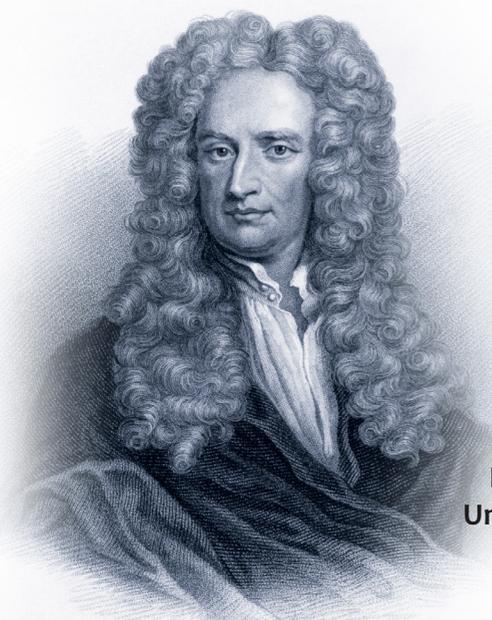




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CONSEQUENCES OF THE MILITARY CONFLICT IN NAGORNO-KARABAKH FOR THE ARMENIAN ECONOMY ¹

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Abstract. *The purpose of this article is to identify the consequences of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh. The authors analyze the positive shifts in the Armenian economy in connection with the economic reforms of N. Pashinyan. It is concluded that the consequences of the hostilities were a sharper than previously predicted drop in GDP, the closure or suspension of a large number of medium and small enterprises in industry and services, an increase in the state budget deficit, etc.*

Keywords: *Armenian economy, Nagorno-Karabakh, Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, investment climate, business, Covid-19 pandemic.*

Introduction

Over the past three years, the Armenian economy has developed rapidly, with an average growth rate of over 6%. However, in foreign trade, exports are still significantly inferior to imports, which determines the stable deficit of the country's current balance, which in 2019 amounted to -8.2% of GDP (see tab. 1). The main factor behind the widening trade deficit is a faster slowdown in real growth in exports of goods and services than a slowdown in import growth. Agriculture occupies a significant share in the sectoral structure of the economy - 15.0%. Industry accounts for 20.1%, construction - 7.3%, trade - 14.4%, transport - 7.1%, services - 36.1%. The

¹ The article was prepared within the framework of a grant from the Plekhanov Russian University of Economics to carry out research work on the topic: "Development of international business in the Eurasian space in the face of new global challenges." Order № 969 dated 08.05.2020

country exports industrial equipment, copper ore and diamonds, but has to import fuel and food. Armenia is a beneficiary of loans from Russia, the IMF and the World Bank, which supports positive GDP growth².

Table 1. Dynamics of macroeconomic indicators of Armenia, 2016-2021

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021*
GDP,%	0,20	7,52	5,24	7,60	-1,48	4,77
GDP per capita, %	0,12	7,99	5,61	7,59	-1,49	4,76
Inflation,%	-1,41	0,97	2,42	1,44	0,85	2,03
Unemployment,%	18,00	17,80	20,40	17,71	18,96	18,39
Government debt,% of GDP	51,9	53,7	51,3	50,0	60,9	51,9
Current balance of payments,% of GDP	-2,06	-2,99	-9,37	-8,20	-8,56	-7,23

* - 2020 and 2021 - IMF forecasts.

Source: compiled by the author based on IMF data, <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2020/April/weo-report...>; <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2020/05/18/pr20219-armenia-imf-execboard-concludes-2ndrev-under-sba-augments-access-address-impact-covid19>; Republic of Armenia. Socio-economic situation and short-term prospects. Eurasian Development Bank. April 2019 https://efsd.eabr.org/upload/iblock/36a/RA_makroobzor_140519.pdf

With the declaration of independence, Armenia became a member of over 40 international organizations, including the Commonwealth of Independent States (since 1991), the United Nations (since 1992), the Council of Europe (since 2001), the Asian Development Bank (since 2005), World Trade Organization (since 2003), World Customs Organization (since 1992), Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (since 1992), Eurasian Economic Union (since 2014) and others [1].

Before the outbreak of hostilities, the Armenian economy showed positive dynamics in terms of a number of indicators. Thus, in August 2020, 13,422 jobs were registered more than in the same period in 2019, and compared to July 2020, their number increased by 4046. This trend was accompanied by an increase in average wages, which increased by 13,671 AMD [2]. In recent years, after Nikol Pashenyany came to power (May 2018), Armenia has seen progress in the fight against corruption and an improvement in some indicators of the investment climate.

The total volume of investments accumulated over the period of independence (including direct, portfolio, loans, borrowings and other liabilities) is more than 21.0 billion dollars, of which 9.3 billion dollars falls on direct foreign investments, in the structure which the leading positions are

² URL: <https://www.oborudunion.ru/armenia/company>

occupied by the members of the EAEU. As of December 2019, the specific weight of Russia is about 50% [3]. However, investors still point to a number of obstacles, such as Armenia's small market, relative geographic isolation due to closed borders with Turkey and Azerbaijan, problems with the rule of law and the judicial system, and the persistence of a still high level of corruption.

Analyzing the investment climate in Armenia, US experts note the improvement of the competitive environment as positive factors; an anti-corruption campaign to eliminate systemic corruption; strong human capital and a well-educated population in science, technology, engineering and mathematics; significant contribution to the development of high technologies, including information technology; high qualification of employees; relative openness of the economy; liberal investment and trade policy of Armenia; government efforts to improve competition and remove informal barriers to market entry, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises; introduction of new concepts in relation to price manipulation, application of fines, including those applied to government officials; banking control in accordance with Basel principles; positions of Armenia in the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) [4].

In 2019, the Armenian government carried out preparatory work for a tax reform aimed at increasing budget revenues and more equitable taxation by raising the tax level on expensive real estate; introducing universal tax returns that will help levy unreported income: new cadastral prices for real estate were determined and a project was drawn up to identify real shareholders of enterprises [5].

On May 17, 2019, the IMF approved the allocation of a three-year standby arrangement loan to Armenia in the amount of SDR 180 million (about 248 million dollars). In May 2020, the credit line was expanded to 308.8 million SDR, which allowed Armenia to obtain simultaneous access to 205.94 million SDR (about 280 million dollars). The IMF noted the government's efforts to broadly support vulnerable populations and companies in the worst-hit sectors during the coronavirus pandemic, as well as the government's efforts to reform the economy in order to support sustainable and inclusive growth, including creating a coherent anti-corruption system, improving the business climate, maintaining small and medium-sized enterprises and also strengthening the health and education sectors. The IMF positively assessed the policy of the Central Bank of Armenia to reduce the discount rate, ensure sufficient market liquidity and limit excessive exchange rate volatility [6].

Despite progress in the fight against corruption and improvements in

some areas that make Armenia more attractive as a recipient of foreign capital, investors argue that there are still concerns about a lack of transparent, fair and predictable business environment. The judiciary, tax, customs, health, education, military and law enforcement agencies need what they see as major reforms to increase these gains. Entrepreneurs believe that many courts in Armenia have a low level of efficiency, independence and professionalism, which stimulates the need to strengthen the judicial system. The investment environment is polluted by the fact that intellectual property rights are not respected [4]. Much international attention was attracted by the unresolved investment dispute in the country's mining industry (the situation around the gold mine in Amulsar) [7].

Economic consequences of military conflict

On September 27, 2020, fighting began on the border of Armenia and Azerbaijan³. According to the Azerbaijani Defense Ministry, Armenian troops fired at several settlements along the border of the two countries controlled by the Azerbaijani authorities from mortars and artillery. According to Yerevan, the Azerbaijani army launched strikes along the entire length of the border and was the first to start shelling the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh [8]. Turkey, represented by Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu, at a meeting in Baku with Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev, expressed its readiness to provide Azerbaijan with any support in any area, if Baku needs it [9]. Both sides introduced martial law and accused each other of attacks on civilians and the transfer of Syrian mercenaries to Karabakh. [10].

Analyzing the consequences of the military conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh, it should be noted that the introduction of a full-fledged mobilization regime in connection with the declaration of martial law and the conscription of men under the age of 55 limited the activities of many labor-intensive sectors in Armenia. Micro-enterprise owners are forced to close their factories completely when fighting in hostilities, and small and medium-sized entrepreneurs see a sharp decline in productivity, both due to their mobilization and the mobilization of the majority of employees. Large businesses are also negatively affected by the general economic downturn. About ten large enterprises operate on the territory of Armenia, some of which are controlled by foreign investors, including large Russian companies MTS, Gazprom, Russian Railways, etc.

As a result of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in August 2020, the country saw a decrease in economic activity by 17.4% compared to the

³ Note. Press secretary of the president of the unrecognized republic Vahram Poghosyan told about the shelling of the city of Stepanakert and other settlements of Nagorno-Karabakh from the "Grad" multiple launch rocket systems by Azerbaijan.

indicators recorded at the beginning of the year, which was a heavy blow to the country's economy. Serious losses of Armenia in the armed conflict and the transfer of labor from the real sector contribute to the further deepening of this negative trend. The complete or partial suspension of the production process has a negative impact on profits and tax payments, which, in turn, will negatively affect the financing of the Armenian budget. According to the Ministry of Finance of Armenia, in 2020 plans for state tax revenues will not be fulfilled [11].

The financial situation of the citizens of Armenia is deteriorating, a quarter of whose population suffers from poverty. During the war, due to the late payment of social allocations and wages, there is a decrease in overall demand against the background of a decrease in the purchasing power of the population, which will also strike a blow to the development of the business sector. According to official statistics for September, 1,213 retail facilities were closed due to the impact of the coronavirus, and 5,058 were temporarily suspended, which is about 50% of all retail facilities in the country. The enterprises of the social sphere were also liquidated or temporarily suspended (see tab. 2).

Table 2. Impact of the pandemic on the functioning of an enterprise in Armenia, number of enterprises

	Closed/ liquidated	Activity suspended
trade	1213	5058
building	23	231
real estate	5	205
professional, scientific and technical activities	67	493
education	21	136
health care and social services	10	120

Source: compiled by the author by I. Nikiforov. New realities: The expected collapse of the Armenian economy. URL: <https://svpressa.ru/economy/article/278051/>

Despite the fact that the coefficient of net migration (the ratio of immigrants and emigrants) is very high in Armenia - 5-6 people per 1000 population, due to the worsening economic situation, an even greater increase in the outflow of labor resources abroad is expected. Some experts predict the onset of a food crisis, as the agricultural sector is experiencing declining productivity, which will lead to limited food supplies and higher prices. Let's clarify that Armenia imports most of its food products and is already facing difficulties. It is likely that after the war, private enterprises

will demand compensation from the state. An increase in the current expenditures of the state budget is also forecasted, which, according to the Minister of Finance of Armenia Atom Janjughazyan, may increase by 40 billion AMD, and the decline in GDP in 2020 will not be previously foreseen -2%, but -6.8%. Attraction of external financing will lead to the fact that the external debt in relation to GDP will approach 67% [12].

The situation with the government debt in Armenia has significantly deteriorated since the beginning of the pandemic. So, according to the data published on September 5, 2020 by the Statistical Committee of the republic, state budget revenues for the first 8 months amounted to AMD 937.3 billion⁴, while expenditures were almost AMD 997.4 billion. Among the expenses, there was an increase in social payments - about 15 billion AMD against 12.4 billion in 2019 (with a reduction in grants - from 7.7 to 3.6 billion AMD), wages - 106 billion AMD against 103.5 billion, defense spending - AMD 175.7 billion against AMD 133 billion (up 32%). Payments for ensuring public order, security and judicial activity increased (by 9.4%), as well as for health care (by 59.5%). To finance the state budget deficit, the government increased borrowing in the domestic market (GKO) to AMD 192 billion, which is 2.5 times higher than the corresponding figure for last year. External loans amounted to AMD 97.1 billion. Thus, as of August 31, 2020, Armenia's public debt amounted to about AMD 3.9 trillion, having increased over 8 months by AMD 400 billion (800 million US dollars), of which about half (390 million US dollars) is formed by external debt, which the same period increased from 2.8 to 2.95 trillion AMD, or by 5% [12].

The international rating agency *Fitch* also assumes that the national debt of Armenia will grow significantly, therefore, it downgraded Armenia's long-term issuer default rating (IDR) in foreign currency from "BB-" to "B+" with a stable outlook. The agency predicts that in 2020 the country's economy will contract by 6.2% with a decline in the economic activity index by 6.4%. The budget deficit will increase from 0.8% to 7.6% of GDP compared to the previous year. Experts note that the ongoing hostilities in Nagorno-Karabakh are more intense than the last major confrontation in 2016, and Turkey's support for Azerbaijan may contribute to the prolongation of the conflict, which increases uncertainty and risks. [13] In this scenario, Armenia can only rely on external assistance, including IMF loans and support from the EAEU [11].

The pandemic caused significant damage to the tourism industry in Armenia: losses in the tourism sector in the first 8 months of 2020 amounted

4 Note. Exchange designation of the Armenian dram.

to about 700 million dollars due to a decrease in tourist visits⁵. In the first quarter, the number of tourists decreased by more than two times - from 770 to 311 thousand people, in the second - there was not a single tourist visit to Armenia [14]. In order to support the population in the first three months of the spread of the coronavirus, Armenian banks provided credit holidays to about 550 thousand individuals and 17 thousand legal entities, total loan obligations in the amount of 1.3 trillion AMD were postponed, as a result, about 100 billion AMD did not enter the banking system. Continuation of this policy without government support may put the country's banking system in a very difficult position [15].

Thus, the continuation of hostilities, coupled with the factor of the spread of COVID-19, threatens Armenia with a deep fall in the economy (more than 6%). The main risks for Armenia related to debt sustainability are the volatility of economic growth and the depreciation of the exchange rate. The crisis will affect not only the population of the country, but also the interests of Russian companies operating on its territory. As studies by Western scientists have shown, this conflict can also cause significant damage to the budget of Azerbaijan if it leads to a temporary halt in the supply of hydrocarbons from the territory of this country, which exports about 85% of the oil produced [16]. The development of the negotiation process towards international recognition of the territory of Karabakh (Artsakh) as an independent republic, to which Nikol Pashinyan and the Russian leadership are inclined [17], will be protracted, turning the disputed territory into a source of long-term instability in the region.

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MODERN ORGANIC AGRICULTURE: GLOBAL AND EURASIAN TRENDS ¹

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to the peculiarities of the development of organic agriculture in different countries of the world and in the member countries of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). The absence of a single criterion for determining the degree of development of organic agriculture was determined; identified different business models for organic farming; analyzed the state of the legal system for regulating the production and circulation of organic products on the territory of the EAEU; the main difficulties and prospects for further business development in the field of organic agriculture are formulated.*

Keywords: *organic agriculture, organic product, EAEU, export, institutional environment.*

At the end of the 20th century, the growth of agricultural production was based on its intensification. Along with the indisputable advantages of this paradigm, the limits of its positive influence on the productivity of plants and animals, on the environment and society are obvious. The relevance of the topic is determined by the gradual formation of an alternative agricultural business technology based on organic farming.

In the format of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), agriculture is recognized as a priority area of cooperation. Russia is the economic center of this bloc and is one of the three world leaders in grain exports. As part of the priority project "Export of agricultural products" in 2017, a program for the development of the export of niche products with high margins was launched, which included the sectoral program "Organic Agriculture" [1]. From the point of view of the legal environment, a number of standards and

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programs aimed at legitimizing organic agriculture have been adopted and are in force in Russia. In particular, GOST 33980-2016 "Organic products. Rules for production, processing, labeling and sale "(recognized by the standardization bodies of Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan); GOST R 57022-2016 "Organic products. The procedure for conducting voluntary certification of organic production "; GOST R 56104-2014 "Organic food products".

An important milestone in the development of Russian organic farming is the adoption of the Federal Law "On organic products and on amendments to certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation" [2]. The law came into force on January 1, 2020. This legal document regulates relations related to the production, storage, transportation, labeling and sale of organic products. The concepts of requirements for the production of organic products, requirements for the confirmation of the conformity of the production of organic products, the unified state register of producers of organic products, labeling, the transition to organic agriculture, state support for the manufacturer, information and methodological support in the production of organic products were outlined. Changes have been made to the FZ "On the Development of Agriculture" dated December 29, 2006 N 264.

An important limiting factor in the development of the organic direction is the incompleteness of harmonization of the standards of Russia, the EAEU countries and the main international standards EU 834/2007 and USDA organic; underdevelopment of the national certification system for organic producers. In this regard, the accreditation of certification companies in the importing countries has begun. It is necessary to carry out the allocation of organic products by a separate code of the CN of FEA [3]². The support system for organic producers is relevant. Small and medium agricultural enterprises do not have the financial resources to pay for the certification procedure.

The original document regulating organic agriculture in the post-Soviet space was the Model Law, adopted in 2014 [3]. The EAEU countries are characterized by a different-speed formation of the legal environment for the functioning of organic agriculture. So, in Armenia the law "On organic agriculture" was adopted in 2008 [4], in the Republic of Kazakhstan - in 2015 [5], in the Republic of Belarus - in 2018 [6], in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2019 [7].

At the moment, the issue of harmonizing the approaches of the EAEU member states to the legal regulation of the production and circulation of organic products within the Union is of the greatest relevance. Apparently

the most productive is the idea of recognition by the EAEU countries of international standards harmonized with the Codex Alimentarius standard for the production, processing, labeling and marketing of organic food products CAC/GL 32-1999. However, not all participating countries agree with this position. In addition, it makes sense to take into account the experience of the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movement (IFOAM) and intensify cooperation of the EAEU countries with the regional branch of this organization - "IFOAM - Eurasia".

For the EAEU economy, greening agriculture is undoubtedly a promising area of development. Taking into account the land, water and other resources of the EAEU countries, their products could occupy a fifth of the world market for organic agricultural raw materials and food [8]. According to a study by FiBL & IFOAM - Organic Agriculture, published in 2020, in 2018 in Russia the area of agricultural land amounted to 656.9 thousand hectares, or 0.3% of the area of all agricultural land in the country [9]. According to the Union of Organic Agriculture, there are only 70 certified organic agricultural producers in Russia. As of August 2020, 46 agricultural enterprises in Russia are certified according to international organic standards of the EU countries, the USA and Japan. The largest number of producers is concentrated in the field of plant growing and wild plants. The most successful organic exporters are B2B exporters. The volume of organic products certified according to the international standards of the EU and the USA amounted to more than 11 million euros in 2019. The leader in the export of organic products is the Tomsk region, where economic measures have been taken to support producers of organic products (per hectare support). In Russia, there are still no measures of federal state support for organic producers [10].

FiBL & IFOAM - Organic Agriculture rank the countries of the world according to different criteria for the development of organic agriculture [9]. The first criterion reflecting the scale of this business is the total land area of organic agriculture (LAOA). In 2018, in the world as a whole, it amounted to 71 million hectares, or 1.5% of all agricultural land. Over the past 10 years, the area of LAOA has increased by 2.6%, mainly due to the growth of countries in Oceania, Africa and Asia. In the country aspect, in terms of the LAOA area, the undisputed leader is Australia - 35.7 million hectares, as well as Argentina - 3.6 million hectares, China - 3.1 million hectares. Depending on the specialization, the structure of the LAOA varies greatly across the regions of the world. So, in Oceania, almost all LAOA are represented by pastures. Their share is also high in the countries of Latin America, which is the basis for the production of organic food of animal

origin. In Europe, about half of the LAOA is arable land. The main crops sown here are grain and oilseeds. In African countries, about 60% of LAOA is land under permanent crops (including trees and shrubs).

According to the second criterion - the share of LAOA in total agricultural land - Liechtenstein dominates - 38.5%, Samoa - 34.5%, Australia - 24.7%. In these countries, the importance of organic farming in national agricultural production is great. With a small total area of agricultural land in Liechtenstein, 38% of this belongs to the LAOA. Organic products produced on these lands are mainly consumed within the country, which ensures the country's entry into the ranking of countries according to the fourth criterion. The situation is quite different in Samoa, an island developing country. Ranking second in the world in terms of the importance of LAOA in national agriculture, the country is focused on the export of environmentally friendly coconuts (copra), cocoa beans, bananas. It is interesting that in the agricultural practice of this poor country, organic fertilizer from weeds is used. According to the per capita level of consumption of organic products, it has low values and is not included in the rating of countries according to the fourth criterion. The same applies to Sao Tome and Principe, Uruguay.

According to the third criterion - the absolute volume of sales of organic products through retail chains - the USA is in the lead with 40.6 billion euros, Germany - 10.9 billion euros and France - 9.1 billion euros. These countries are characterized by a large domestic market.

In the distribution of sales of organic products per consumer - the fourth criterion - the highest values were reached: Switzerland (312 euros), Denmark (312 euros), Sweden (231 euros), as well as Luxembourg and Austria. In Switzerland, about a quarter of eggs and fresh vegetables in the structure of retail sales are organic. About 17% of the milk sold is certified accordingly. There is a high level of organic products in the sales of baby food, especially in the Scandinavian countries (in Norway - 33%). In Denmark, more than a third of the eggs and milk sold are organic. Organic food is especially widely represented in France. They are present in almost all headings. The share of presence is especially high in sales of eggs (almost 30%), baby food, milk, yoghurts, butter, vegetables and fruits, bread and confectionery. The dominance of European countries in the ranking according to the fourth criterion is associated both with the high standard of living of the general population and the desire to improve the quality of consumption, and with the early, relative to other regions of the world, the formation of legislation in the field of organic agriculture. In the context of overproduction of agricultural products and reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU countries, measures of state support are provided

for producers of products certified as organic. However, while North America and Europe account for the bulk of global sales, this share is shrinking as demand for organic products grows in developing countries. Raising consumer awareness of organic products and increasing their availability are two major drivers of global growth [11].

Comparison of the ratings of countries according to different criteria for the development of organic farming showed that countries with large-scale LAOA areas may not be included in the top groups of countries formed according to the values of other criteria. In particular, Australia, being the leader of the top 10 according to the first criterion, is not included in the top 10 countries, ranked according to the other three criteria.

Thus, several business models for the production and circulation of organic products are being formed in the world.

In economically developed countries with a relatively low share of agriculture in the gross domestic product, the importance of organic farming is high, and the produced and processed organic product is intended primarily for domestic consumption, which corresponds to the general focus on greening space and high living standards. This business model is being implemented in Liechtenstein, the Scandinavian countries.

In Australia, a significant part of organic products is exported, and its domestic per capita consumption is lower than in developed European countries. This is due to high standards for industrial agriculture products and the high price of organic food.

The countries of Oceania (for example, Samoa), some African, Latin American and Asian countries with a high share of organic agriculture land, practically all organic products produced are exported to economically developed countries and almost never consumed domestically.

China, ranked third in the world in organic land area and fourth in organic sales, is striving for a balance between domestic consumption and export. There is a pronounced specialization in the export of organic seafood. Note that in China, since 2005, there has been a national standard for organic farming products.

According to the author, the development of organic farming in the EAEU countries is an imperative of the time. The expansion of this area of rural business will require further elaboration of the concept of collective food security and programs for the implementation of the export potential of the EAEU countries. In this context, the responsibility of Russia is especially high, which is the main exporter of food products and agricultural raw materials both within the EAEU and in trade with other countries [12]. In addition, the development of organic farming is closely related to technolo-

gies that allow tracking the movement of the product from the field to the counter without disturbing organic technologies. In this sense, a fusion of organic, precision (PF, Precision Farming) and digital farming is promising.

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INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNANCE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract. *The relevance of the proposed article is due to the formation and development of a new human resource potential in Russia through the creation of an effective system for the functioning of the higher education system, taking into account its integration with the real sector of the economy. The leading approach to the study of this problem is to train personnel based on the real need of the market for labor resources, and on the other hand, to implement educational programs that are focused on the future, taking into account global trends in innovation and scientific and technological progress, thereby providing and creating the foundation for its economic sustainability. In the near future, the attributes of the modern higher education system should be such aspects as the integration of education, science and industry, the export orientation of educational programs and a high level of their availability. The stated theoretical provisions and the proposed practical recommendations can be applied in the process of improving the activities of higher educational institutions and increasing their competitive positions.*

Keywords: *innovation, innovative development, higher education management, institutionalism, national economy.*

The introduction of technologies, globalization trends, the need to meet the criteria of the world market for educational services determines the importance of innovative development of the entire system of higher education in Russia.

Education of citizens and organizations has a significant impact on the evolution of institutions, as a result of which new stereotypes of their behavior are created, that is, new institutions.

The need to search for new and relevant approaches to the develop-

ment and implementation of strategies for the development of universities, the study and systematization of the main forms and possibilities for adapting world achievements in the field of higher education, has a significant impact on the quality of educational services provided by higher education institutions.

In the works of domestic and foreign scientists, various definitions of the concept of "education" are given.

In the definition of the authors of information materials on the reform of the higher education system, it is noted that "education" reflects the achievement of the student's educational levels established by the state.

However, this definition does not contain an indication of the purpose of education, and therefore it is not possible to assess the results of this process.

Ch. Freeman and B.-A. Lundwal believe that education is shaped by the influence of moral and spiritual values [1].

The authors of this definition give an interpretation of the concept of "education" from the standpoint of the theory of the knowledge economy, a feature of which is a rational combination of spiritual, informational and material production with the determining role of spiritual production.

Higher education institutions (universities, academies, institutes) are engaged in the creation and accumulation of knowledge.

Higher education institutions produce nothing but knowledge. The products of their activities are research results and educational services, between which there is a relationship. At the same time, estimating the cost of such products is no less difficult than the optimization of industrial production with an unknown technology.

We agree with the position of S. Rosen, who came to the conclusion that A. Smith's recommendation to pay most of the salary from funds received as tuition fees would be correct if education was the only product of the university. However, research (both fundamental and applied) is an important product of higher education institutions, along with teaching.

Higher education is a socio-economic institution that functions to meet social needs and at the same time is influenced by changes and processes in the life of society.

