbusiness, which allows to reduce unemployment;
- development of financial and credit support of small business and improvement of tax mechanisms;
- a high degree of development of public-private partnership.

The implementation of the above methods should help the development of entrepreneurship, especially small and medium-sized businesses in the region, that at this time the formation of a market economy is a universal way that can intensify the economic growth of the national economy as a whole and, consequently, to increase the level of population well-being.

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为数字作品创建新一代综合信息软件综合体
**Creation of integrated information-software complexes of a new generation
for digital productions**

Baranova Irina Vyacheslavovna

*Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Moscow State Technological University «STANKIN»*

Mayorov Sergey Vasilievich,

DBA, CEO

Machine-Building Cluster of the Republic of Tatarstan

Zhao Kai

Postgraduate

Moscow State Technological University «STANKIN»

考虑了国家技术倡议在俄罗斯数字经济发展中的作用。为新一代的综合信息软件复合体的数字化生产创造便利是有根据的。笔者根据IT行业的基本概念，分析了作者为这些综合体开发的高级编程语言的特点。

关键词：数字经济；国家技术倡议；数字化生产；信息和软件复杂；统一的信息空间。

Annotation. *The role of the National Technological Initiative in the development of the digital economy in Russia is considered. The expediency of creation for digital production of integrated information-software complexes of a new generation is substantiated. The author analyzes the features of the high-level programming language developed by the authors for these complexes, based on the fundamental concepts of the IT industry.*

Keywords: *digital economy; National technological initiative; digital production; information and software complex; unified information space.*

The new technological structure, formed in the framework of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, dictates the creation of a new type of macroeconomic system. This type of macroeconomic system is focused on the creation and implementation of digital technologies. Therefore, the key issues in the development of modern economic systems is the development of fundamentally new approaches to management. These approaches are based on such trends in modern production as robotization and flexible automation, the integration of artificial intelligence into the production process control system and a number of other trends. The combination

of such innovative changes in the global economic system leads to the transformation of the postindustrial economy. There is a new type of economy based on information technologies, knowledge and innovative factors of development, the so-called digital economy [1].

Currently, Russia is implementing the National Technological Initiative, which encompasses a set of strategic directions for shaping the markets of the future and creating conditions for Russia's global leadership, which is expected to be achieved by 2035. In the strategy of economic development of Russia, the National Technological Initiative is identified as one of the key technological and economic priorities. Achievement of these priorities is supported by the state scientific and technical policy of Russia. The goal of implementing the activities created within the framework of the National Technological Initiative is to provide such a development strategy for Russia that would correspond with the world technological trends. An important task is the creation of conditions for increasing the competitiveness of the industrial sector of the Russian economy, in particular, the machine-building complex. Priority and state support are given to the creation and production of high-tech products with a high share of intellectual labor.

Within the framework of the National Technological Initiative, the direction "Technet" is implemented, covering the development of advanced production technologies. Its implementation provides for the development of digital design and modeling, the formation of control systems for large amounts of data, including product data and the life cycle of technological innovation, the creation of additive and hybrid technological processes, etc. The formation in the Russian economy of modern digital productions integrated into the structure of "smart factories" or factories of the future becomes the basis for the development and production by Russian enterprises of products meeting the requirements of high competitiveness in the global markets of the future. The solution of such a problem presupposes the creation of integrated information and software complexes of a new generation oriented towards the use of domestic software.

The pace and results of the introduction of information systems and technologies in the scope of the enterprise, primarily in the production and management spheres, largely determine the effectiveness of the enterprise's transition to modern concepts of production organization. First of all, this concerns project management tools, quality management and risk management, lean manufacturing, horizontal and vertical integration of business processes. Therefore, the transition of Russian enterprises to a qualitatively new stage of development actualizes the tasks in the sphere of improving the efficiency of managing business processes. Globally, there is a need to integrate enterprises into a single information space, created as a network. In conditions of aggravation of competition, such space should be formed as an information protected environment. To create a single in-

formation space, it is necessary to improve the existing legal basis for processing, storing and using information. Since the information infrastructure created for the conditions of the digital economy must meet strict confidentiality requirements, it is necessary to develop new normative and legislative acts that meet these requirements.

Digital production and the high technologies used in their framework, including information technologies, are characterized by a high level of production organization, high precision of performed operations, significant science-intensive and universal application. In the information subsystem of digital production, this concerns, firstly, the methods and methods of using computer technology, since the problem arises of collecting, storing, processing, transferring and using large amounts of data. This requires not only significant resources, but also a high quality of these resources. This applies not so much to material and financial resources, as to intellectual resources, without which the creation of integrated information and software complexes of a new generation for digital productions is not possible.

The development of the sphere of information technologies is a key element in the creation of qualitatively new high-tech industries focused on the digitization of business processes. This generates the processes of digital design, the application of means of flexible automation of technological processes, the creation of intelligent logistics systems, management based on the concept of lean manufacturing. In conditions of a high level of competition in high-tech markets and science-intensive products, those market participants who are able to provide the minimum time from the idea's appearance to the creation of serial production win, providing participants in the life cycle of the innovations created a unified information space and efficient management of business processes implemented in it.

Further development of the potential of information technologies in high-tech areas of the Russian economy involves the implementation of a number of activities that lie in line with the following main directions. First, it is the improvement of the infrastructure that ensures effective information interaction of organizations (including integrated structures, including cluster entities), federal and regional executive authorities. Secondly, the standardization of information services provided to Russian enterprises. Thirdly, the improvement of the training of specialists in the information sphere, the level of qualification and competence of which corresponds to the standards and requirements of the digital economy.

At present, the level of readiness of Russian industry structures to apply high technologies, including modern information technologies, is different. This makes it difficult to create a single information space in which project teams, using appropriate software packages, could quickly exchange information, making adjustments to design and technological developments. To solve this problem, within the framework of the Federal Law "On Industrial Policy in the Russian Federation"

[2], a state information system for industry has been created that makes it possible to automate the processes of collecting and processing information necessary to make decisions on the provision of various forms of state support to domestic enterprises.

In connection with the introduction of sanctions by several countries against Russia, an important role was played by the solution of the task of import substitution in the information sphere of the Russian economy. Promising mechanisms for solving the problem of import substitution are the creation of virtual design bureaus, centers for collective use, libraries' bases. A significant trend in world technological development is the application of life-cycle contracts. In a situation where the priority of the relationship between the enterprise and the consumer is mixed in the after-sales service (this is the so-called service model of relationships), the company earns the main profit not from the sale of the product, but from its servicing. It is believed that in the digital economy, up to 50% of the profits of enterprises can be obtained by concluding lifecycle contracts [3]. In this regard, the creation of integrated information and software complexes of the new generation will act as a generator of synergy and accelerated development of digital production.

The adoption by the Government of the Russian Federation of Resolution No. 1236 "On the establishment of a ban on the admission of software originating from foreign countries for procurement purposes to ensure state and municipal needs" [4] intensified the development of information and software systems of a new generation. This decree also regulates the procedure for the formation and maintenance of a single register of Russian programs for electronic computers and databases.

The purpose of the registry is, firstly, to expand the scope of use of Russian software and to confirm its Russian origin, and secondly, to provide state support to software owners. The fact of registration in the register provides developers of information products with priority consideration of the software they have created as an object of procurement by state and municipal organizations. In addition, the registration of a software product in the registry is an element of prestige that affects the business reputation of the developer. However, at present, such a major class of Russian software, such as high-level programming languages, is poorly represented in the registry.

To fill this gap, the activities of the laboratory of new information technologies are directed, which functions within the Department of Management and Informatics in technical systems of the Moscow State Technological University "STANKIN". Employees of this laboratory are the faculty of the department, as well as graduate students from Russia and the People's Republic of China. The laboratory carries out scientific research within the framework of the program

"Creation of integrated information and software complexes of the new generation for digital productions". In particular, by the present time the information and software complex has been developed in the laboratory. This complex includes a new programming language and source code development environment in this language.

The proposed language realizes both the fundamental, proven concepts of the IT industry (concatenative, object-oriented, functional paradigms) and the latest trends that have emerged in the development of high-level programming languages (multi-valued logic, functional purity, comparison with the sample, transparent multithreading, guards of parameters). These features are organically combined in an intuitive and concise syntax.

The created version of the new high-level programming language is considered by us as an educational option. On the basis of this option, the formation of a programming language of a high level of industrial programming is proposed. For this, work is underway to increase the capabilities of the core language, its libraries and tools.

At the present time, an intellectual core has been formed in the laboratory of new information technologies, consisting of highly qualified specialists, leading teaching and research activities. The laboratory cooperates with the machine building cluster of the Republic of Tatarstan (Naberezhnye Chelny, Russian Federation) and the business incubator "Pu E" (Shanghai, People's Republic of China). The laboratory has a reserve of young specialists, including graduate students from the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, who can generate and implement ideas in the field of creating promising information technologies, integrated information and software complexes of a new generation for digital production.

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关于俄罗斯联邦现代经济条件下小企业发展的一些特点
About some features of development of small business in the Russian Federation in modern economic conditions

Krivosheev Sergey Vladimirovich

Senior Lecturer

Satler Vitaly Victorovich

Postgraduate

Don State Technical University

注解。在俄罗斯目前的经济形势下，企业家获得高利润率越来越困难，继续在传统的活动领域工作，鼓励他寻求新的方向和市场，竞争更少，利润更高。

关键词：小企业，国家支持，有利可图的业务线。

Annotation. *In the current economic situation in Russia, it is increasingly difficult for an entrepreneur to earn a high profit rate, continuing to work in traditional areas of activity, which encourages him to seek new directions and market places, with less competition and higher profits.*

Keywords: *small business, state support, profitable business lines.*

In recent decades, small business has become more innovative, incidentally contributing to the formation of the middle class, which makes up a significant proportion of the economically active population in the world economic system. It is with the development of the functions of small and medium-sized businesses that its role in the economy of the leading Western countries is increasing [3].

In the Russian Federation, the share of small business does not exceed 22%, while in the USA it is 50%, and in China - 60%. Therefore, in these countries, development and support of business are priority areas. [1]

Despite numerous government measures to support small businesses (tax holidays, subsidies, the maximum possible reduction in the tax burden, etc.), a significant number of entrepreneurs in the economic crisis had to cease their economic activities.

One of the main ways to support small business at the moment is the possibility of obtaining a grant, where the allocated "help" will not be given. But, the government will have to report: where and by what means were spent. In total, there are several options for such gratuitous assistance:

1) Grant, which is issued from the regional budget to beginning entrepreneurs. As a rule, the amount does not exceed three hundred thousand rubles, where 50 percent

of the total amount is paid by the merchant himself, and the state takes half the costs.

2) Subsidies are given to experienced businessmen who have planned to expand their already promising business. This money is given for the purchase of new equipment or for the purchase of assets, where state support reaches 90%.

3) The grant for the unemployed is meant for the category of population that fell under the reduction because of the crisis, and has the official status of "unemployed". This is a temporary financial support for citizens, who in exchange undertake to find a job.

These measures, combined with the absence of an increase in the tax burden and the mitigation of a number of banks in terms of lending to small businesses, provides additional opportunities for entrepreneurs. [2]

In the opinion of experts, the promising areas are now export-related industries and those industries that allow minimizing the use of foreign raw materials and components. Among them, agriculture, financial and high-tech projects. In these areas, the easiest way to get help from the state in 2018.

Experts of the analytical department of VNC Brokers to the promising export-oriented areas include the oil and gas industry, heavy machinery and steel industry, and those that can work with Russian raw materials and equipment - pharmaceuticals and agriculture, especially grain production.

Below, we will examine the most promising areas for the work of small businesses at the current moment.

1) Manufacture of environmentally friendly products, farming.

In Russia, the government decides which industries need subsidies, and can partially compensate for hard-to-reach capital. In recent years, agriculture has been a significant preference for the state, and judging by the structure of federal budget spending for 2018-2020, this trend will continue. A project to produce high-quality food products, especially dairy products, can be successful. Now on the shelves of stores there is a significant amount of low-quality milk, cheeses, sour cream, manufactured with the use of cheap technical palm oil, but high-quality cheeses in large deficit.

Import substitution programs can affect the growth of the agro-industrial complex. Those sectors of the economy that have really benefited from sanctions, for example, agricultural enterprises, can be subsidized directly from state funds, and, moreover, it is sufficient, the possibility of removing Western sanctions in the coming years is high, which will allow Russian banks to gain access to long-term loans, which means, banks will have additional opportunities for broader lending to business projects.

In reality, most projects in agriculture are difficult to obtain support, but they are supported by a high interest of buyers. Small manufacturers are not always convenient to formalize people in the state, especially if the bulk of employees are attracted for a certain season. At the same time, job creation is one of the main requirements when granting a grant.

It should be borne in mind that the success of the industry does not guarantee the success of each individual enterprise. In 2016-2017, Russia set a record for collecting grain in agriculture, but the growth of this industry is provided by large agroholdings, which accumulate a lot of experience and resources, while farmers themselves are often ruined and leave the market.

Agroindustry automatically gives way to a number of projects dependent on it, which are interested in quality suppliers of raw materials. For example, the company "X-Terra" from St. Petersburg produces organic oils of cold pressing and interacts with suppliers of flax from Yaroslavl and Penza, sunflowers from Altai and the Krasnodar Territory, pumpkins from Biysk and Volgodonsk. At the same time, food producers need to develop their own specifications and put documents in order, although these small farms do not want to do.

2) Investments in financial and high-tech projects.

In 2018, you can expect the growth of the value of financial organizations that are related to the business of the first echelon. This will be followed by the development of traditional business using the developed technologies, and in the second half of 2018 and in 2019 - the development of high-tech projects.

Prospective business lines in 2018 also include the development of services on neural networks, the use of 3D printers and robotics. As an example, in this case, the project of an engineer-entrepreneur from Irkutsk Nikita Chen-jun-tai who created company «Apis-Kor», using the principle of 3D printing for construction, is interesting, and now he sells the technology of automated stacking by pre-orders to construction companies around the world. However, the entrepreneur notes that in Russia such projects are not yet in high demand.

Certainly, high-tech projects related to robot design and 3D printing are very attractive both from the point of view of profitability and the opportunities to solve social problems of our time. An example from life: one of the projects announced for the "Startup of the Year" award in the nomination "The best socially significant startup", suggests using 3D printing to produce convenient creative fixatives for severely injured people.

Robotics really requires serious knowledge and skills, so earlier in this area only large players could gain a foothold, but recently it has become easier for small projects to enter the market. The components for creating robots became cheaper and more affordable due to the development of the smartphone market and 3D printing. In China, robots are already actively replacing hired workers: in Kunshan, a restaurant has recently opened, in which robots perform almost all the work - meet guests, serve tables and even prepare meals.

The world is actively developing financial projects that work at the intersection of the technological and financial sectors. For example, the Czech technology service Verified, launched by Babak Makhdian, brings millions of dollars, helping banks and

insurance companies in Europe and Asia to recognize photos of potential customers and screen out scammers.

In this area, there are complexities in Russia, for example, it is difficult to develop fintech services, since this industry is regulated by the Central Bank, and it also needs to adjust to partner banks and follow a lot of rules. But the mobile payments market, which previously seemed very promising, is already divided among the major players in the person of Sberbank, Samsung, Apple.

3) Logistics and franchising.

Economic policy is gradually reoriented for export and increased demand for domestic goods due to the development and cheapening of logistics.

A business operating under the famous famous brands on the terms of a franchise will be very attractive for buyers, since such enterprises give the buyer a ready-made operating business model, clear algorithms of work, marketing and guarantee recognition in the market and an incoming flow of customers. Franchising is also good because it allows entrepreneurs to develop their business in both large and small towns.

Unfortunately, most Russians do not have high competencies in this area, so you have to look at sectors simpler, for example, useful fast food, creating flexible media projects, and using franchises correctly. Such businesses are already available to many, both in terms of experience and in terms of investment.

The model is attractive for beginning businessmen, after all the owner of a franchise usually helps to find a suitable place for the enterprise, to think over design and functional of a premise.

The franchise becomes a successful option in the crisis - you do not need to test the business model, it has already been tested. Franchise in the market is very much in all areas, in Russia there are more than one and a half thousand. As a rule, novice franchisees are guided by various ratings and choose the most famous projects - they are easier to attract customers to them. The cost of such a franchise varies from 150,000 to 15 million rubles.

4) Investments in social projects.

Social business does not bring income as quickly as high-tech start-ups, but it is easier to launch - social projects are supported in every way by the state and various funds and do not require specialized knowledge. Fund for the development of Internet initiatives gives 800 000 rubles. money and 600 000 rubles. in the form of a free accelerated program to any team that will offer a clear Internet project. Many of them have a social aspect, in return the fund takes 7% of the shares of the startup. Thus, about 120 startups have already received support. The state is also constantly discussing business support and wants to give the regions the right to grant tax breaks for two years to enterprises operating in industry, science or the social sphere.

Particular attention should be paid to projects for the elderly. The population of the entire planet is rapidly aging. In Russia, by 2030, more than 40 million people of

retirement age will live, which is 7 million more than now. Any developments related to medicine and entertainment for the elderly will be in demand. There are very few such projects on the market, they are just starting to appear. For example, the attention of experts this year deserved an aggregator of social and entertainment events for people of the older generation "Baba-Deda".

In the field of social entrepreneurship, promising areas are leisure development centers for children, environmental waste treatment, private medical centers, and boarding houses for the elderly. In the minds of young businessmen, a lot of creative innovative ideas are born. Here are just a few examples: a wheelchair is a stepper; a wireless device that allows you to measure and control the temperature of grain in storage; ecological technology of plastic processing in paving slabs, tiles and polymeric well hatches.

Eco-friendly recycling is an almost unoccupied niche. The only known example of such a business is the project of Roman Sebekin, a young entrepreneur from Volgograd, who processes all types of plastic in building materials, and organizes separate collection of waste and develops new types of building materials. Business has existed for 12 years and constantly draws the attention of American and European investors.

5) Development of mobile applications and programs.

Despite the prevalence of top players in the market, as mentioned above, there are still free niches in this segment.

The most promising direction for starting a business in 2017, when it comes to youth entrepreneurship, is the development of mobile application projects. Simplicity and availability of goods and services is one of the defining criteria for high sales.

Among the users now the most demanded applications with useful features: booking systems, taxi order, food delivery, financial planning. Corporate applications are popular, which are used to simplify internal communications within the company. But the mobile application is difficult to monetize, so companies often use it as a tool to attract new customers and maintain loyalty of regular customers.

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刑事诉讼中对法官合法活动的主要客观要件的犯罪学分析
Criminological analysis of the main objective elements of criminal counteraction to the lawful activity of judges in criminal proceedings

Dolbnya Viktoria Viktorovna

Lawyer, Postgraduate

North-Caucasian Federal University

注解。 在这项工作中，笔者通过比较不同研究体系的统计指标，对刑事诉讼中的法官活动进行刑事辩护的主要客观要素进行了犯罪学分析，文章对刑事责任行为要件作出评估结论 在司法领域。

关键词：法官，司法，抵制，刑法，犯罪学，犯罪

Annotation. In this work, the author conducted a criminological analysis of the main objective elements of the criminal counteraction of the activities of judges in criminal proceedings by comparing the statistical indicators of different research systems, the article makes appraisal conclusions regarding the elements of acts of criminal counteraction in the sphere of administration of justice.

Keywords: judge, justice, counteraction, criminal law, criminology, crime

In the modern theory of criminology, a number of priority areas of research can be identified, such as: the study of the dynamics of crime, the assessment of the impact of socio-economic and other factors on the level of crime, the assessment of public safety, crime prevention, information support for studying the state of crime and measures to combat it, latent crime rate, etc. one of the most reliable and scientifically sound research methods in these areas is currently a statistical method based on an instrumental study of legal statistics that reflects the system of indicators of real crime in the region and in Russia as a whole. Assessment of the system of indicators of crime is currently one of the main aspects of criminology.

In criminology, it is customary to identify quantitative and qualitative indicators of crime. Each of which plays a role in the evaluation of crime, but, each taken separately, can not fully give an objective idea of it. Thus, only in correlation with each other, criminality indicators can fulfill their criminological purpose in terms of deepening the knowledge of its essential aspects.

The nature of crime is the share of the most dangerous crimes in its structure. This indicator also reflects the characteristics of the perpetrators of crimes. Thus, the nature of criminality determines the degree of its social danger, proceeding

from the aggregate in the total amount of criminality of especially grave and serious crimes, as well as the persons who committed them. Analyzing the conducted research, we came to the conclusion that the most criminogenic in the field of committing crimes opposing the lawful activity of judges are able-bodied persons without a certain occupation, persons of working specialties, disabled (not working), as well as persons who were previously criminally responsible, Outstanding convictions at the time of the commission of the crime. The total age of people who are inclined to commit crimes against justice from 30 to 49 years, mostly men.

If all acts of opposing the legitimate activities of judges are taken for 100%, and then to determine their specific gravity taking into account the territorial prevalence, then it is possible to identify specific regions that are most affected by this type of crime. Of particular importance is the indicator of crime, as its territorial distribution in different regions of the country ("geography" of crime). Territorial differences in the volume, intensity, structure, dynamics, nature of crime are closely linked with the level of socio-economic development of individual regions of the country, with national traditions, customs, level of cultural and educational work, organization of everyday life and leisure of the population, the quality of law enforcement activities, with other factors . These differences are taken into account when determining the tasks of the society for combating crime, the most important areas of preventive work.

According to the statistical calculation reflected on the official website of the Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for 2017, one third of all crimes in the territory of the Russian Federation are committed by recidivists. Among the federal districts, the leadership in the percentage of crimes committed by recidivists is occupied by the Northern Federal District with an indicator of 37.5%. It distinguishes the Republic of Khakassia, Omsk and Irkutsk regions, Altai Territory. In the Urals and Far Eastern Federal Districts, the index slightly exceeds the national average. The leader in this indicator was the Murmansk region - in it almost half of all crimes (47.1%) are committed by individuals who were previously convicted of committing crimes. The second place in this rating is occupied by the Omsk Region, the Republic of Komi is the third. The average level of crimes committed by persons previously convicted of crimes in Russia is 33.2%. The smallest percentage of crimes committed by previously convicted persons is observed in the North Caucasus Federal District - 23.8%. In the same district, two subjects with the least number of recidivists were identified - the Republic of Ingushetia (7.7%) and the Chechen Republic (9.1%), while in the Stavropol Territory the crime rate is 30.7%, which is higher than the average for the district and approximately to the average for the country.

. According to the results of studies conducted in 1997 - 2001. by a number of

scientists, it was found out that the circle of encroachments committed by repeat offenders (regardless of the kind of crime involved) does not include all the crimes for which the legislation provides for, but is selective. So, in the structure of relapse there were practically no such types of encroachments as crimes against military service, official crimes and crimes against state power. At the same time, recidivists often committed and committed crimes against property, against life and health, freedom, honor and dignity of citizens, against public order and public safety, public health and public morality, etc. As a result of the investigation, the crimes committed by the recidivists included encroachments provided for by almost 30 articles of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, in connection with which their actions were divided into species, their criminological relationship was taken as the basis, the classification was close to that used in their studies A.F. Zelinsky.¹

Considering the category of crimes aimed at hindering the legitimate activity of judges exerting pressure on the independence of the judiciary, it is necessary to dwell on the notion that the intensity of such criminality, which is a complex qualitative and quantitative parameter of the criminological situation both in the country and in a particular region, a high level of criminal manifestations, and the degree of its public danger.

Some criminologists speak about the identity of the terms "intensity" and "crime rate", as a result of juxtaposition of the crime rates of different countries, regions and settlements, there are quite objective grounds for determining on which territory the intensity of crime is higher or lower. Since the coefficients are calculated by comparing the information on crime with data on the population, it is against them that crime is compared in different states, regions, as well as different time periods, representatives of different social groups.

Different types of crimes or categories of persons are calculated taking into account the specific for this crime or this category of persons of the trait and are called special. For example, the crime rate of minors is the ratio of the number of juvenile offenders to the population at the age of 14-18; the ratio of female crime is the ratio of the number of female criminals to the number of women in the total population. A special rate of malfeasance, such as abuse of power, negligence, receipt or giving bribes, etc. Is the ratio of the number of such crimes to the number of officials in a given territory, in a certain period of time. Special factors allow to determine the level of criminality of various social, demographic, professional groups: for example, men and women, villagers or city residents, students of general education schools and vocational schools, migrants and stateless persons, military, etc.). With its help, it is possible to analyze the prevalence of certain types of crime.

Special factors allow to determine the level of criminality of various social,

¹ Zelinsky, A.F. Criminal psychology: a scientific and practical publication / A.F. Zelinsky, - Kiev: Yurinkom Inter, 2000. - 240 p.

demographic, professional groups: for example, men and women, villagers or city residents, students of general education schools and vocational schools, migrants and stateless persons, military, etc.). With its help, it is possible to analyze the prevalence of certain types of crime.

Due to the high latency of the category of crimes under consideration, the above stability of crime in this area indicates that the developed measures aimed at overcoming the criminal opposition to the lawful activity of judges are not enough, and their further development is necessary. The threat of murder is provided for in Article 119 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, and only if it is proved that this threat was expressed against the citizen holding the post of judge in connection with his professional activities, only in this case such criminal actions will be qualified under Part 1 .296 of the Criminal Code. A similar situation develops in the case of infringement on the life of the person administering justice. In order for the actions of the person who committed such an attack to be qualified under Article 295 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, it is necessary to determine whether such criminal influence was related to the professional activities of the judge or not, since otherwise the attempt on the life of a citizen can be qualified accordingly, 3 tbsp. 30 of the Criminal Code and Part 1 of Art. 105 of the Criminal Code. Thus, at present there are certain difficulties in distinguishing the compositions of the criminal acts we are considering to counteract the lawful activity of judges from other components of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, which in turn leads to a possible underestimation of the statistical indicators of such crimes and an increased degree of their latency.

Head of the Council of Judges Yuri Sidorenko told "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" about the situation with the third power. According to him, there are problems with ensuring the safety of judges, there are murders and attacks, and earlier often on household or non-obvious grounds, but during the last two to three years, attacks are clearly related to professional activities. And the judiciary still proposes to transfer bailiffs to ensure the established order of the courts from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice to the jurisdiction of the judiciary, although so far this proposal does not find support.

Counteraction to the legal activities of judges is reflected in such an additional qualitative and quantitative indicator as social consequences. These include real harm caused by crime social relations, expressed in the aggregate of negative consequences for social values as a result of the commission of crimes, as well as in the economic and other costs of society associated with the fight against crime.

Criminal activities aimed at undermining the independence of the judiciary can not be expressed in terms of money, but the consequences of its activities cause serious damage to our society, undermine its independence, destabilize the system, and hamper the normal activities of the courts in the administration of

justice. One of the priority directions of the development of the judicial system at present should be oriented towards strengthening the rule of law and ensuring the independence of the judiciary. According to the results of 2017, according to the World Economic Forum in the Global Competitiveness Index (GIC), Russia took 90th place among 137 countries. In this index for the factor "Institutions" one of the main indicators is "Judicial Independence" or "Independence of litigations". According to the members of the American Chamber of Commerce, it is judicial independence that is seen in the world as the main factor in improving the investment climate. Property (material) damage is calculated in monetary terms; damage from violent encroachment - the number of deaths, disabilities; the number of working days lost due to the loss of ability to work of the victims; the size of the costs of treatment and payment of money on the pages of disability, etc., and undermining the independence of the judiciary by opposing the legitimate activities of judges entails a number of consequences that can not be counted, since the judge should not question his impartiality, and under no circumstances should not tolerate behavior that could damage the authority of the court. Counteraction to the legitimate activities of judges undermines the principle of independence, which means that the judge, in exercising his powers, must proceed solely from an assessment of the facts and legal circumstances of the case, acting in accordance with his internal conviction, respecting the procedural rights of all persons participating in the case, regardless of any external influence, pressure or threats.

Comprehensive and in-depth study of crime can not be carried out without taking into account its consequences. This is especially important when developing measures to prevent crime, limit, minimize harm from their commission.

In the Russian Federation, the calculation and analysis of crime rates is conducted at the state level. Subdivisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Internal Affairs of the subjects of the Russian Federation are obliged to collect and process registration documents, to form statistical information on the crime status on their basis, and to monitor its reliability and timeliness of submission to the Main Information and Analytical Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. The latter provides state statistical reporting on crime to the General Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters, the Federal Security Service, the Federal Service for Control of Drug Trafficking, the Federal Penitentiary Service, the Federal Bailiff Service, the Federal Customs Service, The Judicial Department under the Supreme Court as a whole in the Russian Federation, as well as by subjects of the Russian Federation. "Instruction on the conduct of judicial statistics" (approved by order of the Judicial Department under the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of 02.06.2004 No. 82) regulates the implementation of the function of conducting judicial statistics in the Russian Federation, in particular

the formation of reporting on criminal records.

Thus, gathering information on the state of crime, the formation on its basis of statistical information and the calculation of crime rates allow the population and state bodies to judge the activities of law enforcement agencies in combating crime; to carry out effective planning of actions of the state bodies on struggle against crime (for example, to plan financing of law enforcement bodies, to reveal necessity of acceptance of corresponding legal certificates and target programs); to carry out scientific research on crime (for example, to study its dependence on social, economic and cultural factors). At the moment, the Russian Federation has established a system for collecting and analyzing information about the state of crime. However, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the law enforcement bodies were oriented towards combating crime as such, rather than improving crime rates. The World Justice Project (WJP) The Rule of Law Index is the leading source in the world of basic data on the rule of law. The international independent organization World Justice Project published the rating of the Rule of Law Index 2017-2018 (the Rule of Law Rule), according to which, our country is ranked 97th out of 113 countries in the world rating, which indicates the need to improve this institution. Quite a low level relative to other countries can be noted in the categories "respect for the legal procedure" and "absence of expropriation without compensation." Thus, in order to improve the institution of criminal law in general, and to strengthen the independence of the judiciary in particular, it is necessary to continue effective research, strengthen and timely adjust the legislative base, continue to fight corruption through the application of general social and special prevention measures, transparency of the judicial procedure and improvement of the judicial procedure of law. The rule of law is extremely important not only for lawyers or judges, but for the country as a whole, since investing funds more favorably in a country where a low level of corruption, where they respect the law and respect the basic rights and freedoms of the citizen. As the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation Ferdinand I "Pereat mundus et fiat justitia" said: "Let the world perish, but justice will come to pass."

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非住宅房屋租赁的特殊性

Peculiarities of lease of non-residential premises

Dambaeva Isabella Vladimirovna

Candidate of Juridical Sciences, Associate Professor

Ural State Agrarian University

Kurmanbaev Melis Mazhitovich

Senior Lecturer

Ural State University of Economics

注释：本文在总结现行立法规定和司法实践资料的基础上，揭示了非住宅房屋租赁协议的特点。

关键词：创业，租赁，非住宅，地籍，工作场所。

Annotation: *The article discloses the features of the lease agreement for non-residential premises on the basis of generalization of the provisions of the current legislation and materials of judicial practice.*

Keywords: *entrepreneurship, lease, non-residential premises, cadastral registration, workplace.*

At present, Russia has to live in conditions of the strongest sanctions pressure from the West. Small and medium-sized businesses have to survive. From year to year there is a decrease in the number of business entities.

The state, constantly showing "concern" for business, in an effort to somehow support small and medium-sized business, extended the validity of Federal Law No. 159-FZ (until 01.07.2018), giving entrepreneurs the opportunity to buy out leased state and municipal real estate. True, the implementation of this law raises a lot of criticism (this problem is the subject of a separate study). And the percentage of immovable property transferred to the ownership of entrepreneurs is not impressive.

The value of leasing to create your own business or to "save" it is difficult to overestimate. Lease is very important in business relations, as it provides an opportunity to satisfy the interests of entrepreneurs who need temporary use of certain things, and at the same time provides the owner of property that does not use it in the given period, the receipt of income in the form of rent. This is beneficial for both sides. The option with the acquisition of its "office" seems questionable. Today, with certainty, we can only say that a bright future for Russian business

will not come soon.

In the conditions of a sustainable economic crisis (not optimistic values should not be cited), many landlords face the difficult task of retaining tenants. And often landlords resort to various kinds of actions: the provision of free parking space, a reduction in rent, the use of the facade of buildings for advertising, etc..

Proceeding from the volatility of the economic situation in the country and the world, taking into account the fact that economic disasters are first experienced by entrepreneurs, "flexibility" and business mobility become important. In this regard, rent is preferable, and not the purchase of non-residential premises in the property.

The lease agreement for non-residential premises has its own specifics, which is determined by two main aspects: - the absence of "separate" legal regulation of this type of lease agreement; - the availability of a special object of lease - non-residential premises.

Special rules governing the rental of non-residential premises, the Civil Code does not contain, so the law enforcement should be guided by the provisions on the lease of buildings and structures.

One of the key issues until recently was the issue of the legal nature of non-residential premises as an independent object of civil legal relations, which for a long time was the subject of heated scientific disputes.

On July 3, 2013, Federal Law No. 315-FZ supplemented Article 130 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation with the following paragraph: "Real estate includes, among others, residential and non-residential premises, as well as vehicles or parts of buildings or structures (car places) , if the boundaries of such premises, parts of buildings or structures are described in the order established by the legislation on state cadastral registration. " Thus, for non-residential premises, the status of independent real estate was formally fixed.

It is important to pay attention to the need to describe the boundaries in the state cadastral accounting. This issue is regulated by Federal Law No. 218-FZ of July 13, 2015, No. 218-FZ "On State Registration of Real Estate", which came into force on January 1, 2017. This regulatory act took the place of two popular laws simultaneously - the Federal Law "On the State Real Estate Cadastre" and the Federal Law "On State Registration of Rights to Real Estate and Transactions with It." In place of the EGRP and the cadastre, a new register, EGRN, came in, which reflects information about the objects, both in terms of cadastre and rights to them [1, p.53].

Article 8 of the Federal Law No. 218-FZ specifies that the real property cadastral records include basic and additional information about the real estate object, while the non-residential premises.

O.V. Chumakova declares that the definition of a premise as a simple part

of a building and the application to it of all rules on the leasing of buildings and structures is impossible, since the building, although being a part of the building in a physical, constructive sense, is a separate object of civil law relations separate from the building. , p. 40].

However, the foregoing does not exclude the full conflict of the legal possibility of transferring non-residential premises to rent. In the sphere of law enforcement practice, without legislative justification, there remains the question of transferring a part of non-residential premises to rent.

It is expedient at first to analyze the general theoretical problem of transferring a part of a thing.

Paragraph 9 of the Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation of November 17, 2011 No. 73 established that courts should bear in mind that this provision of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation (including taking into account Article 606 of the Code on the possibility of transferring the object of lease only to tenant use) does not limit the parties' right to conclude such a lease agreement, according to which not all the thing as a whole is granted to the lessee, but only a separate part thereof.