Currently, knowledge production is provided by one of the main sources of economic growth in countries with a high level of socio-economic development. The validity of this thesis is explained by the fact that almost 90% of scientists and engineers, out of the total number of workers for the entire period of development of human society, are modern scientists, and 90% of the total amount of knowledge has been obtained over the past three

decades.

Along with the social effect, an increase in the level of education brings an economic effect:

- a more educated person is less likely to create risks for others;
- an educated person, as a rule, has the opportunity to get more interesting and attractive work, receives a higher salary, is more mobile to changes caused by scientific and technological progress;
- a higher level of education in the country contributes to the growth of its investment attractiveness, and, as a result, creates better opportunities for accelerating the technological modernization of the national economy.

According to the model of R. Solow [1], the efficiency of the functioning of the national education system is directly dependent on the innovativeness of the economy.

In the modern world, there is an increase in the economic value of knowledge, which:

- contribute to an increase in the level of technological development of the country and its regions, the creation and diffusion of progressive forms of organization of production, thereby ensuring an increase in the rate of GDP growth;
- contribute to increasing the competitiveness of domestic goods and services, improving the financial condition of economic agents, reducing the investment return period;
- have a positive effect on the development of social processes, since people with a higher level of education are able to form a healthy social environment, better adapt to its rapidly changing conditions.

From the standpoint of institutional economics, higher education is a very complex dynamic open system that includes:

- a set of statuses and roles, norms and values;
- a set of accumulated and newly created universal human knowledge, abilities and skills;
- organizations (educational institutions, research institutes and design bureaus, etc.).

The sphere of education is closely related to the economy, which determines:

- the level of development of the material and technical base of the education system;
- a list of specialties and professions necessary for the branches of material and spiritual production;
- the structure of the disciplines studied by students.

The socio-economic modernization of society should be understood as

the process of innovative transformations aimed at increasing the level and quality of life of the population in the context of the country's global competitiveness [3].

The concept of socio-economic development is a synthesis of two forms of development:

- sustainable human development, leading to a fair distribution of the results of economic growth, to the restoration of the natural environment, to an increase in people's responsibility for the results of their activities;
- sustainable economic development, leading to the achievement of high rates of economic growth with the rational use of natural resources.

At the same time, the socio-economic development of the country can be carried out as a result of the accelerated modernization of the economic and social sphere.

At the same time, economic reforms play a decisive role, the main prerequisites of which, according to E. Wilson and D. Gordon [2], are a significant decline in business activity and the changing environment of the world market, and the scale and depth of economic transformations are determined by the level of development of the national economy, the interests of the state on the international market and the presence of political will to solve large-scale national economic problems.

When developing a program of socio-economic transformations, one of two models of the country's development can be considered:

- a model of pioneering development, characteristic of the leading countries of global scientific, technological and economic development, which create and use progressive production technologies and the most effective economic mechanisms that allow them to maintain high rates of economic growth;
- a model of catch-up development, the development of which is carried out on the basis of technologies and economic mechanisms created in the leading countries.

All of these stages of technical and economic development are available in Russia. In this regard, it is necessary to modernize the existing production facilities, which, combined with the creation of new enterprises, can become points of economic growth.

Yu.V. Yakovets, B.N. Kuzyk and V.I. Kushlin developed two predictive scenarios for the technological development of the Russian Federation until 2030:

- inertial market, in which in the future the prevailing at the present time on mainly market mechanisms of economic development with a minimal role of the state will remain. This will lead to the depletion of natural re-

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sources and an increase in the threat of an ecological disaster;

- a global technological breakthrough with a focus on the greening of technologies, in which the greening of nature and society is possible.

To create a "knowledge economy" you need:

- development of the intellectual potential of both the country as a whole and its individual regions, industries and enterprises;

- improving the infrastructure of the market for scientific and technical products;

- development of the national education and science system, taking into account the interests of society and business on the basis of a rational combination of world experience and domestic pedagogical practice.

The innovative development of domestic universities is hampered by:

- underestimation of the role of marketing in the organization of R&D, as a result of which problems arise with the commercialization of research results;

- underdevelopment of the material and technical base of R&D;

- insufficient level of development of innovation infrastructure;

- underdevelopment of regional innovation systems and the resulting ineffective interaction of universities with the academic and industry sectors of science [3].

In this regard, the modernization of the higher education system is being carried out in Russia, aimed at transforming the institution of quality into the basis of the organization of the educational process and achieving the highest efficiency of higher educational institutions.

Consumer dissatisfaction with the quality of educational services leads to a decrease in the market share of a particular university. Therefore, higher education institutions should strive to stay ahead of the requirements of the external environment for the quality of higher education.

The process of managing the quality of higher education is the adaptation of the internal capabilities of the university to ensure the quality of educational services to the requirements of the external environment.

In a highly competitive environment, thriving corporations contribute to social and economic development by constantly developing and mastering the production of new products and services, thereby meeting the growing needs of customers, while creating new needs and new markets. That is, market leaders, as well as universities, rationally combine in their strategies the concepts of "market pull" and "push to market" concepts.

This requires workers with the ability to develop new technologies, goods and services.

Such workers should have not only special professional knowledge that

they acquire in the process of training in higher educational institutions, but also knowledgeable, understanding and able to explain the principles of the formation of new knowledge.

Taking an active part in reforming society, the higher education system itself is being transformed in order to meet the global challenges of our time. It should be borne in mind that the modernization of higher education cannot be carried out in isolation from the institutional foundations of its life and ties with other public institutions. Otherwise, the modernization of the education system may lead to changes that do not correspond to new social needs.

In the context of globalization, the sphere of education, like other spheres of public life, is faced with the challenges of our time, which it is rather difficult to confront alone.

Therefore, at present, integration is becoming one of the most important factors in the reform of national education systems.

The integration process in higher education is a process of mutual convergence of such spheres of human activity as education, science, business, finance, etc. [4].

One of the urgent problems of the development of the system of higher and postgraduate education is the problem of the correspondence of this system to the needs of the development of civilizational and cultural processes.

The main goal of integration processes in the field of education is to improve the quality of educational services as a result of a dialogue between educational systems of different countries.

The national goal of integrating educational systems is to combine the educational potential of one country with the capabilities of other countries to solve problems that the education system of one country cannot cope with.

Thus, the priority subordination of the interests of the education system to the economy leads to an increase in the commercialization of educational activities. On the other hand, this leads to the use of flexible forms of education, the development of special courses designed to meet the diverse needs of students, and an increase in the practical orientation of academic disciplines.

The integration of the higher education system is based on the following general scientific principles:

- synergy - increasing the number of coordinated links;
- relevance; - formation and development of integrated forms of interaction;

– symbiosis - strengthening the relationship between the elements of an integrated system;

– clustering.

Thus, on the basis of taking into account the laws of economic development, the role of higher education in the socio-economic modernization of Russia is substantiated.

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IMPROVING THE INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF RURAL AREAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BASHKORTOSTAN

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Abstract. *The purpose of the article was to develop measures to increase the investment attractiveness of a rural municipality to create an investment passport of the territory. The main factors that determine the investment attractiveness of rural areas and measures to improve it are identified and systematized. It is concluded that in modern conditions it is impossible to carry out the transformation of the economy of the municipality without external sources of financing. The circumstances that promote or hinder the creation of a favorable investment climate have been identified. The factors of development, competitive advantages and threats of the rural municipal formation of the Republic of Bashkortostan - Miyakinsky municipal district are analyzed, SWOT-analysis is performed. The ways of increasing the investment attractiveness of the rural municipality are proposed.*

Keywords: *Investment climate, investment potential, competitiveness of the territory, development factors, opportunities, threats*

Introduction

Rural territories of the Republic of Bashkortostan have powerful natural, demographic, economic, historical and cultural potential, which, with full, rational and efficient use, can provide sustainable diversified development, full employment, high level and quality of life of the rural population.

At the beginning of 2019, the rural population of the Republic of Bashkortostan amounted to 1,530,141 people (37.8 percent of the total population of the region), having decreased by 50,594 people compared to 2013. The share of the rural population in the total population of the republic in 2013

was 38.9 percent [1].

The Republic is implementing the state program "*Comprehensive development of rural areas of the Republic of Bashkortostan*" (2020-2025). This program provides for state support for the development of social and engineering infrastructure, landscaping, road construction, creating favorable living conditions for the rural population, and attracting qualified personnel. However, despite the complex of measures taken, the task of ensuring sustainable development of rural areas has not been solved.

The predominant part of the rural population of the region lives in rural settlements with a population of up to 10 thousand people. These settlements are notable for underdeveloped communication, transport and engineering infrastructure, do not have a base corresponding to modern conditions for providing the rural population with educational, medical, housing and communal and socio-cultural services, are characterized by a high level of unemployment and poverty [2]. In the current conditions, only active attraction of investments is an effective mechanism for the development of rural municipalities.

The main work of heads and specialists of municipal administrations, various organizations and development institutions is aimed primarily at one main goal - to improve the lives of people living in a given territory. Achievement of such a goal largely depends on the general economic situation in a particular territory, which in turn depends on the conditions created there for doing business and attracting *investments* [3].

The problem of increasing the investment attractiveness of municipalities is raised by many scientists in their works.

The investment activity of any municipality is determined by the investment climate and investment attractiveness of investment objects. *The investment climate* is formed according to indicators characterizing the political, legislative, environmental, economic, demographic, natural and climatic spheres.

To increase the investment attractiveness of municipalities, it is necessary to continuously improve the regulatory and legal framework, create not only a general investment map of the region, but also separately each municipal formation, form and promote the image of municipalities, create a "*bank of investment sites*", which will be provided with ready-made projects (schemes, cost, payback period and implementation), this will be able to attract such a target audience of investors who have financial resources, but do not want to spend time developing projects. All these measures will increase the investment attractiveness of rural areas, ensure the continuous growth of the economy and the standard of living of the population.

A typical *investment program* for a municipality should be clear, identifying priorities and specific objects. Investors need a passport of the municipality, which gives an idea of the prospects for the development of the territory, as well as the development of engineering and social, transport infrastructure.

An investment passport is an effective tool for informing potential investors about the economic and social development of the municipality.

At the same time, it is important that the investment passport is a sufficiently short and capacious document, as well as aimed at attracting investments, and not at providing general information about the municipality.

The object of the research is the factors of investment attractiveness of the rural municipal formation Miyakinsky district of the Republic of Bashkortostan.

Materials and methods

The theoretical basis of the study is the works of domestic and foreign specialists dealing with the problems of implementing investment projects in regions and municipalities. In addition, the materials of scientific and practical conferences were used, applied to the set goals and objectives of the research. The information base was the materials of the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation and the Territorial Body of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Bashkortostan, regulatory legal acts, reference, scientific and journalistic materials on the topic under consideration.

During the research, abstract-logical, empirical, methods of observation and expert assessments, and cause-and-effect analysis were used.

Results

1. The factors determining investment attractiveness and measures promoting its increase are considered.

Factors forming the investment attractiveness of rural areas are:

- political factors (the state of interethnic relations, the power of local authorities, legal conditions for investment);
- social factors (the presence of social conflicts, living conditions of the population, social tension);
- economic factors (trends in the economic development of the region and the municipality, the level of investment activity, the level of inflation, the structure of the economy);
- labor factors (educational and professional level of labor resources, their qualifications),
- availability of natural resources;
- legislation and its stable position are of great importance for the forma-

tion of the investment climate;

- also an important role in the formation of the investment climate is played by the policy of the state and the actions of local authorities.

2. *The circumstances that promote or hinder the creation of a favorable investment climate have been identified.* Conclusions are made that in modern conditions it is impossible to carry out the transformation of the economy without external sources of financing. Attraction of investments will contribute to the development of agriculture, industry, and create new jobs.

3. *In the work, the analysis of the socio-economic development of the municipal district Miyakinsky district of the Republic of Bashkortostan was carried out, the strategic goals of its investment development were determined.*

Identification and development of factors of investment attractiveness is a key issue of attracting investments in the real sector of the rural economy and, as a result, ensuring economic growth and welfare of the population.

The municipal district Miyakinsky district of the Republic of Bashkortostan consists of 15 rural settlements, 96 settlements. The administrative center of the municipal district is the village of Kirgiz-Miyaki.

The demographic situation of the region is characterized by a high mortality rate and a low birth rate. The excess of deaths over births leads to a decrease in the population. As of January 1, 2019, the resident population of the municipal district Miyakinsky district of the Republic of Bashkortostan was 25,212 people. For the period 2014-2019, there is a decrease in the population annually by an average of 370 people. A decrease in 5 years - by 1443 people (5.3%) is associated with natural and migration loss.

The region's economy is focused on agriculture. In tax and non-tax revenues of the regional budget, agricultural enterprises form a share of more than 15%. This sector employs over 10% of the economically active population of the region.

Investments for 2019 amounted to 192.25 million rubles. or 94.8% by 2018, of which:

- at the expense of own funds of organizations 95.21 million rubles;
- at the expense of attracted funds 97.04 million rubles, including at the expense of budget funds 82.05 million rubles. [4].

One of the most important directions of the investment policy of the municipality is the marketing of the territory, that is, improving its *"investment image"* in the eyes of potential investors. When creating a development strategy, first of all, an assessment of the initial conditions in which the development of the municipality is planned is carried out, a SWOT-analysis is carried out, which allows you to highlight the strengths and weaknesses,

opportunities and threats.

The paper presents an analysis of the competitive advantages of the Miyakinsky municipal district of the Republic of Bashkortostan, a SWOT-analysis is performed.

Capabilities, provided by the territory of the municipal district Miyakinsky district of the Republic of Bashkortostan: increasing the yield and gross harvest of agricultural crops through the application of scientifically based recommendations for crop cultivation; an increase in the production of livestock products by increasing the productivity of livestock and the yield of offspring; an increase in the production of agricultural products in households through the development of (cooperative relations); financing the construction and repair of transport infrastructure at the expense of the republican and federal budgets; the use of energy-saving technologies, subject to the possibility of attracting investments in the housing sector; opening of enterprises to provide new socially significant services to the population; small business development and a significant increase in tax collection; development of ethnotourism.

The following are named as *threats* to the development of the municipal district Miyakinsky district of the Republic of Bashkortostan: the aging of the population of the district, the outflow of personnel to other regions; lack of demand for a part of overly trained specialists in the district labor market; lack of specialists, understaffing; a decrease in the profitability of agricultural production due to an increase in energy prices; reduction in the number of objects of entrepreneurial activity due to the rise in prices for utilities, rent; reduced availability of the system of lending to production activities; the risk of worsening the investment climate due to unfavorable development factors.

4. *Based on the analysis, the study proposes ways to increase the investment attractiveness of the municipality to create an investment passport of the territory.*

- increasing the efficiency of interaction between local governments and the business community, including through the complete removal of administrative barriers arising from the implementation of investment projects;
- support of investment projects that correspond to the priorities of the investment policy of the municipal district, including through the development of mechanisms of municipal-private partnership;
- expanding the infrastructure of the district for the implementation of investment projects;
- the formation of human resources, which implies the development of mechanisms for professional training and retraining of specialists in areas

that meet the needs of investors;

- positioning of the municipal district Miyakinsky district on the investment map of the Republic of Bashkortostan and the formation of a positive investment image of the district.

For these purposes, the *Investment passport* of the municipal district Miyakinsky district has been developed, which is posted on the official website of the district.

Conclusions

One of the main tasks that municipalities should set for a favorable socio-economic development is the growth of investment attractiveness [5]. This is due to the fact that investments are an important tool for the development of rural areas, since the more investments a municipal entity can attract, the more efficiently it can develop production, social and economic infrastructure, which in turn contributes to the achievement of the main goal of each municipality - improving the quality of life. population.

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS A VEHICLE FOR ACCELERATING INNOVATION

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Annotation. *The work deals with the development of market relations in the field of agricultural science, which requires the search for non-traditional and effective ways to implement in agricultural production, the results of research, development and technological work. On the sale of scientific and technical products through the organization of production and service small enterprises, which is a promising direction for combining the efforts of scientific organizations, industrial enterprises and consumers of products through the creation of agricultural parks, technology parks.*

Keywords: *system of expert support, value judgments of experts, innovation activity, innovation model, agricultural production, technoparks, technopolises, agricultural parks, innovative business incubators.*

Around the world, an increasingly important role in increasing the viability of economic agents - from small firms to the state - is played by the support system for innovative solutions. The main task of this system is to provide the decision maker with knowledge, experience, know-how to the extent that he needs them to solve a specific problem. The most common way here is to use value judgments of professionals who independently and independently evaluate the possible options for choosing solutions. At the same time, the system of expert decision-making support is gradually transforming into a system of providing expert and consulting services (1, 10). The reason why a decision-maker has to turn to experts is that the management tasks that determine the effectiveness of a dynamically developing technological system depend on the degree of reliability and quality of the structuredness of the initial information. The reliability of information is determined not only by the volume of subject data about the controlled object (its properties and behavior), but also by the degree of their relevance to a specific situation and control tasks. Obviously, in ad-

dition to high-quality initial data, in order to make the right decision, it is necessary to possess adequate methods of comparative assessment of managerial alternatives. Decision making at the right pace and with the required quality can be ensured if there is a well-oiled mechanism for analyzing current information and choosing the most appropriate management options. Otherwise, the decision-maker either unreasonably takes the risk of a decision entirely upon himself, or is forced to take measures to reduce information uncertainty. Today's realities of doing business, the peculiarities of investment and innovation have put forward new requirements for experts. These requirements do not negate the need for a high level of professional training of an expert, his independence from supervising bodies, other organizations, political movements, etc. However, the market environment requires new skills and abilities from experts, among which the ability to work in direct contact with clients - consumers of expert consulting services - is becoming increasingly important. At the same time, the expert is forced to use various special methods for optimizing relationships with consumers of his services, and the role of communication, psychological and sociological factors increases in his activities (2,5). With a centralized system of economic activity management, it was enough for an expert to establish, on the basis of known criteria, the correspondence of the parameters of the examination object to the accepted standards. Assessment of the compliance of these standards with management tasks, as a rule, was not within the competence of an expert. In market conditions characterized by increasing competition, experts began, in addition to stating facts, to a greater extent to advise, explain, advise, offer professional assistance in decision-making, professional services in related areas of their competence (3, 6). This applies to the greatest extent to experts in the field of innovation, where, along with a high need for independence of assessments and deep professionalism of recommendations, there is a lack of clarity in the formulation of performance indicators and uncertainty of forecasts. Therefore, an expert in the field of innovation should be not just a specialist in a certain area of knowledge who is entrusted (ordered) to assess the capabilities of a particular object, but also a specialist who is ready to help in solving problems related to the development and implementation of innovations, as well as in making decisions about them. market prospects. That is, the functions of an expert in the field of innovation are similar to those of a consultant (4,5). It should be noted that such a transformation of the role of experts has long been taking place in some developed countries (5,7).

The main role of experts working in the field of innovation is to facilitate the implementation of innovative ideas. One of the characteristics of the ef-

fectiveness of the diffusion of innovations is the "lag time" - the time interval between the emergence of an innovative idea and its implementation. It is to reduce this time that the services of expert consultants are needed (6,9). Consequently, they must first of all be able to formulate recommendations for organizing the implementation of innovative projects, proceeding from the minimization of the total time of dissemination and implementation of innovations.

The innovative model of economic development presupposes an ever-increasing demand of innovative enterprises for professional consulting and expert services. At the same time, in connection with the new tasks of scientific and technical expertise, the qualification characteristics of experts also change. Organizations related to the innovative infrastructure of the production sector (technoparks, technopolises, agricultural parks, innovative business incubators), as a rule, need to attract wide-profile specialists. Such specialists work mainly with small and medium-sized enterprises, maintaining long-term cooperative relationships with the management of these enterprises. The territorial limitations of technoparks create great opportunities for broad-based specialists, since their professional services may be required by an innovative structure more or less constantly. Specialists of a narrower profile of the organization are contacted for specific issues related to the development and sale of certain products. The activities of such experts, as a rule, are not limited by geographical boundaries. Having chosen a professional niche, they offer their services at certain stages of an innovation project in relation to specific innovative products. With the increasing need for expert consultants, the relevant professional associations are becoming increasingly important. The activities of such associations in the developed countries of the world have proved the expediency of their existence. Such associations perform the following functions:

- establish and maintain standards for the qualifications of experts (by establishing certain conditions of membership, obliging candidates to demonstrate the necessary knowledge and practical experience of assessment and consulting);
- determine the ethical standards of professional conduct of experts;
- serve as an information base for clients who can select the required expert from the lists provided by the association;
- provide their members with certain services (information, training, publication) (14.4).

Increasing the innovative activity of small and medium-sized enterprises also requires more intensive use of professional help from experts. All

this contributes to the development of skills and abilities of innovative managers associated with the selection of experts and further work with them.

For scientific institutions, an innovation model is the main way of actively entering innovation processes and the market sphere and, on this basis, ensuring a quick return on their costs for the previously created scientific groundwork and new developments that they implement through the park in a shorter time frame at the prices of the existing market. For agricultural production, it is a means for the accelerated development in economic practice of technical, technological, organizational and economic innovations that significantly raise their economy.

The first steps in the functioning of technopark formations have shown that they mutually enrich science and industry workers, allow them to appreciate the fruitful work of scientists and specialists, and contribute to the creation of steps for them in scientific and official growth. At the same time, they reject artisans in science and the incompetence of specialists, all those who work with low returns. Taking into account the growing desire among scientists for entrepreneurial activity, obtaining real income and moral satisfaction from the sale of their scientific and technical products to a specific consumer through the systems, in scientific teams there is a breakdown of the psychological bias that solving purely scientific problems is more prestigious than implementing their results. In agriculture, technoparks are most acceptable in the development of technologies for the cultivation of agricultural crops for the purpose of comprehensive assessment and adaptation of new technological processes to production conditions and further replication of technological projects in agricultural enterprises with the same soil-climatic and production conditions and specialization of the economy. The development of market relations in the field of agricultural science, as already noted, requires the search for non-traditional and effective ways of implementing the results of research, development and technological work in agricultural production. The implementation of scientific and technical products created on a contractual basis through the organization of production and service small enterprises is a promising direction for combining the efforts of scientific organizations, manufacturing enterprises and consumers of products (works, services). This form of activity will develop further, since it allows you to flexibly respond to the market needs of consumers, to dramatically reduce the time frame for the implementation of scientific achievements and advanced experience. In particular, technopark formations have wider opportunities for promoting and advertising their achievements, organizing fairs, auctions, sales exhibitions, creative meetings and seminars. Creation of agro-industrial

complexes is of exceptional importance in the work carried out.

It should be noted that the technical and energy supply of agricultural enterprises is one of the most important conditions for intensive development. So, in 2018, the main production assets for agricultural purposes amounted to 887,075 thousand manats, and in 2019 - 1,202,661 thousand manats. In 2019, the number of tractors, combines, hay-harvesting, grain-harvesting, cotton-picking and other machines amounted to 49356 units. It should be especially noted that the current parks of agricultural machines are completely renewed, there are no harvesting equipment left over from Soviet times. Basically, these are high-performance harvesters of American, German and Russian manufacturers of agricultural machinery. In recent years, in order to develop seed production in the country, plants for processing grain seeds have been built in five regions, including Agjabedi. Last year, 636 tons of 600 kilograms of fiber were procured in the republic, which is 25 percent more than in 2018. This year, out of 1,450 boxes of silkworm worms, it is planned to harvest about 59 tons of high quality fiber. Over 52 tons of wet fibers were harvested in the region last year. In order to increase production volumes, mulberry orchards were expanded.

The Ganja Automobile Plant has long established a joint production of heavy tracked and wheeled tractors Azerbaijan-Belarus JV. The accumulated experience has shown how efficiently joint ventures work for the production and release of various types of agricultural machinery with different dimensions. Since this year, a new technological line for the production of grain harvesters of foreign modifications has been mastered and launched at the Ganja Automobile Plant. Despite the abundance of machinery, the farm machinery fleet still needs significant replenishment. At the Ganja Automobile Plant, according to the concluded contracts, the production of high-performance equipment has been established. Along with this, a decision was made to establish the production and release of grain harvesters. We are talking about Irish technology. Under the concluded agreement, the plant receives components from the company. In general, for the first quarter the plant produced 85 tractors and 64 trucks. The Ganja Automobile Plant produces the necessary equipment for the needs of agriculture, which is in great demand among private rural enterprises.

In this process, agricultural producers should be assisted by various innovative formations: agrotechnical parks, research and production systems, associations, small enterprises, cooperatives, information and consulting centers and points, and other innovative institutions and organizations. New technical means, transferred to the use of agricultural structures through leasing, only in recent years have begun to make up

a significant share in the agricultural machinery park. Nevertheless, the expansion of leasing operations, considered promising from the point of view of improving the technical support of agricultural production, deserves comprehensive support. Thus, the introduction of new methods in the development of the agricultural sector, increasing the economic potential of the regions, strengthening food security, the creation of agricultural parks and large farms based on advanced technologies combine important factors and goals.

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IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC ON FDI IN THE EAEU COUNTRIES¹

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Abstract. *Since the beginning of 2020, all countries of the world (including the EAEU countries) were forced to introduce a self-isolation regime, suspending the work of some industries, the implementation of a number of investment projects. The current crisis associated with the coronavirus pandemic confirms the importance of introducing foreign direct investment, which is a catalyst for expanding the use of FDI in various sectors of the economy. The main directions of investment flows of the EAEU countries were considered. It was revealed that the leading exporter and importer of FDI among the countries of the group is Russia. The study made it possible to identify the main consequences that EAEU countries may face in overcoming the crisis.*

Keywords: *China, FDI inflow and outflow, EAEU*

Introduction

The COVID-19 crisis will lead to a sharp drop in foreign direct investment. Global FDI flows are projected to decline by 40 percent in 2020, while FDI flows to transition economies (which include Russia) will decline by 30 to 45 percent [1, P.12] (FDI flows to transition economies in 2019 amounted to US\$ 54.9 billion) [3, P.215].