O.V. Zhevnyak reasonably points out that, despite the fact that uncertainty in deciding whether to lease any parts of the thing is retained for the following reasons: 1) the norms of these laws do not regulate the issue of the possibility of leasing a part of a building, a structure that is not part of premises, and do not affect the issue of renting a part of a movable item; 2) the positions of Resolution No. 73 are criticized in the scientific literature [3]; 3) repeated changes in the approaches of courts to the solution of this issue occurred on the basis of an unchanging description of the object of lease in Article 607 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation [4, p. 20].

Art. 44 ФЗ No. 218 provides that if a part of a building or structure is transferred to a lease, the right to which is registered in the Unified State Register of Real Estate, in particular the block section, the entrance, the room, including in the form of a floor, several floors, the construction of rooms (adjacent rooms in the room) located within the floor (floors), the state cadastral registration of such part of the building or structure is carried out simultaneously with the state registration of the lease for such a part Denmark or structure without a corresponding application. In case of transfer to a lease of a part of a building or structure, state registration of the termination of the right to a building or construction and removal from the state cadastral registration is not carried out.

With regard to the relationship on the provision of a part of the lease, we note that the judicial practice proceeds along the path of recognizing them as leases, which should be recognized as a positive point. This facilitates the work of the courts in resolving the relevant disputes, because before the introduction of known

changes to Resolution No. 73 in 2013, contracts for the transfer to use were considered unnamed, and they were subject to a general provision on contracts (paragraph 3, Article 421 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation), that created difficulties for the proper qualification of the disputed material legal relationship.

The Arbitration Court of the Sverdlovsk Region in the case No. A60-20878 / 2013 established that between the parties a real estate lease contract was concluded, under the terms of which the areas specified in the annex to the contract in the O'key trade complex are transferred to temporary use and use (the annex contained graphic description of these retail areas).

The Arbitration Court of the Kurgan region in case No. A34-1837 / 2013 reviewed the claim of the entrepreneur to the company on the recognition of an unclosed contract under which a portion of the trading floor and the premises of the meat workshop in the supermarket for the trade in meat and meat products were transferred for temporary use on lease. The court concluded that the subject matter of the agreement was agreed upon, the lease agreement is concluded, since it indicates the name of the property to be transferred, its location and area (the area is indicated in the acceptance-delivery certificate, the very fact of its signing, and not the date).

Taking into account the above-mentioned article 44 of Federal Law No. 218, we note that in the case of non-residential premises, the law "permits" the leasing of its part, when it comes to adjacent rooms with an important feature: relative isolation with the presence of borders.

The problem arises in the case of leasing a part of a non-residential premises in the absence of the possibility of "cadastral" definition of the boundaries of the leased "object".

In practice, the widespread use of rent so-called. "Jobs", "shopping places", etc. For example, a private practicing lawyer leases not an office space entirely, but a "desk" as a workplace. From a legal point of view, the conclusion of such a contract is legitimate, and no complications arise if the term of the contract is less than a year. Another thing, if the contract period is at least a year, which involves the need for treatment in Rosreestr for state registration of the contract and entering into EGRIP Information about the burdens of the corresponding property. It is clear that in reality no one bothers himself with such a problem, contracts are concluded, as a rule, for a period of 11 months with the possibility of further prolongation.

If anyone decides to march to Rosreestr for the state registration of the lease of the "workplace", he must be ready to refuse in connection with the lack of information confirming the isolation of the object (the presence of boundaries).

V. Vitko and E. Tsaturyan believe that the lease of jobs is a trivial transaction, since his conclusion does not meet the requirements of the peremptory norms

contained in pp. 1.2 tbsp. 209 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, believing that the tenant, in addition to owning and using the workplaces based on the contract, actually uses the premises as well, and this right of use is not based on a contract with the owner of the premises and unlawfully (paragraph 2 of article 209 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation) [5, from. 121].

With this statement, you can not agree. First, the tenant receives a workplace only for use. Possession in this case is absent (there is no complete control over the workplace, since it is located in a room "controlled" by the lessor). Secondly, providing access to the workplace and means its transfer to use. It seems that V. Vitko and E. Tsaturyan did not take into account in the elaboration of their position the 2nd model of lease provided for in Art. 606 Civil Code: the transfer of things for temporary use, "without possession."

Judicial practice follows the path of qualifying disputed relations as leases in the presence of appropriate evidence, regardless of the presence or absence of state registration.

The entrepreneur filed a lawsuit with the court to recover the fees under the lease agreement and to vacate the premises. Under the contract, a part of the store was transferred to trade. The court granted the claim, referring to the fact that regardless of the lack of state registration of the agreement between the parties, there were lease legal relations. By decision of the Eighteenth Arbitration Appeal Court of July 3, 2014 in case No. A76-14595 / 2013, the decision was left unchanged, while the court indicated that part of the store was individualized by the parties, the contract was executed without disagreement regarding this part. The defendant's argument that a disputed contract can not be qualified as a lease, because its subject is a trading location, is rejected as based on a misinterpretation of the rules of law. The court of cassation instance left the judicial acts unchanged.

It is important to note that if the concept of a dwelling is given by Art. 15 ZhK RF, there is no legal definition of the concept of non-residential premises in modern Russian legislation. In the light of the recent legislative decisions, we will try to formulate this concept.

Article 2 of Federal Law No. 384-FZ of 30.12.2009 "Technical Regulations on the Safety of Buildings and Structures" defines a premise as part of the volume of a building or structure that has a specific purpose and is limited to construction structures. The premise in the building, based on practice, can have residential and non-residential purpose, the premise in the building is only non-residential.

N.S. Nikitina, S.N. Nikitin defines non-residential premises as part of an isolated space in a building or structure that is immovable property recognized by the competent body intended for use for purposes not related to permanent residence of citizens, meeting the established sanitary and technical rules and regulations, and other legal requirements, property of citizens or legal entities, as well as of

the Russian Federation, subjects of the Russian Federation and municipal entities [6, p.82].

Summing up the analysis of the peculiarities of the lease agreement for non-residential premises, we formulate the following concepts of non-residential premises, without using the hackneyed sign of non-residential premises as part of the allocated part of the building: "Non-residential premises is a special real estate object with signs of isolation and autonomy used for entrepreneurial and other purposes, not connected with the permanent residence of citizens, the boundaries of which are described in the order established by the legislation on the state cadastre".

As for the lease agreement itself, it is possible to propose the following version of it: "Under a contract for the lease of a non-residential premises, the lessor undertakes to transfer non-residential premises for temporary possession and use or temporary use to the lessee, used for entrepreneurial and other purposes not related to the permanent residence of citizens, the boundaries of which are described in the order established by the legislation on the state cadastre".

Thus, having determined the legal essence and specificity of this type of lease agreement, we consider it advisable to include in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation a new section "Rent of non-residential premises" in Chapter 34 "Lease". This will avoid, first, the need to apply the reference to the rules governing the rental of buildings and structures; secondly, it will give impetus to the development of special provisions regulating the rental of offices, trade places, etc. This is important for expanding the range of opportunities for renting commercial real estate, respectively, will expand options for potential tenants.

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国家与宗教之间关系形成的社会文化和政治 – 法律方面
**Socio-cultural and political-legal aspects of the formation of the
relationship between the state and religion**

Toilybekova Elmira Oryntaevna

Postgraduate

Kazan Federal University

Makhambetova Maria Alievna

Postgraduate

Kazan Federal University

Bimakhanov Talant Duisenuly

Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences, Senior Lecturer

Kyzylorda State University named after Korkyt Ata

Religion - is a public institution that occupies an important place in the structure of society; appears as a form of social consciousness, expressing certain ideas and regulating social relations; exists in the form of a system of norms and prescriptions of human behavior in society. From the early days of mankind to the present day, religion is considered an important part of public life. Since the time when religion has appeared, one can see its indissoluble connection of development not only with an individual person but also with tribes, clans, cities and the same whole society. It was impossible to consider separately religion with the social system, religion with a political system. From the early tribes of times to the emergence of national states, religion was considered and considered an important part of the social and political history of the state. That is, the fact that we are currently considering separately the notion of political and religious order, from a long time in many societies developed in a single direction [1]

Modern interstate and religious relations developed against a background of world tendencies, but nevertheless, they are peculiar only to them formed on the basis of socio-cultural and political conditions within the history of the state. If in ancient times the state formed public relations only on the basis of religion, then from the appearance of the imperialist state until today, the state was forced to realize religious relations in religiously pluralistic circumstances. The relationship between the republic and religion, religious traditions have a great influence on state history and on social and political stability. At the present time different models and concepts of state-church relations have been formed in the world and each

of them has its own development history. For example, the oldest of the world's religions, Buddhism and Hinduism and their relationship with the state are fundamentally different from the relationship between the monotheism religion and the state. Monotheism Judaism, Christianity and Islam have their own individual characteristics associated with religious traditions. Even in Hrsithanism alone, in the direction of the three main denominations and in the geocultural distribution area, there are examples that are not similar to each other. Basically, in the field of interstate and religious studies, the term "state-church relations" is often used. As you can see from the title, state-church relations as a subject of research arose against the backdrop of the Western European socio-political context and spread throughout the world.

According to the great scholarly historian of the relationship between the state and the church of Edward James Uudt, the subject of state-church relations was closely connected with the history of Christianity and Western civilization and is considered important as its universal form for world cultures and religious traditions [1, p. 1].

According to another scholar in this field Derek Davis, the church is a state term, it was formed in the sixteenth century in the history of Europe and purely the concept of Western civilization. This concept is still used in the US and Western countries as a definition of the relationship between the state and religion [2]. Under state-church relations is meant a system of historically emerging and developing relations between the state (a system of institutions that have power in a certain territory) and religious associations and groups. The main forms of interaction between the executive and religious organizations are: the restoration of churches, the return of property, the provision of benefits, the conclusion of cooperation agreements, the rehabilitation of victims of repression, the establishment of individual religious holidays by non-working days, etc. [3]. These concepts change over time according to internal public veracity.

At present, the term "state-church relations" is used not only as a relationship between the state and the church, but is also used in a broad sense of the word to provide the concept of the state's relation to other religions. The reason for this is not only the fact that in addition to traditional churches, new religious structures and trends arose, but also that it was necessary to determine the relationship of the state with other religions Hinduism, Judaism, Buddhism, Islam and the state to form institutional structures and relations. Therefore, in the last 50 years, scientific concepts used to define relations between the state and religious associations include "state-interreligious relations", "state-confessional relations".

In principle, there are three theories in foreign literature that explain the change in state-church relations over time: structural, rational choice and political.

According to the structural approach, large and profound changes in socie-

ty will lead to a change in state-confessional relations. According to the rational approach, on the contrary, what kind of relationship should be between the state and religious associations is determined by politicians. According to the political approach, state-confessional relations are the result of a clash of religious and non-religious associations. According to Damon Mayrle, the above-mentioned approaches, although they can explain the changes in state-confessional relations at a certain level, but can not fully explain the situation. According to the scientist, he will be fully able to determine the socio-cultural approach. Damon exploring state-confessional relations very similar to each other in terms of the religious structure of the two countries of the United States and Australia has proved its statement [4]. The advantage of the socio-cultural approach from the above three approaches is that it makes it possible to understand deeper state-confessional relations according to the formal legislative and institutional foundations. The socio-cultural approach provides an explanation of the implementation in each state of similar political systems and the attitude of public institutions, deeper defines the traditional features, mental and national myths of public consciousness.

Religion and politics are considered a spiritual and social phenomenon, which have a close and long connection with their institutional types of religious organization and state-civil history. A well-known researcher of the history of religion and law G. Berman says that in all cultures known to mankind one can notice a close connection between religious and legal values. Customs, traditions, power and communities rules in the religious and legal system have a unified structure [5].

In the history of mankind, in explaining the formation of state power, many millennia and centuries are superior to theological concepts. For example, the Pharaohs in ancient Egypt [6], the children of the gods of the head of state in Babylon [7], the kings in the Middle Ages emerged the concept as the chosen servants of God and this cultural system formed power and theories of secularization. Kazakhstan scientist G.Z.Raimbekova, investigating religious relations and state power in the eastern and western civilized states, determined the following features. Although in Greece and Rome, in countries that occupy an important fundamental place in the cultural and political development of Western countries, religion occupies a dominant position, it did not unite and subjugate public consciousness as in the eastern countries. The worship of various gods in the cities of Greece and the Roman Empire in the formation of pluralism was the main factor, just as religion did not submit to science, philosophy, art and literature. Raimbekova argued that in the ancient Eastern society religious traditions are still going on, especially that Islam, which is not inferior in spirit and ideology, has taken a strong position in the territory of the Two Rivers [8].

The ideological foundations of the religion of Islam from its inception to the

present day, as a landmark in public administration, laying the foundation of state legislation, is an important factor in regulating public attitudes in Islamic countries. And in Western European countries that have been formed on the basis of the culture of the Christian religion, the concepts of the theological foundations of the state and law outweigh concepts that rationalize many concepts, democratic and humanistic principles that form state and legal systems that separate the state and the church, religion and law since enlightenment times [9].

Any relationship between religion and politics in society is influenced by the historical and national conditions and characteristics of this society. Also, the relationship between religion and politics was influenced by the structure and social status, the type of political system, the political regime, many economic, cultural and external factors, socio-cultural characteristics. The basic concepts, models, secularization ideas, significant directions and standards of state-church relations since the time of enlightenment up to our times are developing in Euro-American sociopolitical contexts. They were known to the colonial states from the top down, later manifested in international legal documents of the sphere of protection of rights and free religion. The ordering in the legislative level of the relationship between the state and religious associations from the beginning of the emergence of national states and confessions in an institutional form at a certain level began to be systematized in the countries of Western Europe. Therefore, using the religious condition, formed on European and American socio-political conditions, the socio-cultural approach in the development of state-church relations, we believe that it is time to start exploring the ways of historical development of these relations. By using this approach, comparing the ways of the historical development of state-religious relations in the Kazakh society, the features of the two socio-political concepts, it will be possible to determine the positive and negative sides influencing the development of the internal religious and political development of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

A well-known researcher of state-church relations, Matthias Koenig, says that the structure of the state, the type of public government by the state and the tendencies of influence on the development of the social structure of citizens of society influence the formation and development of relations between the state and religion [10].

In general, at the present time, two legal traditions have formed for the regulation of relations between state and religious organizations: American and European. Despite the fact that the roots of the American tradition come from the time of European enlightenment and political philosophy, the American legal tradition will develop quite a different path. According to the American legal tradition the attitude of the state and religious organizations, the state is severely divided from religious organizations, the state in the public space does not support religious

organizations in any way and interacts with no public sphere. However, in the public space all religious organizations are given equal rights, pay great attention to freedom of religion.

The European legal tradition develops according to other historical and cultural conditions; European countries are trying to maintain a relationship with all religious organizations that, to some extent, contributed to the development of national state history.

The state in some important branches of religious organizations has established companionship. Although the American and European traditions are set forth, in many European countries there are formed completely different traditions. However, the general ideological basis inherent in the states of the European cultural space, to give preference to those important in national history and liberal ideas from the educational times of the churches. In European sources it is often recalled that state-church relations are widely spread in the world and their roots come from the European socio-cultural and political system. These relations formed at the end of the Middle Ages and at the beginning of the new era as a private, independent socio-political monolithic structure in national companies, when state power and the church were in the power of the monarch. Paul J. Cauper said that examples of such relationships can not determine state-church relations in the US, where there are pluralistic and federal systems of power [11]. However, the definition of the relationship between the state and religion in the US is characterized precisely by the term "state-church relations". In principle, theories, concepts and methodology of relations between the state and the religion of European countries are the result of the ideological and liberal struggle of the conservative forces of society since the time of enlightenment. In this connection, the role and place of religion of each state was solved by certain forces connected with historical, social cultural conditions. At present, the neutral concept of religious organizations, which is widely spoken in European countries and has protection from international organizations, originates from the liberalist direction of the times of enlightenment. Enlightenment liberalism is based on three closely related forecasts: 1) religion, without affecting the religious feelings and actions of believers, can go out into the private sphere, which will be the personal business of every believer; 2) the public space deprived of all religious elements can be a neutral zone of religious and non-religious systems; 3) because of the lack of service limiting the state, freedom of religion develops and there is no need for positive state movements for the equality of secular groups [12].

Although European and American religious policies are based on liberal ideas, each state has implemented and analyzed these ideas according to its socio-political and historical events.

The basis of state-church relations formed in the American socio-political en-

vironment on the basis of religious events was religious pluralism. Because, the wave of emigrants sent for religious worship, formed the basis of the national state pluralistic society. American religious culture from the very beginning was formed as an individual special alliance between evangelical Protestantism and enlightenment rationalism [13].

Founders of the constitution and political system of the USA Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, having felt the negative influence of the basis of European culture on the organized religion of the country, tried to keep the state policy secular. Enlightenment ideas had a great impact on these individuals, they paid special attention to individualism and the rights of citizens and approved and introduced them at the constitutional level into the socio-political structure of the country. Therefore, in the initial stages of the formation of the United States as a national state, in comparison with the European allies, despite Christian religious views, organized religion at the national level, they refused to affirm officially and chose a different direction.

The religious condition formed in such exceptional social, political and cultural conditions, the relationship between the state and religious associations of the United States led to a special direction, not similar to the European countries.

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国家意识形态在法律意识形成中的作用

The role of state ideology in the formation of legal consciousness

Aueshova Bagdat Tlektesovna

Candidate of Juridical Sciences, Senior Lecturer

*Caspian State University of Technology and Engineering named after
Sh. Esenov, Republic of Kazakhstan, Aktau*

The experience of the development of many states shows that they can not develop successfully without their ideology. This also applies to the Republic of Kazakhstan. Almost for twenty years of the independent life of our state, the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the basic principles of domestic and foreign policy have been worked out, and the totality of the ideas, principles, ideals and symbols embedded in them form the core of state ideology.

The ideology of the state is a specific type of ideology. The ideology of the state should ensure the consolidation of society, become the most important source of agreement of various social and political forces. To turn Kazakhstan into a country of dynamic and sustainable development, it is necessary to form a new model of thinking, to find ideals and goals that could unite society along the path of national formation and democratization of society.

The state should have a stable, ideology independent of the conjuncture, enriched by the historical experience of the people.

In the conditions of democratization of society, on the one hand, pluralism of ideologies is widening, on the other hand, the problem of finding the grounds for identity is growing. Under these conditions, the state can become the spokesman and the main instrument for realizing specific interests, consolidating it. The totality of ideas, ideas and beliefs can be called state ideology. The principle of harmonizing individual, group and general interests becomes dominant in its formation. State ideology in a democratic state is nothing more than a concentrated expression of the interests of the majority of citizens or national interests.

It should be noted that the state ideology has its own specifics. This is a relatively systematized set of concepts, ideas and perceptions in which different subjects of political relations, individuals, social groups, classes, nations, societies - realize their position in the system of social relations, assess the existing socio-political reality, express their interests and justify ways and means their implementation with the help of state power.

It is theoretically justified that the state ideology performs the following social functions.

Orientation function - sets the system of meanings and orientations of human activity.

Mobilization function - encourages active political activity and organizes society for their implementation.

Integrative function - gives meaning to any political action and gives it significance.

Depreciation function - serves to alleviate social tension in the situation when there is a discrepancy between the needs of society and the real opportunities for their satisfaction.

Legitimizing (justifying) function - is that ideology by its nature always seeks to justify this or that political device.

Normative function - sets the social subject the system of norms of social behavior and thereby delineates the value parameters, the criteria for assessing certain political phenomena, events, processes [1].

Proceeding from this function, it is important to note that a new stage in the legal development of the Republic of Kazakhstan is associated with the approval of the new Concept of Legal Policy by the Head of State. The concept, designed for the period from 2010 to 2020, is a logical continuation of the 2002 Concept of Legal Policy, which played a positive role in the legal development of the country [2].

The new program document defines the main priorities in the legal policy of the state in the coming decade. The concept outlines the main directions for improving the national legal system, based on current trends in its development, the accumulated domestic and world experience, scientifically based views on the prospects for the development of the Kazakh state and law. On this basis, the branches of law will be improved, and a new generation of Kazakhstan legislation will be formed as a legal basis for further modernization of the country.

It also outlines the prospects for the development of the law enforcement and judicial system that meet the interests of building a strong, law-based state in Kazakhstan, ensuring the reliable protection of human and civil rights and freedoms. Proceeding from these tasks, the structure and content of the concept are formed, which determine the legal policy of the country, first of all, proceeding from our national interests. At the same time, this document is generally consistent with global trends in the development of law and generally recognized international standards.

Thus, in terms of the development of national law, the concept emphasizes the need for systematic measures that ensure, on the one hand, the rule of law in the country and the stability of the legal system, and on the other, consistent moderni-

zation of legislation in the context of the overall development strategy of the state.

After all, the legal system will become the basis for building a model of public administration based on the principles of efficiency, transparency and accountability that protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, the interests of society and the state.

One of the main tasks of constitutional law as the most important branch of law is the concept of full implementation of the principles and norms of the Constitution, primarily in the activities of public authorities and its officials, ensuring both the direct operation of the Constitution and the realization of its potential through current legislation and enforcement. The global financial crisis has shown how important it is for the state not to distance itself from economic processes and to have effective levers for regulating the national economy. In this connection, the importance of improving the branches of law that provide such regulation becomes important.

One of the branches of law is administrative law, which is the legal basis for administrative reform. In this regard, as part of measures to develop administrative law, the concept involves ensuring a rational and clear distribution of competence between state bodies, determining the limits of state regulation, including the prevention of excessive state regulation in a market economy, ensuring effective interaction of government with citizens and organizations.

The concept also defines the vectors for the development of such important sectors of legislation as taxation and customs, which are derived from administrative law. For the first time in the concept, issues of the development of administrative procedural law closely associated with the administration of justice in administrative cases and, accordingly, with judicial protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, are highlighted. A feature of the administrative procedural law is that it will ensure the creation of a system of administrative justice. That is, citizens will defend their rights in court, and not send complaints to higher authorities, thereby administrative justice will increase the level of protection of their rights and freedoms. The most important branch of law, which is the legal foundation of private property and market relations, is civil law. The main content of this branch of law is the regulation of private law relations.

And in this regard, the concept defines a whole range of measures that ensure the development of civil law institutions that enhance its effectiveness as the main legal regulator of market relations.

At the same time, since the state has become an active participant in economic relations, the problems of the correlation of public-legal and private-law methods of regulating these relations.

If we consider the criminal policy of the state - this is the most rigorous instrument for protecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, ensuring public

safety and law and order. The global crisis has demonstrated how important it is, in difficult economic conditions, to preserve and provide all the factors for a future economic recovery, including preventing the growth of crime. The existing conditions and the problems arising from them give grounds to say that the further development of criminal law, as before, will be carried out taking into account the two-vector nature of the criminal policy of the state. For example, humanization should concern mainly persons who first committed crimes of small and medium gravity, as well as socially vulnerable groups of the population - pregnant and single women, dependent children and elderly people. At the same time, a strict criminal policy will continue to be carried out against persons guilty of committing grave and especially serious crimes, hiding from criminal prosecution, as well as with the relapse of crimes.

This approach is reflected in the Concept of Legal Policy. In the same context, it is also important to establish the concept that, when necessary, criminalization of certain types of offenses will be conducted, and the criminal liability of legal entities will be introduced and applied.

An effective criminal policy of the state is impossible without an optimal model of criminal justice. Therefore, the priority development of criminal procedural law is the consistent implementation of the fundamental principles of criminal justice, ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, unconditional criminalization of persons guilty of crimes.

To do this, optimal legal mechanisms are needed to quickly and fully reveal crimes, to expose and bring to justice those who committed them, fair trials and the proper application of criminal law. It is especially important to strengthen the system of guarantees of citizens' rights and freedoms, ensure inviolability of private life, responsibility for the illegal use of means and methods of operational-search activity. In terms of determining priorities for the development of law enforcement activities, the concept reflects goals and objectives through which the law enforcement system will be improved.

The concept aims at strengthening law enforcement agencies, improving the forms and methods of their work, ensuring the stability of personnel policy, raising the requirements for qualifications and discipline of law enforcement officers.

For example, the concept focuses on increasing the effectiveness of the supervisory activities of the prosecutor's office, strengthening the role and responsibility of the prosecutor in pre-trial proceedings. In general, the concept poses to law enforcement agencies the task of increasing the effectiveness of their activities through a rapid and adequate response to criminal manifestations and the prevention of violations, strengthening the fight against corruption, ensuring safe business conditions, excluding unjustified interference in its activities. There are also tasks to optimize the structure and functions of law enforcement agencies, in con-

nection with which the issues of releasing law enforcement bodies from non-official functions are still topical. The concept of one of the tasks in the law-enforcement sphere also determines the partial demilitarization of the state's power bloc.

The analysis shows that the judicial system of Kazakhstan as a whole meets the needs of ensuring effective judicial protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, legally protected interests of organizations and the state, in connection with which, with reference to the judicial and legal system, the concept presupposes the development of the judiciary on the basis of continuity and gradualness. The main task is to further bring the judiciary closer to the needs of citizens, to create the conditions under which the courts make prompt and fair decisions.

The tasks were also put forward to implement the principle of adversarial proceedings, to increase the openness and transparency of the judicial system, to introduce modern means of recording judicial information, to further improve the selection of judges, to take measures to ensure strict enforcement of judgments.

Like other countries in transition, Kazakhstan, faced with independence, faced challenges in defining a new state ideology. Conventionally, the process of forming the foundations of the new ideology of Kazakhstan can be divided into three main stages.

The first stage (1991-1995) was characterized by the destruction of the old ideological system and the definition of the contours of the new state ideology. In the USSR for many decades there was no other ideology, except for the communist, which was represented by the relevant institutions. Precisely because ideology had a significant weight in political life, and also had a significant impact on the political decision-making process, it became one of the main destabilizing factors. Along with the destruction of the old system, a new political system was actively created in this period. At the same time, the issue was about the reassessment of the role of ideology not only in power relations, but also in the transformation of the attitude towards it as an instrument that ensures the rallying and direction of people's political will. In addition, Kazakhstan was in a difficult transit phase, in which any society has difficulty in determining the ideology.

Thus, at this stage of the ideology of the country on the one hand, there was a crisis of the political system of the USSR that had ceased to exist. On the other hand, new identification points emerged related to Kazakhstan's gaining independence, the beginning of the transition to a market economy.

The second stage (1995-1997) was characterized by the introduction of liberal democratic values into public life and the active discussion in the country of the problems of forming the state ideology of Kazakhstan. At this stage, there was a systemic liberalization of public and political life, manifested in the establishment of private property, the opening of opportunities for entrepreneurship, the creation of conditions for political expression, the development of non-governmental or-

ganizations, non-state media (mass media), etc.

The third stage (1997 - up to the present) is characterized by a new impulse in the formation of the ideological basis of Kazakhstan's development.

At this stage of political transformation in Kazakhstan, the need for further democratization of the political system, developing a systematic approach to the implementation of further political reforms and giving them dynamism is increasing. At the same time, the demand began to take on an increasingly systemic character.

In 1997, President N.Nazarbayev voiced the Development Strategy of Kazakhstan until 2030, which clearly defined the main directions of the country's ideological development for the long-term period. The strategy "Kazakhstan - 2030" became a conceptual, strategic and program document of the state, which served as a powerful impetus in the formation of the state ideology of Kazakhstan [3].

In the strategy, an attempt was made to understand and determine the role of the state in solving economic, social, political and ideological problems. Particular attention was paid to the transformation of mass consciousness, while the main emphasis was on the younger generation, given their high degree of adaptation to new conditions. It also laid the foundations of the national idea of Kazakhstan, which can be formulated as the building of an independent, prosperous and politically stable state based on national unity, social justice, and the economic well-being of the population.

Further Messages\Addresses of the President to the people of Kazakhstan were in line with the Strategy "Kazakhstan - 2030", contributing to the gradual achievement of the main priorities for the development of Kazakhstan.

In this context, the program document containing the most important ideological directions of the state's development for the medium-term period is the Message of the President of 2006 "Strategy of Kazakhstan's entry into the list of the 50 most competitive countries in the world", which provides a holistic approach to economic, political and social reforms institutions. The message serves as a source of further formation and concretization of the main ideological vectors elected by Kazakhstan at the dawn of independence.

The Basic Law laid the foundation for positive processes of formation and strengthening of the institutions of state power and society, envisaged the necessary conditions for the dynamic development of Kazakhstan's economic, social and cultural potential. And once again it is encouraging to note that it is the Constitution that is the systemic legal expression of those basic values that determine the face of modern Kazakhstan: respect for human rights and freedoms, market economy, adherence to democratic traditions and principles of the rule of law, separation and coordinated functioning of branches of power, is the President of the Republic, parliamentarism and constitutional control.

As a result, the legal system of the country received further progressive development in accordance with the Constitution, which turned into a reliable legal guarantee for the stability of the political and social system.

Recognition of ideological and political diversity in Article 5 of the Constitution presupposes the freedom of choice and confession by citizens of certain values, but at the same time does not prevent their voluntary association on the basis of common views and ideas [4].

And the benefits of this increase many times, if they make up the majority in the country, which can, including through their representatives in government bodies, influence the solution of burning problems. I think we can talk with some degree of conventionality about the need for a state ideology or a national idea that reflects the interests of the overwhelming majority of citizens.

In the provision of constitutional legality, an important role is played by legal education. It can be said with certainty that over the years there have been fundamental changes in the mass legal awareness of our citizens. There is a process of assimilation of the basic values of democracy and the rule of law, there are signs of the formation of a new legal culture. However, that is no reason for complacency, and a good incentive to continue to promote the spirit and the letter of the Basic Law.

The Constitution can not be understood narrowly, as an abstract legal document. An effective Constitution is also laws and all law enforcement practice, which is an indicator of the correctness of the development of the state and society. Therefore important not only text of the constitution itself, but also its actual implementation, are not only a set of rights and freedoms and institutions that there are provided, but also the way they are implemented and functioning.

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司法机构在现代哈萨克斯坦的作用

The role of the judiciary in modern Kazakhstan

Usenbaeva Asemgyl Usakbaevna

*Caspian State University of Technology and Engineering named after
Sh. Esenov, Republic of Kazakhstan, Aktau*

The Republic of Kazakhstan is confidently following the path of building a law-governed state and civil society. Speaking at the fourth congress of judges in June 2005, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan stressed that the modern judicial system is one of the main components of the state's foundations, one of the levers of the country's democratic development along the path of social, economic and political modernization [1]. It is on her condition that the citizens' attitude to state legal policy depends, the level of trust in the authorities on the part of society. Therefore, the logic of the development of the rule of law objectively assumes a strong and independent judiciary as the real basis of the new statehood, as one of the principal guarantees of harmonious interaction between the state and civil society, the main instrument for protecting the constitutional rights of citizens.

After all, the judicial power extends to all cases and disputes arising on the basis of the Constitution, laws and other normative legal acts, international treaties of the Republic.

According to Article 1 of the Constitutional Law "On the Judicial System and Status of Judges of the Republic of Kazakhstan", the judiciary in the Republic of Kazakhstan belongs only to courts represented by permanent judges, as well as jurors involved in criminal proceedings in cases and in the manner prescribed by law. [2]

Courts in the administration of justice make various decisions, which are of an official nature and binding force.

Decisions on cases on the recognition of illegal regulations by other branches of government, local self-government bodies, on complaints of violations of electoral legislation contribute to the development of legislation.

Courts, by virtue of Article 78 of the Constitution, have no right to apply laws and other normative legal acts that infringe upon the rights and freedoms of a person and citizen enshrined in the Constitution. If the court finds that the law or other normative legal act to be applied infringes upon the rights and freedoms of a person and citizen enshrined in the Constitution, it is obliged to suspend the

proceedings and apply to the Constitutional Council for recognition of this act as unconstitutional.

"The judge in the administration of justice is independent and submits only to the Constitution and the law" - this is stated in paragraph 1 of Art. 77 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as similar norms of the basic laws of many countries of the world.

It should be noted that the concept that judges are subject to the law is associated with the name of Western European enlightenment. It laid the foundation for the concept of separation of powers and a completely new hierarchy of sources of law, which in the law of continental Europe is still dominant. At the head of this hierarchy is a law passed by the Parliament or as a result of a popular referendum. The adoption of laws is the exclusive right of the legislature. In legal states, in which the principle of separation of powers is recognized, no other body, except parliament, is empowered to enact laws. In pursuance of the adopted laws, the executive power is given the right to issue resolutions or other normative acts that must fully comply with laws - decisions of the legislature. The duty of judges - representatives of the judiciary - to apply these laws - legislative acts and other normative acts adopted by these laws - acts of the executive power. The application of laws on the part of judges is expressed, first of all, in the resolution of specific disputes, specific cases on the basis of laws or regulations of the executive power. This process of law enforcement ends with the publication of an individual judicial act - a court decision (sentence, determination, order, etc.).

The concept of separation of powers, which is externally expressed in the power of issuing various legal acts for different state bodies, is enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, however, with a certain revision.

The court is an organ of the state that administers justice in the form of the resolution of criminal, civil and administrative cases in the procedural order established by the laws of the given state. In modern countries, the activities of the courts are aimed at ensuring the constitutional foundations, protecting the legitimate rights and interests of citizens and organizations.

In the system of state authorities, the judiciary is the main countervailing mechanism that allows to effectively direct the actions of legislative and executive authorities in the legal framework.

The court takes a special place among other bodies of state power. Only the court by its decision can put an end to the dispute between the plaintiff and the defendant, only the court can recognize the person guilty of committing a crime. The court realizes the rights of citizens to appeal actions of officials, considers materials about certain types of administrative violations. No other authority is authorized to carry out these tasks.

In the new Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, adopted in a nation-

wide referendum, within the principle of separation of powers, the idea of separating the judiciary from the legislative and executive has found its expression in a clear allocation. Separation of powers means that each power has a monopoly on its functions and can not fulfill the functions of other authorities.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Article 75) provides that the administration of justice is a special type of state activity, an independent state function that only the specially designed bodies - the courts - have the right to carry out in fulfillment of laws. Transfer of functions of justice to other bodies is anti-constitutional and unacceptable. Also in Kazakhstan there are not and should not be any other, except courts, state or public bodies that would have the right to consider and resolve civil, criminal and other cases.

Judicial reform, especially its modern stage, was able to bring society closer to the rule of law and civil society, "to create an entirely different design for the protection of human rights, to determine a different, more just from a legal point of view, the process of economic transformation. In this regard, the Head of State noted that the main result of the judicial and legal reform was that people finally believed in the court and began to appeal more and more for the protection of their rights, namely to the courts, as is customary in civilized societies.

The same conclusions were also voiced in the speech of the President of the Supreme Court KA. Mami at the solemn meeting dedicated to the Constitution Day on August 29, 2008: the most important results of the judicial reform were "ensuring broad access for the population to judicial protection, determining constitutional mechanisms for public control over the activities of the courts, introducing the institution of jurors, increasing citizens' trust in courts and justice, , ultimately, contributes to the strengthening of the rule of law "[3].

The task remains to raise the authority of the judiciary. The mass media actively publish various materials on violations committed by judges. They often arbitrarily interpreted the circumstances of the cases examined and the judicial decisions taken on them. At the same time, statements are made about the corruption of judges, not based on factual materials and having a presumptive nature. Such prejudiced statements undermine the image of the judicial system and, in general, state power.

It requires improvement and selection of personnel for judicial positions, since "the status of a judge is the main factor in raising the level of justice, including the involvement of the most trained youth in judicial work. But this alone is not enough. It is necessary to further improve the state system of preparing candidates for the position of a judge "[4].

The judiciary community should more influence the process of forming the judiciary and its reserve, which would strengthen the responsibility for the quality administration of justice by young cadres, for their daily professional behavior, in-

cluding its moral and ethical aspects. The steady increase in the number of citizens appealing to the court for the protection of their legitimate rights and interests, the growth of cases considered by the courts demonstrates an increase in public confidence in the judicial system, and the availability of judicial protection. So, in 2000 more than four hundred thousand such applications were submitted to the courts, then in 2007 there were about one million.

Such dynamics in the growth of appeals to the court could not but affect the congestion of judges, as a result of which their task is to develop a system of scientifically grounded norms for the burden on judges and shipboard personnel. The main burden on the consideration of court cases, still falls on the judges of the district level. For example, for the first half of 2008, it is 32.2 cases per month for one judge, with the existing norm of 22.8 cases. One can not deny the fact that the increased burden on judges to handle court cases can not have a positive effect on the quality of the administration of justice, thus sharply raising the issue of increasing the number of judges and staff of courts, introducing new institutions in the justice system.

Borodin S.V. and Kudryavtsev VN include in the content of the judiciary an additional component that has not been reflected in other works. It is about such an important condition as the cooperation of all branches of state power with civil society, participation in the functioning of state institutions in monitoring the observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens. According to the authors, justice is the main component of the judiciary, but not the only one. It is the most important and volume part of the implementation of the judiciary, the basic element of its function.

Thus, we come to the conclusion that the concept of "justice" and "judicial power" are related but not identical concepts, although they express the essential characteristics of the same state function. Justice as the basic form, as a part of the judicial power is realized in certain forms of legal proceedings (civil, criminal and other, provided by law). From a theoretical point of view, the judiciary should be much broader than the justice in its scope. The latter in any case should always be fully included in the competence of the court, since any other decision would be a clear violation of the principle: "justice is exercised only by the court" [5, p. 21-28].

Proceeding from the foregoing, it can be determined that justice is the main form of realization of the judicial power, the formation of the concept of which, the definition of its place in the system of state bodies, the principles of its organization and activity in the modern history of Kazakhstan refers to the period of the re-establishment of a legal democratic state. And as the Chairman of the Supreme Court K. Mami notes: "The judicial power in the Republic of Kazakhstan has become a reality. This is one of the main achievements of our statehood "[6, p. 165].

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少年法院作为确保俄罗斯联邦未成年人权利和自由的专门形式的法院的特点：对问题和解决办法进行宪法和法律分析

The peculiarities of juvenile courts as specialized forms of courts ensuring guarantees of the rights and freedoms of minors in the Russian Federation: a constitutional and legal analysis of problems and solutions

Vodolaga Sergey Anatolievich

Postgraduate

Kuban State University

犯罪问题在任何州和任何时候都是相关的，少年犯罪问题是相关的，因为年轻一代是未来国家稳定和社会经济福祉的保证者。年轻人在年轻时就进入了犯罪的道路，终其一生都被社会的社会过程排除在外。文章分析了青少年犯罪问题，分析了引入少年司法制度在俄罗斯的有效性和便利性，分析了少年犯引渡试点项目的经验。作者对俄罗斯少年法院的发展前景进行了宪法和法律分析，提出将少年法院最有效地纳入俄罗斯联邦司法制度的结构。

关键词：少年法庭，法制，少年司法，青少年，权利保护，少年制度，诉讼，国家立法，司法实践

***Annotation.** The problem of crime is relevant in any state and at any time, the problem of juvenile delinquency is relevant, since it is the younger generation that is the future guarantor of the stability and social and economic well-being of the state. Having entered the path of crime at a young age, young citizens doom themselves to a lifelong exclusion from the social processes of society. The article analyzes the problems of juvenile delinquency, examines the effectiveness and expediency of introducing the institution of juvenile justice in Russia, analyzes the experience of pilot projects on the introduction of juvenile courts. The author gives a constitutional and legal analysis of the prospects for the development of the institution of juvenile courts in Russia, proposes the most effective incorporation of juvenile courts into the structure of the judicial system of the Russian Federation.*

***Keywords:** juvenile court, legal system, juvenile justice, juveniles, protection of rights, juvenile system, litigation, national legislation, judicial practice.*

Introduction

At all times, juvenile delinquency has always attracted increased interest from

both the public and the state. This is due primarily to the fact that adolescents with deviant behavior can become professional criminals.

Despite a slight decrease in crime rates in the period under review among juveniles, qualitative changes are noted in the state of crime, namely: increasing the level of organization, cohesion with "adult" crime, public danger and the gravity of the crime, as well as aggressiveness and cruelty of the actions .

The national legal basis of the legislative framework for the protection of the rights and freedoms of minors in the Russian Federation

On November 20, 1989, the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Russia ratified this convention on January 26, 1990, thereby assuming the obligation to introduce its norms into its national legislation. Article 38 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation establishes the provision that childhood is protected by the state. Federal laws "On the main guarantees of the rights of the child in the Russian Federation" and "On the basics of the system for the prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency" received a legislative consolidation of a number of legal and social guarantees for the legitimate interests of minors.

The problem of legal regulation in this area of Russian legislation, however, remains difficult. In accordance with Art. 15 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as other international legal instruments, such as the UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines, 1990), are part of the national legal system And are subject to execution.

The Criminal Code of 1996 contains art. 20, which establishes not only the age-related "gradation" of criminal liability for a minor (14, 16, 18 years), but also a strictly defined list of crimes, the responsibility for which comes from 14 years. When appointing the punishment of minors, the court takes into account the conditions of his life and upbringing, the level of physical and mental development, the degree of influence of senior persons on him, and the social situation.

To date, the problem of juvenile delinquency has become especially acute. According to the MOI of Russia, every ninth crime is committed by persons who have not attained the age of 18 or with their participation. Annually in the country more than 300 thousand socially dangerous acts of this category of persons are revealed. When considering a criminal case in court, a teenager is sentenced, in which he is either sentenced to a suspended sentence - 70-75% of cases, or to imprisonment - 23-24%. As a result, there are 17 juvenile prisoners per 100,000 population, which indicates

the negative position of Russia on this indicator. Therefore, the Decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation "On Judicial Practice in Matters Concerning the Crimes of Minors" of 14 February 2000 drew particular

attention to the need for courts to pay attention to cases involving crimes committed by minors.

Russian specificity of judicial and legal issues of juvenile courts in the Russian Federation

The problem of the specialization of justice in this sphere was raised in the late 1990s, when the question of the juvenile justice system was created in Russia, the creation of which was envisaged in the Guidelines for State Social Policy for the Improvement of the Situation of Children, approved by the Presidential Decree of September 18, 1995.

A conceptual feature of the judicial reform in Russia was the creation in the national system of courts for the affairs of minors and family courts. Later, in the presidential program for the implementation of judicial reform, the concept of juvenile justice and the draft law on it were envisaged. In April 2000, at the parliamentary hearings in the State Duma, the drafts of the "Fundamentals of legislation on juvenile justice in the Russian Federation" and the Federal Constitutional Law "On Amending the Federal Constitutional Law" On the Judiciary in the Russian Federation "were discussed, but to this day these laws are not adopted. On February 15, 2002, the State Duma passed the first reading of the draft of the Federal Constitutional Law "On Amendments to the Federal Constitutional Law" On the Judicial System of the Russian Federation ", regarding the introduction of juvenile courts as specialized courts in the system of courts of general jurisdiction, but at the moment this process is frozen. A cardinal solution to the problem of creating juvenile courts faces a number of problems: a lack of funding and organizational difficulties associated with determining the place of juvenile justice in the Russian judicial system, as well as the lack of a unified concept of juvenile justice, its goals and objectives.

Serious shortcomings in the current Code of Criminal Procedure include the lack of juvenile specifics. Thus, the provision of paragraph sixteen of the Beijing Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice requires that "in all cases, with the exception of minor offenses, before the final decision is made, the environment and the conditions in which the minor lives or circumstances who committed an offense in order to facilitate the issuance by the competent authority of a reasonable judicial decision in the case. " However, part 1 of Article 421 of the Code of Criminal Procedure does not regulate how a judge in the course of a trial determines the age, living and upbringing conditions of a minor, the level of mental development and the characteristics of his personality, the influence of older persons on him.

The scientific discussion on the need and expediency of creating juvenile courts has been under way since the beginning of the restructuring of the judiciary in Russia. It is generally accepted that juvenile justice is understood as a special

juvenile justice system based on the doctrine of "parens patri", according to which the state behaves like a trustee or a responsible person for minors, protecting them from harmful surroundings and dangerous behavior. This approach is based on two ideas:

First, adolescents in their development are not yet capable of realizing their actions and bearing full responsibility for them;

Secondly, adolescents are still at the age when they can be re-educated.

The main purpose of juvenile justice is to return the young offender to society. Pilot projects to introduce elements of juvenile justice were held in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Saratov, Volgograd, Perm, Khanty-Mansiysk, Rostov-on-Don.

At the initial stage, the creation of such courts is associated with the specialization of judges in cases where one of the participants is a minor. The process of judges' specialization is at the discretion of the chairmen of courts, despite the decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of March 26, 2000 already considered. First, even in courts where attempts are made to introduce such specialization, judges do not consider only cases involving minors. Secondly, the specialization of judges in juvenile affairs is focused only on criminal justice. As a result, the juvenile court process does not ensure the prevention of a relapse of the offense and is not in any way aimed at the socialization of the child in society.

Lack of specialized national legislation on juvenile courts does not allow to fully achieve the goal of the trial with the participation of a minor. The statutory status of a juvenile judge will certainly provide an opportunity for judges specializing in this category of cases. The juvenile judge will be able to more deeply study the peculiarities of the legal status of minors, legislation and law enforcement practice in relation to such cases.

Analysis of the effectiveness of juvenile courts in the Russian legal system

The analysis of practice showed that the introduction of elements of juvenile justice in the practice of Russian courts in the pilot regions made it possible to ensure:

- the most effective optimization of measures to prevent offenses among minors;
- Qualification of legal and social-legal decisions taken in relation to minors;
- The effectiveness of protection of the rights and legitimate interests of minors in the resolution of civil, administrative and criminal cases related both to the living conditions of the above-mentioned persons, their upbringing, and the violations of the law they are committing.

In courts of second instance and in the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, it is necessary to create juvenile structures that, together with juvenile judges in first instance courts, would constitute a system of juvenile courts within the system of courts of general jurisdiction. At the first stage of the creation of a sys-

tem of juvenile courts, it is planned to introduce juvenile judges to district courts in cities with district divisions, which will require additional introduction of over 350 established staff of judges.

Conclusion

The creation of juvenile justice involves the introduction of a new institution in the courts - the institution of social workers. To create a full-fledged, well-functioning juvenile justice system, it will take about two thousand social workers in courts and serious changes in the education system aimed at training relevant specialists.

For the legislative support of the creation and development of the juvenile justice system in the Russian Federation, it is necessary to submit to the State Duma a draft federal constitutional law on juvenile courts in the Russian Federation, a draft federal law on the principles of the juvenile justice system, as well as a number of changes and additions to the regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation. These legislative acts should provide for the development of a set of measures for training, retraining and upgrading the skills of the staff for the juvenile justice system.

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通过保险确保私有化前期国有资产安全的主题性问题：区域实践的可行性和最佳实例

Topical issues of ensuring the safety of state property in the pre-privatization period through its insurance: the feasibility and best examples of regional practice

Podsukhin Andrey Ivanovich

Ural Institute of Management

Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration under the President of the Russian Federation

本文讨论了俄罗斯联邦执行当局执行国家财产保险工具的权宜之计和管理效率问题。给出赞成这种管理决策的论据。考虑了今天在考虑范围内制定的区域实践的普遍程度。总之，文章的结论是，在准备国有资产私有化的过程中，通过保险确保国有资产的安全是特别有用的。

关键词：国有资产，国有资产，国有资产管理，国有资产管理，地区，俄罗斯联邦主体，法律规制，行政权力，权力，联邦制，私有化，国有资产私有化，国有资产私有化，保险，责任保险，国家财产保险，国家财产保险，区域实践，区域经验，区域管理实践，区域管理经验，财产安全，有效管理，保险，风险。

Abstract. *The article deals with the issues of expediency and management efficiency of the implementation of the practice of Executive authorities of the Russian Federation of the instruments of insurance of state property. Arguments in favor of such management decisions are given. The degree of prevalence of the regional practice developed today in the considered sphere is considered. In conclusion, the article concludes that it is particularly useful to ensure the safety of state property through its insurance during the preparation for the privatization of state property.*

Keywords: *state property, state property, management of state property, management of state property, region, subject of the Russian Federation, legal regulation, powers of Executive authorities, power, federalism, privatization, privatization of state property, privatization of state property, insurance, liability insurance, insurance of state property, insurance of state property, regional practice, experience of regions, practice of regional management, experience of regional management, safety of property, effective management, insurance, risks.*

In the period of economic instability and rapidly shrinking opportunities to attract external liquidity for the executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the matter of managing state property in general and the organization of privatization procedures, [1] in particular, the aspect of its preservation is of increasing importance.

Consequently, regional executive bodies are tasked with not only effectively managing the state property entrusted to them, but also ensuring its safety, as well as other corresponding property rights, to the obligations of the owner, as stipulated in the provisions of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation [2]. Among them is not only the provision of full and timely accounting of state property and all operations conducted with it, its content, but also the creation of a system for monitoring its preservation.

The solution of the above task is best ensured by means of insurance of state property.

Moreover, the managerial utility and economic feasibility of insurance measures in relation to state property is not denied in the scientific literature, nor by experts and practitioners. After all, the risk associated with damage or loss of public property due to fire, destruction and other circumstances of force majeure, which can lead to a sharp decline in revenues to the regional budget. In fact, this risk can be minimized only by insuring state-owned assets.

Other reasons for the necessity and advantages of insurance protection of state property objects include the following:

First, responsibility for the safety of state property lies with its users, the federal and regional budgets ceased to function as a centralized insurance fund, from which any damage was covered;

Secondly, it is already available at the moment qualitatively greater list of categories of objects of insurance in connection with the use of state property (in addition to property - investments, securities, responsibility of authorized persons, etc.);

Thirdly, this is the emergence of the possibility of using a full arsenal of various mechanisms for managing state property.

Fourth, state property insurance allows ensuring guaranteed, uninterrupted and uninterrupted income receipt to the regional budget, since only insurance can be a real guarantee of reliability and invariability of the property of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation;

Fifth, incomes from compensation of damage in the event of occurrence of insurance cases involving state property can be important and necessary budget revenues and used for operational purposes. Especially in situations of large-scale natural disasters, seasonal and not only in nature, on the territory of a subject of the Federation.

At the same time, the theoretical study conducted by the author of this article in the framework of its preparation showed that the practice of system planning and organization of issues of state property insurance is extremely rare among the executive authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation.

As established, the leaders of the regional practice of insurance of state property is the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), where the procedure for organizing state property insurance was adopted [3], the procedure for insurance of state property in operational management and free use of state institutions, at the expense of the state budget of the Republic] and developed methodical recommendations on the issues of insurance of state property of the Republic, a list of insurance objects and types povaya form of state contract on insurance of state property [5].

Traces of the constructive activity of the executive authorities in organizing the insurance of state property were also discovered by the author of this article in the Astrakhan region [6], [7], Nizhny Novgorod region [8], Kostroma region [9] [10] [11], Tula region [12] [13], the Tver Region [14] [15], the Vladimir Region [16], the Kaluga Region [17], and the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area - Yugra [18] and the Republic of Karelia [19] [20].

The search for regularities in such distribution of regional practice of introduction of mechanisms of insurance of state property during the pre-privatization period leads the author of this article to the idea that it is associated with a high risk of occurrence on the territory of emergency situations of natural and man-made nature, damage. It is also obvious that a significant proportion of the real estate objects (tasks and structures) on the territory of the regional authorities are motivated by the state property insurance, which corresponds to high risks of fire hazard. It is for such regions that the use of insurance instruments allows to save significant amounts of budget funds for liquidating damages from the named insurance events.

At the same time, in the opinion of the author of this article, the insurance of state property should be of exceptional importance for absolutely all regions of Russia for them, virtually all possible insurance risks and insurance events are equally probable: fire; flooding; collapse; accidents of internal drainage, water supply, heating and sewage systems; explosions; false triggering of the automatic fire-extinguishing system; natural disasters (such as flood, earthquake, storm, hurricane, tornado, tsunami, rainfall, hail, landslide, landslide); lightning strike; collision of a self-propelled vehicle; illegal actions of third parties: arson, robbery, etc.

In the opinion of the author of this article, the non-proliferation of the regional practice of insurance of state property should be assessed extremely negatively, since it is precisely the insurance institution that is capable of exerting exclusively positive administrative and economic influence on the issues of the security of the mass of state property in general and its integrity during the pre-privatization

period in particular.

In addition, state property insurance, in addition to the main function of preventing, reducing or compensating for damage, is able to solve a number of such additional socio-economic tasks as:

1. General development of the insurance market in the territory of the subject of the Federation (strengthening the positions of regional companies, increasing confidence in insurers and insurance protection of policyholders);
2. Strengthening the investment potential of the subject of the Federation;
3. Strengthening of non-state control over the preservation of state property;
4. Granting state ownership for use to entities whose financial condition (after carrying out the corresponding analysis) does not allow them to doubt their solvency;
5. General strengthening of the positions of the system of financial and credit institutions in the territory of the subject of the Federation;
6. Facilitating the creation of a favorable investment climate in the territory of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation.

In other respects, the introduction of state property insurance tools into the administrative practice of the executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation has only a positive impact on the development of market mechanisms for compensating damage from emergencies, reducing the burden on the regional budget, attracting the resources of insurance companies to solve the problem of insurance protection state-owned property, compulsory damages, and so on.

In the obligatory manner, in the opinion of the author of this article, it is necessary to entrust tenants, when transferring to third parties and other users of state property under contracts, the obligation to pay insurance premiums and the burden of other expenses for ensuring the preservation of state property by insurance of risks. At what, even in those cases when the state property is transferred to gratuitous use.

In conclusion of the article, we emphasize once again that, through the prism of privatization processes, the insurance of state property without an arbitrarily attached much greater turnover, liquidity and investment appeal to its facilities. The latter can be very convenient for, for example, cases of urgent or forced alienation, since, firstly, it saves time for bringing objects into the market, and secondly, the executive authorities of the region already have prepared reports on the evaluation of the previously insured property. In addition, the objects of state property with this set of documents are as clear and attractive to banks, creditors, investors and participants in privatization as a whole and as objects for pledging in particular.

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对西南后苏维埃居民身份结构变化对族裔关系特征影响的分析
**The analysis of influence taken by changes in identities' structure of South
Siberia post-Soviet inhabitants over interethnic relation features**

Yuri M. Aksutin

*Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Associate Professor
N. F. Katanov State University of Khakassia,*

当苏联在九十年代消失时，它引起后苏联人民对首先是自我意识增长的其他原因的吸引力 - 以族裔身份。这导致人们担心这种对民族认同的兴趣会导致种族间紧张局势的增长。文章介绍了1990年至2016年在南西伯利亚举行的民族和社会学研究的部分分析，通过正式访谈的方式进行了分析。该分析旨在评估地区身份转换的等级及其对族裔关系特征的影响。作者得出结论认为，后苏维埃时期发生的地区居民身份结构的变化并没有对种族关系特征产生重大影响。他认为，在南西伯利亚（与俄罗斯）可以观察到的种族间合作紧张关系是由其他一些因素决定的，并且不能成为未来社会冲突的基础。

关键词：民族认同，认同，族际关系，冲突，矛盾

When in 1990s Soviet Union disappeared, it caused post-Soviet people appeal to alternative reasons for self-consciousness growth, first of all – to an ethnic identity. This leads to definite fears that such an interest to ethnical identity can cause a interethnic tension growth. Article presented gives a subordinate analysis of ethnic and sociological researches which were held in Southern Siberia by means of formal interview from 1990 to 2016. This analysis aims to evaluate the grade of identities' transformations in region and their influence over interethnic relations features. Author comes to conclusion that changes in identity structure of region inhabitants, which took place in post-Soviet period, did not had a great influence over interethnic relations features. Tension in interethnic cooperation which could be observed in Southern Siberia (together with Russia), in his opinion, is determined by some other factors and can not be a basis of social conflict in future.

Keywords: *ethnical identity, identity, interethnic relations, conflict, contradiction*

The research is held in terms of Grant of The Russian President (MK-587.2017.6).

Social and political transformations took place 25 years ago led to quality changes in the life of post-Soviet society. They caused a revision of not only social, political and economical basics, but also of whole people consciousness, that was followed by interethnic cooperation in the country in general and in its separate regions.

In 1980-1990s overethnic Soviet identity, which united Soviet society, lost its value and finally disappeared with USSR collapse. It caused some psychological discomfort. So, appeal to ethnical identity and other traditional mechanisms of community feeling was almost inevitable. Such mechanisms enforced ethnicity factor in interethnic cooperation. So, there is a point of view according to which modern Russia takes an influence of “ethnicity and traditionalism boost”, that have a great conflict potential. A wide range of Russian and foreign authors noted that social and cultural conflicts are identity conflicts which are caused by irresistible contradictions between traditional and modern outlook systems (Gellner, 2002. P. 147; Avksentyev, Aksyumov, 2006. P. 12; Popov, 2011. P. 41-48). Certain fears were voiced that ethnicity actualization (followed by incompleteness of new civil and nation state identity creation) can become a reason of social and cultural conflicts worsening.

However, not everyone was agree to this point of view. Some researchers mentioned that it's necessary to talk about on-classical types of ethnical revival and traditionalism, that are of great modernization and convergence. So, it's more appropriate to talk rather about objective and functional identity contradiction, than about conflict (Giddens, 2004; Drobizheva, 2010).

In this context it is important and rather interesting to appeal to analysis of how post-Soviet Russian identities are transformed and what are their influence over interethnic cooperation. It is rather topical in such regions, where different ethnoses cooperate every day face-to-face. One of these regions is Southern Siberia (Republic of Khakassia, Tyva, Altai).

What is a process of Southern Siberia inhabitants' identity transformation? Does the importance of traditional values (such as ethnical one) is real, and does it really cause an escalation of interethnic conflicts? These and some coherent issues are the topic of our analysis.

Starting analyzing of empirical data in region, let's take a glance on Russian trends characteristics. Researchers note that tension escalation and interethnic cooperation changes in general are result of Soviet identity creation for about 60 years that was controversial in most cases (Popov, 2011. P. 21). This contradiction was that, in V. Malakhov, A. Vishnevskiy's opinion, “international” Soviet consciousness was in fact built on one certain ethnic, cultural and political basis – the Russian one (Malahov, 2001. P. 10; Vishnevskiy, 1998. P. 288). As a result, a new community of Soviet people with binar (Soviet/ethnic consciousness) or even

a conflict one has appeared. At the same time, Soviet identity which is based on estatism and internationalism principles did not reveal the importance of ethnic and local identities in everyday life.

Soviet society and state collapse turned into small confusion for Russian population of a country, that had a certain status and some time to neutralize your identity. For other nations self-consciousness was reborn by sovereignty, cultural and ethnic self-determination ideas renewal. But Russians, who almost lost ideological basis of their own consciousness (especially in regions), had to appeal to out-ethnic identities (local, Russian, regional one etc.) for strong substrate under feet.

Sociological researches held in Southern Siberia about identity structure transformations in general confirm trend mentioned above. In 1990-2010s regional and republic identities were more relevant than Russian and ethnic ones (Kotozhekov, 1994; Anzhiganova, Kotozhekov, 1997; Anzhiganova, 2006). In The Republic of Khakassia in 2007, for example, Russian (28,6%) and republican (24,0%) identities were expressed in almost equal degree and took weaker position compared with regional-settlement identity (33,4%). The relevance of both ethnic and cosmopolitan identity was mentioned by only 6,8% (Ibragimova, 2007. P. 133). Priority of republican identity over ethnicity can be easily explained by sovereignty trend that decreased the ‘Soviet ethnicity’ importance. It can also be explained by the fact that in The Republic of Khakassia, for example, there were about 80,2% of Russians among the whole population. Altai and Tyva represented another data by being Russian in about 57,4% and 20,1% accordingly.

These results of regional responses are in correlation with Russian researches that display domination of Russian identity among identities of European Russia (Central and North-West regions, The Volga region, the Ural). There were from 61 till 75% of respondents. At that time, the Russian identity lost its urgency from West to East. There were about 51% of those who recognized themselves as Russians in Western, Eastern Siberia and Far East (Drobizheva, 2010. P. 430).

These trends influenced interethnic situation negatively. As researchers mention, in the middle of 1990s interethnic tension of nationalism and migration processes was on the peak, but did not caused quite conflicts (Aksutin, 2016; Popkov, Kostyuk, Tuguzhekova, 2003. P. 50-52; Tyshta, 2013. P. 75-78). In 1994 – 2016 interethnic relations in described region were mostly positively evaluated. In that time in the republic of Khakassia, for example, the amount of those who considered interethnic relations to be stable, increased from 43% to 74%; from 35% to 21% decreased the amount of respondents who mentioned some tension. But during the crisis 2005 – 2011 the situation turned to worse; from 74% to 42,5% went down the amount of respondents who consider interethnic relations as friendly (Anzhiganova, 2006; *Sotsiologicheskoe ...*, 2011). In 2005 about 18%,

and in 2011 41,5% told about interethnic tension, and 3% and 4,5% accordingly mentioned strict interethnic tension. Both in Tyva and Altai tension de-escalation was described in 1980-1990s, after a long period of conflicts. At the beginning of 2000s Tuva displayed strengthening of positive evaluations for interethnic cooperation (36% of Russians, 24% of Tuvinians, and 11% of negative evaluations both) (Aksutin, 2016).

Empirical researches of 2013-2016 held with selection proportional to amount of inhabitants revealed some different results¹. Thus, 2013 interview displayed the preponderance of Russian identity (32,3 %), the second place is taken by Republic one (21,7 %), and the third position is for the settlement identity (15,8 %). The regional (Siberian) identity yielded to settlement one and took the fourth position (11,9 %), when the ethnic one was just the fifth (10,6 %). Global identity was the sixth among other identities' hierarchy (6,6 %) (Aksutin, Nikitin, Tyshta, 2013). We should mention that there were the Russian respondents who identified themselves with the Russian inhabitants (37,7 %). At the same time the amount of those who consider themselves to be Russians are twice less in Siberia then in western part of Russia. At about 25 % Russian identity was relevant for Khakass, Tuviniian and Altay people, who displayed mostly the republic identity (Khakasses – 35,5 %; Tuviniians – 27,4 %; the Altay people – 21,6 %). It's interesting to notice that only for 37,8 % of Altay people the ethnical identity was the important feature, when for Khakasses it was only the fifth (10 %), for the Tuviniians the 4th (15 %), and the last one for the Russians (6,8 %). The relevance of republic identity for Turkic nations and the regional (along with the settlement one) for the Russians is explained by the wide range of earlier mentioned trends such as:

1 Sociological research of 2013 within the Federal purpose programme “Scientific and pedagogical staff of innovative Russia” for 2009-2013 on project “Supraethnic identity: the analysis of state and optimization of regional intercultural cooperation model potential” (agreement 14.B37.21.0511). Sample population is 1000 (Tuva – 290, Khakassia – 520, Altay – 190 pers.); Sociological research 2014 within the President grant on issue “Ethnic and cultural basics for values and identity conflicts in post-Soviet Russia: regional approach” Agreement № 14.124.13.2456-MK. Sample population is 1000 persons (Tuva – 290, Khakassia – 520, Altay – 190 pers.); Sociological research (2016) within the President grant on issue “Russian civil and national identity: new risks and how to overcome the (regional model)” Agreement № MK-6746.2015.6. Sample population is 1000 persons (Tuva – 290, Khakassia – 520, Altay – 190 pers.).

sovereignty and national and ethnic autonomies in 1990s or internationalization practice in Soviet time, etc.

Interethnic relations in Southern Siberia were evaluated as “constantly stressful” both by the respondents and the experts in that field. 46,5 % mentioned interethnic relations as favourable. Implicit tension was mentioned by 40 %, and the stressful one was evident for 6 %, while 7,5 % were hard to answer. Considering ethnic characteristics leads us to a conclusion that 7,5 % of Tuvinians are the most concerned about interethnic cooperation and call them “stressful tension”. 54,1 % of Altay people and 42,2 % of Russians mentioned implicit tension. The most positive evaluations were given by the Khakasses, 58,2 % of whom mentioned that these relations are favourable. Most experts also consider interethnic state in region to be a fairly steadily (Popkov, Persidskaya, 2014). But, some local conflict near the borderlands of Khakassia and Altay took place because of labour migrants from the Middle Asia who were competitors for inhabitants in harvesting.

2014 was rather difficult for the whole country and for the certain region. Also this year was notable for some shifts in people identities’ structure and evaluations of interethnic relations. Russian identity, as always, were up-to-date for 30,0 % of respondents that is comparable with 2013 interview results. However, in contrast with 37 % of ethnical Russian who consider themselves to be Russians, only 24,1% of Khakasses, 22 % of Tuvinians and 10 % of Altay people did so (in contrast with 24 – 25 % in 2013). So, Russian identity “lost” 2 to 10 % (Aksutin, 2016). The second position in identities’ hierarchy among the region population, like in 2013, took republic identity which was still relevant for Khalkasses (41,4 %), Tuvinians (31,2 %) and Altay people (36,2 %). The settlement identity took the third position (15,1 %) and was displayed mostly by Russians. Ethnical identity, according to 2014 interview results, moved from the fifth to fourth position (11,1 %). So, the increasing of ethnical identity followers (0,5 % more) is quite within the statistic divergence. Also it can be explained not only by its strengthening among region identities, but also weakening of regional and global identities (10 % each). The priority of ethnic identity for inhabitants is within 2013 data. The amount of “I-don’t-know” respondents is equal 2,6 %.

When analyzing conflict and tension index we can see strengthening of negative trends in interethnic cooperation in 2014 evaluation. The amount of those who suppose interethnic relations to be favourable, decreased from 46,5 % in 2013 to 38,9 % in 2014. Implicit tension is considered by almost the same amount (40 % in 2013, and 39 % in 2014). But stressful tension was noticed by 11,2 % respondents (in 2013 there were only 6 %). Those who “do-not-know-how-to-describe” interethnic relations were 10,9 % in 2014 and 7,5 % in 2013. This can be an evidence of negative evaluation of interethnic relations in Southern Siberia. About 40 % of the most numerous nations in region consider the tension

of interethnic relations to be certain and rather stressful. Stressful tension is mentioned by 13,2 % of ethnically Russian interviewed, while Altay people did not mean any tension (Khakasses – 6,9 %, and Tuvinians 8,3 %). The Khakasses consider interethnic relations to be of implicit tension (58,6 %), when more than 40 % of Tuva and Altay inhabitants considered them to be quite favourable (36,0 % of Russians and 24,1 % of Khakasses).

During the difficult 2014 experts' opinions on interethnic cooperation progress were both reasonably negative and rather negative. But the results of 2016 interview did not approve pessimistic moods (Aksutin, 2016). The Russian identity (32,2 %) and the republic one (23,5 %) still kept their positions. The regional identity was the third (15,1 %), and the settlement one was the fourth (12 %). Russian identity took a priority for the Russian mostly (43,8 %), and Turkic Siberian ethnoses were in minority (Khakasses 11,3 %, Tuvinians 30,9 %, and the Altay people 22,4 %). For most of them republic identity had a great priority (Khakasses – 38,8%, Tuvinians – 33,7%, Altay people – 29,3%). Ethnic identity, which held the fifth position among all identities in region (9,8 %), lost its position compared with 2013-2014 interview results (Altay people – 15,5%, Khakasses – 26,3%, Tuvinians – 9,3%, Russians – 2%). For 5,6 % of the interviewed cosmopolitan identity is in priority.

The look on interethnic relations character was also optimistic. In 2016 (the selection and methodology are similar with those in 2013-2014) 51,7 % of respondents considered interethnic relations to be favourable. In 2014 only 38,9 % were of the same opinion. 35,2 % of the interviewed (in 2014 – 39 %) mentioned the implicit tension, and the stressful one was discovered by only 2,5 % of respondents. 11,3 % of people interviewed could not give a definite answer. When we take ethnical features of the respondents into account we can see that the whole anxiety level in region is decreasing. But 48,1 % of Khakasses, about 30 % of the Altay people, 27 % of Russians and Tuvinians observed the fact of implicit tension.

In other words, there is no straight conjunction between transformations of region inhabitants' identities and the dynamics of interethnic relation character, in present days at any rate. So, it is very interesting to observe the reasons for international tensions mentioned by the respondents themselves.

In 2013 one of these reasons was, first of all, high level of migration from abroad and from other regions and territories (17,9 %). Anti-immigrant spirits in 2014 were about 26,6 %, with increasing plus 5 % extra in 2016. At the same time, the everyday nationalism was called as the main tension escalation factor by 13,6 % of respondents in 2013, 29 % in 2014, and 35 % in 2016. It's notable that only 10–12 % of the interviewed people considered economic or political problems to be a main factor of interethnic tension escalation.

So, the results of South Siberia inhabitants' identities structure transformation and its influence over interethnic relation character analysis lead us to conclusion that the revival of regional, settlement, republic and ethnic identities had (and still has) a certain but not the definitive influence over the character and the evaluation of interethnic relations tension. Interethnic relation tension observed nowadays is determined by wide range of factors (economical, political, social ones) and is of rather contradiction than a conflict between traditional and post-traditional outlook systems. This is an evidence of non-classical types of ethnic revival and traditionalism based on reasonable section of individual and group identity. So, all attempts to determine the ethnic self-consciousness growth by the tension strengthening are not right.