An important direction in the fight against pandemic was the change in investment policies in many countries. More than 70 countries of the world (including Russia) have taken measures either to mitigate the negative impact on foreign direct investment, or to protect domestic industry from foreign takeovers.

Support measures include promoting online investment, digital innovation, and new incentives for investment in healthcare. Some countries have tightened foreign investment screening mechanisms to protect health care and other strategic industries, imposed export bans on medical equip-

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ment, and reduced import duties on medical devices. Because of the crisis, the pace of concluding international investment agreements was slowed down.

FDI Inflows to EAEU

The total FDI inflow to the EAEU countries amounted to US\$ 36.6 billion in 2019. Most part (86.7%) came from Russia - US\$ 31.735 billion. Kazakhstan was in second place – US\$ 3.118 billion, followed by US\$ 1.293 billion, on the fourth - Armenia - US\$ 0.254 billion, and on the fifth - Kyrgyzstan - US\$ 0.209 billion [4]. FDI inflows to the EAEU countries will be greatly reduced due to the economic slowdown caused by the pandemic. In the Russian Federation, the protracted decline in global demand for raw materials has shown strong downward pressure on commodity prices. The country has traditionally attracted the bulk of foreign direct investment in the extractive industries. The pandemic triggered a recession in the EAEU countries, which directly affected market-oriented FDI. The economies of all EAEU countries are falling as the economic downturn deepens.

In the Russian Federation, the region's largest economy, GDP growth was already relatively low in 2019 (2 %). It is expected to decline sharply in 2020 despite government incentives and measures to help small and medium-sized enterprises

This is likely to encourage market-seeking investors to adjust their planned investments downward. For natural resource projects, outlooks are also being revised downward as demand for commodities weakens and the price of oil, a major export for Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, remains low despite attempts to resolve a price war between major oil producers.

The growth in FDI inflows is expected to return only in 2022.

In the Russian Federation, foreign direct investment inflows increased by 139.9% in 2019 to US\$ 31.7 billion after a two-year decline. This temporary reversal of the downtrend was still about 40% below the level recorded in 2013. Reinvested earnings continued to rise in 2019 (to US\$ 20 billion), while equity investment recovered to US\$ 11 billion after negative in 2018 due to divestment. The rise in foreign direct investment occurred despite the fact that, for the second consecutive year, sales of shares in Russian firms fell by two-thirds to US\$ 877 million.

Foreign direct investment inflows to Kazakhstan, the second largest recipient of foreign direct investment among the EAEU countries, declined again in 2019, dropping 17% to US\$ 3.1 billion [3, P.215]. The largest project launched in the country is the carbide plant of a Chinese chemi-

cal manufacturer. Metal mining continued to attract the largest volume of investment, followed by manufacturing, followed by wholesale and retail trade.

The main FDI exporters to the EAEU countries were Cyprus, the Netherlands, France, China and Germany. The Russian Federation was the largest intra-group FDI investor.

In April 2020, the Russian Federation presented investment protection and promotion agreements as a new investment policy instrument. These agreements, which are to be concluded between government agencies and private investors, should contain stabilization provisions regarding import customs duties, government support measures and rules governing land use, as well as environmental and operational charges and taxes. Eligible investments must meet certain minimum capital requirements depending on the sector involved.

FDI Outflows from EAEU

In 2019, the volume of FDI outflows from almost all EAEU countries was negative, except for Kyrgyzstan and Russia, in which this figure in 2019 amounted to US\$ 0.003 billion and US\$ 22.5 billion, respectively. As in previous years, the share of the Russian Federation accounted for almost all of the outward FDI [3, P.215]. Russian multinational enterprises remain wary of external expansion, especially in advanced market economies, where they face growing restrictions on access to international finance and technology, as well as international sanctions.

The decline in outflows from the Russian Federation to traditional target countries was partially offset by investments in new markets. In 2019, the state-owned Gazprom Neft increased oil production in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, and Novatek began a project to produce liquefied natural gas in Vietnam. Russian multinational companies have also initiated various projects in Africa, some of which are supported by an initiative by the Russian government aimed at strengthening economic ties with the continent.

The decrease in the outflow of assets of the EAEU countries is due to the fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult for large Russian MNCs, which account for the bulk of outward FDI from this group of countries, to acquire assets abroad, despite efforts to diversify into developing regions.

In 2020, income forecasts for Russian MNCs are being revised downward. Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 crisis, projected profits for the 36 largest Russian MNEs have been cut by 41%. This development limits the ability of Russian MNCs to reinvest their earnings, which accounted for almost 2/3 of their outward FDI in 2019 and more than 1/3 of their volume in

the previous three years. Some industries have been hit hard. By 2020, the Russian oil and gas industry, which represented a significant proportion of foreign direct investment in the previous decade, is projected to lose US\$ 9.8 billion due to low prices and a 2.5 million barrels per day reduction in production. oil conditions. In the first quarter of 2020, state-owned Rosneft, Russia's third-largest TNK in terms of foreign assets, announced its first loss in eight years of US\$ 2.2 billion. Other industries with a more limited outward FDI weighting showed more mixed results. Sberbank's profit fell by 47% in January - March 2020. Profits of tech companies also declined, for example, profits of Internet providers Yandex and Mail.Ru fell by 5% and 22%, respectively, while their sales continued to grow. However, the first quarter results do not reflect the full impact of the pandemic. In the beginning of the second quarter alone, the Russian government announced a six-week nationwide "non-working period", halting about 30% of the economy. This measure further accelerated the fall in corporate revenues.

Russian MNCs are expected to continue to seek investment opportunities on the African continent, aided by a public initiative launched at the first Russia-Africa Summit and Economic Forum in 2019.

The annual volume of Russian FDI in Africa is usually low. However, Congo received \$ 779 million in Russian foreign direct investment in 2019 as Lukoil, the country's largest foreign investor, bought 25% of the gas company Marine XII, which is currently in the exploration stage. Other Russian companies operating in Africa, including the state-owned company ALROSA (investing in Angola, Botswana and Zimbabwe). The Russian company Renova, registered in the Bahamas, operates in Gabon, Mozambique and South Africa. State nuclear operator Rosatom invests in Egypt and Nigeria. The state company Rosneft is investing in Egypt.

In 2019, new project agreements were signed, the most important of which for foreign direct investment were the following:

- State IT security company Avtomatika (part of Rostec corporation) signed a contract with the Angolan mobile operator Movitel for the protection of the IT infrastructure of the company.
- The Russian producer of specialized fats EFKO Group and United Oil from Egypt signed an agreement of intention to create a joint venture worth about US\$ 300 million.
- Rosatom and the Government of Rwanda signed an agreement to build a nuclear science and technology center in Kigali.
- Russian company Uralchem, registered in Cyprus, and Angolan Grupo Opaia Holding signed a memorandum on the construction of a carbamide plant in Angola for US\$ 1 billion.

- State bank VEB signed a contract for the construction of an oil refinery in Morocco for US\$ 2.2 billion.

Outflows of FDI from EAEU countries are expected to continue to decline in 2020 and 2021 as economic downturns in home countries and low oil prices affect the ability of MNCs in these countries to invest abroad.

New project decisions, an indicator of investor intent, have already tended to decline in 2019 and are falling even more in 2020. In 2019, commitments for new projects in Russia fell in Russia by 27.1% to US\$ 1.37 billion.

Russian investments in new enterprises abroad were already low, in 2019 they amounted to US\$ 37 million (9.8 times less than in 2018 [2, P.187]), and they fell even more in the first quarter of 2020.

M&A deals in Russia as an investor in 2018 were US\$ 972 million [2, P.187], and in 2019 they had a negative value (-US\$ 757 million), and as buyers this indicator in 2018 was US\$ 1004 million [2, P.187], and in 2019 - US\$ 85 million [3, P.215].

Findings

The COVID-19 crisis affected the economic decline of almost all countries, including the EAEU countries. As a result of the quarantine, a decrease in FDI from the EAEU countries could have long-term consequences. States have been spontaneously and simultaneously interacting with several shocks, both on the supply and demand sides. In addition, their combination with the political response of different governments to the crisis has resulted in a number of consequences for FDI. This impact of the main problems posed by the coronavirus pandemic and self-isolation quarantines will be felt sharply throughout 2020, when the cumulative effect of all the problems encountered will be strongest.

The main consequences of the pandemic are:

- a) a sharp decline in FDI due to isolation;
- b) the closure of many not only small and medium-sized, but also some large commercial enterprises, manufacturing plants and construction sites to contain the spread of the virus;
- c) the implementation of existing investment projects due to quarantine occurs with a time delay;
- d) suspension of some existing investment projects;
- e) suspension of the beginning of the implementation of new investment projects;
- f) suspension of the start of implementation of investment projects for mergers and acquisitions;
- g) delay or cancellation of the implementation of existing investment

projects for mergers and acquisitions;

h) undervaluation of shares of firms that were the subject of plans for mergers and acquisitions;

i) a sharp drop in the profit of companies making investments;

j) introduction of temporary trade restrictions;

k) introduction of new requirements for verification of investment transactions;

l) the adoption by some countries of investment restrictions in order to avoid illegal sales of domestic companies during a pandemic;

m) expansion of sanctions against many states (for example, against Russia).

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THE BANKING SYSTEM OF RUSSIA IN THE NEW CHALLENGES¹

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Abstract. *In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, many countries are facing difficulties in economic development associated with the need to suspend the work of enterprises in many industries during the quarantine period. The main direction for solving the problems of economic development of the countries has become the diversification of their national economies, the introduction of innovative digital technologies in many areas. The banking sector plays an important role in solving these problems. The paper examines the features of the banking system of Russia, reveals its role in the development of the country's economy during the recovery from the pandemic, identifies the factors influencing the state of the Russian banking system.*

Keywords: *Russia, banking system,*

Introduction

Banks serve as the supplier of the economy. Modern society cannot exist without them, since they accumulate funds, provide loans, carry out monetary settlements, issue banknotes in circulation, serve the securities markets, and provide various economic services. Thus, a bank is a monetary institution that regulates payment in cash and non-cash forms.

Like many economies, Russia in 2020 faced the challenges posed by the coronavirus pandemic, which led to instability and uncertainty in the banking market. The significant acceleration in economic growth caused by the coronavirus pandemic has driven all sectors of the economy, leading to short-term trends in delinquency and a decline in lending.

Features of the banking system of Russia

The banking system of Russia continues to develop. In terms of the development of this sector of the economy, Russia lags behind not only developed countries, but also behind some developing countries, includ-

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ing the BRICS countries. The main reason for this is not only a drop in economic growth in the country due to the coronavirus pandemic, but also due to an increase in the number of sanctions imposed against Russia by a number of Western countries, a decrease in the credit rating and an increase in credit risks.

According to the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, as of September 1, 2020, 417 credit institutions were registered in the country (37 credit institutions less than October 1, 2019), including 378 banks (36 banks less) and 39 non-bank credit institutions (1 organization is smaller). Over the past five years, the number of credit institutions in Russia has decreased by 654 units, and banks - by 620 units. The quality of their loan portfolios has been improved through mergers and acquisitions by large banks of small banks. The share of banks with foreign participation increased to 11.7%. The share of banks undergoing financial rehabilitation has decreased (from 12.3% in 2017 to 10.6% in 2018) [1].

The volume of equity capital of credit institutions in Russia as of 02/01/2020 amounted to 10.9 trillion rubles. The size of the assets of the Russian banking sector as of February 1, 2020 amounted to 96.4 trillion rubles (2.6% more than in 2018) [6]. In August 2020, bank assets increased to 98.1 trillion rubles [3], as a result of some economic recovery after quarantine due to the coronavirus pandemic, and an increase in lending. More than half (58.3%) of all assets of the Russian banking sector were held by such banks as PJSC Sberbank of Russia, VTB, Gazprombank, Rosselkhozbank, Alfa-Bank, of which about half (45, 7%) belonged to Sberbank.

The level of customer confidence in state-owned banks increased, in which 68.4% of deposits were placed. The main amount of bank deposits in 2018 was opened in the amount of up to 100 thousand rubles (93.6%). Thanks to the bond issue, credit institutions were able to raise funds in the amount of 1.3 trillion rubles. As of September 1, 2020, the volume of bank deposits amounted to 1.354 trillion rubles [3].

The development of the resource base of credit institutions continues to strengthen despite the crisis in the economy associated with the pandemic. The most significant source of its growth continues to be the deposits of individuals (30.2% of the total liabilities of the banking sector). This situation confirms the presence of special trust of individuals in state-controlled banks (68.4%). The process of devaluation of liabilities continued.

An important role in solving the problems of innovative development in Russia is assigned to the state corporation Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Affairs (Vnesheconombank). The Development Bank supports small and medium-sized businesses, is engaged in financing public-

private partnership projects. The VEB Innovations Fund contributes to the introduction of innovative developments into production.

The process of asset devaluation continued. The share of foreign currency loans decreased from 29.7% in 2017 to 28.8% in 2018. The amount of loans to companies, organizations and individuals amounted to 48.3 trillion rubles, and their share in banks' assets increased to 51.3%. The main share of loans issued was accounted for by state-controlled banks (increased from 53.3% in 2012 to 72.8% at the end of 2018), banks with foreign participation (10.1%), private medium and large banks (9, 3%) [5].

Loans received in foreign currency from foreign companies were replaced by loans in rubles issued by Russian banks. The largest volume of bank lending was carried out in the field of transport and communications. In second place was lending to agriculture, which is associated with the expansion of the import substitution program (15.9% more than in 2017). In third place was trade lending, the growth of lending in 2017-2018 was 14%. The volume of lending to the mining sector increased in 2018 by 10% compared to 2017. Lending to electricity production increased over the year by 4.5%, construction - by 2.1%, manufacturing - by 1.7%. Lending to small and medium-sized enterprises increased by 11.4% in 2018 against 2017.

Loans are considered good if the delay for legal entities does not exceed 30 days, and for individuals - 60 days. As of September 1, 2020, the volume of the loan portfolio and other funds placed in the Russian banking system amounted to 58.5 trillion rubles [3].

Debt on lending to individuals increased from 2017 to 2018 to \$ 14.9 trillion by 22.8%. The growth rate of the retail loan portfolio outpaced the growth rate of income and wages, which influenced the increase in the debt burden. Debt on mortgage lending is growing annually, which grew 1.98 trillion rubles in 2012 to 6.5 trillion rubles in 2018.

In 2020, due to the coronavirus pandemic and the economic crisis, the income of the population decreased, which led to a decrease in the volume of deposits and an increase in overdue loans. In addition, it can be difficult to determine the actual volume of overdue loans due to their prolongation, or in connection with the sale of overdue loans to other banking structures. The author of this paper believes that such non-transparency of actions of many banks increases financial risks.

To solve the problem of debt on loans, banks should pay more attention to increasing their equity capital, reducing credit risk by improving the structure of debt.

A significant amount in the structure of assets is occupied by securi-

ties - 13.1 trillion rubles (1.9 times more than in 2012). The liquidity of the banking sector is increased by the possibility of commercial banks using their portfolios of securities as collateral for refinancing operations of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation. Bank investments in debt securities (bonds) increased to 10.9 trillion rubles, i.e. 2.1 times against 2012. Their share in the volume of banks' securities was 82.9% in 2018.

While banks increased their investments in debt securities, investment in equity securities was reduced due to the volatility of world prices for raw materials - from 791.6 billion rubles in 2012 to 494 billion rubles in 2018).

The return on assets of credit institutions was 1.5%, and the return on equity was 13.3%. The most profitable were state-owned banks. The increase in the profitability of the banking sector of the economy was facilitated by the growth of high-yield unsecured lending, which affected the deterioration of the liquidity of Russian banks.

If in the first three months of 2020, the profit of the Russian banking system amounted to 528 billion rubles, then during the peak of the coronavirus pandemic in the second quarter of 2020, this figure decreased 5 times against the first quarter (102.56 billion rubles) [3].

The stringent isolation measures in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic have impacted normal business activity across all sectors of the economy, including banking. There were disruptions in the work of both large and small businesses, shortcomings in the activities of value added chains, which affected the reduction in income of both legal entities and individuals. For at least the next two years, banks will feel the effects of the pandemic.

Findings

In the future, the following factors will influence the state of the Russian banking system:

- epidemiological situation in the country and in the world (the possibility of a second wave of the coronavirus pandemic);
- the slowdown in the growth of the world economy, including the economies of the BRICS countries, affected the decrease in lending, which, in turn, led to a slowdown in the growth of bank assets [2, P.26];
- the degree of recovery of the activity of certain sectors of the economy;
- development of consumer activity;
- the need for credit funds;
- formation of reserves for loan portfolios;
- business marginality;
- growth of problem and bad loans after the end of the "credit holidays", an increase in overdue debt;

- debt restructuring of large, medium and small enterprises;
- the decision of the Central Bank to extend or cancel the concessions.

The indulgences are needed so that banks can independently cope with the current situation in the country's economy. With the abolition of indulgences, banks will be forced to create additional reserves for lending to the economy.

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**RESEARCH ON THE LEGAL NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL
ASPECTS, MAIN TRENDS**

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From the beginning of the birth of any state, the administration of justice was part of state functions and was its privilege. The court acted on the basis of the laws adopted in the state. The application on the territory of a particular state of normative acts issued outside its borders was impossible and infringing on the sovereignty of the state. Even more so the execution of court decisions of a foreign state.

In ancient times, such a state of affairs could not satisfy people, as well as at present. Therefore, since ancient times, arbitration courts have been known as an alternative to state courts, in which the functions of an arbitrator (arbitrator) are performed by a person not belonging to the state. Most often, this person is appointed according to the procedure established by the parties and elected by these parties.

Until modern times, there was no possibility of enforcement for the decisions of arbitration courts, since they belonged to the system of state courts, where enforcement is guaranteed by the regulatory framework of the country where it was issued.

Until now, this problem is relevant for arbitration justice. Although in the last century, legal mechanisms were developed according to which state courts began to execute decisions of arbitration courts.

In Roman law, there was a conciliation procedure, according to which the parties to a legal relationship entered into two agreements: firstly, an agreement that all disputes arising from their legal relationship would be considered by an arbitration court, and, secondly, if the decision of the arbitration court is not voluntarily executed by the losing party in the dispute,

then this party will pay a large fine to the winner in the proceedings. Such fines were collected without problems by the state courts of Ancient Rome, which thus ensured the obligatory execution of the decisions of arbitration courts, without delving into their content and without revising them in essence.

With the development of interstate economic ties, workshops and professional corporations crossed state borders. Long before the conclusion of interstate agreements on legal assistance, a member of a merchant corporation or a banker who happened to be abroad could receive goods or a loan simply by proving its belonging to a particular trading class: the guarantee of its good faith was the guarantee of colleagues and, last but not least, the obligation to comply with the decision of the arbitration court in the event of a dispute. Thus, the verdicts of arbitration courts in civil disputes have gone beyond the state borders. The method of enforcing a decision was the same: the fear of being expelled from the professional community.

It was the shop communities that were the first to appreciate the advantages of arbitration before the state court. First, the arbitrators were the most respected members of the workshop, professionals with an impeccable reputation, who understood the specifics of this or that craft much better than any state judge. Second, the risks associated with corruption were minimized, since only the most worthy among colleagues became arbitrators. Third, the obligation and finality of the arbitral tribunal's decision was ensured by the threat of expulsion from the professional community much more effectively than if the bailiff undertook to execute this decision. At the same time, in a number of cases, the decisions made by the shop arbitration courts were taken into account by foreign colleagues, i.e. stepped across state borders - we note that within the framework of modern law this problem was theoretically solved only in 1958 with the adoption of the New York Convention, but in practice it still remains unresolved in a number of states.

International commercial arbitration emerged as a kind of arbitration court from the period of time when the states began to enforce the decisions of courts rendered abroad.

We should note the effectiveness of medieval methods of compulsory execution of decisions of the shop arbitration court. In particular, the Charter of the International Olympic Committee provides for the exclusion from the competition of those of its members who refuse to voluntarily comply with the decision of the International Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, we will find similar provisions in the charters of sports federations

holding competitions in Olympic sports.

In addition, the Charter of the Federation of Associations of Oils, Seeds and Fats, one of the largest organizations uniting traders of agricultural products, established a sanction for non-execution of the decision of the arbitration court of the federation, in the form of a message to all its participants. As a result of such sanctions, the offender will have no chance to continue his business.

The parties to the arbitration proceedings in international commercial arbitration are state bodies, as well as individuals and legal entities.

Two types of arbitration courts can be distinguished: one type is created to resolve a specific dispute and is called adhoc arbitration, the second type is permanent. In essence, the terms "arbitration", "arbitration court", "arbitration tribunal" are synonymous. According to I.P. Greshnikov, in the Russian Federation, there is still state arbitration - an arbitration court, which, from our point of view, is incorrect by definition. Arbitration, we emphasize once again, is a court formed by the parties, and in its essence it cannot be state¹.

In any country there is a state court, whose competence includes consideration of economic disputes with the participation of organizations. It can have different names, both trade and commercial. In particular, the Economic Court operates in the Republic of Belarus, in Kazakhstan the Economic Court deals with disputes between legal entities. State courts that resolve economic disputes have many variants of names, however, the term "arbitration" in relation to a state court is really used only in the judicial system of the Russian Federation.

The adjective "international" is abstract, has no nationality, since the court always operates on the territory of a particular state. It is a legal way to resolve disputes with a foreign element within the regulatory limits of that country.

Over the past century, international commercial arbitration has deservedly attracted the attention of participants in foreign economic transactions, as one of the best alternatives for considering possible disputes based on these transactions. Such attention required the development of a legal framework and institutions and bodies that could fulfill such needs of a society. This process began with the creation and operation of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris at the beginning of the XX century.

There are several meanings in the term "international commercial arbitration", namely:

- firstly, this term refers to the procedure for resolving disputes between

¹ See: Greshnikov I.P. International and internal arbitration // Lawyer. - 2015. - № 4. - P. 11 - 13.

commercial legal entities of different countries, as well as a mechanism for eliminating conflicts in substantive relations;

- secondly, international commercial arbitration designates a specific institution that is created to consider and resolve disputes arising from international commercial relations. In this case, we are talking about specific arbitration institutions created under the national chambers of commerce, associations, stock exchanges, etc.;

- thirdly, this definition refers to the composition of the arbitral tribunal considering a specific civil dispute.

Commercial arbitration can be characterized by comparing it with other alternative means of dispute resolution and with civil proceedings².

In this regard, the opinion of T.N. Neshataeva can be considered correct, according to which comparison of arbitration proceedings with other alternative forms makes it possible to establish its main feature, which is that it is an alternative procedure: a neutral person is endowed with the right to make a decision binding on the parties, which is final and can be enforced through the judicial mechanism³.

An effective and independent legal mechanism for international arbitration in private international law allows participation, regardless of the economic situation and influence in the world of all parties to the dispute. "Resolution of the UN General Assembly dated December 4, 2006 №61/33 enshrined the effectiveness and alternativeness of the mechanism of international commercial arbitration for the consideration of international economic disputes"⁴.

International commercial arbitration has nothing in common with the state system, since it is independent of it and is not an element of it. Within the state, such courts operate autonomously and are protected from influence from state bodies⁵. At the same time, this institution has a special legal status, which is usually reflected in the local normative act on the basis of which it acts⁶.

2 See: Nikolyyukin S.V. Arbitration agreements and the competence of international commercial arbitration (some problems of theory and practice): diss. ... cand. jur. sci. - M., 2007. - 201 P.

3 See: Neshataeva T.N. International private law and international civil process: textbook. course. In 3 parts - M., 2014. - 624 P.

4 Commentary on the Law of the Russian Federation "On International Commercial Arbitration": article-by-article, scientific and practical / Ed. A.S. Komarova, S.N. Lebedev, V.A. Musina. - SPb., 2017. - P. 17.

5 See: Tynel A. International Commercial Arbitration in Central and Eastern Europe // Bulletin of the Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Belarus. - 2001. - № 3. - P. 212 - 225.

6 See: Skvortsov O.Yu. Commentary on the Federal Law "On Arbitration Courts in the Russian Federation". - M., 2015. - 266 P.

The institution of international commercial arbitration should be distinguished from domestic (arbitration) arbitration and interstate (public) arbitration (the latter is responsible for the peaceful settlement of interstate disputes in accordance with Article 33 of the UN Charter⁷).

With regard to domestic arbitration, whose competence includes the consideration of disputes between organizations of the state and in relation to internal transactions, the following should be noted.

In Russia there is a system of state arbitration courts, whose competence includes consideration of economic disputes both between Russian organizations and between foreign ones with the participation of Russian legal entities. In the Russian Federation, the term "arbitration court" is endowed with domestic courts, which presents a certain difficulty for foreign entrepreneurs. In the rest of the world, the term "arbitration court" has only one meaning - an arbitration (arbitral court), but not a state court. As A.P. Belov points out, "this is not just a terminological issue, because the confusion of concepts in terminology leads to negative consequences for the disputing parties: the protection of their rights is delayed and they suffer unnecessary material losses"⁸.

Arbitration proceedings in private international law are referred to in foreign economic transactions between individuals, as well as when it comes to international agreements with an international commercial element. If in the transaction at least one of the parties is a foreign legal entity or entrepreneur, according to the Russian legal doctrine, it can be attributed to foreign trade.

Thus, an arbitration or arbitral court is a court elected by agreement of the parties to resolve disputes arising between them. The main institution of modern private international law is international commercial arbitration. This institution is intended to resolve a special category of economic disputes with a foreign element. Honestly, its competence includes all disputes from foreign economic civil transactions, including any transactions of purchase and sale, supply, contract, lease, investment and credit, trade representation and cooperation and others that are of a property nature.

⁷ See: UN Charter of 06.26.1945 [Electronic resource]. SPS "ConsultantPlus". URL: <http://www.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc&base=LAW&n=121087&fld=134&dst=1000000001,0&rnd=0.6616108951964097#03333973485195161> (appeal date: 10.06.2020).

⁸ Belov A.P. International business law: practical guide. - M., 2011. - P. 239.