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自行车和红色金刚鹦鹉眼镜：当分层整合时共振轮廓的协同作用 - 层叠的叠加作为模型

Glasses as bicycle and injun as red macaw: synergy of resonant contour when is layering integration — superposition of layers as model

Rudyak Irina Izyaslavovna

Moscow state university,

Academy of philosophy of economicskeeping

这一探索的主题是确定共振轮廓在叠层整合情况下叠加的协同作用。其目的是描述层层融合框架下的协同决策模型。本研究的结果是理解作为模型的叠加的普遍性。它的新颖之处在于采用跨学科的方法来做出让所有人都接受的决定。

关键词：巴什，巴赫金，维索茨基，果戈理，狄拉克，积分，等值线，Kuleshov，马雅可夫斯基，帕斯捷尔纳克，共振，协同，层，叠加，薛定谔，爱森斯坦，爱因斯坦。

Abstract. The theme of this exploration is identification of the role of the synergy of resonance contour in the superposition in the case of layer-by-layer integration. Its purpose is description of the model of synergistic taking decision in the framework of layer-by-layer integration. The result of this study is understanding the universality of superposition as a model. The novelty of it is use interdisciplinary approach for taking decision as acceptable for all.

Keywords: Basho, Bakhtin, Vysotsky, Gogol, Dirac, integration, contour, Kuleshov, Mayakovsky, Pasternak, resonance, synergy, layers, superposition, Schrodinger, Eisenstein, Einstein.

Introduction. Synergy of a resonant circuit with layered integration. Integration is the union of objects in a single system as a fundamentally new object. There are different methods of integration. So, for example, you can integrate objects on the principle of collage, i.e., combining different objects as fragments in a single plane and with visible joints. In such a case, a fundamentally new quality of this new single object will arise at the mounting junctions, as in the case of film editing (the "Kuleshov effect"). [10] It is also possible to integrate objects according to the principle of superposition of different planes, within which integrable objects mutually shine through each other, creating also a common contour by resonance of similar elements of different objects among themselves. In this case, a fundamen-

tally new quality (synergy) of this new single object will appear on the resonant circuit. This interdisciplinary research is devoted to the superposition of mutually transparent layers with its synergy on the resonant contour - as a model for layered integration of different objects.

1. The associative principle of the brain as the basis of metaphorical thinking.

Associative thinking, which is based on resonance of images, is peculiar to man. There are different types of associative thinking. So the resonance of the images of identical fragments (for example, the outline similar to the wing of a bat) belonging to the images of different objects (for example, the bell of the gramophone and the elephant ear) is the basis of the aesthetic metaphor. And the resonance of several images of objects (AM Gorodnitsky, "Above Canada": "Above Canada, the sky is blue, / Between the birches the rain is oblique ... / Though it looks like Russia, / But still - not Russia"), belonging to two different landscapes, evokes, at the sight of the first landscape (the transparent "subject associative plate") in memory the picture of the second landscape (the transparent "proper associative plate"). At the same time, as a result of the interaction of different objects, a third, associative landscape appears that has a synergy as "redundant editing", exceeding the expected "editing simplicity". [5] The consciousness of a person in the waking state is also a superposition: the "plate of the past", fixed in the person's memory, the "plate of the present", directly visible to man, the "plate of the future", drawn by the person in imagination (Vysotsky V.S.: "And from below, ice, and from above - I am torn between ..."). [3] And at the time of making the decision, the person also functions within the superposition: the emotional state, which is mainly localized in his right hemisphere, and rational thinking, which is mainly localized in his left hemisphere. The associative principle of the brain, contributing to the creation of a synergistic contour as a kind of mathematical intersection of sets, lies at the heart of metaphorical thinking, without which art and culture are inconceivable.

2. Metaphorical thinking as the basis of culture. A metaphor is a word or expression that is used in a figurative sense, while the metaphor is based on a comparison precisely on the basis of the common features of the "named object" and the "unnamed object". And if in the text both objects are named, then there is already a comparison (Mayakovsky, V.V., "At the top of your voice": "Professor, take off your bicycle glasses!"). [11] Metaphor as a superposition of layers expresses the mental state of a "concrete person" (Bakhtin MM) precisely in a state of wakefulness. [2, p. 9-226] But in the mental state of the dream, a person's consciousness is on one plate of momentary, because the plates of the past and the future are completely absent from the dream. But it is in a dream state, that is, on one plate of momentary (Impressionism), that consciousness combines figurative collages (cubism) as a combination in one image of specifically underscored elements. The fact is that the images of specific objects are stored in the brain as if in

a "disassembled" state. So the color of an orange is stored in one part of the brain, its geometric form in another, the smell is stored in the third part of the brain, and the whole image, when remembering the orange, is newly reassembled each time, because the subject plate of the past with its memory in a state of alertness is always open. But in the dream state there is only one plate of the present, and the plate of the past does not control it at all, that's why the orange - blue as forget-me-not, square as a chessboard, and besides smelling of garlic - can dream: after all the whole image of a real orange is stored in the underlying plate of the past. Therefore, layered metaphorical thinking, based on consciousness in a state of wakefulness, is the basis of culture as a consciousness in the waking state of "man in general" (which, according to Bakhtin, does not exist). Thus, the metaphorical, layered character of culture is well marked by the example of the culture of the Indians of the red ara tribe, because each Indian believes that he is both a man and a parrot of the red arah species. And among the peoples of the north in real life, the shaman is in the human, proper plate of his own existence. When, however, the shaman performs medical kamlaniya, he seems to plunge into the beastly, subject to the plate of his own existence (therefore, fabulous and mythical werewolves emerged within the framework of culture), which allows him to penetrate (for example, as a mouse or a bird) into the intangible world spirits to find a cure for the patient.

3. *Culture as a superposition, as granules and as the basis of art.* Initially, the culture, like the Indian of the red macaw, is structurally a superposition. However, staying within the framework of civilization, culture turns into a state of granulation. The fifth, social level of the development of matter is a mutually transparent superposition (as an analogue of the superposition of the functioning of the right hemisphere and the left hemisphere) as an organic unity (Grigoryev A.A.) as an aggregate of all cantilegged phenomena (emotions, faith in God, the cutting of the Khokhloma wooden spoon from a single piece of wood, etc.) and civilization as a collection of all discrete phenomena (logical thinking, experimental physics, assembly of car parts, etc.). [6] The presence of such a superposition is particularly noticeable in the example of Japan, where, within the framework of superposition, the plate of cultural traditions (wooden chopsticks) and the plate of the achievements of modern civilization (microelectronics) are sharply separated from each other. Actually, the social level of development of matter is an emergent system with its system-forming connections between different superposition plates; with its special properties, not inherent in its separate elements; with the irreducibility of it as a single system to a simple sum of the properties of its components (Descartes R. also believes that reducibility is possible). [7] When, within the framework of this organic unity, the element of civilization historically begins to predominate over the element of culture, the superposition plates begin to di-

verge - and the distance between these plates (as has already happened in Japan) increases more and more. And then culture is separated from the real existence of the social level of development of matter and is concentrated in works of art as in enclaves. And styles of art can concentrate in themselves (for example, Impressionism is momentary, and Cubism is collage), some properties of superposition. So, within the framework of civilization, the plate of culture is granulated and becomes the basis of art.

4. *Civilization as collage and art as a simulation of science.* Like consciousness in a dream state, initially civilization relies on a collage (assembling a car from individual parts). However, staying within the framework of culture, civilization thereby allows art to engage in "imaginative modeling of science". Thus, Gogol's story "Enchanted Place" is "a preliminary aesthetic model" of the physical theory of relativity of Einstein A. with its different viewpoints of observers. [4] [17] This is possible precisely because the image itself as the global basis of art in fact is a "paradoxical superposition" (Dirac P.A.M. on the quantum superposition of states as a superposition of mutually exclusive states that can not be the general and the particular: the person in general and the concrete person (Pushkin A.S., "Eugene Onegin": "superfluous man" and Eugene Onegin), eternal time as a transcendental phenomenon (Kant I.) and quite concourse time disagreeable moment (Pasternak B.L., "Night", "You are a hostage of eternity / At the time in captivity"; Bass M.: "In the autumn dusk / long-long stretch Leisure / transience of life"). [8, p. 27] [13] [9] [12] [1] So the experimental "Schrodinger cat" is both dead and alive (Rozhdestvensky R.I., Hiroshima: "People have learned that there is Hiroshima on Earth." And there is no Hiroshima "). [15] [14]

5. *Science as a modeling of decision-making and a synergistic contour as a choice.* In the conditions of pluralism, there is a need to make all decisions that satisfy all. For this purpose, science provides different decision-making models. So Einstein in the framework of theoretical physics and Bakhtin in the framework of philosophical anthropology describe the existence of different points of view, looking from which observers see different projections of the same objects. But if we impose different "projections of observers", like sheets of paper, stacked on each other, then a transparent "superposition of projections" will arise, within which resonant "resonant" contour "resonates" resonantly for the plates. It is this synergic contour with its "new redundancy" in the framework of a layered superposition (in all of this Kuleshov's effect with its "new redundancy" in the framework of the collage collage), and not at all the choice of "either one or the other" carried out within the framework of the "swing ", And will be the most successful choice.

The conclusion. Superposition of mutually transparent layers as a model. As an aesthetic technique, superposition of mutually transparent layers is often used

in the visual arts (Rauschenberg R.), in the cinema (Eisenstein S.M. and Vertov D.), in the literature (for Mayakovsky, the object is both glasses and a bicycle at the same time). [16] In this case, the main value of such a superposition, which resonantly generates a synergistic resonant circuit, is that it is a convenient model for layer-by-layer integration.

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俄罗斯远东地区高等教育机构的历史

The history of higher educational institutions in the Far East of Russia

Stefanenko Olga Sergeevna

Postgraduate

North-Eastern State University

本文致力于俄罗斯远东高等教育机构的历史及其特点。作者关注并讲述了俄罗斯远东在不同发展阶段的高等教育形成：从当时第一批高等教育机构的出现和发展。

关键词：高等教育，历史，远东，大学。

Annotation. *This article is devoted to the history of higher educational institutions in the Russian Far East, their features. The author pays attention and tells about the formation of higher education in the Russian Far East in different periods of development: from the emergence of the first higher educational institutions and their development in our days.*

Keywords: *higher education, history, Far East, universities.*

The Far East of Russia is the edge of a multinational culture and a wide network of educational institutions.

Higher education is seen as a necessary and most important condition for the development of society as a whole and of each individual person. Only an educated society can become a leader of economic, social and cultural progress. Therefore, the use of historical and pedagogical experience is central and significant in this case.

The first institution of higher education in the Far East of Russia was the Oriental Institute, a school for regional and international studies, where it studied the neighboring countries and territories - China, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, opened on October 21, 1899 in Vladivostok. He contributed to the development of economic, political and cultural ties with the countries of the East.

At the Institute for the first time in Russia the courses of Japanese and Korean literature were read. Teachers of the Institute Kuner Nikolai Vasilyevich (1877-1995), Schmidt Petr Petrovich (1867-1906), Rudakov Appolinary Vasilievich (1871-1949), Grebenschchikov Alexander Vasilyevich (1880-1941), Tsybikov Gombozhah Tsebekovich 1873-1930) wrote textbooks and books on modern history, philology, geography, economics, jurisprudence of the Asian states, maintained contacts with scientists of the foreign East [3, p. 58].

In 1920 on the basis of the Eastern Institute the State Far Eastern University was founded, but on 20.02.1930 the State Far Eastern University was disbanded for political reasons.

The university was restored by the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on August 29, 1956 and transformed into the Far Eastern State University, which included five faculties: the biological, historical, philological, medical; Romano-Germanic philology, physics and mathematics.

The initiative to open a branch of theology and religious studies in the Far Eastern State University belonged to the rector of the university Vladimir Ivanovich Kurilov (born in 1948). The idea was supported, as in the Vladivostok diocese of the Russian Orthodox Church, and in the administration of Primorsky Krai. The Department of Theology and Religious Studies was established in July 1999. At the same time, the first set of students was enrolled for full-time and part-time departments, as well as for a special department for people with higher education [1].

An important milestone in the history of the Department of Theology and Religious Studies, as well as in the history of the Far Eastern State University as a whole, was the meeting of teachers and students with the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Alexy II (May 11, 2000). And the speech of His Holiness the Patriarch, and the presentation to them of the rector of the Far Eastern State University V.I. Kurilov church award - Order of the Holy Blessed Prince Daniel of Moscow III degree became another confirmation of the relevance of theological and religious studies in modern Russia.

The Russian Far East Federal University was established on April 2, 2010 by the Russian Government's order No. 503-r dated 02.04.2010, which unites four large universities of the Far East of Russia: the Far Eastern Federal University, the Far Eastern State Technical University, the Pacific State Economic University and the Ussuriisk State Pedagogical Institute. One of the main difficulties in the development of education in the Far East of the country was the acute shortage of pedagogical personnel. Their invitation to the region was complicated by low wages and lack of comfortable housing. Since the end of the nineteenth century, the administration of the Khabarovsk Territory has actively raised the issue of training teachers in the province.

In 1899, the pedagogical class began to work in the Khabarovsk city of Mykolayiv. The leadership of the pedagogical class was entrusted to the inspector of the school Yakimova I.I.

In addition to his classes were Mezentsev V.V. and Brailovsky S.N. On July 1, 1914 in Khabarovsk, a teacher's institute was opened, which worked until 1921. Since 1922 the pedagogical class has been transformed into pedagogical courses. Future teachers were trained in Nikolsk-Ussuriysk, Blagoveshchensk,

Nikolayevsk-on-Amur [4, p. 104].

By decisions of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) of July 15, 1934 and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of July 17, 1934, it was decided to open a pedagogical institute in Khabarovsk. Vasily Nikolaevich Vishnyakov was appointed the first director of the Pedagogical Institute under construction in Khabarovsk. Vasily Nikolaevich did a lot to organize the activities of the first pedagogical university not only in the Khabarovsk Territory, but also in the Far East, although the economic situation in the country was very complicated and the financial aid to the institute was extremely scarce [5, p. 315].

At the end of the XIX century, the school was reorganized into the Far Eastern State University for the Humanities, as the university was significantly enriched with new faculties and new specialties. The University closely cooperates with world universities, such as the University of Augur, Germany, Osaka University (Japan), the University of Hawaii (USA), etc. [3, p. 145].

In the Far Eastern State Humanitarian University there are six educational buildings with specialized cabinets and laboratories, a library with subscriptions (scientific, educational, foreign literature) and four reading rooms (universal, electronic information room, psycho-pedagogical, foreign literature, rare book); two hostels with a hotel, a polyclinic and a sports field [2, p. 175].

The University includes eight faculties: the Faculty of Oriental Studies and History; faculty of additional education; Faculty of Natural Sciences and Information Technology; faculty of arts, advertising and design; faculty of primary, pre-school and defectology education; Faculty of Psychology and Social and Humanitarian Technologies; faculty of physical culture; Faculty of Philology, Translation Studies and Intercultural Communication.

Today in the Far Eastern State Humanitarian University there is a lot of research both applied and fundamental. It should also be noted that the university pays much attention to the problem of informatization of the educational process. Among the areas of work of the University staff is the creation of an electronic library complex, an automated system for managing an institution,

During the reign of Bishop Ignaty (Sergei Gennadievich Pologrudov) (b. 1956), the Petropavlovsk eparchy established a branch of the Orthodox St. Tikhon Humanitarian University.

The branch of the Orthodox St. Tikhon Humanitarian University opened in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk in 2004. In October 2004, for the first time there was a recruitment of students to a higher educational institution. To conduct entrance examinations, teachers from the Moscow Orthodox St. Tikhon Humanitarian University were invited. Currently, the clergy-clergymen, teachers of church educational institutions, scientists and other specialists of higher scientific qualification in the field of Orthodox theology are being trained. From the very beginning of its exist-

ence, the main purpose of the above-mentioned educational institution is the upbringing and spiritual education of future metropolitans, bishops, priests, scholars and educators-theologians, as highly educated and highly spiritual people.

Thus, higher education in the Russian Far East is part of vocational education, which aims to ensure the training of highly qualified personnel in all major areas of socially useful activity in accordance with the needs of society and the state, and the satisfaction of the individual's needs for intellectual, cultural and moral development.

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使用自适应测试技术工具来控制学员知识水平的优势

The advantages of using adaptive testing technology tools to control the level of knowledge of trainees

Larin Sergey Nikolaevich

*Candidate of Engineering Sciences, Senior Research Officer
Central Economics and Mathematics Institute of the Russian Academy
of Sciences, Moscow, Russia*

Stephenyaeva Tatiana Viktorovna

*Candidate of Economic Sciences
Institute of International Accounting Standards and Management
Moscow, Russia*

该研究的主要目标是证实实施适应性测试技术工具包以监测和监测学员知识水平的可行性。这方面的研究还不够，尽管引入创新教学技术导致学习和监控过程的整合，而监控学员知识水平的过程成为他们学习的一种特殊手段。鉴于适应性测试技术与基于现代教学技术和模块化学习技术作为其创新品种之一的学习过程的组织密切相关，本文描述了一些功能并展示了实现现代适应性测试工具的可能性技术。这种情况证实了在改革俄罗斯教育体系的背景下所选研究课题的相关性。

关键词：创新教学技术，学员知识水平，监测与控制，测试，自适应技术，工具。

Abstract. *The main goal of the research is to substantiate the feasibility of implementing the toolkit of adaptive testing technologies for monitoring and monitoring the level of knowledge of trainees. Studies in this area are still not enough, although the introduction of innovative teaching technologies leads to the integration of learning and monitoring processes, when the process of monitoring the level of knowledge of trainees becomes a peculiar means of their learning. Given that adaptive testing technologies are closely related to the organization of the learning process based on the application of modern pedagogical technologies and modular learning technologies as one of their innovative varieties, this article describes some features and shows the possibilities of implementing modern tools of adaptive testing technologies. This circumstance confirms the relevance of the chosen research topic in the context of reforming the Russian educational system.*

Keywords: *innovative teaching technologies, level of knowledge of trainees, monitoring and control, testing, adaptive technologies, tools.*

Introduction

The implementation of the new paradigm of reforming and developing the education sphere is oriented not only to a comprehensive consideration of individual abilities of trainees, but also to the differentiation of education in accordance with their level of knowledge [2, 3]. To achieve these goals, various means of monitoring and controlling the level of knowledge of trainees are being increasingly used. One of the modern directions of their practical implementation is the expansion of the scope of adaptive testing technologies, which are considered to be an innovative type of modern pedagogical technologies (SPT) [9]. Today they are widely represented in modular learning technologies (MTO), which are the main component of personality-oriented learning. In the article, the opportunities and advantages of using the toolkit of adaptive testing technologies for monitoring and controlling the level of knowledge of trainees in the context of the organization of the learning process based on the application of the MTO will be disclosed.

Main part

1. Realization of the basic principles of education in the new paradigm of the education system

Modern theory of learning involves the implementation of the principle of individualization by taking into account the personal characteristics of trainees who have a direct impact on the assimilation of their new knowledge and on their level. The individual traits are taken into account in the course of monitoring and control of their knowledge level. To verify these, control measures are usually carried out using adaptive testing technologies [5, p. 62; 10, p. 217]. For students with a low level of knowledge, more frequent checks are needed in order to stimulate them to improve the quality of their training and knowledge level.

The principle of differentiation of training can be expressed in the frequency of such checks, as well as in the level of their complexity. The latter circumstance is realized by including in the adaptive tests questions of a higher level of complexity for trainees with a higher level of knowledge. Conversely, for students with a low level of knowledge, as a rule, simpler questions are included in the composition of adaptive tests, which can be accompanied by more suggestive or refining questions.

Thus, the use of adaptive testing technologies in the organization of the learning process based on the application of the MTO allows the teacher to support the interest of trainees with different levels of knowledge in continuing their education.

Here, individualization is understood as the organization of accounting for the individual traits of trainees by using special techniques and methods to control the level of knowledge [6, p. 124]. Thus, the principle of individualization is realized on the basis of an individual approach. It can be considered as the inclusion in a set

of adapted tests sets of individual tasks, taking into account the general qualities of some groups of trainees, and the individual characteristics of each trainee, taking into account his personal qualities.

Practical embodiment of the principle of differentiation was the emergence of the possibility of presenting the didactic content of training programs in new formats, more convenient than previously used. Realization of the principle of differentiation makes the learning process not only more democratic, but also contributes to the formation of optimal relations between the needs of the growth of the intellectual potential of society and the personal interests of the trainees in a qualitative increase in their level of knowledge.

Conducting monitoring and monitoring the level of knowledge of trainees contributes to deepening the differentiation of training while simultaneously individualizing the accounting level of knowledge of each trainee. The transition to the acquisition of new knowledge is possible only after the students have mastered the mandatory minimum amount of mastering new knowledge in the basic standard.

2. Advantages of the toolkit of adaptive testing technologies for monitoring and controlling the level of knowledge of trainees

One of the key components of the organization of the learning process is the organization of constant monitoring and control of the level of knowledge of trainees [4, p. 65]. A lot of research has been devoted to the development of modern technologies for monitoring the level of knowledge of trainees, but most of their authors sing out adaptive testing as the most effective. This technology can be used to organize the learning process through the use of the MTO. The unquestionable advantages of adaptive testing technology include the objectivity of assessments of the level of knowledge of trainees, their comparability and the possibility of verification, which are provided by fulfilling a number of requirements for the quality of tests [7, p. 48]. That is why the problem of development and improvement of adaptive testing technology is very relevant.

In the general case, under the technology of adaptive testing we mean a package of interactive software that allows you to vary the order of test tasks in various ways depending on the ratio of correct and incorrect answers trained to the previous questions of the test [5, p. 81]. During the current or final monitoring of the level of knowledge of students after receiving the next answer, it is necessary to determine the level of complexity of the next question, which depends on the correct or incorrect answer to the previous question. The algorithm for choosing and determining the complexity of the next question is based on the principle of feedback. Usually, after the correct answer of the trainee, the next question in the assignment will be more complicated, and in the case of an incorrect answer the trainee will receive as the next easier question. At the same time, interactive

software always provides an opportunity to more accurately determine the level of knowledge of the learner in a particular subject area of knowledge by answering additional questions on sections and topics of the training program that he has not fully learned.

As you can see, the technology of adaptive testing actually imitates the behavior of the teacher in the exam. If the correct answers of the trainee to the questions are prevailing, the level of his knowledge is assessed positively. If the number of correct and incorrect answers to the questions asked is approximately the same, then the teacher can, by means of additional questions of the same level of complexity, assess the real level of his knowledge. A third option is also possible, when the student does not have the right answers. Naturally, in this case, the level of his knowledge will be assessed negatively.

Thus, in order to identify extreme cases, fewer answers to test questions are required and, accordingly, less time to process them. At the same time, adaptive testing technology provides a sufficiently high level of reliability in monitoring the level of knowledge of trainees. More questions and time are required to identify the level of knowledge of trainees who answer certain questions correctly, while others give incorrect answers. The existence of such a situation makes it possible to say that they have not fully mastered the training program. The meaning of the algorithm for varying questions in test tasks within the framework of the use of adaptive testing technology is that its software can automatically adapt and adjust the test to the level of complexity accessible to the learner and quickly reveal the real level of his knowledge on the scale of measurements of a specific test [10].

An important advantage of the technology of adaptive testing is the possibility of its application for monitoring the level of knowledge of students not only in educational institutions, but also with their independent training. The toolkit of adaptive testing technology contributes to saving time and raises the efficiency of the teacher's activity, and also realizes the principles of individualization and differentiation of training. In addition, the technology of adaptive testing is interlinked with the organization of training based on the use of SPT and MTO. In this case, the integration of learning and control processes takes place, when the process of controlling the level of knowledge of trainees becomes a kind of learning tool. This means that the tasks generated by the adaptive testing technology correspond to the level of knowledge of the trainees, and its software can compare the level of complexity of the test tasks with the real level of knowledge of the trainees.

To control the level of knowledge of students today, different adaptive testing technologies are used. The main difference lies in the choice of the sequence of obtaining test tasks by trainees [8, p. 70]. By this criterion adaptive testing technologies are divided into two-step and multi-step. They use different technological approaches to the formation of test tasks. Two-step technology consists of two

stages. At the first stage, the entire contingent of trainees undergoes a preliminary differentiation in terms of knowledge level with a single test. At the second stage, based on the differentiation of trainees, the process of their training is organized, during which adaptive tests are used to control the level of knowledge [1, p. 87]. With multi-step technology, it is supposed to use adaptive tests multiple times to solve various problems of recording and controlling the level of knowledge of trainees.

Conclusions

Based on the results obtained during the research, the following conclusions can be formulated:

1. Realization of the new paradigm of reforming and development of the sphere of education is focused on the implementation of the principles of individualization and differentiation of education, as well as a comprehensive consideration of individual abilities of trainees.

2. The application of personality-oriented SPT in the organization of the learning process ensures that the individual abilities of the trainees are taken into account and allows to realize the principles of differentiation and individualization in practice.

3. It is substantiated that at present the most effective monitoring and control of the level of knowledge of trainees is ensured by the use of adaptive testing technology tools. Thanks to its use, time is saved and the efficiency of the teacher's activity is increased, and practical implementation of the principles of individualization and differentiation of training is provided.

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准备教师在模拟教育领域工作

Preparing teachers to work in andragogical educational space

Rukavishnikova Ekaterina Leonidovna

Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow Timiryazev Agricultural Academy

在这篇文章中，作者考察了俄罗斯和国外成人教育的一些特点，成人教育的方法论，强调需要培训教师进行成人教育。

关键词：安学，设计学习过程；成人教育方法学，成人学习教师培训

Annotation. *In this article, the author examines some of the features of adult education in Russia and abroad, methodological approaches in adult education, emphasizes the need to train teachers for adult education.*

Keywords: *Andragogy, designing the learning process; methodology of adult education, teacher training for adult learning*

Innovations that appeared in connection with the "competence" approach to training in Russian universities, determined the need to identify new methods for applying to the theory and practice of teaching students. There are several definitions of the word "competence". At the Council of Europe Symposium on Key Competences in 1996, the concept of "competence" was formulated as "a general capacity based on knowledge, experience and values that a person has developed through participation in education and training" [1, p.49].

It is experience that distinguishes an adult student from a young student. An adult who aspires to get a second or additional education has, in addition to experience, a well-formed goal - the training of a particular profession. The problem of acquiring knowledge is already quite an adult person in that the programs and methods of teaching in higher education are mainly focused on young people who have just graduated from secondary general education schools. Many teachers have knowledge only in their subject and do not have training in psychology, on age pedagogy and teaching methods in the university. As a result, many adults enrolled in the evening and correspondence departments are disappointed in the educational process and do not complete the training.

To increase the effectiveness of training in a university, the concept of "competence" becomes central. Competences serve as the basis for a framework of qual-

ifications. The framework of qualifications demonstrates the interaction of qualification systems with students, educational institutions and organizations, they establish a link between the results of education and the profession required on the labor market, on the one hand, and the qualifications of vocational education and diplomas issued in the education system, on the other [1, c . 58]. When assessing the conformity of qualifications, consumers are oriented towards demand, on the priorities of enterprises, and not on educational institutions. There is a problem of ensuring consistency and continuity between the qualifications subsystems: higher, professional and adult education and the need for specialists of a certain profile.

Many countries have already reached the coherence of vocational education systems, their experience is very productive. There is a European qualification framework, a system of European credit units for vocational education. The development of the European credit transfer system for the vocational education system has also been completed, aimed at recognizing periods of study in various educational institutions and in different countries.

In some countries, the assessment of skills and competencies does not depend on where and when competences were mastered. In this connection, together with formal education, non-formal education becomes important and the role of spontaneous learning increases. And the transfer system of credit units, mastered in various contexts, promotes the development of lifelong learning.

The essence of the development of andragogical education in a constantly learning society is reflected in the individual's lifelong learning strategy and ensures its self-realization. The strategy of andragogical education formulates several tasks of the development of the education system:

1. Provision of the possibility of teaching all categories of citizens throughout their lives.
2. Improving the quality of education through a combination of training at the enterprise and in the classroom, the introduction of distance learning methods.
3. Recognition of previously obtained work experience and education through the system of assessments of competencies and qualifications.
4. Improving the quality of teacher training, bringing them creative approach to teaching students.

Teacher training for adult learning is an important aspect of andragogical education. The adoption and respect of the life experience of an adult student, the experience of his work in a particular profession, is fundamental to the development of adult learning technology. The experience of the teacher is very important for the student, this can be expressed in a wake-up to action, that is, "show how you do it yourself." In this connection, sometimes there is a misunderstanding between the teacher and the student. A student who is inclined to receive specific knowledge, skills and skills is not enough theory, relying on his professional experience,

he can successfully refute it. Without the proper use of adult learning technology, the teacher can not organize an effective educational process. An effective process can be if the teacher takes into account the patterns of adult learning, correctly plan training, develop student-centered trajectories of student learning. Special emphasis should be given to the teacher for self-study and mutual learning of students. For self-mastering the discipline, the teacher needs to prepare in the electronic version methodical developments, tests, individual assignments and be constantly in touch with students to solve problems arising during training.

Some aspects of vocational education abroad are described in detail in O.N. Oleinikova "Current state and international trends in the development of vocational education". Vocational education abroad is seen as an important factor in the economic growth and welfare of the population. As studies show, the development of education and training leads to an increase in labor productivity by 5% per year. A high level of education means a high standard of living [1, p.47].

It is not easy to quickly reorganize the process of professional training. But changes in the world economy and politics create new living conditions, and hence new requirements for specialists. The student ceases to be a simple listener, but takes responsibility for his own learning, selects, uses and transforms information into knowledge and, on this basis, ensures the increment of his knowledge and experience. In this regard, the role of teachers is changing, since in the new conditions they should not simply "broadcast" knowledge, but ensure the creation of conditions for learning.

Modern students adequately assess the surrounding reality. We turned to the audience of students with a request to name the pros and cons of education in the university. Positive reviews:

- good conditions for participation in scientific activities;
- objective rating of knowledge;
- Excellent library;
- traditional meetings with employers.

There are also unsatisfactory reviews:

- the laboratory is not provided with the necessary materials, and the equipment in them is obsolete;
- practical studies are few;
- a large number of non-core items;
- The oldest training program;
- Many important subjects are studied after passing the practice;
- for some subjects there are no textbooks or lectures.

Students also have their own opinion about teachers. Positive feedback about teachers:

- provide freedom of opinion;

- love their subject and infect this love of students;
 - take unusual tasks in an interactive form, developing thinking;
 - have empathy and humor.
- Do not like students in teachers:
- monology of the teaching material;
 - a lot of “water” in the lectures;
 - the lack of interest in the opinions of students;
 - Inability to manage the attention of the audience;
 - meaningless homework;
 - complex information is given superficially and quickly;
 - use of obsolete data in science;
- There are boring lecturers who are not even audible;
- an elderly contingent of teachers.

It becomes clear that a new generation of students requires an updated pedagogical space, and for this it is necessary to train teachers to new strategies, functions and roles. The professional development of teachers remains an unresolved issue in many countries. Traditionally, the guidelines for vocational education and training have been aimed at the unification of teaching and the central role of the teacher as a source of knowledge. Similarly, the training of professional and pedagogical personnel was built. The tasks facing the teacher in modern conditions have become more complicated and require them to be more confident, able to conduct dialogue and creativity. Such tasks are no longer confined to the classroom and the retelling process. These tasks are of a long-term nature and involve the teaching and self-education of teachers throughout the entire period of their professional activity. The teacher learns to look at the learning process from the position “what should the student learn, and not what the teacher can teach” [1, p. 84].

Based on the foregoing, not only the role of the teacher, but also the learner is changing. The latter begins to be seen as an “entrepreneur” who has a certain idea about his own learning and professional self-realization, which he is trying to implement and implement. The growth of the student’s autonomy is reduced not only to the fulfillment of instructor’s instructions, but also to the joint formulation of learning goals and the search for the most effective ways to achieve them. The learner, as far as possible, must take responsibility for his own training, for mastering knowledge and skills [1, p.65].

Modernization of vocational education in the EU countries addresses many tasks, among them:

- continuous interaction between education, training and hiring of personnel for the vocational education system;
- the growth rate of adult education;

- activation of the formation of entrepreneurial competencies;
- providing access to information and communication technologies and training materials for rural residents and residents of remote areas;
- increasing investment in vocational education and spending on education and training per capita [1, p. 115]. These same tasks are partially realized in the Russian higher school, oriented towards adult education.

Among the tasks there is an unusual for the Russian higher school - the formation of entrepreneurial competencies. Entrepreneurial competencies can allow a graduate to find a niche in business, formalize documents for private entrepreneurial activity and organize a full-fledged business with the involvement of a certain number of able-bodied population in the company. State bodies are trying to activate the unoccupied population, but few know that the Employment Centers organize free courses for retraining of the unemployed, that these Centers give some money to start their own business. Lack of awareness and lack of information retrieval skills in the network is also a shortage of educational structures. Not Centers of employment should regulate the redistribution of people wishing to work, and Re-training centers should identify the need for specialists, organize retraining and the assignment of qualifications.

At present, the problem of the target direction for training from the enterprise is raised, as it was in Soviet times. The target direction for study would solve the problem of paying for the training of a specialist, but as a whole it would help to distribute the costs of training a specialist between the state, the citizen and employers. And while this law has not been adopted, university graduates have to overcome the obstacles created by employers, such as: have work experience in the proposed position, work as a trainee at a minimum salary. But, having overcome these obstacles, graduates have no guarantee of a decent salary and career development at a permanent place of work. Therefore, students with full-time education go to the correspondence.

The European Commission has published the report “Adult Learning: It’s Never Too Late to Learn,” based on the results of the study. This report emphasizes the importance of adult education for adult employment, its mobility in the labor market, and for the social harmonization of society.

To attract the adult population to training and retraining it is required:

- the forecast of the need for qualifications;
- increase in the number of vocational training programs;
- introduction of short-term vocational training programs in universities;
- activation of developments related to innovations in teaching and learning;
- increase the number of adult learners.

In conclusion, it should be noted that all reforms of vocational education systems should be closely related to the growing needs of the state in a highly skilled

workforce. Well-trained workers will ensure changes in the organization of labor, followed by economic growth. To train workers and all citizens, regardless of age, social and economic situation, special efforts are needed to increase the flexibility of the vocational education system. The flexibility of vocational education is seen in the training of teachers to work with students of different ages, as well as in the promotion of lifelong learning. Educational programs by educators should be created on the basis of their possible application in life, and their sequence and study time should be adjusted for the student. The teacher should be able to develop flexible educational programs combining training in an educational institution and in the workplace. In the process of teaching, teachers do not translate knowledge, but teach themselves to extract knowledge, providing access to information, teaching the search and interpretation of information and turning it into new knowledge.

Andragogical education entails the creation of a new environment, new forms and methods of teaching. For example, it is necessary to recognize the formal (college, college, academy) and non-formal education (training centers, courses, distance, spontaneous, in the workplace, weekend schools). There is also a need to provide information about the capabilities of a particular education and the transition from one trajectory to another. Thus, it is necessary to create Centers for the assignment of qualifications on the basis of identified competencies that would take into account all types of formal and non-formal education.

Although many university professors have already mastered information and communication technologies, they use project activities and interactive training, nevertheless, they need andragogic training to understand the relationship between the physical condition and abilities of people, between motives and interests and labor activity. The teacher working with adults does not have enough knowledge of his subject, he needs to help the learner in determining the parameters of training, create favorable conditions for training, provide the student with the necessary methods and criteria that would help him to find out his training needs. In the process of acquiring work experience with adult students and for optimizing the educational process in the future, the teacher needs to periodically monitor the changes that have occurred in the educational and personal development of trainees and monitor the professional and personal development of oneself in the context of their personal self-fulfillment.

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莫斯科和俄罗斯自行车发展的趋势

Trends in the development of Cycling in Moscow and Russia

Kokoulina Olga Pavlovna

*Plekhanov Russian University of Economics,
Russia, Moscow*

这篇文章考察了俄罗斯和全世界骑行的现状，采取了哪些措施来促进它的发展以及其进一步发展的趋势。该研究采用综合方法以最全面的方式解决问题，因此将研究最流行和最普遍的自行车类型。

关键词：骑自行车，自行车道，俄罗斯自行车运动联合会，自行车比赛。

This article examines the current state of cycling in Russia and worldwide, the steps taken to promote it and the trends of its further development. The study uses an integrated approach to address the problem in the most comprehensive way, so the most popular and widespread types of Cycling will be studied.

Keywords: *Cycling, cycling lane, Federation of Russian cycling sport, cycling races.*

Cycling today is not just one of many types of useful physical activity, but a whole movement. In addition to direct health benefits, namely the general strengthening of the body, the implementation of cardio-load, a positive impact on the cardiovascular system, and accelerated lung cleansing, Cycling is an environmentally friendly form of movement, which is extremely important in Metropolitan areas.

Every year the number of adherents of cycling increases, but in each country this process has its own characteristics. In order to better understand the current trends of Cycling in Russia, it is necessary to study its varieties in detail, to analyze the current situation with regard to international experience and to identify key changes.

It is usual cycling that becomes the initial stage for further professional enthusiasm and growth of young athletes. The development of Cycling in Russia can be divided into two parts: 1) the development of Amateur Cycling and promotion of Cycling, 2) the development of professional Cycling for further participation in competitions both local and international levels. [2] [3]

Despite the widespread use in large cities, cycling schools today are not very common throughout Russia and are often based on the infrastructure of Cycling clubs. Unfortunately, there is still no unified register of cycling schools or system

of informing citizens about the availability of sports clubs in their area, which makes the promotion of professional Cycling an extremely difficult process.

However, for professionals and members of clubs every year, a single calendar of events is prepared on the website of the Cycling Federation. This portal provides the most complete information about the upcoming sport events, the results of the competition, as well as requirements for athletes.

As for the infrastructure for athletes training, the most difficult is the track race due to the lack of bases for training. At the moment for the whole Russia there are only 11 tracks that meet the common core standards available. Of these, only 2 indoor tracks meet all international standards, able to host competitions (Moscow, cycle track "Krylatskoe"; St. Petersburg, cycle track "Lokosphinx"), and 5 open, accepting superiority and the Championships of Russia (Tula, Tula Bicycle track; the new track "Saturn"; Yaroslavl, Yaroslavl track; Rostov-on-Don, the track "Locomotive»; Omsk, Bicycle track "Dynamo"). [4]

In this regard, many teams are forced to be based next to the data tracks or conduct training outside of Russia, for example, in European countries such as France and the Netherlands, where the cycling sports and infrastructure for them are more developed. Despite the difficulties with material support and provision of training facilities, Russian athletes confidently hold on to the world stage and show decent results in both individual and team competitions. Funding for athletes is mainly due to sponsors and clubs, but the Federal government is trying to increase assistance to this sports direction. A striking example of this is the Omsk Bicycle track, built at the expense of the Federal target program "development of physical culture and sports in the Russian Federation for 2006-2015", put into operation in 2014. [5]

The main advantage of Cycling is its simplicity for an ordinary athlete, because if a person does not consider the sport of high achievements and professional participation, it is enough to have the most basic bike and a safe place for training. As a rule, cycling in Russia is learned from childhood, so joining cycling does not require renting a special room or years of long and hard training, and the sports equipment - bike - is becoming more accessible. So we can move on to the second aspect – the promotion of Cycling and the development of Amateur Cycling.

Amsterdam, London and a number of other European cities have shown that even a large metropolis can be transformed into a safe place for cyclists, thereby not only reducing the burden on the urban transport system, increasing the percentage of cycling trips, but also proving that bike trend followers are able to attract the General public. [6]

The main drivers of growth in Cycling movement in Europe were the presence of Bicycle paths and infrastructure, accessibility of Bicycle transport and the interest of the population in the conduct of a healthy lifestyle. Based on international

practice, Russia has taken similar measures, starting with large cities such as St. Petersburg, Moscow, Omsk, Tula and others. [6] [7]

To begin with, a number of trial “pilot” routes of paths were created, and then continued their distribution, together with new points of bicycles rent. Do not forget about the bike runs and bike parades throughout Russia, aiming to promote this type of movement. [8]

Considering the current situation of infrastructure in Moscow for cyclists, at the beginning of 2018 there are bike paths from which 124 are equipped according to modern standards with a total length of 186 km. However, considering the average length of each cycle track it is not difficult to calculate that each has a length of about 1,78 km. In this regard, cyclists have to use public roads in order to reach the next bike path. [9] [10]

Since 2010, there has been a large-scale program to improve the efficiency of the transport system, through which it is planned to achieve 90km bike paths on the streets and 140 km in parks. Plans include the development of a bike network in the city center, infrastructure for trips from residential areas to metro stations and MCR (Moscow central ring). [10] [11]

No secret that not everyone is ready to have their own bike. If athletes often have team boxes where they leave their inventory until the next workout, amateurs should consider how they will store the bikes and maintain them. Not every fan is ready to keep the bike at home for short trips, putting your bike at risk of theft in the parking lot.

In this regard, in the city of Moscow organized a number of bike rental stations, where you can rent a bike for a walk. Today in Moscow organized point of automated systems of urban rentals, including autonomous, namely 380 stations (8 electro), 3620 bikes (130 electro). Thanks to the measures taken, 2.4 million trips were made during the season of 2017, so the average annual increase amounted to +87% of trips. [10]

In order to further increase the number of users of cycle paths, measures have been taken to combine bicycle and urban transport. 226 transport hubs appeared 3300 bike storage, free transportation in land transport, MCR and trains during off-peak hours.

What is important, the standards and the legal framework have been updated. There are new characters and classification of Bicycle infrastructure for compliance with the Vienna Convention, cyclists are allowed on dedicated lanes, which significantly expanded the safe mobility between the lack of bike lanes, plans for new types of markings, the introduction of Cycling and pedestrian traffic lights and a number of other measures. [7] [10]

For further modernization and optimal allocation of current resources, General statistics on the use of bike rental are collected. (Figure 1) it follows that 29% of

users are ready to move on the 30-minute free limit of use and is in addition to the walking exercise full workout. Even though the trip up to 30 minutes has a positive effect on health. Moreover, from the Schedule 1 distribution of bicycles by time you can see the maximum growth in non-working hours, which indicates the use of Cycling as a means of leisure, namely, users prefer to take advantage of the opportunity of small physical activity, which in the long term develops into the habit of following the schedule, regular exercise and healthy lifestyle. [10] [11] [12]

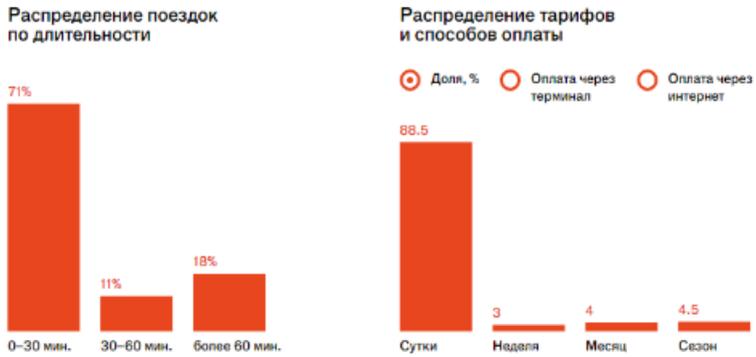
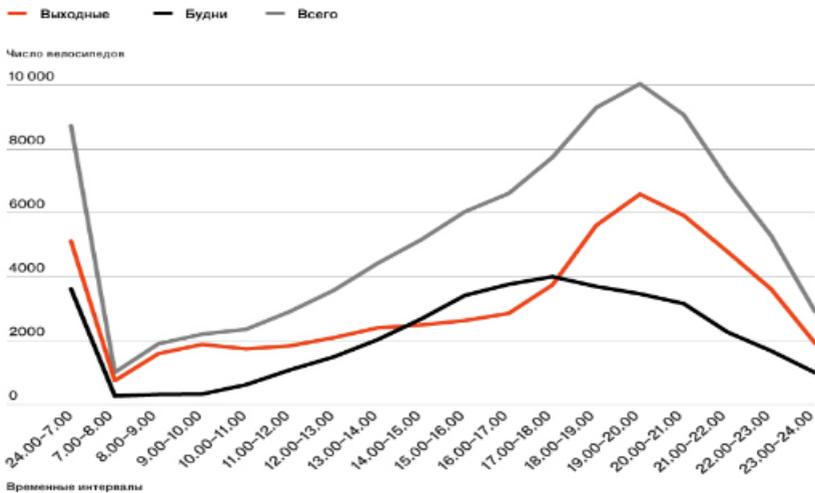


Figure 1. Statistics on the number of rentals, rates and payment methods.



Graph 1. Hourly statistics the number of bicycles rented.

It is important that the budget allocated to these projects really benefit, namely, that the new infrastructure is used. In this regard, the Department of Transport of Moscow conducts periodic surveys of citizens. The latter proves that the share of active and potential users of this infrastructure is higher than that of disinterested residents. (Figure 2) [10]

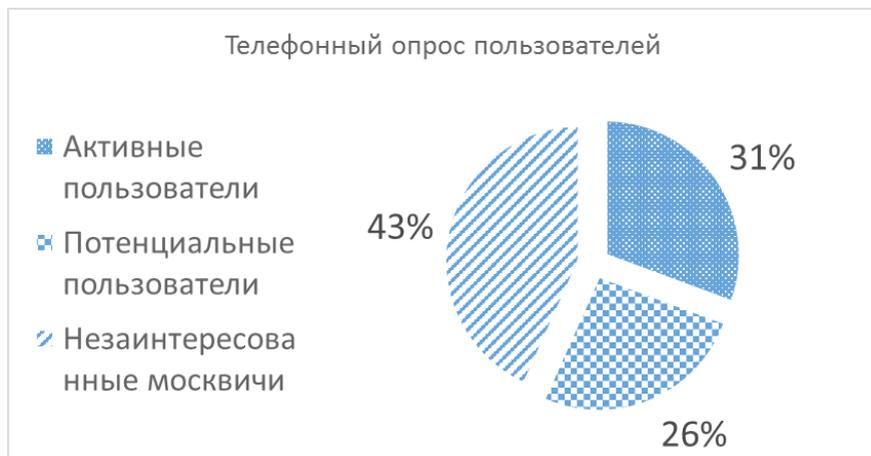


Figure 2. The results of a telephone survey of users of the infrastructure

Moreover, the Department often receives requests for the development of infrastructure, namely, the construction of new bicycle paths and bicycle belts, bicycle parking at public facilities, bicycle storage at home and TPU, and others.

It is considered that cycling is a seasonal form of transport, so training in the winter without special sites impossible. Of course, the cycling flow in the winter is falling, but even this time of year the number of cyclists from year to year is growing, which can be confirmed by the last winter bike parade in Moscow on February 11, 2018, which took place even at -15°C . [13] [14]

In total, it is planned to 4 Bicycle parade in 2018 in Moscow, targeting to increase attention to cycling and popularize it. The largest scale is expected on May 29, because last year it attracted 40 thousand people. The other two will be held on July 8 (night) and September 17. [14] [15]

Other ways of attraction to Cycling is the activity of special groups in the social. networks, mailing from the Department of Transport of Moscow and other advertising and public events.

A similar situation occurs in St. Petersburg, previously leading in the field of cycling and cycling among the cities of Russia. Even today, as in Moscow, a large-scale expansion of the zones of bicycle paths and the laying of cycle routes, the installation of parking spaces and an increase in bicycle rental points.

Unfortunately, in other regions the situation with cycling is more tense due to the lack of funds to provide such infrastructure and climatic features of the area. Nevertheless, within the framework of the Russian Cycling Federation cycling development program, a number of Russian cities will receive additional funds for the construction of facilities, for example, Omsk, where a new track has already been put into operation by 2014. [15] [5]

There is no secret that on the scale of our country it is quite difficult to maintain the infrastructure of conventional roads, but the gradual and high-quality construction of bicycle infrastructure will not only reduce the number of accidents involving cyclists, but also to attract citizens to an active lifestyle, make sports more accessible and safe.

So in many settlements, far from major cities, the bike is already a popular way of transportation. It is enough to slightly modify the infrastructure, for example, by expanding the roadside to make this type of movement safer, and therefore attract even more audience. It is also worth considering the construction of Bicycle schools near the city centers to further attract young athletes both in road views and in the MTB group.

In large cities, Cycling is already helping to ease the difficult transport situation and attracts people to physical activity. In megacities, the population allocates little time to sports, so the inclusion in the daily route of Cycling will have a positive impact on their health. [1] at the current stage, it is necessary to increase the coverage of bike renting points and provide all areas with safe Bicycle paths and parking, then Russia will be able to achieve the indicators of cycling traffic comparable with European cities.

Cycling is a promising direction for development both in large cities and throughout Russia. Together with the improvement of technology infrastructure for both amateurs and professionals is being modernized. Road racing and MTB-Cycling are becoming more accessible. Even supporters of BMX direction have more opportunities and platforms for training. The main thing is not to stop there. State programs and efforts of the Cycling Federation should continue to expand the range of opportunities for both professional and amateur athletes. The population, as well, should not remain aloof, it is enough to maintain a healthy lifestyle and use the infrastructure, which will confirm the relevance of the direction and will become a driver for further growth.

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A. Burenina的节目«节奏马赛克»在额外教育系统中

A. Burenina's program «Rhythmic mosaic» in the system of additional education

Shymskay Elena Urevna

teacher

Arabachan Anna Vregevna

Adyge Pedagogical College named after H.Andrukhayev

The given theme is connected with a problem of a sociocultural situation of development of the child - the preschool child characterized by acceleration of a rate of life. The variety of rhythms, on the one hand, and the presence of arrhythmic life processes, on the other, leads to difficulties in the adaptation of the child in the surrounding space. The musical activity that provides the necessary conditions for the development of rhythmic feelings of children as the basis of physical and mental health, a full-fledged, harmonious development of the personality can help the child to adapt.

There is such a concept of rhythmoplasty, which is one of the activities based on music, and the movements express a musical image. Rhythmoplasty develops in children musicality, motor skills and skills, a sense of rhythm, pace, creativity, moral and aesthetic qualities.

Acquiring experience of plastic interpretation of music, the child takes possession not only of various motor skills and skills, but also experience of creative comprehension of music, its emotional and bodily expression. It is this experience and skills that will help the child later successfully master other types of artistic, creative and sports activities. The above mentioned problems are well realized in the program of Anna Burenina "Rhythmic mosaic" as a kind of "donor" period in the process of muscular and motor education of children, which helps to "adjust the instrument" (body), teach him to hear music and express his "vision" plastic improvisation, which is currently relevant.

The meaning of harmonious personality formation, including gymnastics for the body and dance, was spoken by the philosophers of Ancient Greece in particular Plato.

The Swiss teacher and composer E. Jacques-Dalcroze (1865-1950) became the follower of their idea (synthesis of music and movement), he became the founder

of the system of rhythmic education. Inspired by it to create the system, the founder of the plastic dance school Isadora Duncan, who denied the classical school of ballet with conditional gestures and poses, was looking for natural expressiveness of movements, relying on the images of ancient Greek plastics. Paying tribute to Duncan and acknowledging the positive aspects of her art, finding bold innovation in them, Dalcroce still reproached her for the lack of a real school. Emil Jacques-Dalcroze looked at the creativity of Duncan through the eyes of a musician and believed that she wanted to dance "to music," and he demanded in the dance "the embodiment of music." Dalcroze negatively treated the dances, which, in his opinion, record only certain moments of movements, reminiscent of a series of postures depicted on Greek vases and not connected with each other. The bare technique of the classical ballet of that time, from his point of view, is nothing if it does not express human feelings. The dancer should always be aware of the inner connection of music and movement, Dalcroze thought..

Recognizing the positive aspects of the system of rhythmic education of Dalcroze, our native specialists in rhythmic Nina Pavlova Aleksandrova, Vera Aleksandrovna Greiner, Maria Aleksandrova Rumer and others paid much attention to the selection of repertoire for rhythmic studies and noted their beneficial influence on the overall formation of the child's personality.

Many musicians, teachers, psychologists, methodologists, musical directors of pre-school institutions worked in the development of the modern system of musical and rhythmic upbringing, in scientific research in the field of preschool musical and rhythmic upbringing, in the practical development of the content and methods of working with preschool children in the area of musical and rhythmic education. The result of their activities was the program "Rhythmic mosaic" by Anna Burenina.

Studying this issue, we tried to identify effective methodological methods of the AI Burenina's program "Rhythmic mosaic", which can be used in developing music lessons in the system of additional education.

The theoretical basis of the work was provided by educational and methodological manuals on the research problem: A.I. Burenina "Rhythmic mosaic".

The program reveals a technology based on a musical movement aimed at the overall development of the personality of children from 3 to 9 years. The system of work assumes variational game forms of the organization of the pedagogical process in preschool educational institutions and the school on the basis of cooperation between the child and the adult. The program is accompanied by methodological recommendations that reveal the path of children's development - from imitation to independence and creativity, as well as the practical material developed by the author - 100 various musical and rhythmic compositions, tested in the work experience of teachers from the Leningrad region, St. Petersburg, Moscow

and other regions of Russia .

The program "Rhythmic mosaic" is aimed at general, harmonious mental, spiritual and physical development, and its content and forms of work can be specified depending on the capabilities of children, on the leading goals of their upbringing (for example, correctional).

Therefore, the content of the program, practical material can vary according to the conditions of its use. And most importantly, what the teacher should aim for is to join the movement to the music of all children - not only talented and musically talented, but also awkward, slow-witted, who need to help gain a sense of self-confidence by choosing for them such material in which the child's hidden potential, his "zest" and personality will manifest, and the weaknesses, on the contrary, will be veiled.

After studying the program, we decided to investigate it in practice. Subjects were pupils of the MBOU «MCRTDV» at the school of early aesthetic development "Malyshok" 1st stage 1st group, age of children from 3 to 5 years. The work was carried out in stages, and included the ascertaining, forming and controlling experiments.

Since the children were engaged in a certain program, we could not implement the AI Burenina's program "Rhythmic mosaic" completely, but the elements of the program still managed to use.

Diagnosis of musical abilities gave the following results: a sense of rhythm that is associated with perception and metrical pulsation turned out to be on an average level, the pitch-sounding feeling is just below the average level. As for the more complex component of musical abilities, emotional responsiveness is at a low level of development. Analyzing the obtained results, we were able to plan the possible formation of rhythmic abilities in children of the middle preschool age in the process of work on musical and developing occupations.

To conduct a formative experiment, we developed a series of activities that included musical and rhythmic compositions and games from the program by A. Burenina "Rhythmic mosaic", such as "Skylark", "Ball game", "Find yourself a pair" whose purpose was musically -rhythmic education, the development of plastics, coordination, the ability to navigate in space. Classes were conducted in order to see what changes can be made in the development of musical abilities of preschool children.

At the control stage, we re-diagnosed the musical abilities for the same diagnostic tasks as in the primary. Comparisons of diagnostics showed the following results: the development of the sense of rhythm increased by 35%, the development of pitch-sounding feelings by 34%, the development of emotional responsiveness by 31%.

This study has shown that it is advisable to include rhythmic movements in

musical activities. The analysis did not exhaust all the problems of the discrepancy of the modern approach to the musical development of the preschooler's personality through rhythmic activity and the use of forms, methods and means of work in practical activities. The question of the influence of musical-rhythmic movements on musical abilities is of practical interest, since the all-round development of preschool children is being formed.

Thus, we came to the conclusion that rhythmic movements have a profound effect on preschool children. By means of musical-rhythmic movements one can evoke a whole range of feelings and emotions. Influencing the child through musical and rhythmic movements, we enrich their ability to deeply and emotionally perceive the surrounding world, to expand their rhythmic abilities.

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学生社会信息能力培养的理论基础
**Theoretical Principles of the Students'
Socially-informational Competence Forming**

Chekalina Tatiana Alexandrovna

Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences, Associate Professor

Kuzbass Regional Institute of Vocational Education Development

论文阐述了学生社会信息能力培养的理论基础。提供了整个科学方法是核心竞争力形成的背景。社会信息能力的结构是确定的。

关键词：核心能力，社会信息能力，实践方法，系统方法，信息方法，协同方法。

Abstract. *The paper illustrates the theoretical principles of students' socially-informational competence forming. The whole scientific methods are provided that are the backgrounds of the core competence formation. The structure of the socially-informational competence is determined.*

Key words: *core competence, socially-informational competence, praxeological approach, systemic approach, informational approach, synergistic approach.*

Today's dynamic economy modernization and society globalization demand that the graduates from the education institutions should meet not only the state educational standards and employers requirements but also the standards accepted in the world. For that purpose the national educational standards and international criteria and approaches are developed. For example, the European Measurement was established to develop the competences of the holders of higher education diplomas under the auspices of European Union. The European Measurement assumes that the specialists having higher education diplomas should possess such competences as: social, cognitive, communicative, socially-informational and special. The project resulted in "Competencies of Europe" that were written in Berne in 1996. The Russian Union of Industrials and Entrepreneurs" developed the national framework of the qualification, that according to the authors' idea is designed to provide coupling of state educational standards and employers' requirements.

The core competencies for Europe were designed: to create the common education space; to develop universal demands to the specialists so to provide their pro-

fessional and educational mobility; to provide the compliance professional skills of the specialists to the needs of the society and employers. However, inside the system the transition to the new model is possible with the definite assumptions appearance. In our view, one of them is reevaluation of the role played by the information in a specialist's activity. As S. E. Shishkov notes "core competencies provide universality of a specialist and that is why they could not be too specialized" [6, p.30].

The list of the core competencies taken together represents the key competence of the specialist and includes social, communicative, socially-informational, cognitive and special competence. Social competence assumes sense of responsibility forming, readiness to generation of joint decisions, ability to combine private, group and social interests. Communicative competence means knowledge of several foreign languages, high level oral and written communication skills, ability to communicate through Internet. Socially-informational competence is characterized by information technology possession, critical attitude to the social information provided by the mass media. Cognitive competence is based on readiness of a person to improve his educational level, to realize his individual potential, to learn himself. At last, special competence means performing professional activities by a person and ability to assess the results of his work.

Agreement of the standards, programs and competencies is one of the factors of the globalization in the education sector. The globalization tendencies connected with the informatization of all spheres of people's activities. So nowadays we can say that the informatization effects all spheres of the society's and person's lives [5].

The informational approach was adopted as the whole scientific and it is used for the study of the professional activities under current circumstances, that is why the scientists are interested in problems of informatization of the society. The scientific literature analysis allows to determine the basic problems which are connected with the influence of the informatization on the specialists' training. First, this is the specialists' needs growing for the various types of the information. Second, the information volume increased many times, that is why we face the problem with the information searching, because the necessary and useful datum is not easy to find. Third, there is a necessity of assessing the positive and negative effect of the informatization, particularly in the professional activity.

As the analysis of the researches [2,4,7 etc.] in the informatization and information spheres showed us the scientists pay less and less attention to the technical point of the issue of the informational society's development, they are interested in the social point more. First of all it is connected with the humanization of the education, acknowledgement that a workforce is a main capital and a source of the company's development.

It might be argued that the educational programs for students must aim to improve their skills not only in using contemporary information technology in their professional lives but also in ability to adopt a critical attitude to the information from the different sources including social information. Otherwise while searching the information time will be saved but the quality of the information might be low so it will reduce the effectiveness of the management decisions.

The special attention should be paid to the development of the socially-informational competence of a student. The development of socially-informational competence will contribute to the resolving differences between content of the education, that according to the educational standard, provides students with the information technology as a technical support of their professional activity and needs of the socially-professional community of the employers for the professional staff that can effectively perform working tasks with usage of the information technology; needs of the society for the specialists that can use the information technology in response to their social aspects.

Socially-informational competence can not be determined as a mechanical sum of the social and informational competences, that is why we accept it as a result of the learning process that allows students to obtain, use and manage information in different social and business environment of their future professional activity.

Due to this fact, socially-informational competence should be considered as an element of the core competences system and as one the missions of the educational process.

What are the theoretical and methodological prerequisites that provide development and realization of the pedagogical environment for the creation of the students' socially-informational competence?

All prerequisites can be divided into two groups. The prerequisites that were dictated outside belong to the first group: needs of the society, employers and labour market. The main society's requirements are the effectiveness of the performing working duties by employees, their behavior on working place. The prerequisites that "grew" inside educational system and belong to the second group: these prerequisites grew within the framework of psychology, methodology of the vocational education and other disciplines.

Now the second group will be considered in more detailed. One of the key approach to the development of the competences is praxeological because the praxeological characteristics reflect the labour market and employers' requirements.

It is known that study of the practical realization of the action is not less important than study of the way it forms in theory. We think that theoretical and practical approaches to the vocational education focused mainly on the issue of the mental processes. Competence-based approach is based, as it seems to us, on the second component we mentioned – the practical action. This opinion is confirmed by the

analysis of the different definitions of the notion “competence” including the definitions that exist in the Federal State Educational Standards.

Based on the praxeological approach we can define the main characteristics of the competence. First, competences represent the characteristics of the effective professional activity and/or professional behavior. Second, the characteristics should be measurable, observable, understandable for those people who appraise and for those who are appraised. Third, the competence is connected with an employee’s particular working activity in the particular organization.

Thus, the praxeological approach that was chosen as the pedagogical basis of the formation of the students’ socially-informational competence provides careful consideration of the process from the point of view of the person’s activity and behavior in particular organization and working place environment.

At the same time the suggested definition of the socially-informational competence allows to build the learning process on the integration of the other whole science approaches: systemic, synergetic and informational.

The implementation of the systemic approach aims to form the socially-informational competence as a system of the interrelated components (motivational, cognitive, reflexive-and-estimated, operational) and to manifest it in different spheres: training, professional activity, communication etc.

The implementation of the informational approach provides formation of the informational basis for future professional activity of the students. Using the complex of the mentioned approaches it is possible to form socially-informational competence of the students that will be the result of the educational process and will allow students to think critically of educational, professional, social information.

The implementation of the synergic approach will encourage students to accomplish professional and training tasks that usually complex and multidisciplinary. Besides the synergic approach allows to justify socially-informational competence of the students as an open system. On the one hand the competence is a component of the core ones: cognitive, communicative, social and special. On the other hand it is the system that includes cognitive, motivate, operation, reflexive-and-estimated elements.

The cognitive component of the socially-informational competence stated by relationship among analytical, conceptual and critical thinking. It is impossible to choose the strategy or the training program ignoring the motivation, so the motivational component of the socially-informational competence based on the selection of the particular motives. The meaningful motives are directed to the structure of the person’s needs. Procedural motives appears under the environmental factors influence. Training activity is induced by both inner motive (cognitive need) and external motives (self-affirmation, prestige, duty). The operating component of

the socially-informational competence assumes two types of students' activity: objectification and disobjectification. In other words during the whole training course the process of objectification takes place: creation of new objective notions, ideal objects, justification. But as soon as the student becomes involved in professional and educational-and-professional activity (quasi-professional or educational-and-scientific) the disobjectification process takes place, that is a person learns to realize the human sense of the objects, social functions, rules of law, moral, way of life etc.

Reflexive-and-estimated component of the socially-informational competence involves inner and external evaluation. Inner evaluation consists of 3 types: retrospective, actual and prospective. External evaluation uses both traditional methods and information technology.

Finally we can say that socially-informational competence being a core competence of the students fully meet the requirements of the society and the government for the citizens and specialists that can use information technology, because the world's trends, needs of the employers and the society are directed to the effective usage of the information by a person with the help of computer technologies so he can accomplish socially-economic tasks in his professional activity.

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融入更多的教育：克服系统发展惰性的方法

Integration in additional education: ways to overcome the inertia of the system development

Popova Irina Nikolaevna

Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences, Associate Professor

Federal Institute for Educational Development

г. Москва

文章提出了以法律和整合手段为基础的补充教育制度发展的问题。作者着重将综合课程作为发展附加教育一体化进程的工具和资源，从而克服了现有体系发展的惰性。这篇文章决定了额外教育整合过程的趋势。基于此，整合的基本规律被定义为综合辅助教育项目设计和分类的基础。

关键词：额外教育，发展惯性，整合，整合过程的趋势，补充教育，整合法律，综合方案

Annotation. *The article raises questions of the development of the system of additional education on the basis of laws and instruments of integration. The author focuses on the integrated program as a tool and resource for the development of integration processes in additional education, which allows to overcome the inertia of the development of the existing system. The article determines the tendencies of integration processes in additional education. Based on this, the basic laws of integration are defined as the basis for designing and classifying integrated supplementary education programs.*

Keywords: *additional education, development inertia, integration, tendencies of integration processes in additional education, integration laws, integrated programs*

– 2018 for the Russian education system is the year of the 100th anniversary of extracurricular (additional) education. This is a special system for identifying and developing talents among children and adolescents outside schooling. The birth of this system can be described as a phenomenal phenomenon, characterized by a century-old tradition of organizing a motivating personal education. Its results are the high achievements of children and adolescents in various areas and spheres of activity: artistic, technical, physical culture, sports, local history, science, social and pedagogical.

– At present, the system of supplementary education resides in the next stage of its development, connected with the expectation of new qualitative results

aimed at the formation of universal competencies in students: creativity, critical thinking, collaboration, emotional intelligence, inter-industry communication, cognitive flexibility, multiculturalism, openness, etc. .

– However, achieving these results is not easy. The question arises - why? Why is it so difficult to move towards the formation and development of the competences of the 21st century?

– The answer to this question lies in two interconnected phenomena characterizing the state of the system: the domination of traditions and, as a consequence, the inertia of development. These cultural phenomena and processes reflect not only the actual state of the system, but also indicate the development needs of participants in this system, and thus in the movement towards innovation. In this connection, today the traditions in the system of additional education are undergoing transformation processes:

– additional education from a child-centered system becomes a system encompassing the adult population (parents, students, elderly people);

– from a system that develops on the basis of palaces, houses, centers of children's creativity, additional education goes to cultural institutions (museums, theaters, parks), sports and other social systems (shopping centers, sanatoriums, rest homes, children's health camps);

– additional education from the system only satisfaction of interests and needs in free development becomes the environment of professional development and retraining.

And if traditions are experiencing transformation processes, then inertia must be overcome purposefully. The solution of this problem is reflected in the works of foreign scientists with a world-wide name in the field of psychology: A. Osborn (method of "brainstorming") [1], W. Gordon (method of the synectics) [2], J. Mendel (method of overcoming the inertial effect of thinking) [3], etc. In domestic science formed whole currents, aimed at overcoming inertia: stimulation of creative thinking (A.G. Allahverdyan, G. Yu. Moshkova, A.V. Yurevich, M.G. Yaroshevsky, etc.) [4]; TRIZ pedagogy (G.S. Altshuller, A. Gin, etc.) [5]; heuristic training (I.I. Ilyasov) [6].

Analyzing these approaches, the assumption arises that the overcoming of inertia in the development of the existing system of additional education is possible in two main ways: progressive, oriented to a consistent movement towards renewal, and revolutionary - the path of insights, discoveries, start-ups.

At present, it can be stated that both directions are present in the supplementary education. Thus, the Concept of the development of additional education for children [7] (and this is an example of the project of the progressive development of the system) is devoted to overcoming inertial processes in supplementary education. A vivid example of the revolutionary nature of overcoming the inertia of the

development of the system is the National Project "Affordable Additional Education for Children" [8], which develops the idea of quantifiers and technoparks in the regions of the Russian Federation.

However, from a scientific point of view, special interest is expressed by the trends in the development of practical activities of teachers of supplementary education, often based on intuitive search and insights, which have a revolutionary character of the development of the system. Thus, one of the main trends in overcoming the inertia of the system of additional education is the development of integration processes in the activities of teachers-practitioners.

In an effort to achieve new results or to update the process of activity, intuitively, teachers combine different types of activities, different content, attract different partners and create new forms of organizing children's associations. Often this happens on the basis of the desire to realize creatively and to uncover your creative potential.

So, in Russia thousands of children's groups created on the basis of integration are created and successfully work. Among them are theaters (including fashion), animation (film) studios, research laboratories, design workshops, folklore collectives, technical studios, design studios, etc. All these are forms of children's associations working on the basis of integrating the content of different orientations, as well as integrating various activities. Reflecting on the basics of integration in complementary education, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor N.N. Mikhailova emphasizes the role of STEM- and STEAM-education models as an inalienable condition for the birth of creative solutions [9] and the development of the system of additional education in general.

In this connection, there is a need for a serious understanding of such an integration tool in supplementary education as an educational program. The integrated program at present is the subject of sharp discussions in the pedagogical community. And this is due to the fact of the birth of a growing number of such programs, but the lack of a normative fixation and justification for this phenomenon. Accordingly, the question of what an integrated program is, attracts the attention of scientists and practitioners.

If to say that integration is a process reflecting the desire for the initial integrity of the phenomenon and characterized by the systemic nature of the thinking of the participants in integration, the "departure from the elementary worldview" and the "primitive mechanistic" [10] that came from the New Times, the integrated supplementary education program is not can be a quantitative sum of elements that make up its structure and content. The integrated program is a new qualitative condition for the development of additional education. For this very reason, today it should be understood as an author's intention and a tool for designing a motivating educational environment [11], where the motivators are embedded in the very

essence of the integration process.