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FEATURES OF THE CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF MINORS AND THE APPLICATION OF PUNISHMENTS TO THEM IN THE SOVIET CRIMINAL LEGISLATION: A HISTORICAL RETROSPECTIVE

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Abstract. *The article analyzes the features of the criminal responsibility of minors and punishments for them in the Soviet criminal legislation. The author came to the conclusion that in the Soviet period of our history, criminal legislation in this matter developed inconsistently, since there were periods of the prevalence of punitive measures of criminal law over educational ones, however, the Soviet legislator gradually followed the path of humanizing the system of punishment for juvenile criminals and mitigating criminal liability for them.*

Keywords: *juvenile delinquency, punishment against minors, exemption from criminal liability, the institution of exemption from punishment, mitigation of punishment, liberalization of criminal policy.*

After two revolutions of 1917, which marked not only the collapse of the three-hundred-year-old Romanov dynasty, but also the destruction of the old state, in the place of which the Bolsheviks, who took power, were going to build a "new type" state, as well as the rejection of the legal tradition of the lost empire, the Bolsheviks were one of the original CPC decrees of January 14, 1918 [1] abolished juvenile courts and imprisonment for minors, replacing the consideration of unlawful offenses committed by these minors (under the age of 17) not in courts, but in commissions on juvenile affairs, which either released them or sent in the shelter of the People's Commissariat of Public Charity. It should be noted that at first the Bolsheviks took into account the consequences of revolutionary cataclysms and created special institutions on the territory of the country for

the re-education of juvenile criminals, one of the examples of which are the colonies founded by A.S. Makarenko in the Poltava province, and then near Kharkov (Kuryazh). This, in our opinion, testifies to the prevalence during this period of the line on the re-education (albeit compulsory) of juvenile criminals, over the line calling for toughening the punitive action of the law in relation to these subjects of crimes. It seems that this was not least due to illusions about the gradual withering away of crime in the new social conditions, shared even by the head of the People's Commissariat of Justice P. Stuchka. However, crime was not going to wither away, so the Soviet republic needed new criminal legislation, which appeared in 1922 [9].

There were certain peculiarities in this criminal code in relation to the punishment of minors: in particular, the death penalty was not applied to them at that time. The other specificity was that if a minor committed crimes between the ages of 14 and 16, then the court, taking into account the sanction for committing the corresponding corpus delicti provided for adult criminals, reduced their punishment by half from the most severe of the prescribed punishments, and if the minor was between 16 and 18 years old, the sentence was reduced by one third.

After the introduction of the new Criminal Code of the RSFSR in 1926 [10], the appearance of which was due to the creation of the Soviet Union, and in connection with this event, the adoption of the Basic Principles of Criminal Legislation in 1924 [3], with the content of which the text of the criminal codes of the Union republics was to be correlated, in The RSFSR set the age of criminal responsibility at 14 years (as in the previously existing Criminal Code of the RSFSR in 1922). In other union republics, it was also similar, ranging from 13 to 14 years.

This happened until 1935, when art. 8 of the Basic Principles of Criminal Legislation of 1924, which allowed the republican legislation to independently determine the minimum age for criminal prosecution and apply medical and pedagogical measures to them, was abolished, and the responsibility of minors under the normative legal act of April 7, 1935 "On measures to combat juvenile delinquency" [7] was significantly tightened. The age of criminal responsibility for some offenses (for example, violent crimes, murder or theft) was lowered to 12 years, and minors were allowed to apply all criminal penalties. Since 1935, commissions on juvenile affairs have ceased to exist, canceled by the Decree of the CPC of the USSR and the CC of the AUCP(b) "On the elimination of child homelessness and neglect" of May 31, 1935 [6].

The Soviet government tried to act not only by strengthening the meas-

ures of criminal repression in relation to juvenile delinquency, but also to fight the increased number of street children during the Second World War, involved in criminal activities due to the deterioration of the crime situation due to wartime conditions. Thus, the CPC of the USSR Decree of January 23, 1942 "On the arrangement of children left without parents" [5] provided for the creation of commissions at the executive committees of local councils for the arrangement of children left without parents, the expansion of orphanages, reception centers, the organization of Suvorov schools, which can be considered important preventive measures on the way of combating juvenile delinquency.

In the post-war period, the responsibility for embezzlement on an insignificant scale committed by minors from 12 to 16 years of age was mitigated: the courts could, having terminated the proceedings on the case, send minors to labor educational colonies [4], the leadership of which itself decided whether the person sent to these institutions had been properly corrected.

In the Fundamentals of Criminal Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics of December 25, 1958 [2], as in other republican criminal codes adopted in accordance with the provisions of this legal act [8], the age of criminal responsibility was raised to 16 years, and only for some corpus delicti (murder, deliberate infliction of grievous injuries that caused health disorders, rape, robbery, theft, malicious and especially malicious hooliganism, deliberate destruction or damage of state, public property or personal property of citizens, which entailed grave consequences, as well as deliberate commission of actions that could cause a train wreck), criminal liability began from the age of fourteen. Later, the list of such crimes was increased: since 1991, theft of firearms, ammunition or explosives and the theft of drugs has been added to them. This "age" model has been preserved in the current edition of the current Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

The new criminal legislation also contained the specifics of applying punishments to juvenile violators of the criminal law, or rather, not applying some of them: exile, expulsion, imprisonment in prison were not applied to these subjects. The legislator oriented law enforcement officers towards the dominance of educational, rather than punitive measures in relation to minors who have violated the law. One of the specific features of the Soviet criminal law, by virtue of the proclaimed primacy of collectivism, was the implementation of such a compulsory measure of an educational nature as the transfer of a minor under the supervision of a labor collective, a public organization or an individual citizen, or the appointment of a public educa-

tor (cl. 6, art.63 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR 1960). It is noteworthy that mitigation of punishment for minors could also be manifested in the postponement of its execution for a period from six months to two years, taking into account the circumstances of the case, the degree and nature of the social danger of the unlawful act, the personality of the perpetrator, if the minor first committed a crime of little gravity [11].

During the Soviet period of our history, criminal legislation in this matter developed inconsistently (there were periods of the prevalence of punitive measures of criminal law over educational ones), however, the Soviet legislator gradually followed the path of humanizing the system of punishment for juvenile criminals and mitigating criminal liability for them. A similar model has been preserved in the current Russian criminal law.

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USING DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN DISTANCE LEARNING

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Abstract. *The use of digital educational technologies in the preparation for professional activity presupposes a complete restructuring of the educational process in higher education. In modern conditions, changes in teaching methods and means, changes in the competency model, as well as the transformation of the system of students' classes due to the widespread introduction of online learning are becoming an important direction.*

The use of digital interactive resources allows you to optimize the educational process, to make the educational trajectory in the university individual for each student.

Keywords: *distance learning, digital educational resources, physical education, information technology*

In modern conditions, the use of digital technologies in the process of preparing for professional activity is becoming an important direction in the higher education system.

New trajectories of training specialists in higher education imply a complete restructuring of the educational process. These are not only changes in teaching methods and means, but also changes in the competency model, as well as the transformation of the system of physical culture and sports lessons for students through the integrated implementation of digital technologies.

In the context of a large-scale transformation of the vocational education system, the main goal is to “teach to learn”, to prepare the student for the rapid changes taking place in modern society, to teach effective interaction with employers in a constantly changing socio-economic environment.

A serious test for university teachers was their transfer to distance learning, in connection with the spread of the new coronavirus infection, when in many cases they had to face difficulties related to both the creation and use of digital information resources in the educational process, which were

supposed to cover not only the learning process itself, but also the current and final certification of students.

Particular difficulties in the period of distance learning arose with the implementation of digital educational technologies for the discipline "Elective courses in physical education and sports" (ECFEaS). These are, first of all, issues related to the creation and use in the educational process of modern digital educational resources (new generation didactic materials) for online training of students.

As you know, information technologies are widely used in the educational process of higher education. However, as practice shows, in the field of physical education of students, existing developments in universities are, as a rule, monotonous.

The analysis of modern psychological and pedagogical literature shows that the main areas of application of information technologies in the course of physical culture and sports classes at the university are:

- statistical analysis and graphic representation of educational material;
- text editing of methodical documentation;
- training and control of theoretical knowledge of students.

However, information computer technologies (ICT) make it possible to change the paradigm of information interaction between the subjects of the educational process (teaching, learning and digital information resource), and also contribute to the emergence of a system for automating the monitoring of learning outcomes and organizational management of the educational process.

These digital assets include:

- multipurpose training systems with the function of teaching, control, self-control and training;
- training performance assessment programs;
- computer training complexes with the function of controlling the physical development and fitness of those involved
 - digital multimedia presentations used both to transfer knowledge and to control knowledge;
 - various databases for educational purposes, for example, databases of outdoor games used in physical education classes
- online fitness courses on the Internet;
- digital videos and video tutorials;
- mobile applications;
- social networks;
- various applications for organizing videoconferences [1, p.152].

It should be noted that digital multimedia presentations and digital mul-

timedia training programs were especially popular among these digital educational resources for classes in the ECFEaS discipline during distance learning at Samara State Technical University (SamSTU).

Let's consider their possibilities for training students in physical culture and sports in the online-education mode.

1. *Digital multimedia presentations.* Their role in organizing the educational process is invaluable at the moment.

Firstly, they are used in the provision of educational material at online lectures, when the presentation includes various video fragments related to the technique of teaching motor actions, tactical actions, with a teaching methodology, a lesson methodology, etc.

Secondly, with their help, it is possible to carry out independent work with students with disabilities in the health group - students prepare and present their projects through presentations.

Thirdly, using PowerPoint, you can create and actively use various tests to assess students' knowledge.

Also, during a pandemic, another important function of presentations has become relevant - it is the creation and use of video presentations that can be used by both teachers to communicate information to students and by students in the preparation of video reports to protect their abstracts in a remote form using videoconferences.

2. *Digital multimedia programs for assessing the success of training.* An important task of the learning process in the context of its digital transformation is the creation and use of automation tools for control and measurement processes and assessment of the quality of education.

Based on the control data, the teacher receives information about the results of his work (feedback) and, if necessary, can make adjustments to it, and for the student it is an assessment of his work.

Tasks in controlling programs can have a different structure: a question in the form of a text and text-based answer options, a question accompanied by a graphic illustration, for example, a cinematography of a sports motor action or a video, etc.

This problem is effectively solved by digital multimedia monitoring programs [2, p. 574-575].

The main functions of such programs are:

- control of the success of training in individual sections of the course;
- automatic registration of control results;
- the possibility of direct registration in the student's personal account in the analytical information system (AIS SamSTU) for further analysis and certification of students (fig. 1).

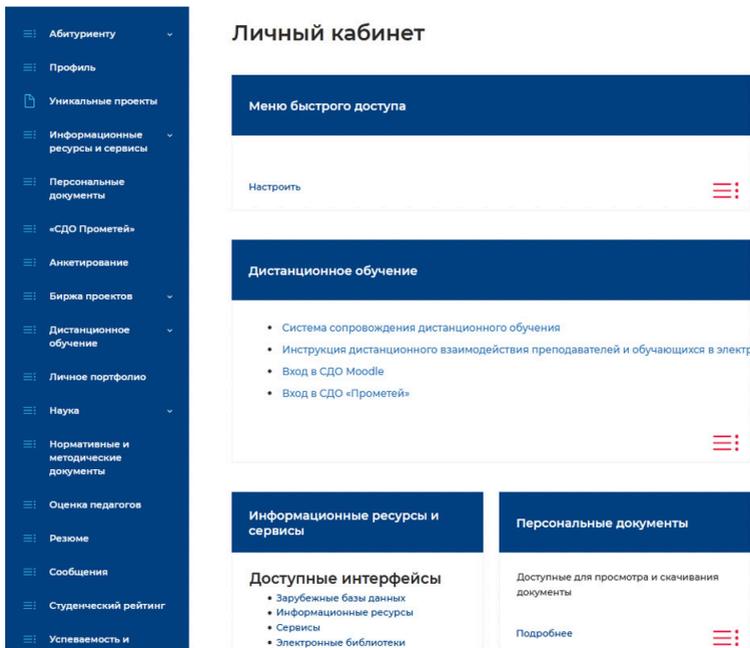


Fig. 1. The title page of the student's personal account in SamSTU AIS

It should also be noted that at present, great importance is attached to the development and use in the educational process of online courses in various disciplines using both international (Coursera, Udacity, edX) and Russian educational platforms (National Open Education Platform, Universarium, Stepik and etc.).

However, it should be noted that there are practically no special courses on physical culture and sports on these platforms.

At Samara State Technical University, such courses are being developed for use in the Moodle distance learning system.

It should be noted that when developing an online course on the ECFEaS discipline, on the one hand, it is necessary to take into account its specificity (teaching the technique and tactics of movements and exercises), and on the other hand, the use of theoretical teaching alone is clearly not enough here, since the development of specific motor actions is possible. only in practical lessons under the guidance of a teacher.

The use of 3D graphics, virtual reality tools in online classes, the use of

various video materials and smart gadgets - all this allows you to recreate the real environment of gaming activities in the gym. For example, imitation of throwing the ball into the goal or into the ring, passing the ball, dribbling, serving the ball in sports such as basketball, volleyball and football (fig. 2), promotes the rapid mastering of motor skills, and the very process of online classes with students becomes more intense and diverse.

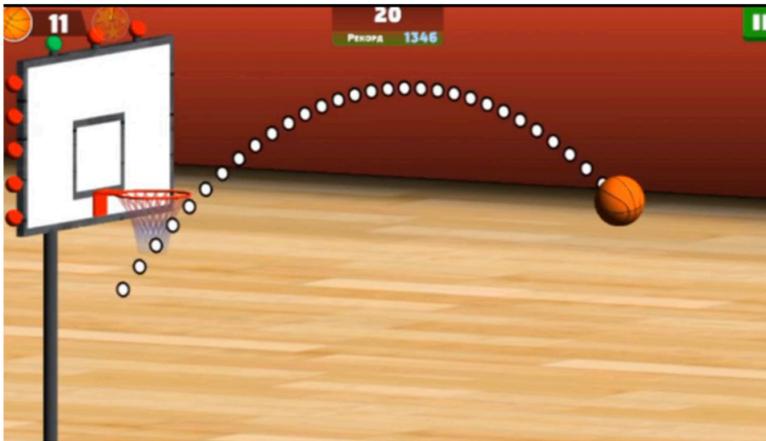


Fig. 2. Imitation of throwing the ball into the ring

Using the Apple TV set-top box and the corresponding software allows you to conduct online training (fig. 3) in group sports (for example, basketball) and solve tactical problems in the classroom.



Fig. 3. Online basketball training

The development in SamSTU on the basis of the software package for

3D modeling "Solid Dynamics" of the online training course "Professional Boxing" for the Moodle distance learning system allows solving a number of problems of technical and tactical preparation of the training stage, since here are, in addition to reference material, information about more than 2000 fights and 300 boxers who participated in them, 30 minutes of unique video filming, as well as a small training block for acquaintance with the main punches and defenses in boxing (fig. 4).

Video fragments in the online course are used both to accompany the educational material and to test knowledge on certain topics and the discipline as a whole.



Fig. 4. Fragment of the online course "Professional boxing"

To conduct online classes with students with health group restrictions, it is possible to use multimedia virtual simulators, for example, Team Gymnastics, where students need to make up complexes of performances on sports equipment and prepare athletes for competitions.

More than 100 gymnastic exercises for a vault, a beam, parallel bars, exercises on a carpet have been entered into the memory of the simulator (fig. 5).



Fig. 5. Multimedia virtual simulator

Also, in self-isolation, for the organization of the educational process in a distance mode at SamSTU, the teachers of the Department of Physical Education and Sports actively used the capabilities of mobile smart applications, such as Samsung Health, L4H (Life in Motion), etc.

These digital resources make it possible to quickly assess the condition of students, adjust the educational and training process directly online and increase the objectivity of assessing learning outcomes.

The use of such technologies as a tool for solving the educational tasks set by the current conditions allows to optimize the educational and training process, to make it individual for each person engaged in physical culture and sports.

Digital educational resources created and used at SamSTU in the educational process have shown their effectiveness in the system of distance learning for students in physical culture and sports. However, the development of such educational materials is the first steps in this direction, and each of the listed methods of online student learning has its own advantages and disadvantages.

Conducting physical education classes in a distance format requires a serious restructuring of the educational process, which involves not only the development and use of digital resources in the educational process, but also the creation of a special interactive educational environment.

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ORGANIZATION OF SPEECH THERAPY REHABILITATION FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE CONDITIONS OF A REHABILITATION CENTER

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Abstract. *The article discusses the procedure for organizing speech therapy rehabilitation of preschoolers in the environment of a rehabilitation center; its tasks are revealed and substantiated; specific organizational principles characteristic of this process in the atmosphere of a rehabilitation center; the content of speech therapy influence; the role of methods in working with preschool children, their choice and use in individual, sub-group and frontal classes; an important role is assigned to diagnostics, as one of the most important components of this process.*

Keywords: *rehabilitation, speech therapy rehabilitation, preschool children, conditions, rehabilitation center, complex diagnostics.*

The ecological-demographic and valeological situation that has developed in our country in recent decades has provoked a decrease in the proportion of births of healthy, physically mature children, which left an imprint on the aggravation of their speech impairment. Empirical observations show that almost every second child of preschool age needs speech therapy rehabilitation. Its process is a system consisting of correction and compensation of speech disorders, the development of sensory functions, articulatory motor skills, cognitive activity of the child, and changes in interaction with his social environment. It goes without saying that such an important problem did not go unnoticed by theorists and practitioners in children's educational institutions. The same cannot be said about rehabilitation centers, where the issues of organizing speech therapy rehabilitation for older preschool children remain controversial.

We will interpret speech therapy rehabilitation in the "context of normalizing the child's communicative activity, building up social potential, i.e. increasing the possibilities of the individual to be realized in this community" [1, p. 215].

From the perspective of this definition, the procedure of speech therapy rehabilitation is positioned on the basis of the humanistic ideas of the process of interaction between a child and a rehabilitation therapist, based on a trusting relationship.

Hence, her tasks are focused on restoring the child's self-esteem and cheerfulness, his faith in himself, a sense of security; development of the adaptive abilities and activity of the child as a subject of life; re-creation of broken connections and relationships with the outside world, parenting, children's team and the informal environment.

When organizing speech therapy rehabilitation for older preschool children in a rehabilitation center, it is necessary to reveal the process of speech therapy influence. It is based on the etiopathogenetic principle that takes into account the etiology and mechanisms of speech impairment, consistency and consideration of the structure of speech impairment, completeness, differentiated approach, phasing, taking into account the personal characteristics of preschoolers, the formation of speech skills in conditions of natural speech communication. When eliminating speech disorders, it is necessary to take into account the totality of etiological external, internal, biological and socio-psychological factors that determine the occurrence, the reasons for the appearance of various disorders [2].

“The content of speech therapy impact depends on the mechanism of speech impairment. With similar rates of speech impairment, different mechanisms are possible. For example, substitutions of sounds in dyslalia may be due to inaccuracy of auditory distinction or replacement of these sounds due to the underdevelopment of fine articulatory movements. When dyslalia is eliminated, the main thing is to influence the leading disorder - the lack of formation of auditory differentiation or underdevelopment of articulatory motor skills” [3, p. 396].

A deep meaning in the performance of speech therapy work carries in itself the adjustment and harmonious upbringing of the personality of preschoolers with various speech disorders, taking into account the uniqueness of its formation, age characteristics, ordering of general social communications. The personal context of the above activities is important for pupils with symptoms of alalia, aphasia, dysarthria, etc., since there is a connection with the organic nature of the central nervous system lesions, the expressed individuality of personal development, both of the initial orientation generated by organic brain lesions and the nature of secondary layering. Correction of speech disorders is more productive to accompany the game with activities, which are crucial for preschoolers. It is positioned as a means of analytical-synthetic activity of the sensory area, saturation

of vocabulary, mastery of linguistic laws in the emerging personality of a child [4].

“Speech therapy classes with preschool children are carried out using practical, visual and verbal methods. Their choice and use is determined by the nature of speech impairment, the content, goals and objectives of corrective speech therapy, the stage of work, age, individual psychological characteristics of the child, etc. ...For example, when stuttering is eliminated in preschool age, the effectiveness of speech therapy work is achieved by practical and visual methods” [5, p. 166].

In the rehabilitation environment of the center, individual, sub-group and frontal forms of conducting classes are increasingly being practiced.

Personal lessons are devoted to the development of articulation, sound formulation, the development of phonemic apperception, the correction of difunctionality in relation to the potential of each child. They turn into integral ones, for the purpose of repeated elaboration of the sound in syllables, for the work on prosody and facial expressions is carried out synchronously. Game situations of reincarnation in a variety of fairy-tale heroes are created. All this contributes to the development of self-expression, creativity, development of speech expression, strengthening of facial muscles [6].

Children with similar speech problems are brought together to work in micro groups. They carry out psycho-gymnastics, games for attention, the development of hand coordination and general motor skills, voice, breathing, relaxation exercises. Such an organizational and rehabilitation complex is aimed at the formation of grammatical and lexical forms of the language and psychophysical sphere of children. All tasks will be united by a single semantic improvised theme, invented by children during the lesson [7].

The system of frontal classes is made up of complex and game techniques that implement the principle of correctional orientation of observing the triune task of education, development and training.

To implement this principle, it is important to properly organized comprehensive diagnostics of identifying the communicative, compensatory-activating, creative-activity and reflective capabilities of preschool children through various methods.

The purpose of diagnostics in speech therapy rehabilitation of preschoolers is determined by the information function, which helps the teacher to control his actions, aiming at obtaining the optimal version of the corrective solution; a prognostic function that determines the prospects for the development of a diagnosed object, which makes it possible to detect casual connections between the means, conditions and results of

speech therapy activities and to develop a forecast for the course of the rehabilitation process. In turn, the control and regulation function provides an opportunity to manage the rehabilitation process by eliminating real difficulties for the teacher and the child in their practical implementation. The evaluation function allows you to qualitatively and quantitatively assess the constructiveness of the activity of each specialist.

Comprehensive diagnostics is developed on the basis of a number of principles dictated by the eccentricity of the speech therapy process of the rehabilitation center. They concretize the goal setting, meaning, forms, diagnostic methods, and the technological procedure for analyzing the results obtained.

The principle of objectivity is aimed at using a scientific approach to assessing phenomena and their formulation. He points to the readiness of the speech therapist for the utmost impartiality in carrying out diagnostic procedures and decisions in relation to the examined child, their complementarity to the age and personalistic characteristics of children; registration of all manifestations of a preschooler's personality, and not only those that confirm hypothetical assumptions; comparison of the obtained data, their rechecking, clarification of the received factual material; continuous self-reflection of the teacher for his likes and dislikes, which often distort the real picture.

The principle of a holistic study of a pedagogical phenomenon involves the use of a systematic approach in research; consideration of the diagnostic object as an integral system; comparison of data obtained in various conditions and situations of the child's life, by all kinds of people who are in relationship with him; identification of the interdependence and interdependence of the internal factors of the individual-personal development of the child with the external conditions of the environment [8].

According to the principle of procedurality, the teacher-researcher seeks to reveal the essence of the studied quality and to trace how it arises, is formed, develops, manifests itself in a given person in different conditions. Comprehensive diagnostics is not limited to fixing individual indicators or manifestations, is not reduced to the usual problem of evaluating any signs, does not consider its object as something frozen. With this approach, it is necessary to use a combination of slice and longitudinal diagnostics [9].

The principle of competence implies making professionally proven decisions. It is revealed in the laws of synergetism; protection of the preschooler from unwanted techniques; the validity of conclusions and decisions; deliberation and delicate use of diagnostic materials.

The principle of personalization requires the teacher not to regard de-

viations from the norm as deficient without working out the dynamic tendencies of formation. It is specified in the requirements for the analysis of the personal characteristics of a preschooler; taking into account his real life collisions; differentiation of general and personal approaches.

As you can see, the process of organizing speech therapy rehabilitation for preschool children in a rehabilitation center is based on humane ideas that provide for the reconstruction of the child's connections with the environment and himself through the return of faith in oneself and the ability to actively overcome problem situations.

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PREVENTION OF THE ADOLESCENTS' INTERPERSONAL CONFLICTS

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to the search for pedagogical conditions for the prevention of interpersonal conflicts in adolescence. The authors dwell on the features of interpersonal conflicts in adolescents and the conditions for their prevention. The emphasis is on the program for the prevention of interpersonal conflicts.*

Keywords: *prevention, teenager, conflict, interpersonal conflict.*

In society in general and in education in particular, it is indisputable that conflict as a phenomenon is present in the life of every person. Interpersonal conflict can be diagnosed in all social and age groups, but adolescence is especially "fertile". Adolescence is fraught with the emergence of situations that can disrupt the normal course of personality formation and create prerequisites for the emergence of conflict situations and the manifestation of aggression.

According to S.M. Emelyanov, a conflict is - "a relationship between the subjects of social interaction, which is characterized by their confrontation based on oppositely directed motives (needs, interests, goals, ideals, beliefs) or judgments (opinions, views, assessments, etc.)" [2, p.24].

Interpersonal conflict arises when different schools and behaviors clash. It can also be the result of a clash of people with different character traits, values, worldviews.

Understanding the causes of interpersonal conflicts is key to resolving

them. Interpersonal conflict, as a rule, arises due to the mismatch of opinions of people who are (subsequently) participants in the conflict interaction. Why these mismatches may arise can be explained by differences in views on ideological, social, professional and other topics. But it would be wrong to believe that the very fact of differences in views is the only reason for the conflict. Their psychological and social qualities play an important role. The nature of the perception of the situation by a person and how the actions and properties of the individual are related plays a great role in interpersonal conflict. If, for example, a person is not predisposed to conflicts, this can help to quickly eliminate a conflict situation, or completely avoid it.

That is why, according to E.N. Ivanova and N.N. Surtaeva, the personal qualities of the conflicting parties, their self-esteem, the level of self-criticism, the personal threshold of tolerance, the aggressiveness of differences in cultural and social aspects are of decisive importance [3, p. 49].