For example, "the synthesis of a number of art and digital technologies can offer children a general development program for children's animation studios. The studio itself is only a modern media art tool, so mastering the technology of creating a cartoon can not be the goal of an integrated program. The content of the program allows children to combine the use of modern digital equipment with decorative and applied creativity and visual activity, with independent literary creativity in creating the script, immersing in environmental problems, studying the culturology, traditions of folk culture and folk arts, restoring historical events and using knowledge in the field of advertising psychology and much more. The animation studio allows children to be in a new reality, to experiment with materials, to think creatively, to use various creative techniques, to cooperate with other children, and most importantly - to go all the way from the idea to its embodiment in the material, and then in the "figure" [12]. So the essence of the integrated program of the children's animation studio is presented in the article by N.N. Mikhailova

To understand the features of designing integrated programs, developing and implementing them, you need to answer such questions: what is being integrated? on the basis of what laws are the integration carried out? how does this happen technologically?

Answering the question "what integrates?", It is important to understand that the rationale for integrated programs can not be realized on the basis of the integration of mental processes, resources and directly the students themselves. If we are talking about mental processes, then integration is carried out by nature itself (we are talking about the psyche), without the need for external influence of the teacher. If we are talking about resources (including external organizations), then this is a prerequisite (condition) for the implementation of the program, and not actually its essence. If we are talking about children (including those with developmental peculiarities), then we are talking about the target audience of the program, which may or may not be integrated. The answer to the question "what integrates?" Can be: "The content either integrates, or both, either." This is what determines the essence of the supplementary education program, its content and specifics.

Having decided upon the approach to what is being integrated, the question of the existence of integration laws arises. The answer lies in the field of interdisciplinary research and the convergence of the sciences. Integration belongs to the category of complex processes and basically has a number of laws that allow for the achievement of integrity. So, among the laws are: configurable integration - fusion of directions based on the thematic proximity of content; stylistic integration - merging based on spontaneous creativity and creating a creative product, a unique phenomenon; logical integration - merging based on the establishment of rational

links and determination of content; functional integration - merging on the basis of enrichment of functional capabilities in the process of creating a qualitatively new result; regulative integration - merger based on counteraction to the emergence of cultural conflicts; Connective integration is a direct interconnection of various components of culture on the basis of the stability of the traditional way of life and the synthetic type of worldview [13].

Based on the analysis of the existing experience in the design of educational programs, we can now speak of the emerging classification of integrated supplementary education programs:

- on the basis of thematic integration - theater studios, children's orchestras, choir studios;
- based on logical integration - development studio (aesthetic, intellectual, physical), leadership associations;
- on the basis of functional integration - animation (film) studios, design workshops, student scientific associations, volunteer associations;
- on the basis of stylistic integration - creative associations (folklore associations, studios of arts and crafts, fashion theaters, etc.)

The main idea of all integrated programs is the education of the subject of culture through immersion in the educational environment created at the junction of different areas of knowledge and activities.

How does the integration occur technologically? Taking into account the specifics of integration processes, they can be implemented on the basis of internal or external integration. In the conditions of internal integration, the basis of integration is the personality of the teacher as the bearer of cultural experience, information, types and methods of activity. The teacher in this situation is an example of organic synthesis and fusion of the content of the program in its cognitive and activity formats.

In the situation of external integration, the basis is an idea, a plan based on the combination (merging) of different areas of knowledge, types and methods of activity, resources as conditions for the realization of the idea.

When designing an integrated program, both internal and external integration are structured in the format of modular educational programs. If the program requires partner resources, the program goes technologically to the level of modular network programs.

Thus, following the path of integration in additional education, it is possible to reach a completely new direction in the content of supplementary education and the way it is presented in the format of integrated educational programs. This way of developing additional education contributes to overcoming the inertia of the development of the system by actualizing the natural processes of merging the content and technological aspects of this sphere of education.

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学员工作与教师优化交流合作的风景方法

Scenary approach of optimization communicative cooperation between the cadets' work and teacher

Ermishkina Elena Nikolaevna

Senior Lecturer

Novosibirsk Higher Military Command School

本文讨论学员与老师交互的场景方法。这种方法的应用及其在军事人员培训中的职能和活动。

关键词：场景方法，教学交互，管理功能和场景方法中的活动。

Annotation. *This article deals with the scenario method of interaction between cadets and the teacher. The application of this method, its functions and activities in the training of military personnel.*

Keywords: *scenario method, pedagogical interaction, management functions and activities in a scenary approach.*

The specificity of the modern educational process is that it implements various methods and means of pedagogical cooperation. In the didactic literature there are many definitions of methods. In the most general form, they are interpreted as a way of interrelated orderly activity of the teacher and students. At the same time, in real practice, the ways in which a teacher and cadets work are specific, acting as teaching methods.

For the study to be performed, it was of fundamental importance to find such a method of pedagogical cooperation, in which the solution of the same problem would be achieved by combinations of the methods of the teacher's work and the methods of work of the cadets. Such a combination reveals the so-called scenario method, which makes it possible to provide technological effectiveness and variability of pedagogical interaction, as well as to take into account the real conditions of its construction (MM Butakov, RM Nizhegorodtsev, NV Samoukina, etc.).

Our appeal to the scenario interaction method was due to the fact that it allows any action of the cadet to be considered in the context of different scenarios. In this case, the same behavior can be considered in the context of different scenarios. Accordingly, the measures of pedagogical influence will also be variable.

Another feature of the scenario approach is that it allows the teacher to perform indirect pedagogical influences, not to impose a certain line of behavior on the trainees, but to correlate their actions with their characteristics, which contributes

to the greater effectiveness of pedagogical interaction.

Management functions and activities in the scenario approach are: planning, organization, motivation, coordination, communication and control. We will discuss each function in detail.

Planning - is central to all functions, as it is designed to strictly regulate the behavior of personnel in the process of fulfilling the goals, objectives. The planning function provides for the definition of specific tasks for each division for different planning periods and curriculum development. The teacher, according to the schedule of the classes and the thematic plan, distributes the hours, time, place, documentation, material base and also adds a plan for conducting the lesson on the scenario approach, according to which the lesson will be held. You can make it easier, that is, change the plan outline of the lesson in the script. Next, events are held to plan the necessary audio and video material for the session.

Organization - it is implemented through the creation of the organization itself, the formation of its structure, the distribution of work among the units and the coordination of their activities. One of the most important functions at which the arrangement of actions and personnel for the conduct of a scenario is conducted. This event includes: the distribution of forces and resources in the classroom, the selection and preparation of training points, according to the scenario, the training of personnel at the site of the scenario. Organization of audio and video material and comprehensive provision of lessons.

Motivation - is to determine the needs of the military, the choice of the most appropriate and effective in this situation, the way to meet them, in order to ensure the maximum interest of the unit in the process of achieving the goals of the organization. These are activities related to enticing and motivating the personnel in the desire to learn and perform tasks in the course of the scenario lesson. Activities to motivate staff to the classes are carried out both before the classes during their daily activities, and during the lesson. The motivations during the scenario activity can be: obtaining ammunition from the scenario of the destroyed enemy, capturing the captive, capturing the enemy's map or his documents, obtaining samples of weapons and equipment, equipping and equipping the enemy, obtaining the highest score. In general, all the factors that positively affect the morally-psychological state of the trainees.

Coordination - the activities of the organization, is carried out in order to ensure well-coordinated work of the production and functional units participating in the process of fulfilling the targets. This function is implemented in the form of an impact on personnel, individual servicemen performing tasks. The management function is a type of activity for harmonizing and streamlining efforts, united by a common goal and joint activities and activities to accomplish tasks. The teacher conducts activities on the consistency and alternations of the elements of the sce-

nario of employment by means of a power of attorney, clarification and determination of the actions of servicemen, both the trained personnel and the personnel providing the educational process.

Communication - is an important component in the activities of the teacher, since communication is the exchange of information between military personnel and units. Without the exchange of information, they can not work together, formulate problems and solve them. Accordingly, the teacher conducts activities to ensure communication between the study places and the unit that is being screened. The department receives instructions and manuals for the performance of assignments in the lesson, as well as performs a report on the implementation of a separate element of the scenario lesson.

Control - manifested in the form of impact on personnel by identifying, summarizing, recording, analyzing the results of production activities of each serviceman and bringing them to the heads, departments and management services for the purpose of preparing managerial decisions. This function is implemented to detect deviations from the established performance indicators and analyze the causes of deviations. The control is designed to identify in advance the impending dangers, to detect errors, deviations from existing standards and thereby create a basis for improving the work. The teacher, during the training process and its preparation, monitors the unit and corrects its activities.

In the experimental work, each pedagogical scenario was represented by four components: 1) *the motive behind* the choice of one or another style of behavior of subjects; 2) *mentality*, i.e. meanings, values, attitudes that regulated the behavior of subjects of interaction; 3) *procedurality*, which determined the specifics of interaction, the sequence of its development; 4) *effectiveness*, i.e. the influence of the scenario on the constructiveness of the interaction.

The implementation of the scenario approach in the experimental work, first of all, took into account those scenarios that were generated by the cadets themselves. The task of the teacher was to build parallel scenarios that corresponded to his pedagogical intentions.

In accordance with the above-mentioned activities of the teacher for managing the lessons according to the scenario, we can conclude that these scenario activities take place in the system of training and providing the language training of the unit.

A significant difference between the scenario method of instruction and ordinary (regular) training consists in the complex conduct of classes, motivation of personnel and psychological preparation for the performance of a specific task. And as it can not be overlooked the fact that these classes are more similar to real actions in a living environment, getting used to which, the personnel increases their efficiency during the execution of the communicative task.

社会文化因素改变了教育学跨文化研究的方法论方法
Sociocultural factors change the methodological approaches for cross-cultural research on pedagogy

Romm Tatiana Alexandrovna

Doctor of Pedagogic Sciences, Professor

Andrienko Elena Vasilyevna

Doctor of Pedagogic Sciences, Professor

Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University

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本文考察了研究教育比较研究分析方法的前景。作者强调研究人员方法论地位变化的条件性，取决于现代教育中不断变化的社会文化因素和矛盾趋势。

关键词：社会文化因素，方法论方法，跨文化研究，教育比较学，教育比较分析。

Annotation. *The article examines the prospects for studying methodological approaches to the analysis of comparative studies of education. The authors emphasize the conditionality of changes in the methodological positions of researchers, depending on the changing socio-cultural factors and contradictory trends in modern education.*

Keywords: *socio-cultural factors, methodological approach, cross-cultural research, pedagogical comparativistics, comparative-comparative analysis of education.*

The relevance of the study of sociocultural factors of changing methodological approaches in pedagogical cross-cultural studies is conditioned by new requirements for comparative comparative analysis of education in different countries. In Russia, the federal state educational standards for higher education (GEF VO) determine the need to develop the research competence of teachers, including in the field of pedagogical comparative studies at all levels of higher education (bachelor's, master's, postgraduate). Scientific interest in the analysis of methodological approaches is associated with a change in the practice of training highly qualified personnel, and the trends of modernization of education actualize the need for timely study and expanding the range of research competence of teachers, gradu-

ate students and students in the field of comparative pedagogy.

In addition, the increase in the importance of such studies is determined by the need to address the problems of education, taking into account the factors of globalization and the expansion of a single educational space. Globalization, representing the world trend, reflecting the phenomena of interpenetration, mutual influence and interdependence of the economy, culture and social development of different countries, predetermined the inevitability of the formation of a single educational space with a significant increase in the number of international contacts in education.

Sociocultural factors influencing the methodological positions of researchers of education in different countries also attract attention in the context of the intensification of civilizational conflicts caused by multidirectional tendencies: globalization, pragmatization, informatization, humanization, regionalization, individualization and others.

The contradictory influence of these socio-cultural tendencies leads to an inevitable search for methodological solutions, approaches and grounds adequate for modern education and science that ensure effective organization and conduct of cross-cultural research. Many modern cross-cultural studies are characterized by fragmentation, isolation from the sociocultural contradictions of the modern world, a weak methodological justification, which leads to superficial conclusions and results that can not be effectively used to develop the theory and practice of education.

A comprehensive analysis of the dynamics of methodological approaches in cross-cultural research on pedagogy should take into account the contradictions of socio-cultural factors; analysis of the system of criteria for determining the quality of comparative studies of education and pedagogical processes in different countries; justification of the concept of cross-cultural research in a changing world, and the establishment of interconnection and interdependence of the methodological approaches themselves.

The study of this problem will allow to answer a number of issues that are urgent for the development of modern education in the whole world. How do sociocultural factors influence changes in education? What is the dynamics of methodological approaches in the history of comparative comparative studies of education in different countries? What are the main differences between the methodological positions of Russian and foreign authors in comparative studies? What methodological approaches are adequate for conducting a modern cross-cultural study? How can we ensure high quality of conducting cross-cultural research in the system of training highly qualified personnel?

The current practice of cross-cultural research demonstrates an insufficient level of their methodological support. At the same time, the Russian pedagogi-

cal comparativistics has accumulated the necessary analytical material and the experience of comparative studies in education. Comprehension of this experience (in the context of current trends in the development of humanitarian knowledge), reliance on existing research in the world and approaches presuppose the expansion and deepening of the methodological base, taking into account the dynamics of sociocultural factors. The results obtained will give grounds for improving the practice of training highly qualified personnel in the conditions of the university.

The analysis of the current state of research on scientific pedagogical comparativistics showed the existence of the following theories and developments important for solving this problem, which reflected the main trends, trends and priorities for the development of research in domestic and world science.

The general problems of comparative-comparative analysis in comparative studies of the twentieth century (BL Wolfson, ZA Malkova, V. Ya. Pilipovsky) are studied. In the works of N.D. Nikandrov characterized the main development trends of foreign (mainly Western European) education. Trudy V.V. Krayevsky included an analysis of the general methodology for constructing a comparative pedagogical study.

The problems of the methods of modern comparative research in the sphere of education were examined by G.M. Morozova, M.L. Rodionov, V.V. Krayevsky, B.L. Woolfson. In the studies of A.N. Dzhurinsky, V.P. Lapchinskaya. I.B. Marcinkovskaya, E.E. Vyazemsky, A.N. Veraksa, T.A. Kachurina, M.Yu. Kolesnik, N.B. Mchelidze discloses the general characteristics of education in different countries, the trends in its development, and the specifics of the implementation of pedagogical processes, taking into account the characteristics of the ethno-culture of society and the traditions of education.

Specificity of studies of education in the context of a comparative-comparative analysis of the philosophy of East and West is presented in the works of K.I. Salimova, N.V. Nalivayko, TA Sharenkova, N.E. Borevkoj, A.D. Verisovo, M.S. Ashilova, Jian Xiaolin and other authors. The essence of the process of globalization in education was analyzed in the studies of A.N. Dzhurinsky, S.A. Tanguian, B.L. Woolfson, and the results of studying the actual problems of education in a developing society are presented in the works of M,A. Sokolova, E.N. Kuzmina, M.L. Rodionova, A.L. Stolyarenko.

Peculiarities of the development of the methodology of comparative-comparative studies in the context of historical formation were studied: V.V. Kraevsky, P. Russell, J. Kauns, P. Rosselo, P. Monroe, A.N. Dzhurinsky, B.L. Wolfson, Z.A. Malkova, N.D. Nikandrov.

A concise analysis of a particular methodological approach is presented in the studies of many education theorists. Philosophical-anthropological methodological approach was studied: B.M. Bim-Bad, LM Luzin, I.A. Kolesnikova, the

axiological approach was analyzed: E.I. Artamonova, V.I. Dodonov, N.D. Nikandrov, M.N. Kostikova, the civilizational - MA. Barg, K. Salimova, G.B. Cornetov, culturological - M.M. Bakhtin, D.S. Likhachev, VA Razumny, synergetic - LI Novikova, NL Selivanova, IN Semenov, I. Stengers and others, hermeneutical - H.-G. Gadamer, A.F. Zakirova, V.P. Zinchenko, A.F. Zakirova et al.

General concepts of pedagogical methodology define basic approaches to the study of education in different countries (VV Kraevsky, VI Zagvyazinsky, DI Feldstein, AM Novikov). Theories of socialization in the context of education and upbringing reveal the specificity of the individual's assimilation of social experience for entering society (AV Mudrik, U. Bronfenbrenner, J. Dewey, TV Tsirlina, S. Patterson).

A wide field of research on the problem of the idea of the sociality of education and upbringing in its ontological, cultural-specific and anthropological essence and social correlations captures various philosophical trends and trends: classical philosophy (G. Hegel); "The philosophy of life" (G. Simmel, A. Bergson, V. Dilthey, H. Ortega y Gasset); phenomenology (E. Husserl, A. Schütz); existentialism (M. Heidegger, M. Buber, K. Jaspers); the philosophy of culture (I. Herder, A. Toynbee, MM Bakhtin, VS Bibler); hermeneutics (H.-G. Gadamer, P.Ricker); philosophical anthropology (M. Scheler), etc.

Features of the new paradigm in modern pedagogy are presented in the studies of S. Raschetina, A. Valitskaya, I. Kolesnikova, I. Vindt. The correlation of socialization, development, upbringing and education was studied in the works of A.V. Mudrick, N.D. Nikandrova, A.V. Petrovsky, D.I. Feldstein and other authors.

Both Russian and foreign researchers are increasingly turning to philosophy, linguistics, linguistics, therefore the problems of educational discourse are studied not only by philologists, but also by educators in the study of the phenomena of modern education. It is obvious that the problematics of language as a sign system for the interpretation of certain phenomena in education becomes a significant factor, largely determining the hermeneutical basis of various methodological approaches.

To the relatively traditional methodological approaches for the study of modern education in different countries on the basis of comparative comparative analysis, we refer the following approaches: ambivalent, complex, humanistic, axiological, historical, civilizational, culturological, ethnopsychological, sociocultural and cross-cultural. New methodological approaches in comparative studies reflect the changed educational realities and multicultural phenomena of modern pedagogy, proceeding from the fact that the methodological approach determines the position of the person of the cognizer, which means that he characterizes his view of the processes under study and determines the evaluation of the investigated object (object, phenomenon, process, phenomenon etc.). Such methodological ap-

proaches are syncretic and normative-interpretative methodological approaches.

Syncretic approach is associated with the analysis and study of completely heterogeneous components and aspects of modern education, which together represent a very eclectic picture. Today we often observe in the social culture of many countries of the world a combination of not comparable goals, values, ideals and meanings, which negatively affects the upbringing and socialization of the younger generation, and that is why it is necessary to study such phenomena. The eclectic of the modern world is reflected in the culture and values of society, which is manifested in education. That is why the pedagogy of postmodernism proclaims the importance and priority of diversity in culture and education.

The normative-interpretative approach is largely connected with the analysis of social education and is revealed in the dialectical relationship of normative (the formation of knowledge, skills, skills of socially-approved behavior, etc.) and interpretative (actualization of human activity, formation of subjective position, etc.) characteristics aimed at achieving a person's sociality as a realized goal of social education.

We believe that among the variety of methodological approaches that are used today to analyze the cross-cultural phenomena of education and study of national education systems in different countries, the syncretic and normative-interpretative approaches will allow researchers to adequately solve actual problems, taking into account the deepening conflict between the simultaneously growing opposite centrifugal and centripetal sociocultural trends in world development.

Since modern pedagogy has to solve the problems of the effectiveness of education precisely in a certain historical period, taking into account all the contradictions and conflicts aggravated in recent years over the whole range of social, economic, political and cultural relations, the search for and justification of methodological approaches adequate to changes become inevitable for solving the problem of understanding and the development of common meanings.

Scientific perspectives of studying changes in methodological approaches depending on the influence of socio-cultural factors are associated with the emergence of the following opportunities:

The theory of pedagogical comparativistics will be deepened in the part of unifying and streamlining terms and concepts, pedagogical documentation of different countries with the aim of facilitating the study of foreign experience by specialists;

- the results of the research will contribute to clarifying the object and subject of comparative pedagogy as a theory and practice of developing national education systems in the context of their modernization and adaptation to changing conditions;

- the results obtained will increase the applied importance of cross-cultural

research, which will help to identify ways of mutual enrichment of national educational systems of different countries;

-methodology of pedagogical comparativistics will be enriched by the designation of the priority status of topical methodological approaches that are in demand for studying the education and forecasting of probable ways of developing education in changing sociocultural conditions.

Potential practical significance of the results of the study of the dynamics of methodological approaches is determined by the possibility of wide application for improving the quality of professional training of future teachers as researchers of actual problems of education, taking into account various positions. They will allow researchers to expand the methodological toolkit for the scientific and practical solution of comparative problems of modern education and will contribute to raising the methodological competence and the formation of readiness for research activities of highly qualified personnel in postgraduate study.

In general, while determining the specifics of modern methodological approaches to comparative studies in the context of globalization, we note:

-strong dynamics, caused by a change in socio-cultural factors affecting all social policy, including education;

- the emergence of new methodological approaches, inevitable when necessary to study the contradictory tendencies and disparate phenomena of education;

-dependence on the implementation of new information technologies, taking into account the localization of educational processes in relation to a particular country in a certain period.

在不断变化的条件下的教育专业
Pedagogical profession in the changing conditions

Andrienko Elena Vasilyevna
Doctor of Pedagogic Sciences, professor
Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University

在文章中，考虑了一些社会文化因素，这些因素决定了现代社会教育专业的变化。作者在俄罗斯联邦展示了专业教学活动的具体情况，同时考虑到传统和创新的实施方法。它强调理解教学专业活动的一些历史和哲学方面。

关键词：教育学专业，教育专业化，专业活动类型学。

Annotation. In the article some socio-cultural factors that determine the changes in the pedagogical profession in modern society are considered. The author reveals the specifics of professional pedagogical activity in the Russian Federation, taking into account traditional and innovative approaches to its implementation. It emphasizes some historical and philosophical aspects of understanding the pedagogical professional activity.

Key words: pedagogical profession, pedagogical professionalism, typology of professional activity.

The analysis of some socio-cultural factors in the development of the pedagogical profession and pedagogical professionalism is conditioned by the need to comprehend the new tendencies of education, taking into account the specifics of modern requirements for the main subject of activity in this sphere, namely, the pedagogical worker. Over the past thirty years, the tendencies of globalization, informatization, individualization and differentiation of education have been very clearly manifested in all countries of the world, forcing society to pay more and more attention to those who realize professional functions in the field of education and upbringing of young people.

Since the profession is a social and personal phenomenon, it is studied by scientists from two sides. On the one hand, professions are studied as a factor in the development of society, the economy, new directions in the development of productive forces. In this aspect, new professions, their science intensity, the costs of the state, society and individuals for vocational education and a number of other issues are analyzed. Here the philosophical, sociological and economic

phenomena of the profession are emphasized.

On the other hand, professions are studied as an object of directional activity of a particular person or certain persons. This aspect reflects such issues as the study of the correspondence of personal opportunities to the requirements that the given profession makes in relation to a person. Problems of development of professional abilities, development of a psychological structure of professional activity, formation of readiness of the person for realization of professional actions in those or other conditions are studied also. In this case, the pedagogical and psychological phenomena of the profession are emphasized.

Most professions are examined in a variety of contexts and aspects. So, some authors suggest the following aspects:

- a profession as a community of people;
- a profession as an area of application of forces;
- a profession as an activity and an area of personal manifestation;
- a profession as a historically evolving system;
- the profession as a reality, creatively formed by the subject of labor [5].

As a special area of research can be identified the study of problems of vocational education, both secondary and higher. In addition, the analysis of the system of advanced training, additional education and professional retraining programs is becoming more urgent due to the constant renewal of modern technologies and the development of science.

Pedagogical professions have a special status in connection with the importance for society, state of the individual and family. In addition, all pedagogical professions are associated with education, which acts as one of the main driving forces for the development of society.

In the modern world, in almost all countries, the idea of continuous education is widespread - "education through life", which in the English version is designated as Lifelong Learning (often denoted by the abbreviation LLL) [2]. The concept of continuous education in a broad sense is connected with the understanding of the need for constant growth of the individual's educational potential, which is supported by the necessary state and public resources (the availability of educational organizations, programs, training courses, educational centers, etc.). Continuous education in the context of the development of professions and professionalism is a process of human education aimed at the constant maintenance of a proper professional level. Either to assimilate new specializations to expand the scope of their professional activities or to acquire new competencies necessary for successful socialization in the society of adults.

The pedagogical profession, like any other, has two aspects. The social aspect of the pedagogical profession in recent years has attracted close attention in connection with the modernization of education (in Russia and in the world)

and its constantly changing legal and regulatory framework. The fact that the 21st century completely changed the public's notions of modern technologies, of course, also affected the training of pedagogical workers. There are new areas of training, as well as specialties and specializations, profiles that correspond to changes in educational needs in society.

One can note the very contradictory policy of the state in the sphere of higher pedagogical education and the significant reduction in the country of pedagogical universities. Simultaneously, during the last fifteen years, psychological and pedagogical departments were opened in non-core universities (technical universities, etc.). The thesis that pedagogical education can be given by any non-core higher education institution has long been maintained at the level of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. Today the situation is changing and the understanding of the importance of pedagogical education for the training of teachers, educators, social educators, counselors, organizers of children's leisure and other pedagogical workers - professionals in the field of education, increasingly determines the modern educational policy of the country.

The presence of specialized universities for the training of professionals with reliable evidence indicates their necessity. Of course, it is possible, for example, to train medical workers in classical universities at the medical faculty. However, such training will be weaker than in a specialized medical university, which has a solid base for conducting professional practices of students, a certain faculty aimed at solving health problems, etc. The same can be said about conservatories, which, because of their general orientation and specialization, train musicians more qualitatively than musical faculties created on the basis of a non-core university.

For professional training of future teachers in modern conditions, profile training is very important. And this concerns not only objective activity: the ability to teach mathematics, physics, chemistry, literature, geography and other subjects. It is also connected with the development of students' psychological and pedagogical competences, the formation of their readiness to work with children, the ability to solve conflict situations in the educational process and a whole series of tasks that many young teachers consider the most difficult in modern education.

In addition, many successful educational practitioners believe that the problems of upbringing in modern conditions are much more difficult to solve than the problems of education. The gap between the level of training and the level of upbringing of schoolchildren or young people is discussed both in the psychological-pedagogical literature, and at the level of public opinion very often. However, the problem remains open, as the paradigm shift of upbringing that occurred in Russia during perestroika had a negative impact on education, as it contributed to the rejection of many achievements of national pedagogy at that time.

Today, the interest of society, the state and the family to the problems of education is intensifying, which is also reflected in the legal and regulatory framework of education. The Federal Law "On Education in the Russian Federation" contains an interpretation of this concept, defining the specifics, content and tasks of the phenomenon: "Education is an activity aimed at the development of the individual, creating conditions for self-determination and socialization of students on the basis of socio-cultural, spiritual and moral values and accepted in a society of rules and norms of behavior in the interests of man, family, society and the state "[3, p.7]. In addition, special normative documents have been adopted in the country aimed at solving urgent problems of upbringing: "The Strategy for the Development of Education in the Russian Federation for the Period until 2025" (2015): "On the National Action Strategy for Children 2012-2017 (2012) and etc.

The fact that upbringing is acquiring special significance in the professional work of the teacher today, accentuates the ethical problems of the profession in general and the pedagogical profession / pedagogical professionalism in particular.

Max Weber (1884-1920) - a very famous German sociologist who studied the society and his problems in the context of the interests of each individual (ie understanding of social processes from within - "understanding sociology") analyzing the main factors of development of professions and professionalism in the world, and the conditions through which the formation of professionalism originally occurred in Western Europe [1]. He singled out the following socio-cultural factors for the emergence of professions: the development of education, the scientific revolution, the development of industry and commerce, competition, and the work ethic of Protestantism.

This approach was presented by a sociologist in one of his most famous works, "Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism", which he published for the first time in 1904. Since Weber's book was originally aimed at analyzing the sources of capitalism, ideas about the development of professions came about as a side effect of the general study. However, they are of great value for comprehending sociocultural factors in the development of professions, since the author recorded changes in social relations, economics, religion and education, which ultimately gave birth to new socio-economic and cultural phenomena, including professionalism.

Among socio-cultural factors of the formation and development of professions in the social and personal aspects, identified by Weber, we pay attention to the work ethic of Protestantism. The work ethic of Protestantism is nothing more than a religious teaching on the divine essence, significance, high sense and the need for work. In addition, the Protestant ethic determined the need for a person's conscientious and responsible attitude to any activity that he performs. It is bad for a Protestant to do his work - it's the same as insulting a god. This unique attitude

towards work, which has become part of the religious outlook of the vast number of people professing (and professing) Protestantism, has become the source of the basic motivation for work related to self-esteem. That is why many researchers of the phenomenon of capitalism, with its rapid growth of productive forces and high labor productivity, emphasized the importance of ethics in the formation and development of professions.

Today, in most professional educational institutions, students study professional ethics (medical worker, pedagogical worker, etc.) as one of the first academic disciplines in order to assimilate and accept the meanings and values of professional activity as the basis for its personal realization by a specific person. In fact, it is difficult to imagine a doctor who does not know and does not understand the meaning of the Hippocratic oath, and does not understand why she is needed in the profession. The same can be said today about many professions that, under certain conditions, can not only not contribute to the improvement of the quality of life, but, on the contrary, if misused, can become sources of misery and misfortunes, victimization factors of socialization (for example, man-made disasters caused by fundamental mistakes of producers). The professional ethics of a teacher in modern conditions is discussed much less often than educational technology or inclusive education. However, this topic can not become outdated, or be irrelevant, since the ethical behavior of the teacher largely determines the behavior of the learner.

Pedagogical professions are distinguished not only by the importance of the ethical aspect, without which it is impossible to qualitatively educate or educate, they are also special professions falling into various professional classifications.

At the same time, the qualification level of the employee was and acts as a universal criterion for the simplest classification of professions from the beginning of the XX century, when the majority of authors agreed that the professions should be divided into three groups: the profession of low-skilled labor; the profession of highly skilled labor and profession, requiring labor of medium qualification.

In Russia, one of the most popular classifications of professions is the one that was created back in the 60s of the last century by a group of Leningrad researchers led by E.A. Klimova. All professions were divided into types, classes, departments and groups, taking into account the following criteria respectively: the subject of labor, the goals of labor, the means of labor and the working conditions. Five types of professions were singled out for the object of human orientation (subject of labor): man is nature; man - technology; man is a sign system; man is man; man is an artistic image [6]. Three classes of professions were determined on the basis of the objectives of labor: Gnostic, transforming, and exploratory. Four sections of professions on the basis of the features of the means of labor: the profession of manual labor; the profession of machine-manual labor; the profession associated

with the use of automatic and automated systems; professions associated with the use of functional means of labor. Four groups of professions were allocated on the basis of working conditions: work in a room with a normal microclimate; work in the open air; work in unusual conditions; work in conditions of increased responsibility [ibid.].

The profession of teacher / teacher in the classification of EA. Klimova belongs to the group of professions in conditions of increased responsibility, to the department of professions connected with the use of functional means of labor; to the class of transforming professions; to the type of professions "man-man". At the same time, depending on the objective orientation of the activity, the profession of the teacher can also be referred to as "man - sign system", "man - nature", "man - artistic image", etc.

From the whole classification of professions EA. Klimov and his students became the most popular typology, which includes five types of professions, since it unequivocally accentuates the personal aspect of professional activity from the point of view of the subject's orientation to a very definite subject of work. At the same time time has shown the functionality and applicability of this typologization, despite the constant changes in technology and the system of sociocultural relations of society. The use of this typologization in relation to the pedagogical profession makes it possible to assess the dual nature of its implementation and, correspondingly, the double focus of the teacher's activity (subject and learners) with a priority status of orientation toward another person-the student.

Despite the fact that the pedagogical profession is an object of study of researchers for a sufficiently long period, it remains in the zone of close attention of educators, psychologists, sociologists and philosophers, as sociocultural changes in the life activity of a person determine the inevitability of a change in its socialization. This means changes in the system of education, training and upbringing, largely determined by professional and personal development and the position of the teacher in any educational system.

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学前教育组织中身体发育的组织 – 教学条件

Organizational-pedagogical conditions of physical development in preschool educational organization

Treshcalova Valentina Yrjevna, Shcestenok Elena Valeryevna

State Budgetary Educational Institution School # 587, preschool 2.

文章致力于学龄前儿童身体发育的问题，这个问题多年来一直没有失去意义。对宝宝来说更重要的是保持健康或聪明？优先考虑体育锻炼或教学游戏开发情报？作者提供了这样的身体发育条件，其中学龄前儿童不仅变得更强壮，更快和更健康，而且还增加了他的认知水平。

关键词：身体发育，学龄前儿童，认知能力发展，身体发育条件。

Annotation. *The article is devoted to the problem of the physical development of preschool children, which has not lost its relevance for many years. What is more important for a baby - to be healthy or to be smart? Give preference to physical exercises or didactic games developing intelligence? The author offers such conditions of physical development, in which the preschool child not only becomes stronger, faster and healthier, but also increases his cognitive level.*

Keywords: *physical development, preschool children, development of cognitive abilities, conditions of physical development.*

In modern society, in the age of computers, gadgets, the latest technologies in the gaming industry, the question of the physical development of children came to the forefront. If you listen to statistics, the percentage of absolutely healthy children entering the first class, is getting smaller every year. It can not excite parents and teachers. Following the logic of this problem, it can be assumed that physical education during the preschool childhood period is becoming more and more relevant. What is physical education, and how it is interpreted by various educators and scientists?

In the pedagogical encyclopaedic dictionary Bim-Bad B.M. explains physical education as "a pedagogically organized process of transmitting from generation to generation the ways and knowledge necessary for physical improvement." (Bim-Bad B.M. Pedagogical Encyclopaedic Dictionary - Moscow, 2002. P. 396)

Stepanenkova E.Ya. gives a somewhat different formulation to this concept, indicating that this is primarily a pedagogical process, "aimed at the formation of

motor skills, psychophysical qualities, the achievement of physical perfection." (Theory and Methods of Physical Education and Development of the Child: A Textbook for Students of Higher Educational Institutions / Emma Yakovlevna Stepanenkova, 2nd ed., Rev. - Moscow: "Akademiya" Publishing Center, 2006. - 368 pages .) However, at the same time, she is in solidarity with the compiler of the above-mentioned dictionary, pointing out that, through physical education, the child is given both general human and national cultural values.

The widespread and detailed concept of this term is given by V.S. Bezrukov. in encyclopaedic dictionary of the teacher "Bases of spiritual culture". She notes physical education as a system of activities and conditions that help to ensure the physical development of a person and support his health and performance.

Federal Law No. 329-FZ of 04.12.2007 (as amended on 28.07.2012, as amended on 03.12.2012) "On Physical Culture and Sport in the Russian Federation" provides the official concept of physical education, which is referred to as "a process aimed at on the upbringing of the individual, the development of physical abilities of man, the acquisition of skills and knowledge in the field of physical culture and sports in order to form a fully developed and physically healthy person with a high level of physical culture. "

The concepts explaining and characterizing physical education are great. However, one should turn to a narrower concept - physical education in a pre-school educational organization.

In children's preschool organizations, physical education has always been engaged as a means of raising a healthy child. However, the theory of physical culture as a science about the laws of development, education and training of children in the field of physical culture has formed relatively recently. Therefore, the concept of "physical education in preschool educational organization" is also more late than the general concept. But these concepts are very consonant, since the tasks that this area of education solves, echo. So, under physical education in a preschool educational organization is meant a pedagogical system for using the means of physical culture with the goal of personal improvement of the child, taking into account its psychophysical characteristics.

In modern society, the process of standardization of all social systems, including the educational one, began, one of which was to support the child, develop his talents and preserve his health. According to the Federal State Educational Standards, physical education is interpreted not only as a means of developing the child's physical qualities and strengthening his health, but also as an important component for the development of the spiritual, moral and aesthetic education of the preschool child, which imposes a special responsibility on the physical culture specialists . Now it is not enough to know the methodology of teaching physical culture in a pre-school organization. It is important to show non-standard

approaches to the choice of forms of employment, means of conducting them. The instructor of physical culture in the modern world should be not just a good specialist, but also a creative person with extraordinary thinking.

Physical education in a pre-school educational organization is not only the development of physical qualities and the formation of motor skills. The modern world requires more. Now it is also important to solve educational problems, that is, the child's readiness to use his knowledge, skills and abilities to solve the motor task. The concept of "physical development" has acquired a wider meaning.

Summarizing all of the above, we can assume that physical education in a pre-school educational organization is a purposeful process that includes the formation of a healthy, intelligent, positive and physically developed child who has the necessary knowledge on healthy lifestyle issues.

Traditional pedagogy in physical education divided the tasks to be solved into three large groups - health, education and upbringing. Improving tasks from these groups of tasks are in the first place, because the protection of life and the promotion of children's health are the primary goals of the pre-school educational organization. However, the modern world dictates its rules and today it is not enough just to conduct a cycle of studies on the rules of a healthy lifestyle, it is important to organize a single integrative process of interaction between an adult and a child, in which various educational areas are integrated for a holistic perception of the world. This means that even in physical education classes we can help the child to consolidate knowledge in mathematics, around the world. The end result of such a process should be the formation in preschoolers of sustainable ideas about health as a value that is a prerequisite for a full life.

Another innovation of the state educational standard in physical education in the pre-school educational organization can be noted that now the main researcher and the subject of management is the child himself, and the teacher helps him to form the necessary motivation based on individual needs. The teacher should give the child freedom of choice and give the opportunity to obtain the necessary knowledge and skills. At the same time, the teacher emphasizes the rules of health preservation in other types of activity - in research, in reading fiction, in artistic and visual activities, and others. All this forms in the preschoolers a holistic attitude to their health.

Professionalism of the teacher, his creativity, eccentricity, can teach preschoolers to creatively use the acquired skills in everyday motor activity and show ingenuity, resourcefulness, ingenuity. A competently constructed learning process should be structured so that all of the above tasks are solved simultaneously.

Physical education in the process of evolution has reached many changes. In past years, we brought up a harmoniously developed personality, and it was rather an abstract concept, which was difficult to assess. We evaluated only quantitative

indicators of motor skills - running, jumping, throwing - which did not take into account the individual characteristics of the child. Today, outstanding teachers in the Standards have written down the targets. And, the pupil can reach these landmarks, and can not reach. Target benchmarks are the socio-normative age characteristics of the preschooler's possible achievements. Considering that all children are different, each has his own individual opportunities, these benchmarks can not serve as an assessment of the entire quality of education in the physical education of a pre-school educational organization. In modern educational space, the main thing is that each child improves his personal result, even if he does not reach the norm of the average preschooler.

Priority in the activity of pre-school education is the creation of such organizational and pedagogical conditions that provide the most effective physical development of preschool children, on the basis of educational and research activities.

V.I. Andreev notes that pedagogical conditions are the result of a purposeful selection, stating and applying elements of content, methods, and organizational forms of instruction for achieving didactic goals. V.I. Yakovlev understands pedagogical conditions as "a set of measures of the pedagogical process aimed at increasing its effectiveness." A.Ya. Najn, N.M. Yakovleva define pedagogical conditions as a set of measures (objective possibilities) of the pedagogical process

Summarizing all these concepts under pedagogical conditions, we mean a set of necessary and sufficient measures that will create the most favorable environment for the full and effective development of the physical development of preschool children in a pre-school educational organization.

We assume that in order for the physical development of preschool children to be effective and with good results so that our children are healthy, active, fun and cheerful, it is necessary to create the following conditions:

-Creation of a partial educational program, which will be aimed at the formation of physical qualities and abilities, taking into account the cognitive and emotional interest of preschool children.

-cooperation of a teacher in physical development and parents of pupils, including networking.

In our pedagogical experiment, we singled out these conditions and selected the criteria for each of them.

The first condition for the formation of a healthy lifestyle is the availability in the pre-school institution of a special training program that would be aimed at acquiring the children of the complex the necessary knowledge about caring for themselves, their bodies, respect for people around them.

Programs that focus on physical development are huge. Each of them has its own peculiarities. We wanted to propose and test a program that, along with physical development, would also contribute to the cognitive. In the program, author's

motor-cognitive games were added, forming mathematical skills and abilities, developing logic, memory, thinking. In the subject-educational environment of the sports hall were added large LEGO designers, soft modules, allowing to fix the children's account, knowledge of numbers, colors, forms, training skills to classify and model. In addition, performing physical exercises and tasks, preschoolers got acquainted with the habits of the animal world, with the phenomena of nature and other knowledge about the surrounding world. All this increases the interest in physical education. And it gives more effect from classes.

Various forms of work with children, especially unconventional ones, allow children to create an interest in the culture of a healthy lifestyle.

Under the first condition, we determined the criteria by which we determined the initial and final level, and, as a result, the effectiveness of the proposed program.

Criteria:

1. Diagnostics of physical qualities of preschool children
2. Diagnostics of the cognitive processes of the preschooler
3. The manifestation of interest in athletic leisure activities (coverage of children in these activities in percent)

The second condition we consider a new level of interaction with parents.

Becoming active participants in the educational process, parents begin to show activity. It follows that adults should have an idea of the "ideals" of children and help in their actualization. They must be able to "organize" success for each child. Feeling support, seeing their growing opportunities, the child strive for new physical and personal achievements.

Criteria for the second condition:

1. Coverage of children by sports sections outside of preschool education.
2. The parents' interest in the child's physical development (questionnaires, surveys).
3. Inclusion of parents in the kindergarten for physical development (participation in recreational activities, dissemination of their best practices, etc.) (percentage distribution of parents as active, performing and passive).

The pedagogical interaction of the teacher in physical development and the parents of pre-school children is an important element of modern pedagogy, and has been actively and comprehensively studied in the last decade. The main parameters of this form of interaction are called relationship, partnership, reciprocity, support, trust. However, the realization of the idea of cooperation in practical activities occurs with great difficulty.

Teachers should understand that the health-improving activity of preschool educational institutions is a long-term investment of the state in the family, which will return to it in the form of healthy and full-fledged citizens.

The work performed by us makes it possible to see that the conditions proposed by us really effectively influence the development of preschool children and help to grow a healthy generation that not only knows how to maintain its health, but also knows why it needs to be done and how. And what is even more important, physical exercises, mobile games qualitatively help to develop the cognitive side of kids, helping them to become smarter, attentive, independent.

信息社会中小学生的多元文化教育

Multicultural education of schoolchildren in informational society

Mironenko Natalya Georgievna

teacher

“Russkopolyanskaya school №2”, Russkaya Polyana, Omsk region

Annotation. *The article deals with methodological issues of applying distance technologies in the multicultural education of schoolchildren in the process of learning English.*

Keywords: *foreign language, distance form, profile training*

Integration into the world community puts before the Russian education system a new goal - the education of a person who has a planetary mindset that can consider himself not only as a representative of his native culture, living in a particular country, but also a citizen of the world, perceiving himself as a bearer of his own and foreign cultures, and aware of his role, significance, responsibility in global human processes [1].

The existence of a successful person today can not be imagined without the knowledge of English - the language of international communication; in this regard, the development of communicative competence, the culture of speech comes first in the study of a foreign language. One of the most important tasks of modern school education is the task of diversifying the development of students, their creative abilities, abilities and skills of self-education, forming graduates' readiness and adaptation to the changing social conditions of society [2]. The solution of these tasks is impossible without the differentiation of the content of school education.

Differentiation of content, organizational forms, teaching methods depending on the cognitive needs, interests and abilities of students is important at all stages of the school, but it is especially relevant at the senior stage of school education. Self-study and cognitive activity of a senior pupil becomes an important component of the organization of the educational process aimed at mastering the English language and the formation of foreign competence. Orientation to the development of the personality and its qualities, such as the ability to learn the language and culture independently, requires a new approach to the content and methodol-

ogy of organizing the independent work of students of a foreign language. This is impossible without the integration of various forms of training aimed at the most effective mastery of all aspects of a foreign language.

One of the increasingly important forms of learning today is distance learning. The global Internet network has tremendous information opportunities and services that can be used in the teaching of a foreign language [3]. To teach a foreign language means to teach communication, transmission and perception of information. There are three areas in which the Internet can bring the teaching of foreign languages to a new level: communication, information and publication. The inclusion of elements of the study of Internet resources, both in the content of the English lesson and in the after-hours work on the subject, allows students to better understand the modern surrounding information world and the potential of the information society, participate in joint research, scientific and creative projects, develop curiosity and mastery. From a didactic point of view, the advantage of the Internet over traditional teaching tools is, first of all, the availability and relevance of authentic materials, as well as the facilitation and acceleration of interethnic communication [4].

The methodical aspects of organizing and implementing specialized teaching in a foreign language at a distance-based school increasingly attract the attention of specialists. In the Federal Law of the Russian Federation "On Education in the Russian Federation" it is noted that the distance form is recognized as one of the possible ways of organizing profile training [5]. In the domestic practice, theoretical questions of the organization of profile training in senior classes on the basis of full-time distance learning have been developed. Some of the issues of integrated training in profile classes have already been studied in foreign practice (Alvarez, S. Blended learning solutions, Bersin & Associates. *Benediction: What Works ?*; Bersin, J. *The Blended Learning Book: Best Practices, Proven Methodologies, and Lessons Learned*) [6]. However, the problem of using the model of integration of full-time and distance forms in teaching a foreign language, the specifics of the organization of the educational process, based on this model, the creation of appropriate teaching and methodological support has not yet been reflected in domestic research. In this regard, it is important to theoretically substantiate the possibilities of using full-time and distance forms in teaching English in profile classes of the school and develop such a model, the implementation of which will contribute to the assimilation of knowledge, the formation and development of communicative competence in other languages for high school students.

Teaching English in the context of implementing the technology of distance and mixed teaching of high school students should be based on the principles of selecting the types of educational and cognitive activities reflecting the didactic tasks being solved, conditioned by the specifics of the subject. To master commu-

nicative competence in English without being in the country of the language being studied is a very difficult task, therefore it is important to create real and imagined situations of communication in a foreign language using various techniques, including the introduction of schoolchildren to the cultural values of the people as a native speaker.

Experimental approbation of the developed method of teaching English is conducted in the profile classes of the "Russkoplyanskaya school №2", Russkaya Polyana, Omsk region, as a basic condition for the implementation of distance learning, the possibilities of the educational portal "School" OmSPU (distance courses in subjects of humanitarian direction, access mode: <http://school.omgpu.ru/course/index.php?categoryid=8>).

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吉尔吉斯共和国国家青年政策的定量评估
Qualimetric evaluation of state youth policy of the Kyrgyz Republic

Salmabekova Rita Bobuyevna

Doctor of Sociological Sciences, Professor

Head of the Department of Sociology and Social Work

Kyrgyz National University named after Zh. Balasagyn

The problem of measurement has acquired a particular urgency since the beginning of the twentieth century, the development of industry, mass production, science and technology. Industrialism, and then post-industrialism, has established new rules for the quality of life - calculating, speed and efficiency. This largely determined the formation of a new interdisciplinary scientific field - qualimetry - the science of measuring quality. Its intensive development it received in the second half of the last century, thanks to Soviet researchers. For the first time the term "qualimetry" appeared in the journal "Standards and Quality" for 1968, where a group of authors, in particular G.G. Azgaldov and AV Glichov, proposed a unified methodology for quantitative assessment of the quality of various objects. In addition, they showed the need for a theoretical generalization of the methods for quantitative assessment of quality within the framework of an independent scientific discipline [1].

Today, methods of qualimetry are widely used in various areas of the national economy, where questions of evaluation and management of product quality are solved on a scientific basis. Qualification is now recognized and mastered by specialists from other countries. So, for example, in the USA in 1997 the first international seminar on training managers using the methodology and methods of qualimetry was held [2].

Qualification (from the Latin *quales* - what is the quality and *μετρέω* - measure) is an interdisciplinary scientific discipline that combines methods for quantitative assessment of the quality of various objects. These can be any objects to which the concept of "quality" applies: products, services, processes, systems, intellectual products, etc. [2]

In recent years, qualimetry, closely intertwined with various fields of science, has given impetus to the development of new interdisciplinary areas - sociological, economic, logistical qualimetry, etc. Qualitative structure occupies a significant place in **social qualimetry**, the subject of which is the evaluation of the quality of social services and the quality of life in quantitative terms . It should

be noted that this kind of assessment is a very difficult task. Therefore, within the framework of social qualification, a set of methods is used, where the measuring instruments are mainly designed by researchers, based on a specific situation or specificity of the social policy branch.

A review of the reforms carried out in Kyrgyzstan shows that for a quarter of a century of the sovereignty of the country, state documents of various types have been adopted and implemented (some are being implemented): national strategies, concepts and target programs. For example, the program "Comprehensive Development Framework" (2001), the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003), the New Economic Policy (2009) and other numerous sectoral development programs. However, they could not set a sufficient positive impulse to the development of the country and largely did not achieve the goal. As a result, unlike many other republics of the former USSR, Kyrgyzstan was unable to find its worthy place in world economic processes for 20 years [3]. According to the National Institute for Strategic Studies, of the 51 world rankings for 30 ratings, Kyrgyzstan shows average and poor performance [4].

Our analysis of the substantive part shows that the main array of such documents is characterized by one major drawback. **This is the absence or inadequate elaboration of a system for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness (effectiveness) of their implementation.** At the same time, attempts were made to create an evaluation system, as well as studies on the effectiveness and effectiveness of various reforms carried out in Kyrgyzstan. As a rule, these were studies implemented at grant funds of international donor organizations.

Thus, the problem of assessing the effectiveness and effectiveness of socio-political, economic, cultural and other reforms being carried out in modern Kyrgyzstan is still relevant. To solve it, a rigorous scientific approach is required, in particular, the development and implementation of qualimetric instruments. In this vein, we turn our attention to **the system of state youth policy of Kyrgyzstan**, a tangible stage of development of which began after 2000. Prior to this period, the former Soviet infrastructure of the Komsomol continued to slowly decay, and practically no one was engaged in youth activities at the state level. Starting only in 2000, there have been some positive developments in this area. Kyrgyzstan was one of the first among post-Soviet countries to adopt a law on the foundations of state youth policy (GMP). The process of institutionalization of the GMP began, which mainly followed the formation of central and regional bodies to coordinate work with young people, as well as the development of an appropriate legislative framework.

The practice of implementing the state youth policy (SME) in sovereign Kyrgyzstan for a twenty-five-year period has revealed significant shortcomings in terms of scientific and analytical support. For a quarter of a century in Kyrgyzstan,

two national programs for GMF were implemented at the state level ("Zhashtyk" - 2000-2005, "Kyrgyzstan Jashtary - 2006-2008"), the Concept for the development of the GMP until 2010, and the State Strategy GMF (2012-2015). Since 2000, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Fundamentals of State Youth Policy" is in force. For clarity, we present the following chronicle (short overview) of the most significant events that characterize the main milestones of the formation and development of the GMF in sovereign Kyrgyzstan.

For the entire period covered by the above review, there was no system for assessing (monitoring) the effectiveness and effectiveness of the implementation of these state documents and specific measures. Objectively evaluate the effectiveness of measures, actions and steps in the sphere of youth policy is possible only if there are common criteria, indicators and indicators in this sector. However, there is no single approach to their definition so far. Therefore, the effectiveness of the GMP is mainly determined through the prism of a subjective understanding of the expediency of a particular activity, both at the regional level and at the level of the central bodies responsible for work in this area.

Today, we do not know in full what effect and concrete results (benefits) young people have received from the state youth policy of sovereign Kyrgyzstan. We do not imagine the exact "coordinates" of the current GMP, where we are, where we have come, in which direction we should act.

The above retrospective analysis eloquently shows that working with young people for twenty-five years was more like a mosaic of disposable actions and events than a systematic and routine, everyday work. In the end, we received:

- 1 cent per year per capita for a young person was allocated to the state youth policy;
- lack of a system of GMF, and, in fact, work with the younger generation. Young people are completely left to themselves, now it is occupied by religious extremist organizations and criminal groups [5];
- The lack of an effective GMP has given rise to a large lack of trust of young people in power and state institutions, which has prompted them to search for alternative, more "just" forms of social order, involvement in asocial and destructive movements, extremist religious trends [6];

two revolutions and an ethnic conflict in the southern region of the republic that caused public shaking and the reconstruction of the socio-political life of the republic, and threw the country into the abyss of chaos and economic crisis;

- in the republic there are more than 50 universities functioning, 70% of graduates of which can not find a job [7];
- more than 700 thousand people went abroad for work [8], the majority of which are young people aged 20-29 years, more than 70% of migrant workers are men of reproductive age, which in turn negatively affects the demographic situa-

tion and the family institute ;

• and many other problems that give us reason to talk about the whole generation - lost and disoriented. One of the most important indicators of the country's social unhappiness remains the deterioration of the situation of young people - that part of the Kyrgyz society with which the prospects for the further development of Kyrgyzstan in the coming decades are most closely connected. Comprising more than half of the country's population, young people had to play a big role in social change, in implementing the course of reforms. However, for a quarter of a century, the state failed to make a tangible progress in solving the basic social problems of the younger generation, which considerably narrowed the social base of the reforms being implemented.

Here, exceptions are analyzes and studies carried out within the framework of individual projects funded by international donors. Yes, they are certainly useful, but they are not systemic, fragmentary and temporary, as a rule, they are oriented to a narrow range of problems. In addition, state bodies can not fully influence the policy of such studies and independently form the agenda of the issues under study.

In this regard, one of the productive methods can become index qualimetry, that is, the development of measuring instruments in the form of various indices. For example, such could be:

- **index of social well-being of youth;**
- **index of social tension of youth;**
- **Index of protest potential among young people;**
- **the index of progressiveness (modernization) of youth;**
- **Overall GMF performance index;**
- **regional indices of the GMF;**

and other indicators for a comprehensive assessment of the situation of young people, in particular the effectiveness of implemented strategies, targeted programs, specific activities in the area of GMPs. Another productive way in this respect could be the adaptation of international indexes already successfully used in international comparative studies to the conditions of Kyrgyzstan and on their basis the development of new indices taking into account national peculiarities. To specify this, let's look at the example of two international youth indices - the Global Youth Development Index and the Global Youth Well-being Index.

The Youth Development Index was calculated for more than **170 countries** and includes 5 criteria, consisting of 15 indicators:

1. **Education** (average duration of education, expenditure on education as% of GDP, literacy among young people)
2. **Health and well-being** (youth mortality, cannabis use, adolescent pregnancy, HIV prevalence, tobacco use)

3. **Employment of youth** (youth unemployment rate, the overall youth employment ratio)

4. **Participation of youth in political life** (youth policy and representation, literacy of voters, expression of political views)

5. **Civic participation** (volunteering, helping those in need)

The index uses data from national statistical agencies and the United Nations and World Bank databases. The level of development of youth is calculated on a scale from 0 to 1, where 1 is the highest level of development.

The first place in the global ranking of countries for the value of the index of youth development is **Australia** (0.856), followed by **Canada** (0.820) and **South Korea** (0.809). The lowest index is observed in **African countries**. **Kyrgyzstan** occupies **the 64th position**.

The index of the well-being of young people covered 30 countries of the world. The main criteria were the geographical representativeness of the countries represented and the cumulative number of young people (in the analyzed countries, about 70% of the world's young people live).

Kyrgyzstan is not represented in the original report on this index. The index is calculated by 6 criteria, which includes 40 indicators:

- **civil participation;**
- **economic opportunities;**
- **education;**
- **health;**
- **information and communication technologies;**
- **safety and security.**

The indicators are conditionally divided into 32 objective and 8 subjective indicators. According to the authors of the index, the inclusion of subjective indicators makes it possible to better understand the attitude of young people in comparison with objective statistical data. The level of well-being of young people is calculated on a scale from 0 to 1, where 1 - is the highest level of well-being. It is worth noting that neighboring Kazakhstan in 2014 attempted to adapt this index to its conditions and calculated its significance for the republic.

At the same time, both presented indexes are not comprehensive, they do not take into account many important aspects in the life of young people. For example, there are no indicators measuring reproductive health, attitudes toward nutrition, living conditions, housing provision, migration processes of young people, physical culture and sports, youth crime and others. Nevertheless, the emergence of two global indices (IRM and IBM) is a signal to national governments about the importance of youth issues.

International indices can not replace a comprehensive analysis of the well-being and development of youth at the national and local levels, but they provide

a comparative overview of the effectiveness of state youth policy in the world. Therefore, for the productive evaluation of the implementation of the state youth policy and, in general, the measurement in quantitative terms, the potential of the modern youth of Kyrgyzstan requires more advanced and adapted to the national conditions qualimetric tools.

At the present time, the wording set forth in the documents on the GMP allows us to basically define the goals and objectives, assess the effectiveness of working with young people at the discretion of the relevant official. In some regions, and at the level of central authorities responsible for the GMP, holding only a few mass events (actions, festivals, competitions, etc.) per year is assessed as an integral systemic youth policy.

Of course, there are social processes (spiritual development, patriotism, tolerance, etc.) that are difficult to directly assess quantitatively, let alone determine the effectiveness of efforts aimed at their development. To measure them empirically, it is necessary to resort to indirect indicators, which can be no less informative. Nevertheless, it is necessary to determine the list of indicators, which with a high degree of objectivity could characterize the effectiveness of the current youth policy in Kyrgyzstan at the present stage. In assessing the effectiveness of the GMP, factors reflecting the diversity of categories and social groups of youth should be taken into account: regional differences, differences between village and city, between men and women, between indigenous and internal migrants, etc.

The list should include the following indicators:

1. Socio-demographic parameters

- the proportion of young people aged 14-28;
- sex and age distribution of youth and its ethnic composition;
- distribution of youth by types of settlements (city, small town, urban village, village, village);
- dynamics of youth migration (internal - between regions of the republic, external - to the countries of the EEA, far abroad);
- morbidity of youth (general dynamics for all types of diseases);
- the structure of the causes of mortality in the youth environment;
- the family situation of youth in the regions and in the republic;
- marriage and divorce among young people;
- fertility in young families;

1. Economic activity and employment of youth

- forms of youth employment;
- distribution of youth employment in the spheres of the national economy;
- duration of youth unemployment;
- employment of young people after graduation;
- young people who created a farm;

young people who established commercial enterprises;

2. Education of youth

level of education of youth;

dynamics of the number of students in vocational schools;

the dynamics of the number of students in higher educational institutions;

1. Youth Service in the Army

number of conscripts;

the number of young people who have served;

the number of young people who have not served their term;

2. Citizenship and social activity of youth

participation of young people in elections (to local authorities, to parliament);

youth in political parties;

Young people involved in the activities of children's and youth public associations;

3. Creative and sports activity of youth

Young people participating in contests, festivals, olympiads, etc. (regional, regional, national and international scales);

Young people engaged in organizations of physical culture and sports;

Youth participating in sports competitions (regional, regional, national and international scales);

1. Crimes and Offenses Committed by Young People

Young people who committed administrative violations and criminal offenses

Young people in prisons;

extremist manifestations in the youth environment;

2. Support and support of talented youth

3. Helping and supporting young people who find themselves in a difficult life situation

4. The system of vocational guidance and employment of young people;

5. Patriotic education of youth (and children, adolescents);

6. Support for young families;

7. Work with associations of youth subcultures;

8. Normative and legal base of the GMP;

9. Institutions and organizations for work with youth

and other indicators.

The list of indicators presented above is only preliminary and requires further detailed elaboration. Nevertheless, based on this type of indicators and by aggregating them, it is possible to form a sufficiently complete and dynamic picture of the effectiveness of state policy in relation to youth, to compose original "youth passports" of the regions of the country, as well as a social portrait of contemporary youth in the Kyrgyz Republic.

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学生青少年宽容发展的社会学方面
Sociological aspects of development of tolerance in student youth

Karpova Elena Grigorievna

Doctor of Pedagogic Sciences, Professor

Russian State University named by A. N. Kosygin (Technology, Design, Art)

其他民族青年的感知或不认知，对人与人之间差异的宽容态度，是否愿意超越这些差异取决于许多因素，包括：直接环境，个人和社会价值观，成长环境。同样，对其他人的看法，如他们的看法，取决于一个人长大的国家的心态。

关键词：问题，青年，社会学方面，国家冲突，原则，社会关系。

Abstract. *Perception or non-perception by young people of other nationalities, tolerant attitude towards differences between people, readiness to transcend these differences depends on many factors, including: immediate environment, personal and social values, upbringing. Similarly, the perception of other people, such as them, depends on the mentality of the country in which a person grew up.*

Keywords: *problem, youth, sociological aspects, national conflicts, principles, social ties.*

In the 21st century, the problem of political, ethnic, national and social extremism is especially acute in a constantly changing world. The number of cases of manifestation of nationalism and xenophobia among young people has increased. Young people are the social layer that reacts most acutely to all changes in society. Russian society is heterogeneous, it is filled with representatives of different social groups, cultural values and interests, therefore the formation and development of tolerant consciousness among young people and the development of intercultural communications remain relevant for our country.

The student period is the optimal time for the socialization of the individual and the formation of tolerance. At this stage, the main values and norms have already been mastered, the process of self-knowledge, self-education and self-education becomes more acute, social ties are expanding.

The process of developing the tolerance of student youth is influenced by a number of external and internal factors: the features of the surrounding reality, the individual psychological and age characteristics of the personality, the nature of

interpersonal relations, the specificity of the individual's identity, education as a social institution [5, p. 124].

The features of the surrounding reality include the process of globalization, the international movement for democracy, the place of residence of an individual, the political situation in the country [11, p. 9].

The process of globalization emphasizes the need for tolerance in society, changes the lifestyle of the individual, calling for the formation of a new type of personality. A person who is open to development and tolerant communication, which respects and accepts other cultures, ways of self-expression and any other manifestations of human individuality [15, p. 122].

In the modern world, the principles of tolerance are a necessary prerequisite in social ties. Tolerance is a significant factor in life. Tolerance to manifestations of self-expression of other individuals contributes to social cooperation and universal communion. Tolerance is expressed in the individual's desire to achieve mutual understanding without resorting to violence, and using such forms of communication as clarification, cooperation, dialogue.

The settlement of ethnic and national conflicts at the international level takes place through contacts based on mutual respect and tolerance [16, p. 156].

Today, the perception or not the perception by young people of other nationalities, the tolerant attitude towards differences between people, the willingness to transcend these differences depend on many factors, including: the immediate environment, the values of the individual and society, upbringing. Similarly, the perception of other people, such as them, depends on the mentality of the country in which a person has grown [20, p.148].

It can be noted that modern youth are predisposed to understanding the differences between people. However, despite the fact that the consciousness of some young people does not perceive the traditions of their people, it acts aggressively towards those people who differ in their national, religious and cultural characteristics [1, p. eleven].

Tolerance at the individual level is the ability of the individual without objections and contradictions to perceive, different from his personal view, way of life, character of behavior and any other characteristics of other individuals [7, p.105].

Ambiguous processes of socio-economic and interethnic relations in modern Russia actualize the study of problems of tolerance, especially in the youth environment. One of the problems hampering communication between representatives of different social groups and cultural traditions is the low level of competence of youth in matters of tolerance. Of course, in order to instill in students the basis of tolerance, it is necessary that these people be taught by people of this quality [12, p. 19].

Therefore, the education of tolerance among student youth should systemati-

cally, serially explain and give information, form the right worldview and attitude to other nationalities, traditions and culture [9, p. 12].

The progress achieved by humanity in various fields did not lead to full mutual understanding between people. In addition, the processes of social crisis occurring in modern society create anxiety and tension, anger, cruelty and violence [13, p. 257].

The difficult economic situation in the country leads to serious difficulties and to the fact that in some regions of our country there has been a clear increase in the level of immoral acts and other kinds of deviant behavior. A special subject of protest behavior is young people because of its activity, mobility, impulsiveness, risk appetite [2, p. 5].

An alarming sign is an increase in the number of minors with deviant behavior, manifested in antisocial actions. The number of youth anti-social organizations is increasing. The initials of hatred are being revived - Nazism, fascism. In extreme forms, cruelty, aggressiveness and intolerance began to manifest. Young people, and especially students, were under the brutal influence of antisocial phenomena [6, p.54].

An extremely topical problem of forming tolerant relations among students arises, as today students form the youth elite and are the most progressive, organized and developed part of youth. The study of young people largely determines the vector of future transformations of Russian society. And this is her future, to work on the formation of social, including inter-ethnic relations [8, p.144].

Education is the most effective means of preventing intolerance. One of the most significant ways to improve the teaching and upbringing process in higher education is its individualization, offering psychologically comfortable interpersonal relationships in the learning process, realizing the creative potential of students in accordance with their individual cognitive strategies and cognitive styles [19, p. 9].

The basic directions of development and management of tolerance of student's youth are: information-enlightening direction, social-diagnostic direction and control-regulating direction.

The information-enlightening direction consists in the formation of certain knowledge about the existing differences, which allow you to thoughtfully and patiently perceive the similarity of the other. Socio-diagnostic direction is to predict possible problematic issues that may arise in the process of intercultural communication and possible ways of overcoming them in a variety of social situations, carried out when predicting the participation of students in intercultural interaction. The control and regulating direction consists in the creation of structural subdivisions that directly control the tolerance of student youth [17, p. 50].

Tolerance towards people who differ from us in their beliefs and habits re-

quires an understanding that truth can not be simple. It (the truth) is multifaceted and that there are other views. It is this level of the existence of tolerant consciousness that is a necessary condition for the stability of society. Achieving this level is the subject of the activity of the institutes of education and upbringing.

The teacher shapes the worldview of students, develops their awareness of themselves as carriers of social values, subject of activity, as a useful person. The teacher should create conditions for the opportunity to defend his opinion, views and life positions in teaching and educational work with students. It is at this age that it is most appropriate to cultivate the components of tolerance in the developing personality, such as activity, awareness, respect, acceptance of the significance of others, self-control [3, p. 565].

This can be achieved through the introduction of various thematic events in the teaching and educational process devoted to the study of the culture of other nationalities and aimed at developing national cultures and national traditions, improving the forms and methods of working with the student to promote the principles of tolerance.

In order to increase the level of students' tolerance, it is necessary to rely on forms of learning that produce students' own activities, such as business games, discussions, round tables, independent creative work, design works, excursions, communication games, and communication trainings [18, p. 116].

Insufficient knowledge of one's own culture, lack of self-identification give rise to feelings of disability, inferiority, dissatisfaction. This complex of cultural insufficiency can be a condition for the manifestation of aggression.

Hence we can conclude that one of the areas of tolerance education should be the cultivation of culture on the basis of national, family traditions [10, p. 40].

The manifestations of tolerance of students should be supported and approved by the teacher of the educational institution. The organization of the entire educational process must be based on the cooperation of the teacher and the student in joint creative, educational, cognitive activities. It is necessary to have a tolerant educational environment in the student group, at the course, at the faculty and in general at the educational institution [14, p. 70].

An important role in the formation of tolerance among students is performed by higher educational institutions that build a sociocultural environment, inform students about the characteristics of tolerance and help students form skills for tolerant interpersonal interaction. Similarly, higher education institutions inform students about the existing differences that allow one to think thoughtfully and patiently of differences from another [4, p. 14].

Higher educational institutions should help students to develop skills of intercultural communication and ethnic tolerance, respect for the peculiarities of the culture of any people, tolerance for the ways of self-expression of other individu-

als.

The teacher should create a psychologically comfortable climate that will ensure the students' inner readiness for studying academic discipline and possessing tolerant behavior. It is necessary to give students the opportunity to freely express their views and feelings when describing the traditions of their family, their national characteristics.

Thus, the peculiarities of tolerance in the youth student environment are that the student's age is a period of development of the individual's self-awareness, the consolidation of moral, moral and ethical preferences. During the period of training, the students develop the personality of a person, manifest various interests. During this period there is an active and intensive socialization of the personality of the young person.

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现代的舆论研究方法

Modern approaches to the study of public opinion

Karpova Elena Grigorievna

Doctor of Pedagogic Sciences, Professor

Russian State University named by A. N. Kosygin (Technology, Design, Art)

在21世纪信息和通信技术占主导地位的时代，为了更准确地研究舆论，出现了新的机会。因此，互联网对研究舆论的方法产生了强烈的影响。互联网上的沟通具有独特的特点，并对衡量舆论的方法进行调整：记录和分析受访者的真实意见和行动成为可能，而不是声明的；研究人员访问受访者的过程被简化了；在大多数收集社会信息的新方法中，调解员 - 面试官 - 的作用被消除了。

关键词：意见，技术，信息，互联网，电子格式，人口，事件。

Abstract. *In the era of the dominance of information and communication technologies of the 21st century, new opportunities arise for a more accurate study of public opinion. As a consequence, the Internet has had a strong impact on the methodology for studying public opinion. Specificity of communication on the Internet has unique characteristics and makes adjustments to the methodology for measuring public opinion: it becomes possible to record and analyze real opinions and actions of respondents, rather than those declared; the researcher's access to the respondent is simplified; in most new methods of collecting sociological information, the role of the mediator-the interviewer-is eliminated.*

Keywords: *opinion, technology, information, Internet, electronic format, population, event.*

The essence and content of public opinion is the totality of the positions of various groups of the population tangent to an event or phenomenon. And the presence of an object, subject, structure and functions in public opinion defines it as a specific social institution. In the era of the dominance of information and communication technologies of the 21st century, new opportunities arise for a more accurate study of public opinion. As a result, the Internet has had a strong impact on the methodology for studying public opinion [13, p. 324]. Specificity of communication on the Internet has unique characteristics and makes adjustments to the methodology for measuring public opinion: it becomes possible to record

and analyze real opinions and actions of respondents, rather than those declared; the researcher's access to the respondent is simplified; in most new methods of collecting sociological information, the role of the mediator-the interviewer-is eliminated. It is also important that the time and cost of research is significantly reduced. In addition, the amount of data collected and analyzed by researchers increases several fold: the electronic format of communication makes it possible to collect the widest range of diverse data, which allowed specialists to introduce the special term "big data" for their designation. The approaches to the processing and analysis of survey results have changed drastically. Modern software, based on advanced mathematical apparatus, allows the researcher to use various types of data analysis in the process of work, apply modeling methods, and make predictions. All the changes listed above lead to an increase in the reliability of the measurements of public opinion conducted and, accordingly, the objectivity of the conclusions and proposals prepared on their basis [5, p. 100].