In order to more clearly define the main signs of interpersonal conflicts in adolescence, let us turn to an analysis of the characteristics of adolescence.

It has always been considered that in adolescence, the child is most susceptible to conflict. In the scientific literature, this period is called a development crisis. It is at this time that a child first thinks about fundamental questions: about the meaning of life and his place in society. During this period, a holistic personality image is formed. In adolescence, the living conditions and activities of the child change quite dramatically. And this leads to adaptation of the psyche, the emergence of new forms of interaction. The status in society is changing, the position in the team is changing, the elders make higher demands. The transitional age is distinguished by a special emotional excitability. A teenager strives for independence in everything, which leads to conflicts with parents. Often contradicts himself and does not have a stable self-esteem, which, in turn, is expressed in unbalanced behavior.

It should be noted that peers play a special role in personality formation. During adolescence, the child moves away from family and school and prefers a group of friends, whose influence increases over time. Peer relationships are characterized by the need for communication in order to assert themselves, which can lead to deviation of behavior from the norm when "getting into bad company." The influence of friends in adolescence is often more significant than the upbringing of parents, therefore, during this period, the danger of deviant behavior is great.

The consequences of conflicts are also important. Teenagers are quite

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worried about being in open conflict. The consequence of the conflict can be stress, which can lead to serious disorders or even depression. In this case, in order to avoid negative consequences, it is necessary to adhere to a certain line of behavior; namely:

- no need to make too many claims to the teenager and place any expectations on him;
- patiently and attentively listen to the teenager;
- to prevent excessive self-criticism;
- not let him become a recluse and try to find him activities outside the home;
- be always available and find time for communication;
- pay attention to the positive qualities of the child and try to consolidate them;
- stimulate sports activities and encourage other physical activities;
- if these steps do not work, then you should seek professional help from a psychologist [1, p.65].

Teachers should be directly involved in conflict prevention. The teacher's activity consists in organizing preventive work, using social and pedagogical technologies, preventing interpersonal conflicts. It should contribute to the establishment of healthy relationships in the team and the creation of a zone of psychological comfort. He should also identify problems, conflict situations and help students. Crisis age can manifest itself in an increased propensity for conflicts, aggression, which, in turn, leads to the emergence of deviant behavior. Also, the emergence of contradictions and deviant behavior in the behavior of adolescents to generally accepted norms is facilitated by a negative climate in the team, negative relationships between peers, and unreasonable resolution of conflicts. Therefore, the teacher should pay special attention to the prevention of interpersonal conflicts in adolescents.

Prevention of interpersonal conflicts in adolescence, in our opinion, is a set of scientifically grounded and timely measures to eliminate factors contributing to the development of conflict, to create and maintain an optimal social situation of interaction between adolescents and society.

The essence of preventive work is to transform the social, family and personal space of the child through the implementation of pedagogical and educational measures that should help improve the quality of life and instill the idea of the inadmissibility of violence. The tasks of psychological and pedagogical prevention include: teaching teachers to work with difficult children, assisting in improving social well-being, eliminating traumatic situations, reducing the risk of drug and alcohol abuse, and forming posi-

tive behavior in society. Prevention is needed to prevent the aggravation of social disorientation of young people and to increase the number of types of educational activities. In the prevention of conflicts, also, various methods are used to identify at the initial stages of the disadvantaged, minors who are prone to conflicts and identify problem families and provide them with assistance at all levels.

Among the conditions for socio-pedagogical prevention of conflicts, we identified the following: carrying out diagnostic activities and implementing a preventive program, including various methods of preventing and correcting conflict behavior, such as a system of games, exercises, trainings, mini-lectures, and conversations.

In diagnostic work, it is recommended to use: sociometric research (carried out three times a year in order to identify the "leaders" of the "outcasts"); research of behavior strategies in a conflict situation; diagnostics of the types of interpersonal relations (T. Leary's technique is carried out in order to determine the typical ways of a person's response to conflict situations) observation, etc.

The study was based on the hypothesis that the development and implementation of a program of social and pedagogical prevention, including training sessions, a complex of games, conversations and exercises, may lead to a decrease in the manifestations of interpersonal conflicts in adolescence.

Most often, classes on pedagogical conflict prevention consist of practical and theoretical parts. Classes on pedagogical prevention are diverse, but traditionally the theoretical part includes informational and educational mini-lectures. The practical part includes: conducting research with adolescents aimed at identifying the qualities, abilities, skills, the level of development of mental processes and self-determination of personality, training and relaxation exercises, games aimed at constructive behavior in conflicts with people, the ability to communicate, plan their activities.

Prevention is necessary to actualize the subject position and improve the quality of knowledge about acceptable behavior in society through gaining knowledge about oneself, about the people around and ways of interacting with them. Thanks to the program of social and pedagogical prevention of conflicts, the following tasks are expected to be solved: assistance in finding their own interests and defining inclinations; assistance in determining the distinctive features of their character, temperament, emotional-volitional and cognitive spheres; education of children in matters of culture of communication; teaching the rules of effective communication in situations requiring teamwork; education in building constructive

partnerships.

Preventive classes can be conducted in various forms, as a rule, such classes include: conversations, disputes, during which adolescents, in a form accessible to them, study the peculiarities of expressing their personal position on various issues in communicative and educational-cognitive activities; practical tasks (tests, blanks, questionnaires, projective techniques, etc.), which involve a story about yourself and your methods of building relationships with other people; trainings, role-playing and team games, which are carried out in order to convince children of the effectiveness (or ineffectiveness) of certain behavioral patterns, friendly interaction, to develop decision-making skills, to teach how to build constructive partnership and cooperation with adults and peers. Trainings have become one of the modern and already well-proven methods. Training sessions are a form of interactive learning, the purpose of which is to develop the competence of interpersonal behavior in communication [4, p.20].

Our work was aimed, first of all, at expanding the adolescents' idea of their "I", the formation of an acceptable positive assessment of themselves, learning to find a compromise in interpersonal relationships. The skills listed above are needed to help overcome relationship difficulties.

The classes were mainly aimed at improving the skills of constructive behavior in conflict interaction, the formation of the cognitive, behavioral and emotional components of the manifestations of interpersonal conflicts in adolescence.

At the final stage of the study, we tested the effectiveness of the program for the prevention of interpersonal conflicts in adolescence, aimed at developing skills for constructive resolution of interpersonal conflicts. A comparative analysis of the diagnostic results showed an increase in the number of adolescents with an average and high level of formation of skills of constructive behavior in conflict, a decrease in the number of adolescents with a low level. This makes it possible to assert that the effect of positive changes is due to the use of the proposed program.

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**ORGANIZATIONAL AND ACTIVITY APPROACH TO TRAINING
TEACHER-CREATOLOGIST AT THE UNIVERSITY (ON THE EXAMPLE
OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL
PROGRAM OF A TWO-PROFILE BACHELOR'S DEGREE "PRIMARY
EDUCATION AND EARLY CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF
CHILDREN»)**

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Abstract. *The author raises the problem of professional pedagogical training of bachelors of education with the possibility of diverse, creatively oriented teaching, upbringing and socialization based on the organizational-activity approach.*

The features of the scientifically grounded organization and management of the pedagogical process, the formation and development of creatological competence are traced

future teacher of a modern elementary school. The positive dynamics of the quality of pedagogical education is determined from the introduction of the author's educational program, which has a decisive influence on the development of the ability of future teachers to solve the problems of creative education and creative development of the personality of students in educational and extracurricular activities, the readiness and ability to form a creatively developing educational space (CDES) for competence supporting the creative development and self-development of students, thereby ensuring the effectiveness of the educational process.

Keywords: *professional pedagogical training, organizational-activity approach, bachelor of education, teacher-creatologist, creatological competence/competency, innovative educational program, creatively developing space, culture of creativity.*

Introduction

In the domestic science and practice of education, a great deal of expe-

rience has been accumulated in researching the problems of the creative development of personality and the peculiarities of fostering a culture of creativity among the younger generations using innovative means, methods and technologies (Berdyayev N.A. [2], Ilyin I.O. [11], Altshuller G.S. [1], Bogoyavlenskaya D.B. [4], Vygotsky L. S. [9], Groisman A.L. [10], Ponomarev Ya. A. [13], Shadrikov V.V. [18]).

Historical excursion into the "pedagogy" (M.V. Lomonosov) of domestic education and upbringing "... own Platons, and quick-witted Nevtons" (P. P. Blonsky, S. T. Shatsky, A. S. Makarenko, V. A. Sukhomlinsky B. S. Gershunsky, V. I. Zagvyazinsky, V. A. Kan-Kalik, V. V. Kraevsky, N. V. Kuzmina, N. D. Nikandrov, V. A. Slastenin, N. E. Shchurkova) gives an idea of the creative nature of pedagogical work [15].

The modern science of creative development and self-development of personality is represented by the methodology of creasophy, heuristics, crealogy, creatology [2; 8; 15; 17.].

One of the directions of pedagogical education and the conditions for its successful implementation in practice is the problem of the creatological training of bachelors. The implementation of the educational process in the direction of the creatological training of bachelors is especially necessary at the stage of higher education, which implements innovative educational programs to ensure competent pedagogical work in a relevant direction - early and continuous creative development of children and schoolchildren [4; 9]. Of particular importance for solving this problem is the development and implementation of an organizational and activity approach to the training of future teachers, stimulating their own creative development and self-development, as well as organizing their theoretical-methodological and methodological armament as a fundamental basis for effective pedagogical activity, in general, and creative teaching and education of children and schoolchildren, in particular [9; 10; 13].

Analysis of the current state of the problem of creatological preparation of bachelors of pedagogical education for teaching and upbringing of creative individuals [17; 18], implementation of the activity approach in higher education [7; 15], made it possible to determine the need to study and generalize the experience of forming the professional and creative readiness of bachelors of pedagogical education for the early and continuous creative development of children and schoolchildren [17].

Hence the need arose to develop a program of additional education for a two-line bachelor's degree ("Primary Education and Early Creative Development") and its continuous testing in the educational process of the pedagogical faculty of the university.

Purpose of the study: to develop a program of additional education for bachelors-creatologists on the basis of an organizational-activity approach and experimentally prove the effectiveness of its implementation.

Materials and methods

An organizational-activity approach is considered as a methodological substantiation of the author's research, the implementation of which ensures a higher quality level of professionalization of bachelor-creatologists. Organizational-activity approach to personality psychology in management provides the interdependent "influence of activity on the personality and depends on the degree of fusion of personality, activity and organization, which is expressed in a number of phenomena: in the way of activity, in the way of organization, in the activity position and line of behavior" [12]. In our interpretation, the organizational-activity approach consists in the ability and capability of the teacher to scientifically and pedagogically reasonably design the construct and content of the pedagogical process with the immersion of students in a creatively developing educational space with a focus on the practice-oriented trajectory of training a teacher-creatologist.

The solution of research problems was ensured by a complex of complementary theoretical methods for the analysis of domestic and foreign pedagogical theory, practice and experience in the field of professional training; general scientific methods such as classification, modeling, comparison, collation and generalization; experimental methods with the use of special diagnostic tools.

The research was carried out on the basis of FSBEI HE "The Glazov Korolenko State Pedagogical Institute" in Glazov. 40 students of 3 courses of the two-profile bachelor degree "Primary Education and Mathematics" (CG) and "Primary Education and Early Creative Development" (EG) took part. The respondents were divided into two groups: experimental EG ($n = 20$) and control CG ($n = 20$). The difference in the groups consisted in the fact that EG students underwent special professional training according to an experimental program, and CG students - according to an educational program without taking into account the creatological component of professional pedagogical training. To monitor the results of the implementation of the experiment, specially developed funds of assessment tools were used for the initial, basic and advanced levels. Mathematical and statistical processing of the results obtained was carried out by Chi-square at $p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.05$.

Research results

In accordance with the increased demand of society for a creatively thinking and productively acting person, the demand for the education sys-

tem in the training of pedagogical personnel who are able to professionally carry out the educational and creative process for the development and self-development of a creative personality at the Faculty of Pedagogical and Art Education, over the past three years, training on additional educational program "Early creative development".

The program was composed of academic disciplines, both classical (traditional) and modern (innovative) orientation, as a result of which the integrity and consistency in the study of the scientific and methodological heritage and modern technological innovations by modern students - bachelors of education, was preserved. The essence of the author's intention was to preserve the fundamentality - due to the earlier study of the disciplines of the compulsory cycle of academic disciplines of the variable part of the curriculum, and at the same time, the narrowly professional orientation of preparation for the development of the creative potential of the personality of the future teacher - due to the study of various disciplines of the student's choice.

The novelty of the developed author's educational program is due to the fact that students for the first time in pedagogical universities began to study integrative courses:

- "Theater pedagogy" (2, 3 semesters, study volume 2 cred. un.), Which accumulates classical pedagogy and pedagogy of theatrical art;
- "TRIZ-pedagogy" (5 semester, study volume 2 cred. un.), Combining classical, age-related pedagogy and pedagogy of creativity;
- "School of thought in additional education" or "Euryology" (2 semester, study volume 4 cred. Un.), Integratively consisting of interpenetrating sciences: logic, dialectics, heuristics);
- "Metro-tempo-rhythm and innovative processes in musical pedagogy" (4, 5 semesters, study volume 6 cred. un.), Cumulatively presented by the sciences: metrology, tempo rhythm, rhythmology, mathematics, music);
- "Ethnopedagogy and ethnopshychology in the multicultural professionalization of a bachelor's degree" (1 semester, study volume 4 cred. un.), Combining ethnology, ethnic or cross-cultural psychology, ethnopedagogy).

The specificity of training bachelors of preschool and bachelors of primary education on the experimental profile of training was implemented in the following courses:

- "Peculiarities of working with gifted children of different ages" (5 semester, study volume 2 cred. un.),
- "Verbal creativity of children of preschool and primary school age" (5, 6 semesters, study volume 6 cred. un.);

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- "Chess in the development of intellectual creativity of students" (7 semester, volume of study 3 cred. un.);
- "Logomyrs and legotechnologies" (3, 4 semesters, study volume 5 cred. Un.), Etc.

One of the backbone competencies in the preparation of bachelors of pedagogical education is the readiness and ability to teach creative work and educate creative individuals [5]. The study of such academic disciplines as "Pedagogical Creatology", "Tutor of the Creative Personality", "Pedagogical Heuristics" provided the methodological substantiation of the innovative program.

The main qualimetric indicators of the success of the implementation of the program were creative projects completed by students, term papers on the problems of early and continuous creative development of children and schoolchildren (5 semesters), as well as cultural and educational practice (6 semesters) in schools and educational institutions of culture and art.

At the initial stage of the study, in order to identify the initial level of readiness of future teachers for creative pedagogical work, an input diagnosis of the formation of creatological competence in subjects CG and EG was carried out. The subjects' creatological competency was diagnosed according to three groups of indicators - creative erudition, creative skill, and readiness for creativity in pedagogical activity (see tab. 1).

Table 1

Initial level of development of creatological competence

Functions Groups		CREATIVE ERUDITION						
		Representation		Knowledge		Understanding		
CG		3,2		3,1		2,9		
EG		3,3		3,2		3,0		
Functions Groups		CREATIVE SKILL						
		Algorithmicity		Manufacturability		Mastery		
CG		3,2		3,0		2,9		
EG		3,6		3,1		3,2		
Functions Groups		READINESS FOR CREATIVITY IN PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITIES						
		Focus	Em- pathy	Reflec- tion	In- sight	Cre- ativity	Communi- cativeness	Improvisa- tion
CG		2,6	2,3	2,0	2,1	2,4	3,4	2,0
EG		2,2	2,1	2,0	2,2	2,1	3,2	2,3

At the control stage of the study, to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of the new educational program for training bachelors-creatologists "Early Creative Development", research work was carried out to experimentally prove the effectiveness of its implementation. We analyzed the results of academic performance, the results of passing cultural and educational practice in terms of the level of formation of creatological competence among students of EG and CG.

Academic performance in EG was $X^2 = 12.22$ $p < 0.01$, while in EG academic performance was $X^2 = 6.399$ $p < 0.05$;

Creative erudition in EG was $X^2 = 6.904$ $p < 0.01$, while in EG erudition was $X^2 = 9.21$ $p < 0.05$;

The readiness for creativity in pedagogical activity in the EG was $X^2 = 9.481$ $p < 0.01$, while in the CG the readiness was $X^2 = 7.227$ $p < 0.05$.

Another evidence of the effectiveness of the implementation of the new educational program for the preparation of bachelors-creatologists "Early creative development" was the final diagnosis in the form of a questionnaire to identify the degree of student satisfaction with professional and pedagogical training at the university in different profiles: "Primary education and Mathematics" and "Primary education and previously creative development " (see fig. 1 and 2).

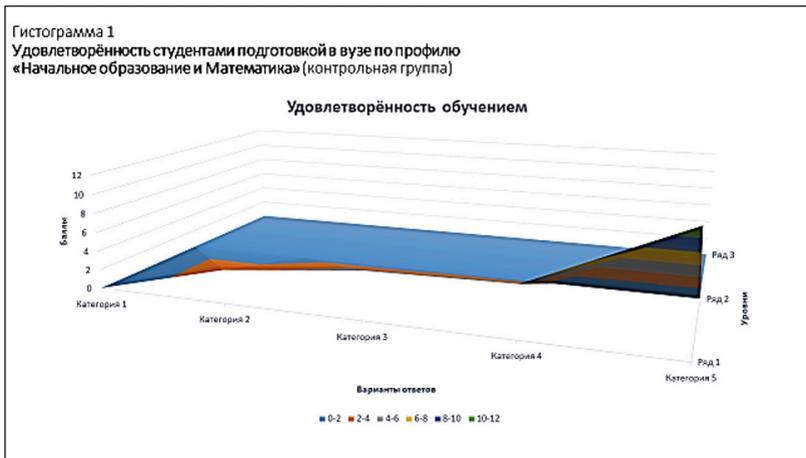


Fig. 1. Satisfaction with learning (CG)

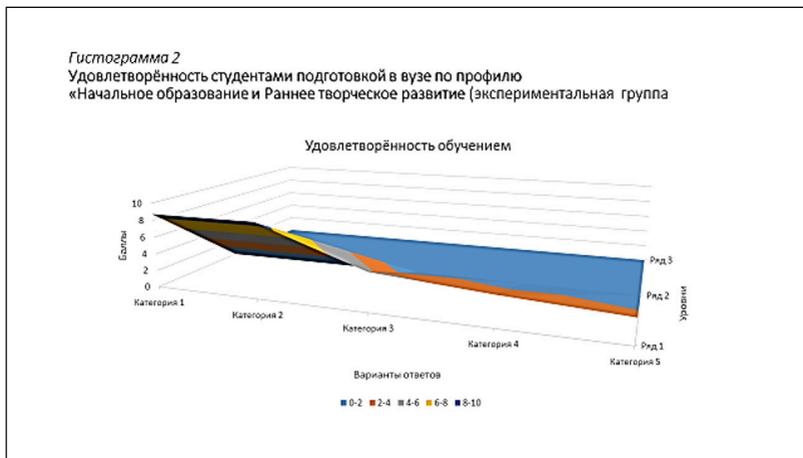


Fig. 2. Satisfaction with learning (EG)

Discussion of the results

On the basis of the obtained data of the conducted comparative study, clearly and mathematically and statistically according to the Chi-square criterion, it was revealed that the academic performance, the results of cultural and educational practice in terms of the level of formation of creatological competence among EG and CG students are significantly different. The processed results of the final questionnaire were also indicative. The satisfaction rate in EG (8.80 and 4.48) and in CG (2.76 and 3.36) complements the overall picture of the results of the experimental study.

It should be noted that teaching students in the two-profile bachelor's degree "Primary Education and Mathematics" and "Primary Education and Early Creative Development" unambiguously forms the necessary professional pedagogical competencies in students. At the same time, the introduction of the author's educational program is more effective in shaping the ability of future teachers to solve the problems of creative education and creative development of the personality of students in educational and extracurricular activities, as well as their readiness and ability to form a creatively developing educational space (CDES) for competence support. creative development and self-development of students, thereby ensuring the effectiveness of the educational process. It is noteworthy that EG students were active participants in creative affairs at the faculty, they won diplomas and certificates for creative projects, term papers, and were marked with thanks from the practice bases.

The results obtained in the course of the study confirm other studies on the formation of the creative potential of students of pedagogical specialties [2; 7]. The search for a system of pedagogical conditions that positively affect the formation and development of "creative competence" (Bryakova I.E.), "creative development and self-development of personality" (Andreev V.I.), "the formation of creative potential" (Veretennikova L.K.) testifies about the continuing interest of domestic [2; 4; 7] and foreign [19; 20; 21] scientists to the problem of training creative teachers

It is proved that creative processes are manageable: in one case, it is necessary to create conditions for creative activity, in the second, it is important to present an algorithm for creative activity. [5] that a person's creative abilities through specially organized activities and formation of a creative environment can be "stimulated and improved". [21]. Scientists presented a multidimensional approach to the pedagogical process of creative self-development of a student and, in this regard, substantively reveal: a) the philosophy of creative self-development; b) psychology and also creative self-development; c) pedagogy of creative self-development. a number of basic laws and patterns of creative self-development are formulated, and on their basis - the principles of creative self-development of students in educational activities. [2].

In recent studies, the issues of professional and creative training of future teachers for professional pedagogical activity in the context of a synergetic orientation are studied from the standpoint of a systematic approach [7]. Research is conducted mainly in various areas of professionalization of students: general theoretical, organizational, technological, synergetic. So, in the scientific school of V.A. Slastenin developed a professionogram of the teacher's personality, focused on innovative pedagogical activities. [15]. In the scientific school of Stefanovskaya, an organizational solution to the problem of developing teacher's professional competence in the system of continuous pedagogical education has been developed [16]. The technological solution to the problem of the individual style of the future teacher's activity in the logic of the professional-activity approach is presented in the research [18].

This study is intended to complement previous research based on the organizational-activity approach to the training of professionals in creative education, i.e. pedagogues-creatologists. The implementation of the proposed approach, in the end, as shown by statistically significant research results, stimulates bachelors of education to improve their professionalism.

Thus, according to the results of the study, it can be concluded that the experimental implementation of the educational program of the two-profile

bachelor's degree: "Primary Education and Early Creative Development" on the basis of an organizational-activity approach ensures the effectiveness of training bachelors of education with a new "nuclear" specialization - a teacher-creatologist.

Conclusion

Qualimetric data obtained in the course of the study prove the hypothesis put forward about the need to implement innovative programs for the training of teachers-creatologists at the university.

The theoretical basis for innovative pedagogical education has been developed by all previous experience in studying the problems of creativity, creative development and personal self-development by leading scientists of domestic and foreign pedagogical thought.

The modern understanding of pedagogical reality convinces of the need, along with the system-structural, competence-based, contextual, synergetic, subject and personality-oriented approaches, the active use of the organizational-activity approach to the professionalization of creative teachers.

The practical significance of this study lies in the experimentally confirmed formation of creatological competence/competence in subjects, which is in demand both in education, culture, and in modern production, business and life. The obtained research data have shown that multidisciplinary, creatively oriented teaching, upbringing and socialization will help prepare a real professional who creates a personality, i.e. teacher-creatologist.

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THE FUNCTION OF GRAPHIC MEANS IN MODERN LITERATURE (ON THE MATERIALS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FICTION)

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Abstract. *The present article aims at discussing the role of graphic means used in fiction. Creative literature uses various linguostylistic means to deliver the author's message to the reader, however, the role of graphic means has remained underestimated so far. The article researches stylistic functions of such graphic means as capital letters, italics and others which are analyzed in the extracts from English and American fiction of different genres.*

Keywords: *fiction, text analysis, message, graphic language means, stylistic function, emotional colouring.*

E.I. Dibrova writes, "A verbal literary text (in contrast to a non-verbal text – music, painting, architecture, etc.) is a verbal message of the author about some fragment of his conceivable world – a reality comprehended by him" [3, 92]. Incarnating in the text his vision of the world, portraying the fragments of reality and creatively comprehending it in his text the author thereby interprets it. The reader, trying to penetrate into the author's artistic design, to grasp it, comprehends the contents of a fiction not in a passive, but in an active-working way, i.e. interprets it [2]. The author's work for the reader is a penetration into one of the comprehended author's worlds in his reader's subjective-objective view. The real reader of a fiction work stands in relation to it as an executor of the aesthetic communicative event arranged and guided by the author's figure [4]. It is worth mentioning that fiction is a sophisticated linguistic sign and its interpretation and stylistic analysis require taking into consideration linguistic units of different levels.

It must be admitted that modern literature uses the whole store of linguostylistic means to correctly bring the author's message to the reader. A special place here is given to graphic stylistic means that were traditionally used in poetry and nowadays are so popular in advertising text. Professor I.V. Arnold writes about the importance of the graphic design in a fiction text [1].

The author points out that interrelation of types, division into paragraphs, location of lines, punctuation marks, capital letters are stylistically necessary. "Normally, graphic means are aimed at transferring emotional colouring, i.e. feelings that the author conveys to the reader or an emphasis as the general special increase of the speaker's effort, making a special accent on the part of the utterance or giving a hint about availability of implication [1, 297].

Within the framework of this article we will consider some specific features of graphic means used in modern works of English and American authors.

The first extract comes from the story "The Park on Country Lane" by R. McCaffrey which is notable because the stages of a human life are depicted by means of changing the seasons of a year. Each paragraph, describing a new stage and a particular season coinciding with it, is emphasized by the use of capital letters. Prepositional-nominal phrases of time semantics are pointed out with the help of this graphic means:

«IN THE SPRING, at the little park on Country Lane, a small boy sits on the swings...»

«IN THE SUMMER, at the little park on Country Lane, a young man struggles awkwardly within a group of friends on the basketball court...»

«IN THE AUTUMN, at the little park on Country Lane, a father rocks on the swings...»

«IN THE WINTER, an old man sits on a motionless swing...» [7].

In the examples given above the accumulation of repetitions on various levels is observed, namely: anaphoric repetition, semantic repetition, here lexical units pertaining to the semantic field of "Seasons of a Year" and the words united by the seme "Male" are traced back, the author also resorts to the use of similar syntactic pattern in the first sentences of each separate paragraph. The strong position elements of the text under consideration are additionally intensified by means of the type highlighting that makes the information more important for the recipient. Such graphic element constituting deliberate deviation from the norm facilitates both volumetric-pragmatic and structural-semantic division of this text, moreover, a prose work in some way gets a poetic rhythm. Like paragraphs in the book one part of life is separated from another, real time changes measuring physical and psychological changes of the character. Philosophical work of the author makes the reader think about the meaning of life. The author imparts the idea of the march of time emphasizing cyclicity, immortality of nature and vulnerability of a human life.

Contemporary authors make various experiments with such graphic means as the type. An interesting example of type highlighting can be found

in the second book “New Moon” of so popular now vampire saga “Twilight” by S. Mayer [6].

The chapter where the principal character parts with her beloved has a symbolic name “The End”. At the end of the chapter the author builds into a column four graphically highlighted words designating the months of a year: “OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER JANUARY” and then intentionally leaves pages blank. Stylistic importance of such device is obvious. This fragment of the text is emotionally charged. S. Mayer doesn’t reveal the feelings of the character verbally. Everything is clear to a shrewd reader. The author in the best way possible demonstrates that real time continues its march, one month gives way to another, however it does not matter for the character, she does not notice the reality and the blank pages are identical with the emptiness in her soul, so great is Bella’s loss. The device under examination facilitates structural-semantic division of the text into two stages: life of the character before she broke with Edward and after.

Let’s consider one more example. The modern English writer Rachel Seiffert in her story “Reach” narrates about uneasy relations between a mother and a young daughter. There is no contact in the family that is proved by the absence of a dialogic speech of the characters, a mother is bringing up two kids alone devoting nearly all her time to work. Kim misses classes and withdraws into herself. The text itself is divided into the parts by the author that is graphically marked with dashes and big gaps. Such device makes it similar to the episodes of a movie when one shot is changed with another focusing the recipient’s attention on the most important moments. However, the shots here appear in a bit slowed movement thanks to dashes that artificially creates pauses. A reader gets an opportunity to comprehend and to grasp the dramatic events taking place in the story. Being graphically highlighted in italics two phrases immediately catch the attention in the text stream “*Not an easy child*” and “*Alice Bell’s girl had meningitis and nearly died*”[5]. Content-contextual information given by them is extremely significant and being italicized it adds even more tragedy. Moreover, the second sentence belongs to the culmination part of the story. Having suffered a serious disease and gone through physical pain, the girl herself makes the step towards closer relations with her mother. The author sounds optimistic, mutual understanding between the mother and the daughter is just to be born.

Thus, being widely used in modern literature graphic means play an important part making information implicitly put in the text available to the perception of the reader who, in his turn, analyzing linguistic means on different levels understands the author’s message correctly.

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LITERARY-AESTHETIC CODES AND ROMANTICISM: SOME ASPECTS OF BYRONISM

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Abstract. *The article substantiates the relevance of the study, the specificity and features of the functioning of the literary-aesthetic code (codes), which simulates the role in the formation of ideas about the processes of cultural development. Some features of the codes of European romanticism - and Byronism, as a historically specific, with a modus of universality of the phenomenon of culture, are considered*

Keywords: *literary and aesthetic code, culture code, romanticism, Byronism, canon, myth.*

The study of the culture code, its functioning in literature is one of those in demand by modern science. In all branches of the humanities. Interpretation and comprehension of the code (codes) of culture as a whole, or its individual components, presupposes a combination of an analytical approach with the processes of synthesis, inevitable modification of the material under study. U. Eco defines a code as “a structure presented in the form of a model, serving as a fundamental rule in the formation of a number of specific messages, which, thanks to this, acquire the ability to be communicated. All codes can be compared with each other on the basis of a common code, which is simpler and more comprehensive,”¹ – the scientist writes.

Interpretation of the code is based on a structural-semiotic basis, touches, echoes the idea of the canon, but does not coincide with it. The canon is based on the process of continuous selection and reinterpretation of

1 Eco U. Absent structure. Introduction to semiology M., LLP TK "Petropolis", 1998. P. 66.

texts and signs of the past², its interpretation tends to the problem of normativity that characterizes a particular literary and artistic system. The idea of a literary-aesthetic code (codes) presupposes a different vector of analytical reflection - the study of relatively stable, repetitive or varying problem-semantic complexes that arise in the development of culture or literary trends. The peculiarities of their understanding are determined by many factors: the specifics of the culture itself, previously formed scientific ideas about the processes of development of literature and culture, the methodology used in the study of its narrative, symbolic, hermeneutic semantic layers (codes). Cultural and aesthetic codes are formed in the process of interpenetration, their "co-oppositions", on a contact and typological basis; are comprehended by the researcher, extracted from the complex flow-conglomerate of interrelated processes-phenomena, from the vast, seething, dynamically developing chronotope of culture and scientific knowledge about it. The study of cultural and aesthetic codes directly or indirectly contributes to the systematization of knowledge, rethinking and forecasting the processes of cultural development and, in part, the development of ideas about the canon³.

Literary trends and eras contain a variety of synchronously or diachronically structured systems and subsystems of codes, the study of which is carried out on an interdisciplinary basis, in interaction with the achievements of anthropology, philosophy, linguistics, literary criticism, art history, mythology, semiotics, etc. The structuring of literary and aesthetic codes contributes to the development of generalizing knowledge about the processes of changing artistic paradigms, characterized by different temporal lengths, "points", stages of bifurcation and systemic unity. Interacting with the general code of culture, literary-aesthetic codes form invariants of related, interacting or opposing individual artistic systems. Being rooted in the semiosphere of the language, they are the most important component of the cultural text, transform the previous ones and develop new aesthetic paradigms.

The study of literary and aesthetic codes presupposes reliance on extensive factual historical and cultural material, the diversity and breadth of coverage of which serves as a prerequisite for the "adequacy", reliability of the scientific ideas developed. At the same time, the selection of material, its typologization, and comparative contexts largely depend on the intentions, analytical resources and subjective preferences of the scientist.

2 Baetens Jan et Ben de Bruijn, « Éloge de la canonisation », *Fabula-LhT*, n° 12, « La Langue française n'est pas la langue française », mai 2014, URL: <http://www.fabula.org/lht/12/mdm.html>, page consultée le 28 juillet 2019.

3 Bloom G. Western Canon. M., New literary review. 2017 – 370 P.

On this basis, dependence may arise on a consciously or unconsciously fulfilled ideological "order". Then the semantics of codes formed within a particular research paradigm will contain a more or less obvious subjective element, which, however, does not cancel, but on the contrary, emphasizes the relevance of the problem under study. Obviously, the vector and methodology of code research become its modeling basis, determine the conceptual strategy of its scientific interpretation. The absolutization of certain properties of culture, the selection of representative material - works, names, the context of intercultural interactions - simulate or transform the semantics of the whole, forming one or another research myth. A classic example of such constructions is represented by the works of G.D. Gachev, in one of which the images and arguments of the concept being built are based on "the ancient natural-philosophical language of the four elements: fire, water, air, earth"⁴.

Culture codes are characterized by a plurality of axiological vectors of interpretation and generation of meanings embedded in them - genetically related or typologically similar, sometimes characterized by ambivalence - in the field of aesthetic and ethical, - from the point of view of retrospective, historical, hermeneutic or semiotic approaches ... Literary and aesthetic codes are included as components in the text and context of culture. When studying them, the Hemingway metaphor about the seven-eighths of the iceberg that remain in the depths, under water, remains relevant - the researcher searches for and models the essential nature of the whole, its surface and underwater parts, taking into account the dialectics of interactions, transformations, symbolic and semiotic meanings of culture.

The roots of the study of literary and aesthetic codes go deep into centuries-old traditions - poetics, philosophical and aesthetic systems, go back to the European XVIII and especially the XIX century, with their request to comprehend the national-historical originality, interliterary processes of the development of common European and world culture.

Within the framework of a short article, our goal is to outline some of the features of one of the literary and aesthetic codes that underlie romanticism, and has exerted and continues to influence the art and literature of subsequent eras. We are talking, in particular, about the codes of popular literature, which prevail in the phenomena of romantic art of the XIX century, not only in the novels of A. Dumas, which embodied the codes of French national culture, dating back to the medieval heroic epic, knightly culture, formed, in particular, in of the novel tetralogy about the French Revolution of 1789, the image-symbol of France as a country that revealed to the

4 Gachev G.D. Cosmo-psycho-logos. National images of the world. Eurasia – the cosmos of the nomad, farmer and mountaineer. – M.: Institute DI-DIC, 1999. – 368 P.

world the great ideals of the revolutionary era - freedom, equality, brotherhood. In the XIX century, codes of popular literature prevailed not only in French feuilleton novels and the works of Dickens or E. Poe. Models of popular art and popularity found a response, embodied in the painting of Gericault and Delacroix, the poetry of Lamartine and Wordsworth, the drama of Hugo and Byron, in the historical novel of Chateaubriand, Vigny, Hugo and Walter Scott and even in the work of such a refined intellectual, poet and novelist as Novalis.

At the heart of romanticism as an aesthetic system, the literary-aesthetic code of romanticism is the "binary archetype of thinking", which "is the key semiotic code of classical European culture, the basis of problematic European thinking and, therefore, the core of all its discursive practices"⁵. Romanticism is based on the binary opposition of good and evil, antinomy, but also the dual unity of irreconcilably opposing principles. It determines the specifics of the romantic worldview, the historical, literary and psychological space of the world and man in all areas of romantic culture - in literature, painting, music, theater, drama ... In the main, fundamental manifestation, this is the result of the breakdown of traditional consciousness - with a different measure of decisiveness a new personal model, the duality of the microcosm and the macrocosm of culture. In another - a timeless aspect, which has a long-standing general cultural tradition of interpretation, it is a universal psychological paradigm, which is based on the idea of a sublime structure of the individual's feelings, an existential model - the gap between reality and "dream". Obviously, such a "gap" has characterized the consciousness, the psychology of people for many centuries, and only by "external" signs coincides with the phenomenon of romanticism. However, in a simplified, everyday, "popular" interpretation, this model of perception influenced and continues to influence the reader's attitude to the works of romanticism, feeding the vectors of its popularity far beyond the XIX century.

We are interested in the literary-aesthetic code of romanticism as a historical-literary phenomenon that took shape at the turn of the XVIII and XIX centuries, when social foundations collapsed and new art conquered new aesthetic horizons peacefully or in "battles". The shifts in public and personal consciousness that took place in the pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary eras gave rise to new models of personality identification, an idea of her tragic and poetic choice of an artist, an outcast, a sufferer, a fighter. Awakened despair, disappointment - and hope; catastrophism - and

⁵ Makarevich O.V. Binary categories of thinking as the basis of philosophical perception of the world in the literary tales of Amelie Notomb and Michel Tournier // National Research Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod, 2010, № 4 (2), P. 886-888

boundless freedom of the creative spirit striving into the higher spheres.

A multi-vector romantic code based on binary oppositions grew out of national traditions - philosophical and socio-psychological searches, in a dialogue with complementary invariants of codes - in German, French, English, American or Russian romanticism, where, in turn, its subspecies took shape. Versatility combined with infinitely variable modifications characterizes the literary and aesthetic code of Byronism.

Byronism took shape as a deeply personal and at the same time "popular", almost "mass" consciousness in the first decades of the XIX century. The breadth of reference was provided to it by a variety of historical and historical and cultural experience of the era, in particular - captured in the "Napoleonic legend" - the experience that structured its appearance and functioning for more than half a century. The Byronic code was based on a myth that embodied, melted historical impulses on a grandiose personal scale, combined the historical experience of our time with the traditional for European culture, starting from the Middle Ages, religious and mythological motives about the fallen angel, about the atoning sacrifice. Widely spreading in the first decades of the XIX century, he developed the antinomy and antithesis of obedience - rebellion, using the Christian theomachic tradition dating back to ancient heresies, drawing material from the Bible, Milton and relying on the experience of the fading feudal era and birth - in the distant future, totally democratic consciousness.

Byron, along with Chateaubriand, was one of the creators of this code - and the myth⁶, into which his own life, not without the merits of the poet himself, was inscribed by his contemporaries. He himself, his actions, behavior, no less than creativity, formed the Byronic code. In this, Chateaubriand, with all the extravagance of the vicissitudes of his biography, was certainly inferior to him. Byron responded much more deeply to the impulse demanded by the post-revolutionary era for heroism and freedom, for struggle, "even without hope of success." The defining structural component of the Byronic code was the motive of rock - a mystified mechanism for the realization of a tragic fate.

Byronic code and myth had powerful modeling potential. This is evidenced by the scale and breadth of the distribution of the Byronic hero archetype in different areas of art and life, in different countries, not only in the XIX, but also in the XX centuries. The Byronic myth captures the experience of the failed breakthrough of the personality to the ideal, to some ideal "I", to the possibility of its self-realization in the external world,

6 Litvinenko N.A. To the 200th anniversary of François René de Chateaubriand: Chateaubriand and the Romantic Canon // Bulletin of MSU. Series "Philology". № 3, 2019. P. 175-190.

the failed breakthrough to the “other,” including God; a passionate thirst for compensation for defeat was sublimated in him. Ideals were again rejected, not in demand in real life. Both ideals and personality itself were put under a terrible, painful question. The vitality of this myth was enhanced by its openness, it absorbed various impulses, mythological motives, mythologemes of other myths, as was the case with the Faustian myth, which found its embodiment not only in Manfred, whose author did not know Goethe's creation, but also in a tragic halo surrounding the image of Captain Ahava. The Byronic code of romanticism in the process and on the basis of the development of national literatures eroded its parameters, preserving the pivotal, mass-oriented basis - the image of the Hero challenging society and destiny.

The byronic code remains in demand not only in literature. Many heroes of the romantic and post-romantic eras - Lautreamont, H. Ibsen, B. Shaw, Lovecraft, H. Wells, T. Mann, A. Gide, J.K. Rowling, S. King, all kinds of James Bond, Fantomas, modifications the image of the Superman in the modern film industry.

METHODOLOGY OF SCIENCE AND BOUNDARIES OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

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Abstract. *The purpose of the study is to show that scientific knowledge has sociocultural boundaries that are expressed in the methodology and ontology of science. Research task: to consider the special phenomena of science - the problem of reference, as a methodological expression, and the problem of reality, as an ontological expression of the limited means of scientific knowledge. Historically, two types of methodological means of cognition have been formed: empirical theory and mature theory. In empirical theory, the limitation of scientific knowledge is expressed in the impossibility of empirically finding essential taxonomic features in objective reality itself, which would define taxonomic objects unambiguously. The methodological reason for the limited empirical means of cognition is the instability of the reference of the empirical theory, leading to doubts about the truth of the knowledge gained and the reality of the objects of research. The problem of unstable reference is not reflected as a methodological problem, but is reflexively symmetrically transformed into the problem of ontology - the problem of the reality of taxonomic objects. In the mature theory, the boundaries of scientific knowledge outline the ideal and empirical objects functioning in the theory, giving an idealized and empirical picture of reality that do not coincide with each other. Comparison with empirical reality in the case of a theory has a very indirect character and involves the introduction of so-called ideal objects-referents - material points, absolutely rigid bodies, phenes (threshold values of features), etc., setting the stability of the referents of the theory that do not exist in reality, due to whereby theoretical solutions relate only to the theoretical constructions themselves and require an explanation of the discrepancy between the idealized and empirical pictures of reality. In science, this problem is usually not reflected as a problem of methodology, but is reflexively sym-*

metrically transformed into the problem of ontology - the problem of the reality of theoretical objects. Thus, the object form of cognition contains difficulties rooted in the peculiarities of the object methodology. The activity concept is a promising methodology.

Keywords: *scientific theory, ontology, methodology, the problem of reality, the problem of reference, ideal objects, empirical objects, reflexively symmetric transformations of activity, the principle of complementarity.*

Introduction

There are different ideas about the structure of scientific theory and its functions, developed in different periods of time by philosophers of science. The authors consider various features of scientific theory: the ratio of the empirical and theoretical aspects, revolutionary restructuring in the structure of the theory, patterns of growth of scientific knowledge, etc. (Kuhn, 1977; Popper, 2004; Lakatos, 2008; Alekseev, 1995; Rozov, 1995; Stepin, 2000). The idea of the continuous growth and development of scientific knowledge has formed, while the question of whether a scientific theory has sociocultural boundaries of cognition is not raised. Although the very fact that the development of the theory is conditioned by well-defined goals and objectives, i.e. cultural factors, assumes the presence of a socio-cultural framework in which the theory develops. We believe that there are also methodological features of the theory that determine its cognitive capabilities. Of course, this thought does not mean at all that the world is not cognizable, we only want to emphasize that the possibilities of cognition are determined by various sociocultural factors, including the goals and objectives of research, the level of development of the methodology of science, the theoretical elaboration of problems, the capabilities of instruments at a given level of development of theory and etc. In other words, in the development of scientific theory, there are both factors that ensure the constant growth of scientific knowledge, and factors that set the boundaries of scientific knowledge for a given level of development of science.

The philosophy of science has fixed the special phenomena of scientific theory - the problem of reference and the problem of reality, which are treated ambiguously by scientists and are fixed at various stages of the development of scientific theory: both empirical and developed theories face these problems. The problem of reference was discovered by the philosophy of science as a special phenomenon of ontology and methodology of science at the end of the 20th century (Quine, 1996; Putnam, 2002; Rozov, 1995; Zuev, 2014). In our opinion, the problem of reference characterizes the limited methodological means of science, and has a different expres-

sion in the empirical and mature types of theories:

– in empirical theory, it is fixed as *a problem of instability of reference* (instability of objects of attributing knowledge), as a consequence of the peculiarities of empirical means of cognition, which do not allow strictly setting the stability of objects-referents of the theory (Zuev, 2014);

– In mature theory, it is fixed as *a problem of the discrepancy between idealized and empirical reference*. Comparison with empirical reality in the case of a theory has a very indirect character and involves the introduction of so-called ideal referent objects - material points, absolutely rigid bodies, phenes (threshold values of features), etc., setting the stability of the referents of the theory that do not really exist, due whereby theoretical solutions refer only to the theoretical constructions themselves and require an explanation of the discrepancy between the idealized and empirical pictures of reality (Bohr, 1971; Rozov, 1995; Zuev, 2019).

It should be especially noted that the problem of reference is usually not reflected in science as a consequence of the methodological activity of scientists, but passes from the layer of methodology to the layer of ontology through a reflexively symmetric transformation of activity, turning into the problem of ontology - the problem of the reality of objects of scientific research. The problem of reality arises as a specific phenomenon within the framework of scientific ontology, which is perhaps the most problematic part of scientific theory, as is clearly evidenced by the history, full of ontological entities that periodically lose the status of real objects: Thales 'water, Anaximenes' air, ether, phlogiston, absolute space and time, etc., passing from the category of real objects to nonexistent ones.

The problem of reality in the ontology of empirical theory is expressed in the form of *the problem of the reality of taxonomic objects*, and in the ontology of the mature theory - in the form of the *problem of the reality of theoretical objects*. The problem of the reality of taxa arises as a consequence of inadequate awareness of the instability of objects-referents of knowledge, which has not ontological, but methodological roots - in the empirical theory methodological means of fixing referent objects have not developed. The problem of the reality of theoretical objects arises as a result of inadequate awareness of the relationship between ideal objects-referents and empirical objects-referents: theoretical objects are given empirically, in observation and experiment - in the form of "something" (undeveloped activity of matter), and, at the same time, are postulated by theory in the form of ideal objects that interpret the properties of theoretical objects, as a result of which realists have a question about the reality of theoretical objects. An adequate explanation was given by N. Bohr: the

empirical and ideal aspects of theoretical activity are complementary to each other (Zuev, 2011, 2019).

Both phenomena are inexplicable from the point of view of the ontology of classical science (scientific realism, the theory of reflection), but are explained within the framework of the activity concept of cognition and reality from the standpoint of philosophy and methodology of science. The aim of the study is to show that scientific knowledge has sociocultural boundaries determined by the limited methodological scientific means of cognition. Research objectives: to consider the special phenomena of science - the problem of reference and the problem of reality, acting as a consequence of the limited methodological cognitive means. As methodological means of research, N. Bohr's ideas about the complementarity of the empirical and ideal aspects of theoretical activity, formulated in the form of a rule, are accepted: the practical application of any concept is in an additional relation to attempts to define it rigorously. The views of M.A. Rozov on reflexive-symmetric transformations as one of the mechanisms for the development of scientific knowledge: reflexive-symmetric are two acts of activity that differ from each other only in the awareness of the result and are mutually transformed into each other by changing the reflexive position of the researcher. J. Searle's ideas about the regulatory and constitutive rules for organizing scientific activity - he identifies two types of rules for organizing scientific activity: regulatory and constitutive. The former regulate activities that exist independently of these rules; the latter, on the contrary, completely set and define these activities (Searle, 1986).

Empirical theory

The theory of biological taxonomy has been investigated as an example of an empirical theory, which includes 5 genetic forms of the taxon reality problem (Zuev, 2011). In fact, these forms are a reflexively symmetric transformation of methodological activity into ontological one - the transfer of activity from the plane of methodology to the plane of ontology, or, as they say, the ontologization of activity occurs. These forms of the problem of taxonomic reality arise in taxonomy in the process of searching for the characteristics of taxonomic objects in reality itself: the search for essential features as the basis for the individuality of a taxon, the search for boundaries between classes as the basis for the individuality of a class (taxon), the search for a stable rank of a taxon as the basis for its individuality, the search for correspondence of typology in objective reality as the basis of the reality of the type, the search for the basis of the reality of taxa as individuals in time, whereas in reality there is an activity of scientists aimed at studying taxonomic objects.

We can say that the empirical theory is faced with the problem of the reality of the taxon, in fact, which is a reflexively symmetrically transformed problem of the methodology of empirical taxonomy, which is characterized by the problem of unstable reference - the instability of empirical data obtained in the process of empirical search for them in objective reality itself (Zuev, 2014). The ambiguity of the empirical research data is determined by differences in the initial samples of objects, the size of the observation areas, the initial theoretical settings, etc., which always vary greatly, as a result of which there is no generally accepted classification of objects and generally accepted knowledge about them. The solution to the problem of unstable reference lies in the development of a theoretical method for defining taxonomic objects, i.e. creating the mature theory of taxonomy.

Mature theory

The theory of physics, an example of the mature theory, is best studied in modern philosophy of science (Bohr, 1971; Rozov, 1995; Mamchur, 2014, 2017; Zuev, 2019). The problem of the reality of theoretical objects, as a consequence of an inadequate interpretation of the limitations of methodological means, arises in relation to theoretical objects functioning as part of a theory, data in observation and experiment. At the same time, these objects are postulated and constructed by theory. In this regard, the problem of the status of theoretical objects arises: do they really exist, or are they theoretical constructions? Realism rests on the foundations of naturalistic ontology, assuming that the objects of scientific research exist in nature itself before the act of cognition in the form of "something". This implies the methodological orientation of realism on the possibility of empirical fixation of objects and their subsequent study. This attitude leads to the development of a methodology that is of secondary importance in relation to the ontological solution of the problem of reality. It is believed that the role of theory is to describe the features of objects given in empiricism.

Adequate understanding of the problem is associated with understanding the mechanism of functioning of ideal and theoretical objects in the structure of scientific theory. On the one hand, the theory is built to explain and calculate the characteristics of objects given in empiricism, with which we carry out practical actions, for example, when studying electromagnetic phenomena that we encounter in designing electric motors, when studying the radiation of α - and β -particles, chemical reactions between substances, etc. On the other hand, theoretical solutions are directly related only to the theoretical constructs themselves. In principle, such results cannot completely coincide with the empirical picture, if only for the reason that the programs of empirical research presuppose the presence of regula-

tory rules, while the constructor is set by constitutive rules. "Therefore, the comparison with empirical reality in the case of theory has a very indirect character and presupposes the introduction of so-called ideal objects. What it is? Generally speaking, all objects defined by constitutive rules are often called ideal. From this point of view, for example, chess pieces are also ideal objects. But there is another, more specific sense of this expression, directly related to the problems of reference. The point is that the discrepancy between the theoretical picture and empiricism is a situation that needs to be explained, i.e. again, build within the framework of a theoretical constructor" (Rozov, 1995, 119-120).

Thus, the mature theory is faced with the ontological problem of the reality of theoretical objects, which, in fact, is a reflexively symmetrically transformed problem of methodology, which is characterized by a discrepancy between idealized and empirical reference, as a result of which the comparison of idealized and empirical pictures of reality is mediated. The theoretical interpretation of the properties of the objects of the theory is directly related only to the theoretical constructions themselves, therefore, in principle, it cannot completely coincide with the empirical picture. Theoretical and empirical activities are organized in different ways: programs of empirical research assume the presence of regulatory rules, while the constructor is given by constitutive rules.

Conclusion

Thus, the methodological means of scientific theory determine the boundaries of scientific knowledge. In empirical theory, the limited scientific knowledge arises due to the impossibility of an empirical search for the essential characteristics of taxonomic objects in objective reality itself, which would unambiguously specify taxonomic objects. The methodological reason for the limited empirical means of knowledge is the instability of the empirical theory reference, leading to doubts about the truth of the knowledge gained and the reality of the objects of research. The ambiguity of the empirical research data is determined by differences in the initial samples of objects, the size of the observation areas, the initial theoretical settings, etc., which always vary greatly, as a result of which there is no generally accepted classification of objects and generally accepted knowledge about them. In empirical theory, the problem of reference is not reflected as a methodological problem, but is reflexively symmetrically transformed into the problem of ontology - the problem of the reality of taxonomic objects.