Methods of investigating public opinion are divided into qualitative and quantitative: [10, p. 211] - qualitative studies that are aimed at finding trends and factors, on clarifying the current state of things. Qualitative methods include in-depth interviews, focus groups, document analysis, sometimes observation.

- quantitative research that is aimed at measuring the correlation of interrelated factors. The main methods of quantitative research of public opinion - questioning and interviews (including telephone).

Currently, for the study of public opinion, specialists actively use a variety of research methods using modern information and communication technologies. For example, a telephone interview using a computer (CATI) involves conducting a telephone interview (both stationary and mobile) of a respondent's oral interview and recording the interviewer's answers using special hardware devices and software. The use of CATI allows to significantly shorten the time for collecting information, reduce financial costs, improve control over the work of interviewers and, in general, improve the quality of data collected.

Personal interview using a computer (CAPI). Interviewing the interviewer with the respondent involves recording the answers in an electronic format. After entering all information is aggregated on the server and instantly becomes available for processing. When using CAPI, special software is used that allows the interviewer not only to read out the necessary questions and answers from the computer screen, enter the received data, but also to show visual information (photos, video, audio) for the respondents, and to record the audio recordings of the conversation. To control the quality of the interviewer's work, you can use geolocation resources.

Online surveys are organized via the Internet (CAWI). In most cases, a special resource (site) is created in the global information environment, where the ques-

tionnaire with questions of interest to the researcher is posted, and a link to this resource is distributed to e-mail addresses or placed on other sites. This method is characterized by a relatively low percentage of responses, and therefore it is used to investigate relatively small communities (including professional) [12, p. 56].

One type of portable measurement of media consumption is the usercentric panel, using the Audio-Signature technology, which since 2012 is actively implemented by the All-Russian Center for the Study of Public Opinion. This technology is implemented as a special application that is installed on the smartphones of respondents - panel members. Under the measurement conditions, the smartphone should always be near the respondent when it is on. Special software from the fragment of the audio signal computes "its" signature ", which contains certain integral parameters of this fragment. Further, these signatures are compared with the reference ones, and the degree of coincidence indicates the fact of television viewing "[6, p. 367]. The possibilities of this technology make it possible to study the preferences of respondents both television and radio, given the deferred viewing, background and out-of-home TV viewing, including via the Internet.

Analysis of statistics of visits to Internet sites provides an opportunity to find out user preferences in the global network. With the help of special software (the site statistics counter) with a high degree of accuracy it is possible to determine the popularity of a particular resource - the number of unique visitors for any period of time. In addition, the statistics counters allow you to track in detail the behavior of the user on the site: which pages of the resource and how many times he visited, how much time was spent on it, what actions he was doing (mouse cursor movement, button pressing), what programs (browsers) and hardware devices (computer, tablet, phone) was logged on to the site. The most common and functional counters of statistics are the Yandex metric, Google analytics, Liveinternet [11, p. 10].

One of the youngest and most promising methods of measuring public opinion is the content analysis of social media (social networks, blogs, microblogs, forums). Special software (large data aggregators) allows for the content analysis of statements and comments of users in social media: to collect and accumulate large amounts of information on the issues of interest; determine the tone of messages; Identify at an early stage new trends in the Internet environment and monitor current trends; to build on the basis of the collected information prognostic models [8, p. 26].

The results of social media content analysis, transactional and administrative data (information catalogs created by government agencies or in their interests - information about taxpayers, about crossing the state border, etc.) are an example of so-called large data. To date, there is no strict and generally accepted definition of this phenomenon, but in the most general sense, large data means structured and

unstructured data of huge volumes, as well as approaches and methods for their processing. Big data is usually characterized by three V (volume, velocity, variety) - large volume, high speed, great variety. Big data is the result of digitizing the actions of each person and the whole of mankind as a whole. Throughout life, a person leaves a lot of electronic trails - paying for electronic public transportation services by using the resources of the Internet, traveling the world, calculating a credit card, etc. As a result, huge arrays of structured and unstructured information are formed, which requires special methods for processing. So, for analysis of big data, various methods are used, including a set of methods, united by the common name data mining. Data mining includes a variety of ways of classification, modeling and forecasting: decision trees, artificial neural networks, some types of static analysis (regression, cluster, factor), etc. On the one hand, the use of big data makes it possible to better understand various social processes, improve the accuracy of forecasts, rationalize the adoption of managerial decisions, and, on the other hand, the problem of effective application of this information, proper processing and interpretation, training of specialists and the necessary infrastructure for working with large data [7, p. 234].

The study of public opinion can also be divided according to the focus of the study on: - the study of consumer behavior within the framework of the IMC; - study of political / electoral behavior. The main goal of implementing marketing research (market research) by companies is to obtain the most complete and reliable information about the needs, characteristics and behavior of consumers, which allows to accurately determine the nature and scope, as well as the ways and channels for promoting goods / services. A simple sample survey and now occupies an important place in the structure of marketing research tools, but its share is gradually decreasing, yielding to more specialized, technological and subtle methods of collecting information.

Laboratory survey (Hall-test). Hall test refers to quantitative methods, it allows you to find out which option the majority of potential consumers voted for. Hall tests are laboratory tests of goods or promotional samples. They are used to assess the consumer aspects of the new proposal, ie, to clarify the attitude of consumers to the product / service / brand. As part of this method, potential consumers are invited to a hall specially equipped for testing goods / services or viewing advertising. During the testing, participants demonstrate their reaction to the test proposal and explain the reason for the choice. To assess the quality of the tested alternatives, a pre-prepared structured questionnaire is used [1, p. 167].

Home test (Home-test). Refers to the category of quantitative methods. However, unlike the first, the second is not carried out in specially created laboratory conditions, but in a quiet home environment, which has an informal conversation and more careful reflection before making a decision.

Personal interview. The method of interview in the form of personal interviews is often used in the evaluation of various types of advertising and has a high degree of reliability. Studying, as a rule, its recognizability, competitiveness and the degree of perception.

According to the nature of the survey, two types of personal interviews are distinguished:

- An interview conducted on a formalized questionnaire;
- free or in-depth interview.

A telephone survey of OMNIBUS. Telephone interviews to perform market measurements can be conducted before, during and after an advertising campaign. The main indicators that are most often measured by companies using omnibuses are the level of brand awareness, the level of brand consumption, brand loyalty, the level of memorability of advertising, etc. The study of consumers via the Internet can be carried out in various ways. One of them is online surveys. One of the most popular online questionnaires used in marketing research is the VALS (Values and Life Styles). VALS is a classification system for consumers in accordance with their psychological and sociological characteristics in order to predict their behavior in the purchasing decision-making process. The concept of VALS divides consumers into three main categories: driven by need, i.e., carrying out only purchases of essential necessity; controlled from the outside, i.e., carrying out purchases under the influence of the opinions of others; managed from within, ie, making purchases on the basis of their own convictions [4, p. 123]. All these types are divided into subtypes in accordance with two main criteria: self-orientation and resources. Each of these types has a specific system of values and a way of life, understanding of which can help in determining the target market, developing the text of advertising and strategies for using the media [2, p. 202].

In the framework of political studies using sociological methods, electoral studies are most often carried out. Common types of electoral studies are entry polls and exit polls. The first type can otherwise be called the measurement of orientations (or intentions), and the second - by the analysis of behavior [3, p. 170].

Polls at the entrance are traditional polls of voters for a month or a week before the election in order to determine the current chances of winning each of the candidates and the level of confidence in them of the electorate. Polls at the exit on election day give researchers an additional opportunity to study voters' behavior. If the results of the input polls are of a probabilistic nature, exit polls provide researchers with accurate information, since in this case we are talking about an already accomplished fact. The goal of implementing the exit poll is to assess for which candidate, party or bloc of parties the control group of respondents voted, and extrapolate the obtained data to the entire population.

The rating of political leaders is a competitive evaluation of a politician, party

or event, formed as a result of a survey of representatives of the target group, well informed about the subject of the survey. This estimate, as a rule, is expressed in percentage or points. One point of the rating corresponds to one percent. The rating reflects the point of view of specialists or ordinary citizens on the ability and willingness of a politician or political party to fulfill its obligations, cope with its duties, etc. Such ratings are designed to determine the political status of an individual or party. According to the composition of participants, political ratings are of two types. In the first case ordinary citizens are questioned, and in the second case - experts on the issue under study, and then the survey is called expert.

Today, public opinion polls in Russia are conducted by such large organizations as Levada Center, VCIOM, Institute of Sociology (IS) of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Public Opinion Foundation (FOM), COMCON, International Institute for Marketing Research GFK-Rus, TNS American Institute of Public Opinion - Gallup Institute), as well as numerous regional sociological organizations. As a research methodology, these companies use the Gallup population survey model, that is, a written study is conducted on a sample corresponding to the structure of the urban population of the European part of Russia [9, p. 154].

Thus, the characteristic of modern approaches to the study of public opinion is the use of research methodology with the use of information and communication technologies. Effective methods for studying public opinion are online polls, telephone interviews, personal computer interviews, content analysis of social media, and others.

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俄罗斯现代劳动力迁移的国家调控动态：战略优化指南
**Dynamics of state regulation of labor migration in modern Russia:
strategic optimization guidelines**

Kanifatov Alexander Sergeevich

*South-Russian Institute of Management of Russian Presidential
Academy of National Economy and Public Administration*

本文考虑了俄罗斯现实背景下国家对劳务移民流程进行监管的重要方面。它还揭示了通过可持续社会和经济发展的棱镜来确保对劳务移民流动进行监管的基本问题。确定了在劳务移民管理领域实施优化措施的必要性。

关键词：移民过程，劳务移民，移民过程的国家调控，移民增长，社会和经济的发展，劳动力市场，就业。

Abstract: *The article considers important aspects of state regulation of labor migration processes in the context of Russian realities. It also reveals the essential problems of ensuring the regulation of labor migration flows through the prism of sustainable social and economic development. The necessity of implementing optimization measures in the sphere of labor migration regulation is determined.*

Key words: migration processes, labor migration, state regulation of migration processes, migration growth, social and economic development, labor market, employment.

Labor migration is an objective process that characterizes the modern Russian labor market.

Migration has always been a fundamentally important component of economic development and social progress in many countries [1].

Therefore, attracting foreign workers to the country from the perspective of the Russian economy is a complex process that should not be spontaneous.

Labor migration is particularly sensitive to changes in the socioeconomic environment and geopolitical trends [2].

Job search and subsequent employment (ie employment of foreign workers in the labor market of the recipient country) are the main motivations for migrant workers to leave their homeland.

The migration policy of different countries is variable and is aimed at regulating supply and demand in the labor market, which has a significant impact on the

quality of life of the population [3].

Considering the nature of state regulation of migration for countries with income above the average per capita, it can be noted that the feature is the focus on reducing interethnic conflicts and the legal status of the conduct. Considering the peculiarities of state regulation of migration in countries with incomes below the average per capita, it is necessary to emphasize the extremely sluggish current process of applying state regulation measures, both emigration and labor immigration [4].

Labor migrants are among the key, but at the same time, the most vulnerable subjects of the Russian labor market. The presence of a foreign labor that does not have a stable and worthy employment on the domestic labor market actualizes the issues related to the integration of migrant workers in Russia into the host society, the protection of their labor and social rights.

The dynamics of the market, inherent in the effects of labor migration, make it necessary for Russia to develop measures aimed at ensuring decent working and living conditions for foreign workers, which, we note, meets both the interests of migrants and the interests of local residents.

Efficient employment is a complex socio-economic category, which is employment that corresponds to the professional and qualification potential of an employee, which by ensuring decent wages and working conditions, high level and quality of life, obtaining subjective satisfaction from the performance of work and continuous improvement of educational and professional levels workers leads to the greatest economic result. The interests of employees, employers and the state overlap in employment.

Effective employment of labor migrants will represent a rational combination of objective and subjective aspects of the employment of labor migrants in the Russian Federation, resulting in a short-term increase in labor productivity and the level and quality of life of migrants, and in the long-term - to obtaining migrants' satisfaction from work activities, their educational and professional levels, as well as economic growth in the country.

Effective employment of labor migrants will allow to balance the mechanism of functioning of the labor market of the recipient country, positively affecting both the supply of foreign workers with decent working and living conditions and demand, the labor of foreign workers through the rational distribution of labor in the economy and the increase in labor productivity .

Accordingly, the use of low-skilled labor of illegal migrants has become an important factor in the functioning of such sectors as agriculture, mining, construction. This greatly contributes to the solution of economic problems facing the society. On the other hand, illegal cheap labor negatively affects the modernization and competitiveness of those industries where it is used [5].

Thus, at present, the need to implement a policy of effective employment of foreign workers on the Russian labor market is accompanied by a lack of a centralized set of measures that ensures the effective employment of foreign workers.

So, among the key processes that currently influence the development of the Russian economy, there are, first, a deficit of the working-age population, which imposes significant restrictions on economic growth, leading to the preservation of the backwardness of the domestic economy from world economic leaders, and, in the first place Second, the intensification of migration flows to the country, the variety of positive and negative consequences.

The shortage of the working-age population and the intensification of labor migration unite not only the significant impact on the Russian economy. The deep mutual influence of these processes is manifested in the fact that the shortage of labor resources can be replenished by attracting foreign labor to the country. However, this decision will be expedient only if there is a rational combination of employment components of foreign workers, i.e. Only in case of ensuring effective employment of labor migrants. It should be noted that the most practical effectiveness will be the effective employment of foreign workers, implemented in a comprehensive manner, through the implementation of the state policy of effective employment of labor migrants.

Labor migration is a complex and contradictory socio-economic process, the intensity and scale of which in Russia have a pronounced upward trend. The demographic situation and the shortage of labor resources are objective reasons for the inability to ensure the effective functioning of the Russian economy without the employment of migrants.

Labor migrants come to the Russian Federation to search for work and subsequent employment, so to maximize the positive impact of labor migration on the Russian economy, it is necessary to ensure the effective employment of foreign workers, which requires a thorough in-depth study of labor migration, both quantitatively and qualitatively, taking into account the objective and subjective driving forces of labor migration.

The effective employment of foreign workers is an improvement in the material and non-material aspects of the life of migrants and leading to economic growth in the Russian Federation a multifactorial complex of objective and subjective aspects of the employment of labor migrants in our country. The process of developing a policy of effective employment of foreign workers, which is extremely relevant for the Russian economy in the absence of a centralized set of measures of this kind in the country, will be promoted by targeted actions of the authorities.

Foreign workers leave their countries in order to find work and work abroad. Hence, the stimulation of labor migrants to carry out effective labor activities in the interests of the Russian economy must take place in the sphere of employment.

Thus, the objective need of the Russian economy to attract and efficient use of foreign labor leads to the problem of ensuring effective employment of labor migrants to the forefront in the study of the Russian labor market, and the policy of effective employment of labor migrants is to maintain a balance between creating conditions for sustainable economic growth and using the results of this growth in the interests of the development of each person, both local residents and labor migrants ta.

Proceeding from the foregoing, in order to influence the interests of the economy of the Russian Federation on the whole range of objective and subjective aspects of effective employment of labor migrants, a set of measures is needed, i.e. effective employment policy. The implementation of an effective employment policy should be purposeful and manageable, and it is necessary to regulate intensive migration flows at the state level.

The key factors in the development of a policy of effective employment should be the characteristics inherent in the Russian labor market for migrants.

The first direction is legal.

Counteraction to illegal labor migration is possible in several areas:

1. simplification of the procedure for issuing work permits;
2. Increasing the responsibility of employers accepting foreigners without proper clearance and not wanting to spend on basic social guarantees;
3. Improved quota system;
4. The introduction of a monthly patent when hiring for employment to individuals and legal entities for labor migrants from countries with which Russia has open borders.

Also, it is necessary to specify the rules of law, which is expressed in "binding" to specific conditions of legal regulation of public relations, taking into account the emerging operational situation caused by the intensification of migration flows and changing "qualitative" characteristics of incoming foreigners, which once again confirms the conclusion that it is necessary to adopt the "Migration Code of the Russian Federation ", which should be developed and adopted with a view to codifying and systematizing existing federal laws and other legal acts, as well as the introduction of a single conceptual apparatus.

The second direction is managerial, economic. It assumes the formation of a multi-level system for the formation of a state policy of effective employment of labor migrants.

It is also possible to list general measures to ensure effective employment of labor migrants:

1. the differentiation of labor migrants into small, semi-skilled and "foreign workers" who came from less developed countries of the Asian region and on the basis of the future staff reserve of highly skilled migrants;

2 the system of permits for the use of labor migrants by the employer takes into account their qualifications and the corresponding amount of wages;

3. Quotas, the amount of fees paid by employers, types of work permits and types of passports should be hanged from the skills and level of remuneration of labor migrants;

4. The terms of work of labor migrants and highly skilled migrants should be determined by a clear time interval of 6 and 18 years, respectively;

5. employers sending migrant workers "for re-qualification courses" could receive subsidies "in the amount of n-% employee wages and cost of courses" or tax credits, and trained migrant workers - prolongation of their stay in the Russian Federation;

6. Liberalization of immigration rules to attract qualified specialists to the Russian Federation for permanent residence (simplified procedure for issuing a work permit, no restrictions on entry for dependents, provision of subsidized public housing).

Creation of special recruiting centers for searching and targeted invitation of highly qualified specialists - migrants.

Thus, in order to ensure the maximum contributions of labor migrants to the Russian economy, a set of measures for the policy of effective employment of labor migrants should consist of two parts:

1) measures for the integration and naturalization of highly skilled labor migrants, due to which, among other things, there will be a reduction in the natural decline in the population of Russia;

2) measures for seasonal attraction and adaptation of less skilled labor migrants, due to which temporary replenishment of labor resources will take place.

Strengthening the effectiveness of the policy of effective employment of labor migrants can be achieved with the simultaneous impact of the state, employers and non-state structures on the migration segment of the Russian labor market.

In the field of domestic policy, the main tasks of the immigration control system are:

1. regulation of immigration flows in accordance with the strategic needs of the state;

2. preventing the growth of illegal migration in Russia.

In the field of state national policy for the better integration of migrants into society, meeting the needs of the Russian economy in the workforce of certain professional and qualifying staff, through optimization of the labor migration regime, it is necessary to implement the main directions and principles of integration of immigrants:

1. Ensure freedom in choosing a place of residence and residence for migrants legally residing in the territory of the Russian Federation;

2. to counteract all forms of discrimination against migrants;
3. assist in teaching the language, studying the culture of the peoples of the Russian Federation, in obtaining the skills of social communication and legal literacy;
4. Develop public-private partnership in the integration of immigrants, support and development of a network of public organizations whose activities are aimed at the integration of migrants;
5. Develop infrastructure that provides access to the labor market, spatial mobility, social support and educational services for migrants and their families;
6. to counteract spatial segregation and the formation of ethnic enclaves, primarily in large cities.

In the area of strategic public policy, it is necessary to implement the following:

1. organization of monitoring and scientific forecasting of the migration situation in the Russian Federation;
2. research and use of the experience of foreign states to prevent and suppress illegal immigration, which poses a threat to the national security of the Russian Federation;
3. Automation and unification of technologies for passport-visa, tax, customs, border and immigration control;
4. creation of a federal system of accounting for Russian legal entities,
5. branches and representative offices of foreign legal entities, whose activities are related to the organization of international tourism, the admission of foreign citizens to education and treatment, the recruitment and use of foreign workers, as well as the employment of Russian citizens abroad;
6. Creation of a federal system for the registration of foreign citizens, including those staying in the Russian Federation for the purpose of carrying out their work activities, as well as students in educational institutions of the Russian Federation;
7. Creation of a federal automated data bank for fingerprinting registration of immigrants suspected of committing criminal offenses, as well as those who committed administrative violations;
8. the formation of public opinion conducive to the effective implementation of policies in the regulation of migration processes in the Russian Federation;
9. assistance to the mass media in the objective informing of the population of the Russian Federation about the problems of migrants;
10. Assistance in obtaining by foreign citizens and compatriots abroad necessary information about the conditions for moving, employment and residence in the Russian Federation;
11. Improvement of the automated system for collecting and disseminating information on the socio-economic environment in order to determine the con-

ditions for the reception and placement of immigrants, vacant workplaces in the subjects of the Russian Federation, as well as on territories and settlements that are favorable or not recommended for their resettlement.

Thus, the policy of effective employment of migrant workers arriving in the Russian Federation should be a synthesis of objective and subjective aspects of the employment of foreign workers, administrative legal, organizational, economic, social, information and scientific and methodological components that will be affected by the state, employers and non-state structures. Moreover, the policy of effective employment of labor migrants should be differentiated due to the presence of considerable heterogeneity within the aggregate supply of foreign labor to Russia.

Finally, the process of combination of implemented measures of effective employment policies should be carried out in accordance with the uneven economic, social and demographic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. The need to search for the optimal combination of measures for ensuring effective employment of migrant workers for a specific Russian region (oblast, city, etc.) and the limited nature of the financial resources allocated for the implementation of state programs, update the evaluation of the data complex opriyaty in terms of their effectiveness

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大学生交往能力的研究

The study of communicative competence of university students

Eremeeva Tatiyana Sergeevna

Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences, Associate Professor

Klemes Viktoriya Sergeevna

graduate student

Amur State University

本文介绍了编写39.04.02«社会工作»领域的大学生的交际能力的实证研究结果。为了诊断大学生的交际能力，采用了以下几种方法：为了确定学科交流和组织倾向的发展水平，采用了B.A.的方法。Fedorishin«交际和组织倾向»；为了确定交际互动的主导风格，L.M. Michelson的交际能力测试被应用于Yu. Z. Gilbukh。

关键词：能力，交际能力，交际倾向，交际能力，组织倾向，交际能力。

Annotation. *The article presents the results of an empirical study of the communicative competence of university students studying in the field of preparation of 39.04.02 «Social Work». To diagnose the communicative competence of university students the following methods were used: in order to determine the level of development of communicative and organizational propensities of subjects, the method of B.A. Fedorishin «Communicative and Organizational Inclinations»; to identify the leading style of communicative interaction, the test of communicative skills of L. Michelson was used, in the adaptation of Yu.Z. Gilbukh.*

Keywords: *competence, communicative competence, communicative tendencies, communicative skills, organizational tendencies, communicative potential.*

The study of the features of the communicative competence of the students of the university was organized on the basis of “AmSU” Blagoveshchensk. The study involved 19 students of the first and second year of training 39.04.02 - Social Work.

Stages of research. At the first stage, the goals and objectives were specified, according to which the methods for research were selected.

To determine the level of development of communicative and organizational inclinations of subjects, the method of B.A. Fedorishina was used in the work “Communicative and Organizational Inclinations” [1].

To identify the leading style of communicative interaction, the test of communicative skills of L. Michelson was used, in the adaptation of Yu.Z. Gilbukha [2].

The second stage of the study consisted in collecting diagnostic information. The survey was conducted in an individual form. Each subject was given the texts of questionnaires, the forms of answers to them. The procedure for working with the methodology was clarified, instructions were explained, and answers were also given to the questions that arose among the subjects. To fill in the questionnaires, the subjects spent an average of 20 to 35 minutes.

The third stage of the study consisted in processing and interpreting the data obtained. At this stage, the results were calculated, both for each subject and for the group of subjects as a whole. The descriptions of the results were compiled for each of the methods, the text of the work was documented.

The study is begun with the definition of the level of expression of communicative and organizational inclinations. For this, the BA technique was used. Fedorishina "Communicative and Organizational Inclinations". The obtained data are presented in Figures 1 - 2.

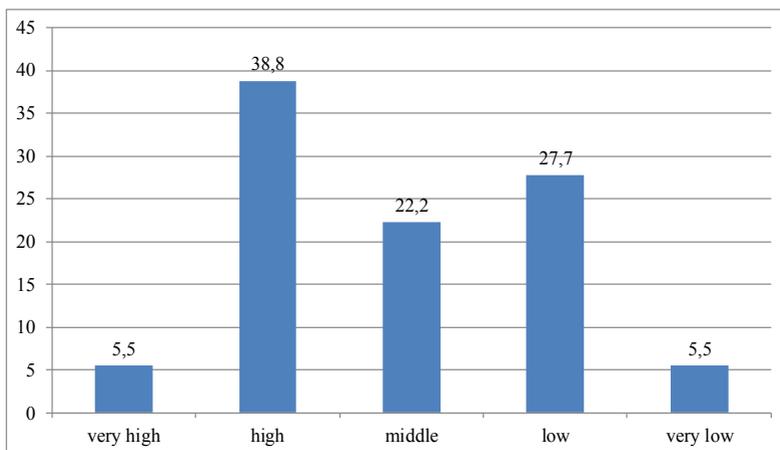


Figure 1 - Level of expression of communicative tendencies of subjects

It can be seen from figure 1 that the majority of subjects have a high (38.8%) and very high (5.5%) level of expressiveness of communicative tendencies. This level of expressiveness of communicative inclinations suggests that they quickly orient themselves in difficult situations, behave freely in a new collective, are proactive, defend their opinion and seek that it be accepted by comrades. They themselves are looking for such things that would satisfy their needs for communicative activities. Often they are the first to show initiative in communication.

The average level of development of communicative abilities is 22.2% of subjects. Such subjects are characterized not by high stability of communicative potential. They seek to communicate with people, to social work, but often they do so under compulsion.

A significant number of subjects showed a low (27.7%) and very low (5.5%) level of expressiveness of communicative tendencies. These subjects are characterized by a lack of desire for communication, restraint, prefer to spend time alone with oneself. They have difficulties in establishing contacts with people and in speaking before the audience.

Such a level of development of communicative inclinations makes it difficult to work in the professional sphere “man-man”. In such a situation, when the profession of test subjects makes high demands on their communicative competence, and on the other hand, a pronounced low level of development of communicative skills suggests that they have a high level of professional stress, dissatisfaction with their professional activities.

The methodology used allows us to measure not only the level of development of the directly communicative tendencies of the subjects, but also the level of development of organizational inclinations.

Organizational inclinations in this context are a direct reflection of communicative skills. The high level of development of both communicative and organizational inclinations makes it possible to speak about the presence of communicative competence, i.e. not only about addition, but also about the ability to effectively carry out communicative activities.

Organizational inclinations act as a direct expression of communicative skills in professional activities. According to research by B.A. Fedorishina, as a rule, subjects with a low level of expressiveness of communicative tendencies also have a low level of organizational tendencies.

Very high (22.2%) and high (33.3%) level of organizational tendencies were demonstrated by 55.5% of the subjects as a whole. Such subjects are not lost in the new environment, are engaged in social activities, take part in the organization of various events, are able to make independent decisions. They are actively striving for such an active activity, because it meets their inner needs.

Figure 2 presents data on the level of development of the organizational abilities of the subjects.

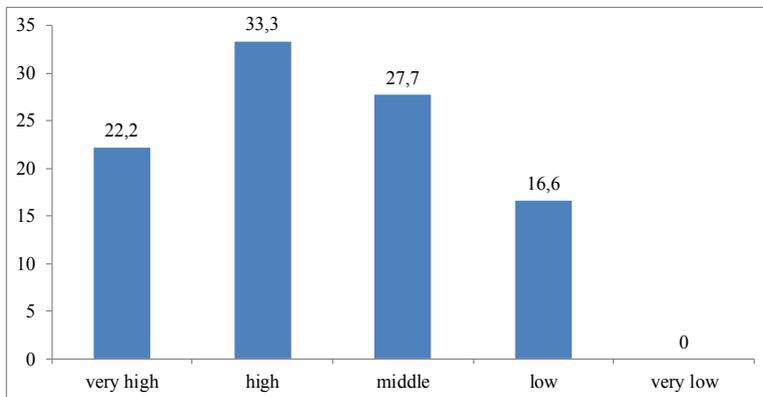


Figure 2 - Level of severity of organizational inclinations of subjects

Subjects with an average level of organizational inclinations in the group of 27.7%. They are able to defend their opinions, plan their work, but the potential of their organizational inclinations is not very stable.

A low level of organizational inclinations was demonstrated by 16.6% of respondents. They try to avoid making independent decisions. Social activity is reduced. Such people may experience significant difficulties in their professional activities, which requires them to react quickly, be well-oriented and be able to make informed decisions in a time-limited environment.

Revealing the features of the communicative competence of students can not be said about the styles of communicative interaction, which were determined by the test of communicative skills of L. Michelson.

This questionnaire made it possible to determine the style of communicative interaction of the subjects and the skills that form the basis for effective professional communication and social contacts in general.

Subjects in most cases use this style of communicative interaction as competent (38.8%). This style of interaction is the most effective, optimal. Its use by the person testifies to the formation of various communicative skills. They are able to provide and receive attention signs (compliments) from others, adequately respond to various criticisms. These subjects are able to ask the people around them and are able to refuse the request if its execution entails a violation of their interests, i.e. this group shows a healthy egoism in communication. At the same time, they are able to provide sympathy and support to those in need. They are easier to get in touch with other people and support the initiative of other people while trying to establish contact with them.

The result is shown in Figure 3.

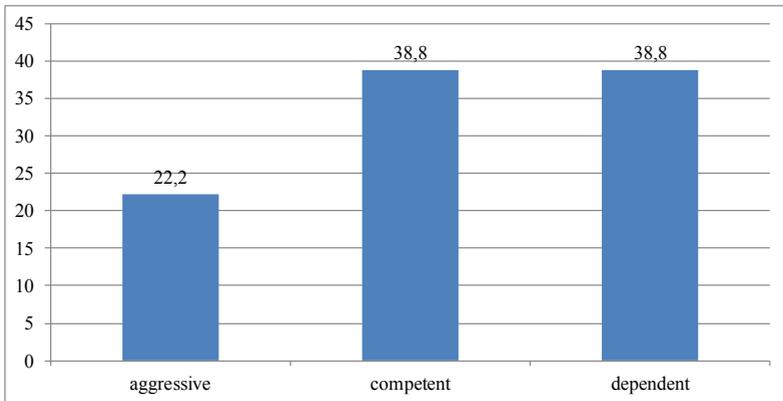


Figure 3 - Styles of communicative interaction of subjects

Among students, a significant number of subjects prefer to use the “dependent” style of communicative interaction (38.8%). They are distinguished by the inability to deny another person. They know how to give signs of attention, but do not take them. These subjects have a developed ability to provide empathy and support to others.

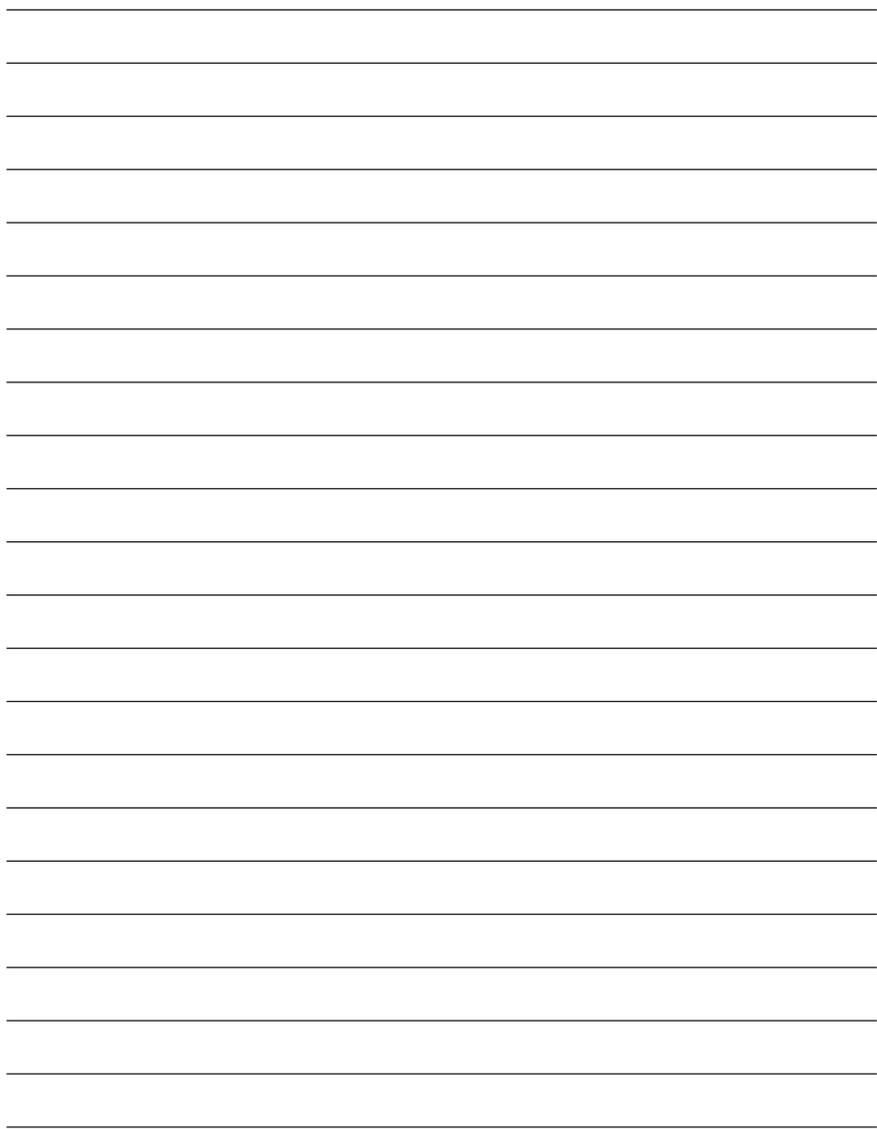
The majority of subjects have a high (38.8%) and very high (5.5%) level of communicative and organizational (22.2% and 33.3%) inclinations. This level of expressiveness of communicative and organizational inclinations suggests that they quickly orient themselves in difficult situations, behave freely in a new collective.

Thus, students rarely use the aggressive style of communicative interaction in their professional activities. They are characterized by such communicative skills as confidence in establishing contacts, a tendency to seek help from others, a tendency to respond to requests from others, a painful verbal response to criticism from the outside.

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