In the mature theory, the boundaries of scientific knowledge outline the ideal and empirical objects functioning in the theory, giving an idealized and empirical picture of reality that do not coincide with each other. Com-

parison with empirical reality in the case of a theory has a very indirect character and involves the introduction of so-called ideal objects-referents - material points, absolutely rigid bodies, phenes (threshold values of features), etc., setting the stability of the referents of the theory that do not exist in reality, due to whereby theoretical solutions relate only to the theoretical constructions themselves and require an explanation of the discrepancy between the idealized and empirical pictures of reality. The noted features of the problem of referencing the mature theory are the reason for the limited scientific knowledge by the methodological means of the mature theory. In science, this problem is usually not reflected as a problem of methodology, but is reflexively symmetrically transformed into the problem of ontology - the problem of the reality of theoretical objects. Thus, the object form of cognition contains difficulties rooted in the peculiarities of the object methodology. A promising methodology is activity, which accepts activity relative to objects of nature as an object of cognition.

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**THE PROBLEM OF THE ESSENCE OF RELIGION IN THE CONTEXT
OF RUSSIAN PHILOSOPHICAL TRADITIONALISM OF 19-20
CENTURIES**

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Abstract. *The article is devoted to the analysis of the interpretation of such an important concept as religion in the context of one of the least studied schools of Russian religious philosophy - traditionalist, represented by such outstanding thinkers as L.A. Tikhomirov and I.A. Ilyin. The author pays special attention to the connection between the ideas of these philosophers about religion as an inalienable quality of a person, and their views on the essence and purpose of the state.*

Keywords: *Religion, Russian religious philosophy, traditionalism, political philosophy, theory of the state.*

In recent decades, interest in the ideological heritage of Russian religious philosophy of the late 19th and early 20th centuries has been growing. This is due to a number of factors, among which the most important place is occupied by a change in the ideological guidelines of social development after a deep spiritual crisis experienced by Russian society after the collapse of the Soviet Union, in the 1990s - early 2000s. The collapse of the communist ideology with a carefully developed system of values and guidelines, the abrupt and painful entry of Russia into the system of world market relations, the crisis of statehood, expressed not only in the disintegration of the state, but also in the powerlessness of the authorities to solve pressing problems and protect the national interests of the country, religious revival, accompanied by the rapid influx of new religious teachings from abroad and the explosive formation of dozens of domestic sects - all this created the need for new ideals of social life and state building. It should be noted that the Soviet state ideology was built around the values of internationalism and imbued with militant atheism (the author of these lines and his peers still remember the lessons of atheistic upbringing, which were an obligatory component of the school curriculum until

the second half of the 1980s). Disappointment in these ideals in itself was for many people who survived the tragedy of "Perestroika" an incentive to pay attention to the ideas of Russian thinkers of the pre-revolutionary era, which were directly opposite in content. The fact that most of these philosophers were banned during the Soviet years only increased the interest in their works. The second half of the nineties and the beginning of the two thousand were the time of V.S. Solovyova, N.A. Berdyeva, A.I. Ilyin and many other names.

Among the numerous directions of Russian religious philosophy, a special place is occupied by its traditionalist, or, as it is sometimes called, the conservative-monarchist school. If during the period of a general rise in interest in the heritage of Russian philosophy, it remained in the shadow of sophiology, Eurasianism and Russian cosmism, then, starting from the 2000s, its representatives begin to attract more and more attention. An important role in this process was played by the fact that during this period in society there is a revival of interest in the themes of patriotism, the spiritual foundations of statehood, the historical fate of Russia and the Russian people and their purpose in world history - that is, to those problems that were most intensively developed in their time is precisely the traditionalists. They contributed to the growth of interest in their heritage and its use by various political forces as material for political programs of a wide variety of styles, from liberal to ultra-nationalist. Finally, officially proclaimed by the government of V.V. Putin's course to support the traditional values of Russian society, including in matters of education and upbringing of the younger generation, could not but entail a new burst of interest in that school of Russian philosophy, which specialized in comprehending, researching and preserving these values.

Among the problems that were once developed by representatives of Russian philosophical traditionalism, not all are equally highlighted in modern philosophical studies devoted to this school. Among the least studied of them is the coverage of the essence of religion by its representatives. The reason for the relatively low interest in this problem is that it has been overshadowed by broader themes, such as the nature of state power and the relationship between the state and the individual. Meanwhile, the question of religion is the basis of the ideological system of traditionalist philosophy. Considering the state a necessary factor in human existence L.N. Tikhomirov, A.I. Ilyin and other representatives of this school proceeded at the same time from the idea of man as a creature created in the image and likeness of God and called to deification. The state, in their understanding, turns out to be necessary precisely in order to protect, secure and direct

the spiritual life of the individual. The idea of the state is fundamentally a religious idea, state power is established by God, has a special purpose given to it by God and before God it bears responsibility. Thus, the question of the relationship between man and the state, to which so many works of Russian traditionalists are devoted, turns out, upon closer examination, to be only one aspect of a broader and more fundamental question - the question of the relationship between man and God, that is, the question of religion. But religion with such a formulation of the question cannot be reduced to ritual worship of the Divine - it turns out to be an integral characteristic of human existence, which forces philosophers to take a fresh look at its very essence.

In general, in Russian religious philosophy at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, there was a widespread point of view on religion as a certain more or less formal connection between man and God. This point of view, in particular, is reflected in the definition of religion by S.N. Trubetskoy, which to this day is considered classic in Russian religious studies: "Religion is an organized worship of higher powers. Religion not only represents a belief in the existence of higher forces, but establishes a special relationship to these forces: it is, therefore, a certain activity of the will directed towards these forces" [4; p. 539]. Thus, religion is viewed as a special kind of activity initiated by the person himself, requiring belief in the existence of higher forces and a certain volitional effort aimed at establishing relations with them; attributes of religion are a person's awareness of his inferior position in relation to these forces (without which worship is impossible) and an organized character. Similar views on religion were held by many other Russian philosophers of the era under consideration, for example, L.N. Tolstoy, N.A. Berdyaev, etc. At the same time, starting with A.S. Khomyakov, in the Russian philosophical tradition there was also a different point of view on the essence of the relationship between man and deity. The essence of this tradition is brilliantly expressed by its founder: "The essence of religion is the spirit of light, unchanging forever, penetrating all earthly forms" [5]. This concept of religion is based on the thesis of the need for a connection with God for human existence. Religion arises earlier than religious activity, it embraces all aspects of a person's life, it is not conditioned by any social or economic factors. At the end of the 19th century, this concept was developed in the works of V.S. Solovyov, she apparently influenced the work of F.M. Dostoevsky, in the twentieth century, such philosophers as S.L. Frank and Archpriest V. Zenkovsky.

Analysis of the concepts of religion of traditionalist philosophers shows that it was this model of religion that they put at the foundation of their polit-

ical philosophy. In this respect, the most characteristic are the religious and political concepts of L.A. Tikhomirov and A.I. Ilyin. Both of these authors consider the state activity of a person as a continuation of his religiosity. The necessity of the state is derived from human nature: "The idea of the state follows from the very depths of human consciousness. Throughout all historical millennia, peoples of all kinds of tribes and degrees of development by their eyes, inference and experience have always and everywhere been reduced to one idea" [3; p. 86]. But what lies at the heart of human nature? The answer to this question, according to traditional philosophers, cannot be obtained outside the religious and moral context: "The moral sense of a person is the need for harmony of his feelings and actions with the higher power of world life, with their very essence. A person wants to be in unity with this higher power, in addition to any calculations about profit or non-profit. He finds, out of everything that life can give him, the highest joy in the consciousness of his unity with the very foundation of world forces" [2]. It is religion that forms the basis of a person's worldview, only it can play the role of that spiritual organizing principle, without which no unification of people is unthinkable. It is religion that creates the pre-conditions for the emergence of morality, the norms of which then form the basis of legal systems and state ideologies. Tikhomirov notes that many historians who tried to describe the role of religion in the life of society and the state could not do this precisely because of a lack of understanding of the essence of religion, which led to a lack of understanding of its capabilities. Tikhomirov does not idealize the religious feeling of man, noting the gap between the completeness of religious ideals and their practical embodiment in everyday life [3; p. 100].

I.A. Ilyin interprets the essence of religion in a similar way. His views to a certain extent overlap with the point of view of G.K. Chesterton, according to which "... when a person ceases to believe in God, he begins to believe in anything." According to Ilyin, irreligiousness is contrary to human nature [1; p. 85]. Faith is more than just a recognition of the truth – "it is permissible to speak about faith only where the truth is perceived by the depths of our soul, where the mighty and creative sources of our spirit respond to it, where the heart speaks, and the rest of the human being responds to its voice". The concept of choice is inseparable from religiosity: it presupposes the service of some value, to which all aspects of human life are subject. Faith can be conscious or unconscious, it can be theoretically developed or completely devoid of any theorized forms, but it remains "the primary force of human life" [1; p. 86]. Ilyin rebels against the conventional wisdom about the incompatibility of science and religion, which, in his opin-

ion, owes its existence exclusively to the superficial perception of science by the mass consciousness. Without religion, a full-fledged unification of people is impossible, since such a unification is always based on a moral principle [1; p. 115].

So, at the beginning of the twentieth century, in the traditionalist school of Russian religious philosophy, an original concept of religion took shape and became widespread. Based on the understanding of religion as a connection between man and God, it assumes the need for religion for human existence, as a natural quality of man. Faith is a necessary condition for the existence of religion, but religion itself is a necessary prerequisite for any lasting unification of people - society and the state.

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PHILOSOPHIC ASPECTS OF THE NOOHUMANISM

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Abstract. *Studying the philosophic origins of the noohumanistic philosophy, the author explains it to be the reflection of the social consciousness against systemic crises of global environmental, spiritual, ethical, economic and political character, which are caused not only by the worldwide pandemic cataclysms, but also by the various inter-faith, terroristic and the like threats.*

Incorporating findings of the cosmism, modern humanism and noospherism, the noohumanism as a course of the social-philosophic thought, has gained universal, all-human features and, in terms of the worldview output, is to form the Man of the Future with planetary consciousness and co-evolutionary intelligence as well as is to transform the global community.

Studying the issue, we have discovered that the Noohumanistic Philosophy, being integrative of the social-economic, environmental, spiritual and ethical aspects, focuses on conscious harmonization of socio-natural systems as well as structuring the planetary worldview, evoking one's life philosophy in that direction, nourishing liabilities, tolerance, moral and ethical principles, and transcending worldview horizons.

The analysis revealed that the Noohumanistic Philosophy is a new paradigmatic trend aimed at forming the Noohumanistic Philosophy and Noohumanistic Worldview. It is brand new, developing, productive, high-potential and meets today's global challenges.

Keywords: *noohumanism, philosophy, noospheric education, planetary consciousness*

In the current context the Noohumanism is understood as a response of the public mind to the challenges of our time and related social-political, economic, globally environmental cataclysms. This refers to a worldview matrix, which would integrate the noospheric and humanistic principles and would be focused on forming the value-centered mindsets, believes

based on the harmonization between Man-Society and Nature. Whereupon, along with the environmental problems, the concern will be paid to the spiritual-ethical issues of people's interaction that would not pose any harm against human, gender and race dignity, and to the health saving technologies keeping intact people's psychic and emotional health in this era of excessive information.

The Noohumanism stands for the Noospheric Humanism and is based, on the one hand, on the doctrine of noosphere (P. Teilhard Chardin, E. Leroy, V. Vernadsky), and on the other, on the humanistic ideological principle that recognizes Man as the highest value.

In the context of modern philosophic discourse, the Noospheric Philosophy (hereinafter referred to as "the NP") represents one of the branches of the noospheric philosophic paradigm. For example, O. A. Bazaluk has developed the *noohumanistic* model of the "Evolving Matter", proving legitimacy and naturality of the mankind's evolution at the Earth-Space scale [1; 2]. Besides, he derived the "Planetary-Cosmic" concept out of the said model [11]. G. P. Sikorskaya has elaborated the NP model of the environmental-pedagogical education and its practical implementation [9]. O. A. Bazaluk applies research data in cosmology, biology and neurosciences to prove his model, while G. P. Sikorskaya constructs her noohumanistic model on absolutely different grounds. She addresses the noohumanism as the worldview basis of the environmental-pedagogical education.

The NP incorporates the wide range of paradigms: noospheric, person-oriented, evolutionary-synergetic as well as quantum approach, which all conjugate in their focal points with philosophic projection of the noohumanism, and, thus, enable to account the NP as the paradigmatic trend.

Heavily prioritizing the socio-natural harmony, the NP acts as a part of the noospheric education. Paradigm of the noospheric education ("the Noospheric Paradigm") itself "being the concept of harmonized evolution of the nature and human civilization embodies such phenomena as 'the Cosmic Pedagogy (CP)', 'Cosmic Upbringing, 'Cosmic Education'" (e.g. studies by O. A. Bazaluk, A. I. Krimensky, M. Montessori and others). They are peculiar of *wholism* (wholeness of the existence); the *cosmic consciousness*, moral flawlessness.

Montessori Education represents another approach to handle the NP issues and is notable by its focus on a person's self-construction within learning environment based on the *natural conformity* principle, under which the education shall be based on the scientific understanding of natural and social processes, be concordant with general laws of human and

nature development, and form responsibilities for one's self or the noosphere evolution [10; 11, 12].

The term “Noohumanism” was recently introduced to the science of philosophy [9], and originally was associated with environmental aspect (studies by G. P. Sikorskaya). The NP and its driver core – the Noohumanism may be interpreted multipolarly: not only from the standpoint of either noospheric school by V. I. Vernadsky, who emphasized the geo-transforming role of human intelligence; or environmentally (sustainable development concept, etc.), but also under quantum approach, highlighting one of its essential lines – worldforming value of the consciousness. However, the NP's physical component, if seen in terms of its paradigmatic essence, contains the evolutionary-synergetic paradigm, since the modern physical world-image involves the synergetic approach, which explains self-organization of systems based on their accessibility, non-equilibrium and fluctuations.

Contents of the “Noospheric Paradigm” have been enlarged with the studies of presently well-known scientists, such as N. N. Moiseev, A. D. Ursul, A. I. Subbeto, N. V. Maslov, G. P. Sikorskaya, F. V. Lazarev, A. S. Zapevsky, O. A. Bazaluk and others.

The noospheric paradigm represents “the consciously managed value-oriented co-development of human, society and nature, whereby the community vital needs are supplied without any damage to the interests of future generations and Universe” [8, p. 24], and organically involves the sustainable development concepts, i.e. the environmental component. The noospheric paradigm has been developing to acquire expansive meaning. For instance, A. I. Kreminsky, studying an anthropological aspect of the noospheric paradigm, highlights that one of the reasons behind the crisis is the mankind's overconsumption. He believes that it is possible to create some mechanism, which will restrict excessive consumption of natural resources via self-limitation of needs. “It is not about ‘asceticism’ or ‘abnegation’ of civilization benefits, but only about excluding ‘excesses’ from the ‘consumption list’” [7, p. 17]. According to Kreminsky, the noospheric-anthropological paradigm may initially create axiological, then ideological, and ultimately legal conditions for each human being to regulate what he or she needs and suffices, as well as what may be “painlessly” rejected”. Incorporating ideas of the cosmism, antique cosmocentrism and modern academic researches, the NP outputs an educational end-product aimed at forming the Future Humanity – **people with planetary and cosmic-scaled mentality**, i.e., *distinguished with the planet-wise intelligence and liabilities against any environmental impacts, being clearly aware of their*

anthropogenic strategies, which may not pose any hazards, but to be in harmony with bio-, techno- and social processes (studies by O. A. Bazaluk, A. I. Kreminsky, N. V. Maslova, D. B. Sviridenko, etc.). The Noohumanistic Philosophy, embodying didactic systems of the cosmic pedagogy and upbringing (the Montessori method), noospheric-anthropological concepts (A. I. Kreminsky, F. V. Lazarev, N. V. Maslow and others), has developed the problem statement-and-solution model, thus, demonstrating *paradigmatic* features.

The NP, which is based on the noohumanism, along with its noospheric foundation, equally uses the other – the humanistic component that has also acquired paradigmatic features within conceptual field of philosophy. Paradigm of the humane philosophy, as based on the humanistic psychology concepts (A. Maslow, C. Rogers, R. Burns), guides the philosophic ideas in such order that any person (acting as an opponent of communication) could be transformed into a like-minded person, an equal participant and co-author of its own reflections. Interactions between the participants in communication shall be based on mutual respect and trust, i.e. shall have pronounced humane character.

One of the manifestations the humanistic paradigm translates is the personal approach associated with person-oriented (person-targeted) learning, which itself owned paradigmatic value in philosophy. The person-oriented paradigm (I. S. Yakimanskaya, K. A. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, N. A. Alexeev and others) ensures self-development, growth of noohumanistic conceptions based on humanistic pedagogy principles: personalization of pedagogical interaction and dialogical teaching principle, which pre-determine equitable collaboration of its actors and potential harmonious development of a person with noohumanistic worldview.

According to A. G. Kovalev, the person-oriented paradigm of philosophizing transforms the knowledge into “intimate spiritual wealth of a human that ensures the main – the personal fulfillment” [10, p. 249]. The person-oriented pedagogy treats any learner as the actor (the subject), who, with the teacher’s assistance, can and must choose the vector of his or her education to achieve the best results in self-fulfillment. **The person-oriented philosophizing is understood as a conceptualization that exposes peculiarities of a learner – an actor, acknowledges authenticity and inherent value of subjective experience of a child, and structures pedagogical action based on the subjective experience of a learner.** The person-oriented philosophizing acknowledges and respects the uniqueness of each and every human being, and actualizes through *humane relationships*, that means that the principal quality

of any communication between the learners shall be the *tolerance*. The Learner shall be eager to comprehend and, potentially, accept an opinion expressed by the Other, the motives behind his or her activities. This implicates one of the socialization leverages, whereby an individual acquires skills to communicate and work in team, or, in broader sense, to form its planetary mentality, think him- or herself as the Earth citizen responsible for the world fate. Unindifference and responsibility, both as an individual's civic position, with respect to biosphere safety, team and family atmosphere, own mental health – all these personal qualities play the pivotal role, are in demand and must be implemented by a modern education system. Tolerance at any level – the personal, international, intergovernmental or otherwise – is as much urgent as ever. Persistent conflicts and terrorism call for adequate reformation of present social institutions, including the education. It is not by coincidence that, following the strategic goals formulated in the “Concept of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2015”, the modernization of education is associated with the changes in its contents “from the knowledge-centric to competence-based education, i.e. an education oriented toward results, integrative world perception; and to systematic imagery of world, society and humanity with the ability to intensify and extensify it”, etc. [5]. We should note that identical trend takes place in Ukraine as well. Concept for modernization of Ukrainian education until 2017 is purported to create conditions that will form global, multifunctional and tolerant mentality in learners and teachers, communicability and readiness for personal and professional self-identification within all-changing multicultural environment. This requires transition from “knowledge-based” and adaptive-disciplinary paradigm of teaching and upbringing to the competence-based and *person-oriented* paradigms to ensure evolutive and advanced learning, development and socialization of learners. In other words, the synergy of cosmism ideas (in terms of epistemic and psycho-pedagogical knowledge) and of certain skills, along with creative work experience will contribute for the teacher's self-realization as being potent to efficiently interact with the learners within educational process, feel satisfaction from self-success in educating the youngsters, develop reflexive culture and psycho-social understanding of self-usefulness, and will confer power and confidence in communication and activities [6]. “An individual's value, its human qualities do improve, an attitude towards education also changes. The education humanizes, its contents is enriched with cultural values and meanings. Accordingly, theoretical propositions of humane pedagogy become relevant in science and pedagogy, the ideals of which are accepted by the scientific community as unconditional

and universal. That translates to development of humanitarian methodology as the main basis for changing the paradigm of pedagogical science" [3, p. 4]. Therefore, development of the said aspect of the noohumanistic philosophy is extremely promising.

Environmental vector of noohumanistic philosophy is represented by the environmentally-oriented worldview, the backbone of which is the environmental consciousness. The latter is spotlighted in the ontological paradigm (e.g. studies by S. V. Krichevsky, V. I. Panov and others), psycho-didactical works (e.g. A. V. Ivashchenko, A. V. Gagarin and others). Under the ontological paradigm "the environmental consciousness is originally observed as a special form of existence, which is the highest form of development of the psyche, and which objectifies into reality by virtue of human-environment interaction. This means that the "human-nature (environment)" system acts as a holistic, joint actor, accomplishing both natural principles of development, and the nature of the human existence, and thus capable to self-develop as a joint actor of the psychic reality" [4, p. 61-62]. Environmentally-oriented aspect of the noohumanistic philosophy, along with its other components, proves its paradigmatic value.

Perception of the noohumanism as the paradigmatic trend in philosophy is consummated by the physical aspect of the NP represented via evolutionary-synergetic paradigm, which interprets the NP's self-organization processes based on the system accessibility, non-equilibrium, fluctuations and finalizes in generation of the said worldview structures. Modern natural sciences can not be rationalized without synergetic approach; they describe the system-wide self-organization based on neutralization of entropy in the bifurcation point, and origination of a new order on a different qualitative level (H. Haken, I. Prigogine, I. Stengers and others). With the paradigm-synergetic approach Ye. B. Yakimova provides grounds for the formation of environmentally-oriented worldview by adding basic principles of synergetics and evolution concepts into the physical science. Therefore, paradigmatic value of the NP components provides solid foundation to account the noohumanism as the paradigmatic trend in the science of philosophy [10].

With all that said, the conducted analysis proves to consider the Noohumanism as the new paradigmatic trend that forms noohumanistic worldview, as the universal human demand that is on-trend. The Noohumanism is developing, productive, high-potential and meets today's global challenges.

In this respect, further elaborations on the philosophical-methodological and theoretical grounds of the Noohumanism will navigate the con-

temporary higher education system to upbringing the specialists bearing the planetary worldview

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MULTIPLE SUBJECTIVITY AND PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHICAL EDUCATION

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Abstract. *The authors of the article believe that it is important to form multiple subjectivity through philosophical education, since multiple subjectivity is the answer to modern challenges to humanity. The complexity of the world and society requires the education of complex thinking, which is one of the properties of multiple subjectivity. Morin defines complex thinking as opto-pessimism, a synthesis of opposite principles.*

An example of the education of multiple subjectivity, according to the authors, are B. Pascal and S. Kierkegaard.

Keywords: *multiple subjectivity, complex thinking, cognitive practices, philosophical education, Morin, Pascal, Kierkegaard.*

Speaking about subjectivity, we will rely on the definition given by Millán-Puelles A.: "By subjectivity we will understand the higher living being, taken as being in relation to our own acts." One of the properties of living things is self-movement, where self-movement is understood as the ability to change, the actualization of internal abilities. Self-movement requires subjectivity to be a complex structure. A. Millán-Puelles believes that "the ability to self-motion makes subjectivity appear in two guises: as an actor and as an undergoing one." This allows us to single out the actual and potential parts in subjectivity [1].

Creatively rethinking the concept of subjectivity, developed by Antonio Mullan-Puelles, we will understand by multiple subjectivity such a thinking living thing that lives simultaneously in several worlds, possibly possessing its own virtual corporeality in each of them. Multiple subjectivity arises as a response to the challenge of the complexity of the world, the novelty and creative originality of the set intellectual tasks. We can talk about multiple

subjectivity as a pleologue of cognitive practices.

Especially important, in our opinion, the formation of multiple subjectivity in modern philosophy and philosophical education. Let us show how multiple subjectivity was formed in the process of upbringing and education of B. Pascal and S. Kierkegaard.

B. Pascal's father approached the upbringing of children with all responsibility, and for Blaise he drew up an individual plan that surpassed the educational standards of that time in complexity, but it also had to be complicated, since for Blaise the plan was simple. The basic rules of this plan required that the strength of the child always exceed the difficulty of the work assigned to him. Etienne Pascal was convinced that faith cannot be drawn to the study of natural phenomena. In practical life, he considered it possible to combine the secular spirit with the spirit of piety.

The main point of his son's upbringing program was not to tell the boy anything about mathematics until he was 15-16 years old, but Blaise stubbornly demanded explanations on mathematical issues. At the age of 12, Blaise Pascal himself proved the theorem that the sum of the interior angles of a triangle is equal to two straight lines. The father was amazed at this fact and gave his son the *Beginning of Euclid* to read in his free time. Obviously, Blaise's interest was aroused by his father's phrase that mathematics indicates a way to find the right figures and reveals the relationship between them.

When his son was 12 years old, he began to study with him Latin, mathematics, philosophy. Latin grammar was brought in line with the general grammar, as it follows from the consideration of various languages and laws of thought [2].

The upbringing of S. Kierkegaard was also influenced by his father Mikel Pedersen Kierkegaard, who did everything for Søren to receive a better education. Peter P. Rode believes that Mikel Pedersen Kierkegaard "... wanted to educate from the son a poet, an ethicist and a Christian, three types of worldviews, which later became the subject of philosophical research for S. Kierkegaard himself." Rode also emphasizes that evenings were held in the house of Mikel Pedersen Kierkegaard, which were attended by all intellectuals of Copenhagen [3].

The formation of multiple subjectivity in B. Pascal and S. Kierkegaard was also facilitated by their philosophical and literary creativity, which, as Knyazeva E.N., Kurdyumov S.P., note, "give rise to a kind of dissociation" [4].

Philosophical and literary creativity requires simultaneously being the creator of ideas, their critic and secretary, writing down ideas and present-

ing them to the public or the scientific community. The "I" of the creator is optimistic, while the "I" of the critic is pessimistic, which, according to P. Valerie, "allows the first "I" to create new combinations, while the second "I" will analyze them, choose the best of them, the most effective and important, the second "I" performs more important work than the first "I", because he considers the ability to analyze the proposed combinations, to make the right choice more significant "[5].

H. Fenger drew attention to such dissociation in the philosophical work of S. Kierkegaard, noting that "the life of S. Kierkegaard is a gigantic game, and in this game he played a huge number of roles in endless versions of pseudonyms" [6].

Many consequences follow from this upbringing system:

Truth can combine antagonistic and at the same time complementary concepts. Morin called this relationship of concepts dialogics. An example of such dialogics is the dualism of a wave and a particle, the relationship between the individual and society, where we deal with seemingly incompatible, but necessary aspects of reality, which are called additional. Morin pays considerable attention to the consideration of the conceptual pair of order\disorder.

For classical determinism, the world is ordered; randomness is a consequence of ignorance or lack of knowledge. According to complex thinking, the world is a game of order and disorder, regularity-necessity and uncertainty-randomness. According to Morin, "this dialogue is carried out in an extraordinary great game of interactions, transformations, organizations, where everyone works for himself, everyone for everyone, all against one, all against everything" [6].

In relation to the human person, dialogics implies the unity of opposite principles, keeping them as effective and significant. It is noteworthy that Morin names B. Pascal as an example, in which both scientific and mysticism are present. Morin himself is a rationalist, but he recognizes reason, believes in science, being aware of the limits available to science. Morin calls himself an "opto-pessimist" because complex thinking rejects the opposition of optimism and pessimism.

The optimist felt the full depth of hopelessness, personal and individual. The pessimist sees the possibilities that could be realized with a more favorable development of events, he is in the virtual world, where a spectrum of possibilities that are not realized or are not realizable lives.

An optimist sees solutions, but does not see the problems that these solutions create, a pessimist sees problems, but does not see their solutions, in this sense, an opto-pessimist is in a more advantageous position,

since he synthesizes both positions in himself [7].

In terms of empirical difficulties, there is an example from meteorology known as the butterfly effect. The beating of a butterfly's wings in Australia can trigger a tornado in Buenos Aires through a series of causal chains and their consequences. This is the level of complexity that Pascal realized in his time, who said that all things depend on each other. All things are both mediated and direct, since each thing is connected with everything else thanks to the bonds that connect those things that are extremely distant from each other. Under such conditions it is impossible to know the parts without knowing the whole, just as it is impossible to know the whole without knowing the parts. Nothing is really isolated in the universe.

Everything is interconnected. We must find such complexity in the world of physics, as well as in the world of politics, since we are now in the Planetary Era, where what happens anywhere in the world can have consequences at any other point [8].

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RESEARCH ON THE ROLE OF VISUAL COMMUNICATION IN THE XXI CENTURY

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Contemporary culture is characterized by the dominance of visual representation. Virtuality is becoming the basis of our world perception from an early age and plays an important role in human communicative functions.

Visual patterns have gradually become increasingly significant as the communication media in the minds of people.

Design of visual communications is quickly developing in modern media landscape in response to the new challenges it faces.

The dissemination of visual culture is mainly caused by the development and globalization of mass media. Nowadays the given process plays an utterly important role in the formation of the way of life of the modern society, the way it perceives and comprehends current events. Considerable progress in the field of communication and mass media serves as a visible evidence of the way our society develops as a whole. Man is becoming more and more down to earth, his methods of interaction with information are getting less time-consuming and more effective. Advancement in this sphere requires the analysis of the achievements and the definition of new trajectories.

The significance and popularity of mass media stimulate their further development, as well as the appearance of new forms of functioning and ways of influencing the audience.

Visual culture needs to be studied more thoroughly as it influences the shaping of contemporary societal thinking. The given phenomenon manifests itself by means of glossy magazines, newspapers, TV programmes but mainly via the Internet, through communities existing within it and the places where they interact such as forums, social networks, blogs and other communication options of cyberspace.

Visual culture has achieved a quantum leap in its development which

needs to be comprehended, conclusions must be drawn and new goals ought to be set in order to ensure further success.

Key words: visual communications, visual culture, design, media, Internet space, globalization.

The modern life of society is a dynamic process, this is primarily due to the incessant technical progress, globalization, the development of new forms of media communications. Over the past few years, there has been a big leap forward in the development of the humanities due to the public interest in global visualization. Popular culture and means of visual communication have undergone significant changes both in their methods and forms, and in human understanding of their aspects. "The symphony, novel, and story have been replaced by new forms of narrative in the form of visual images that are simple, compact and easy to read" [1]. Visual culture has become an integral part of our life. It has a great influence and is a natural part of life for a modern person. What was previously only on paper has come true and has become a natural part of it. "The spectacle, as a tendency makes one look at the world with the help of various specialized mediations (the world can no longer be perceived directly), naturally chooses sight as the privileged human sense, which in previous eras was touch; this most abstract feeling, the most susceptible to deception, fully corresponds to the general abstractness of modern society "[2]. The form in which visual communication is now embodied is qualitatively superior to the traditional one, while retaining the features and experience of previous generations. Visualization becomes a powerful tool that contains all the possibilities of transmitting information through visual symbolization of the external world.

In addition to the TV, new technical means have entered into human life: a computer, a tablet, a player, a telephone, etc. In this regard, visual communication becomes more individual, presenting a person with control over the satisfaction of social needs.

Today, the whole world is faced with the coronavirus pandemic. In the history of mankind, such global problems are not something new and unique, and modern society has experience in overcoming such disasters.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that any problems require solutions, adaptation, therefore, create a demand for the creation of progressive methods and approaches to overcome them. Global catastrophes have always been a catalyst and stimulus for progress. For example, the response to 19th century cholera was the development of water supply systems and the cultivation of personal and public hygiene standards. We can observe a similar phenomenon today:

The conditions of quarantine and self-isolation have created a need to find methods for solving a number of problems remotely. This served as a necessary impetus for many areas of our activities and production, in the development and implementation of remote methods of work and production control.

Subsequently, this situation has allowed many organizations and companies to gain new alternative experiences in the field of business communications and workflow methods. For example, many educational institutions and museums have started to conduct distance lessons and lectures that can be listened to safely and comfortably.

Also, the current situation gave a huge impetus to the development for several organizations that were stagnant in the form of their existence, which began to use modern technologies for communication, such as Zoom, Telegram and Discord. And some of today's limitations and means of communication have been successfully used to create media art. For example, Orkland musicians uploaded the first clip they shot to YouTube via a Zoom video link (Thao & The Get Down Stay Down - Phenom).

The availability of communication means, their flexibility and versatility of forms and methods, enable a private approach to the user, taking into account his emotional experience and giving him the opportunity to self-identify in a social group.

The world of media begins to operate with signs, images and symbols, using these tools to describe the surrounding world. There is a process of diffusion of the world of media and reality. Television and the Internet are beginning to play a dominant role in people's lives. Society is changing, becoming more progressive against the background of information beginning to play an important role in everyday life, the dominant instrument of which is the image. "Modern media in their interaction are dominant visual cultural forms that reflect the permanent process of modernization of society and a qualitative change in the daily practice of human communication. The "big visual turn" in everyday communications consists not only in expanding the information flow, but also in the internationalization of its field "[3].

The modern culture of the mass media provides a person with large amounts of information, making them easily accessible and digestible. Against the background of globalization, visual tools for presenting information show themselves to be the simplest, fastest and most effective.

Visualization, on the one hand, preserves the traditional methods of communication, and on the other hand, creates a new iconic image of the picture of the world. The problem lies in the fact that visual images are unique and cannot have a universal method in their study and comprehen-

sion, researchers note "the limitedness of our ability to talk about images of the modern world, fundamentally media, ultra-fast and elusive" [4]. D. Crey, professor of history and theory of contemporary art, believes that "an increased interest in the visual only means that the moment is missed - we are always late in defining a discipline if its subject is a look. In other words, this discipline begins when the alleged object has already disintegrated" [5].

The importance of the process of global visualization should be said in connection with the fact that this phenomenon in all its manifestations from photography to media images has become no longer an additional communicative module in the construction of the information field, but its basic component. Visuality begins to play an important role in the socialization and communication of an individual [6]. In the space of visual media, new models of human behavior and self-awareness are formed, involving him in the process of consumption and production of information [7].

Globalization, mass character, replication of visual images, their great influence on the individual life of a person, make everyday information content streaming and diverse. Visual images have a huge impact on consciousness, self-determination and self-expression of a person, providing him with a powerful tool for this [8]. The Internet, advertising, printed publications, television - all this participates in the process of perception of the world, determines the tendencies of social and cultural development of society, forms social consciousness and the picture of the world [9]. It is in the Internet that the duality of the position of modern man lies: success is on the verge of failure. On the one hand, omnipotence, due to the abundance of information possessed, on the other hand, it is more likely that a person owns information and dependence on the use of this information. Social networks, on the other hand, have become a fertile field for various methods of socio-psychological representations of a person, allowing them to create a protective shell of any format, or, on the contrary, get out of the protective shell, still remaining in the safety zone.

Visual communication in the Internet space is carried out through a minimal amount of text, with bright iconograms, logos, animated banners, video ads, simplified use of Internet resources, infographics, interesting unusual font, sexual images, framing. Each of the points is aimed at speedy assimilation of information, presenting a modern person as a media consumer.

Having thoroughly investigated the information environment of the Internet, it can be argued that this is a universal space accessible and actively used by all strata of society, regardless of age, gender, geographic

location, social status. The Internet is quite tightly embedded in our culture and the life of the individual due to the stored information and enormous opportunities for use. It offers a way to make purchases without leaving the room, referring to online stores or portals adapted to purchase things, learn, including online, through webinars, exchange information using social networks or other types of communication systems.

In social networks, this type of communication is a new trend in the formation and development of personality in the XXI century, which has a verbal and non-verbal basis, but is realized in visual images [10]. Visual communication in social networks includes such phenomena as like, meme, hashtag, emoticon, gif images. This phenomenon leads to communication, which minimizes the verbal basis of the cultural text in the Internet space, since most of the information that the user wants to convey can now be replaced with visual images, which leads to stereotyped thinking, inability to figurative and depletion of the speech language.

All these factors are important and significant for many people in the 21st century. The multitasking of people in the 21st century - those who are in a hurry, are late, failing to succeed - takes on a positive connotation and becomes the norm of everyday life of a modern person [11]. Thus, there is nothing surprising in the fact that the growing tendency in youth circles not to let go of the phone - the desire for approval, to keep abreast of events, the ability to be in several places at the same time - is acquiring new dimensions, turning into an independent phenomenon. It is difficult to make predictions about future trends, but it is quite possible that this multitasking mode will be introduced into the culture of modern society for a long time [12].

Today, before the eyes of the entire world community, the process of transferring global economies into virtual space has accelerated in the context of quarantine measures during the coronavirus pandemic. What until recently seemed to be a rather hackneyed plot device of sci-fi films and average dystopias, suddenly became a universal reality, for which society was only partially ready in terms of technological and psychological. Online training in schools and universities, the urgent transfer to remote work of a huge number of office employees revealed a whole layer of problems associated with the transition to such "cybernetic" processes. Particularly acute was the issue of the rather low assimilation of information in a remote format, in the absence of the opportunity to personally show something to your audience and correct their mistakes directly in the environment where the training is carried out. These kinds of challenges create a demand for the further development of digital communications by explor-

ing modern visual culture in order to increase their effectiveness in the face of the possibility of recurring epidemics that will require the repeated use of emergency measures, including a self-isolation regime. This situation has shown that the field of digital media and communications needs further development and adaptation to the tasks and requirements facing it through an in-depth study of the psychophysical characteristics of the perception of visual information by the recipient and finding the optimal ways of user interaction with it in the media space by means of design design.

In conclusion, it is necessary to note some of the design practices and principles that are most in demand in modern visual culture. First of all, at present, there is an obvious simplification of the visual series, aimed at speedy assimilation of information. Laconicism, minimalism, flat graphics, simple clean forms, abstract illustrations have replaced volumetric detailed images, complex handwritten fonts and other outdated techniques. Last year, the whole world celebrated a hundred years since the founding of the German Bauhaus school, many designers returned to this style both in a nostalgically ironic and quite serious vein, and the idea of simplicity was exaggerated and elevated to an absolute.

You can also notice that most modern sites are built on the idea of superiority of scrolling over clicks. They have gradually moved away from a complex branching structure to vertical scrolling, which is easier and faster than clicks on links, which entail additional downloads of new pages, increasing the time to navigate the site. In addition to beautiful visualization, seeming simplicity provides an effective tool for online promotion, high conversion efficiency from visitor to application. Getting rid of all irrelevant information allows users to interact with the site's content as quickly as possible, and many marketers are trying to exploit this trend. In addition, most of the traffic in search networks comes from mobile devices, and therefore in recent years, even in the field of sales, online stores have begun to replace Instagram, which requires even fewer actions from the user to achieve the desired result. Here it is necessary to note the following aspects related to visual images used on websites - episodic and step-by-step. An example is the process of placing an application on the site, where first the user data is indicated, then the choice of delivery, payment for the order occurs. For each stage, a separate screen is created, which is a kind of blinkers for the user, who can be scared off by the very idea of filling in an undivided array of information presented to him at a time. At the same time, filling in the required information step by step, the user is gradually involved in this monotonous process and less often interrupts it, realizing that he has already spent too much time to simply complete it without

reaching the goal (for example, successfully placing an Internet order) ...

This simplification is typical for other areas as well. For example, serials have become more popular in recent years compared to long-term films. In the modern rhythm of congestion, fragmented, "clip" consciousness, subscriptions to YouTube channels and other services remain popular, which allow you to receive fresh information in doses. It should be noted that the consumption of film products in general is extremely rapidly going into the digital sphere, represented, for example, by online cinemas.

One more technique that is in demand in modern visual culture is the inclusion of game elements in non-game products or services, which is generally characteristic of the postmodern era. A huge number of POS materials use designs in the style of various game or cartoon characters, stylized images are actively sold out by both youth and adult audiences. On many resources, you can find virtual assistants who are a good example of design.

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ON THE COMPONENTS OF THE INTERTEXT IN THE "COMPOSER-FOLKLORE" SYSTEM

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Abstract. *Intertextuality as one of the compositional strategies of contemporary Russian music has determined the corresponding methodology of musicological analysis. The intertextual approach, possessing a certain universalism, extends to the field of folklorism - creativity, including folklore prototypes. The goal of the article was to provide a reasoned theoretical designation of the textual components of the folklorized intertext: folklore-genre intext and author's-style context. References to the most representative and well-known works of Russian composers will allow testing the proposed terminology in analytical practice.*

Keywords: *intertext, intext, context, composer folklorism, contemporary Russian music.*

The style system "composer-folklore" (composer folklorism - creativity, including folklore prototypes) is characterized by a certain openness. Its dialogical (M. Bakhtin), intertextual (Y. Kristeva) nature is revealed in the fact that in composer folklorism the author's is interpreted in the form of "own", and folklore - "alien". These theoretical interpretations are actualized by the conscious orientation of contemporary Russian music and composer folklorism towards the principles of open-associative genre-style interactions [1]. They put forward intertextuality as one of the strategies of creative thinking [2, p. 5] and scientific and musicological reflection and methodology. Examples of this are the multidimensional adaptations of the literary term by Y. Kristeva in the works of such scholars as L. Dyachkova, L. Akopyan, M. Aranovsky, E. Yablonskaya, D. Tiba, M. Raku, A. Denisov and others.

As it was noted, from the standpoint of intertextuality, the dichotomy of "alien versus our own" arising in composer folklorism is realized in the form of a dichotomy of "folklore-author's". The first structural component of the intertext - folklore-genre intext (hereinafter referred to as FGI) - goes back

to the music of the oral tradition with its traditional, stereotyped thinking, formularity. The second component - the author's style context (hereinafter - ASC) - denotes the author's textual layer, the environment of interaction between the intext and the context. The aim of the article was to comprehend the musical text in terms of the structure and semantics of the named components.

The concepts of folklorized intertext and folklore-genre intertext, despite the definitions of *folkloreized* and *folklore*, are conditional, since the components of the intertext they denote, excluding quotations, are modeled by the composer. The same applies to the concept of an author's style context. Consequently, the components of the folklorized intertext are dualistic in their semantic and stylistic attributes. At least two textual levels can be identified in them. The first one is typified, invariant structures of intext and context from the field of folk-genre and musical-historical stylistic prototypes. Semantic "zones" of intext and context are mostly denotative, which requires further detailing. The second level is the author's structures that individualize the folkloreized intertext with the actual connections of the components, which saturates the intertext with new semantic connotations.

The concept of ***folklore-genre intertext*** is intended to denote the "measure of folklore" of the intertext, since the intext is to a certain extent filled with genre content (A. Sokhor), corresponding to a particular structural organization. The genre content is quite clear given the scale of the FGI structures in terms of their folklore marking. A more subtle structural segmentation of the intext, on the contrary, pushes links with folklore into the background.

Paradoxically, in the FGI analysis it became necessary to remove the qualitative - national - criterion. A determinant of this kind does not work in the context of the analysis of the structure of the intertext components. He would give very numerous, heterogeneous results in a classification directed, we repeat, in the mainstream of structural typology.

This typology captures different-scale structural and semantic gradations of folklore: from folklore quotation (FGI-1) to dispersion (M. Aranovsky) of individual elements of intext (FGI-5). Examples of the first type of intext are very numerous: from the introduction and processing of folklore in Russian operas of the late XVIII century, quotations in the works of M. Glinka, composers of "The Mighty Handful", P. Tchaikovsky, to samples of creativity of the XX century, for example, in I. Stravinsky's ballet "Petruška" with quotations of Russian urban folklore, in the cantata by G. Sviridov "Kursk Songs", oratorio A. Larin "Russian Passions", etc. Examples of the

fifth type of intext are entirely created by the composer. These are a kind of heterolexical formations based on individual genre and stylistic features of folklore, which are inherent in its most general patterns or principles of folklore thinking (L. Ivanova). They are manifested in the modal, textured characteristics of the author's thematicism, in the compositional development of the material, for example, repetition and/or variation, etc. This type of intext is also richly represented, for example, by L. Prigogine's "Symphony in Rituals", "Concert-Buff" and "Slavic Concert" by S. Slonimsky and others. The structural parameters of folklore and the corresponding semantics are practically "removed" here, and if they are traced, then in the form of associative allusions.

Between these types of intext there are: reconstruction of the primary genre on the author's material (FGI-2); polygenre complex/synthesis of folklore elements (FGI-3a/3b); intext extraction based on features of one/several genres (FGI-4a / 4b), which appears as a kind of "minus-method" (Yu. Lotman) [5, p. 59].

Vivid examples of the second type of intext (FGI-2) are the recreation of the genre of a lingering lyric song in the "Chorus of the Villagers" from A. Borodin's opera "Prince Igor", in the number "I am the last poet of the village" from the "Poem in Memory of Sergei Yesenin" by G. Sviridov or the genre of North Russian lamentation in the solo cantata "Cry" by E. Denisov and others.

The polygenre of a folklore prototype in the next type of intext (FGI-3) is also quite common in composing practice. The complex of sources is perceptible where folklore-genre elements are quite well distinguishable or act according to the principle of variability. An example is the song-crying of the Holy Fool from the opera by M. Mussorgsky "Boris Godunov" or the song-romance prototypes of the vocal part of Parasha from the opera "Mavra" by I. Stravinsky (FGI-3a). The synthesis of folklore-genre elements in their more durable integration is more difficult to analyze and determines the expressiveness of the recitation of the ditty with crying motives, which form the basis of the vocal part of "Suffering" and other songs of V. Gavrilin's vocal cycle "Russian Notebook" (FGI-3b).

The fourth type (FGI-4) is notable for the brightness of some characteristic indicative folklore-genre detail, representing the primary genre as a whole. Extracted by the composer from the depths of the genre, such a detail is called intext-extraction. Other details may be removed by the composer due to their genre content being insignificant for the author's intention. The basis for the Concerto for Orchestra "Zvony" by R. Shchedrin is the genre prototype of bell-ringing (FGI-4a), which in the process of

development interacts very selectively with other folklore-genre elements. Of their many, the composer is interested in those that slightly open the edge of the philosophical and tragic worldview, which leads beyond the boundaries of the traditionally collectivist consciousness into the area of global subjective generalizations about life and death, for example, crying, alarm bells. In the tragic palette of the Concerto, which is especially noticeable in the developmental phase of the work, folklore sources are few and far between and are limited by the interpenetration of funeral bell-ringing and lamentation (FGI-4b).

The intext of "alien" composer folklorism (FGI-6) arises due to secondary, tertiary "foreign author" folklorized inclusions [4] with their own structural subtypes - from stylistic quotation to allusion. Composers use "ready-made" models of introducing folklore into professional music that have arisen earlier. Thus, in the music of the XX century, the influential factors of style were the "signs" of folklorism by B. Bartok - I. Stravinsky, G. Sviridov, some particular manifestations of the author's style, for example, the bell-ringing of S. Rachmaninov. It should be noted that a joint manifestation of different types and signs of folklore intext is possible.

Analyzing the semantics of folklore intertext, let us designate its characteristics from the standpoint of folklore denotations and its connotations - explicit (dominant) and auxiliary (accompanying, secondary) meanings. In their formation, both the folklore and the author's layer of intext are important, as well as combinations of intext and context that have not yet been specially characterized. So, in the first two types of intext - FGI-1, 2 - denotations of the folklore *genre* prevail, since both types are quite definite in their genre content: it is presented convexly and is enclosed in large-scale structures of intext. The author's layer usually "doubles" this content, also reproducing its structure by its own means (modality, texture, folklore-genre type of melody, etc.).

Genre plurality based on structural multicomponent, polysemy (FGI-3) or, conversely, a special isolation of one or two elements from the folklore-genre whole (FGI-4) cause the effect of *genre*. These types of intext, created by the composer for certain artistic and aesthetic purposes, are distinguished by generalized or reduced representativity. In the author's context, the enrichment of folklore semantics usually occurs through the proximity of several folklore-genre denotations (FGI-3) or its strengthening as a result of the author's attention to any bright genre detail (FGI-4). In both cases, the insufficient orientation of folklore-genre associations, the appearance of a "trail" of folklore connotations in them, become a source of folklore-semantic ambivalence, which unites such different types of intext.

The last two types of intext (FGI-5, 6) are distinguished by the prevalence of the author's layer in the intext and the author's context in general. Therefore, the folklore-genre beginning, also almost entirely owned by the composer, contains mainly the connotations of *folklore*. The semantic linearity that characterizes the presented classification of intext is marked by the transition of denotations of the folklore genre into the connotations of genre and folklore.

Denotatas-quotes of folklore genres are quite open in G. Sviridov's cantata "Kursk Songs". At the same time, in some of its numbers - № 2, 6, 7 - the quotation intext of the initial constructions of the choral score, created on the basis of the dominant folklore-genre model of a male lingering song, lyric burlak and round dance, passes into the author's layer of intext. A kind of "appropriation" (G. Golovinsky) of a folklore quotation by the composer usually occurs as a result of free quotation (the beginning of the melody is still a quotation, and its continuation is the creation of the author), which has a flexible form (FGI-1 → 2), without going beyond the limits of folklore denotations. In the culminating and final sections of these cantata numbers, free citation is accompanied by an increase in the structural and semantic heterogeneity of the intext, which marks a move beyond the genre into the sphere of genre (FGI-1 → 3), enrichment with folk (non-folklore in other works) connotations.

The mobility of features of genre and folklore of the intext in a single work (based on quotation and non-quotation types of intext) can be associated with the relativity of genre boundaries in folklore itself, with the phenomena of its polyformality, with the early traditional pre-genre formation and the historical ascent from formularity to genre, studied by I. Zemtsovsky [3, p. 175, 180, 188, 192]. In the classification of the intext (from FGI-1 to FGI-6), the stadiality and historicism of traditional folklore are implemented in the reverse order, with the transition from folklore-genre denotations to supgenre connotations. In complex author's interpretations, the effect of a genre style is achieved. Partly an example of the latter is the Russian folklore and genre connotations found in extracult spiritual and concert works of the XX century.

The author's style context acts as the quintessence of the historically established composer's experience. The general taxonomy of ASC is possible in the form of "mainstream" stylistic trends in the history of music. The sources of style denotations in the author's context are usually the parameters of palatonal, textured-harmonic thinking.

Among the types of context, the legacy of the Russian musical classics of the XIX century with its Slavic and oriental ("Russian music about the

East") folk-genre traditions is essential. Ladotonalny refers to the diatonic type, but it also incorporates the signs of modal - natural-modal, according to A. Drukt's definition - the principles of organizing pitch. Such are the treatments of Russian folk songs of the XIX century. The predominance of tonal or modal patterns allows one to differentiate this type of context, referring it to ASC-1 or ASC-2, respectively.

In the second half of the XIX century, along with the designated ones, there are also more complex types of context. For example, in the works of M. Balakirev ("Overture on the themes of three Russian songs"), A. Borodin (opera "Prince Igor"), N. Rimsky-Korsakov (opera "Sadko"), M. Musorgsky ("Walk" from "Pictures from an Exhibition"), P. Tchaikovsky (the finale of Symphony № 4), the classic-romantic features of harmony are consistent with the features of modal thinking, with modern composers' achievements in the field of the extended tonality of the major-minor, chromatic types, which we refer to the following type - ASC-3.

The folklorized and non-folkloric late and post-romantic tendencies of the late XIX - early XX centuries, consistent with the expanded chromatic tonality, the influences of impressionism, free-atonal, polytonal thinking (ASC-4), which characterizes N. Rimsky-Korsakov's folklorism (in the late period of creativity), A. Lyadov, I. Stravinsky.

The tendencies of the first half of the XX century renewed the style on the basis of the diatonic-chromatic extended tonality (twelve-tone, polydiatonic), constructivist decisions of I. Stravinsky, B. Bartok, including the folklorized styles of these composers (ASC-5). In the XX century, jazz style (ASC-6) was often combined with folklore, and in the second half of the century - avant-garde, polystylistic, non-stylistic and other techniques (ASC-7).

Folklorized types of the author's context belonging to different eras (for example, ASC-1, 2, 5, etc.) can be perceived as subspecies of the folklore intext of "alien" composer folklorism (FGI-6). The criterion for differences is functional characteristics. In designating the types of folklore intext, they are more formal and refer to the structural ("quantitative") indicators of folklore-genre content - from stylistic quotation to allusion. In designating the types of the author's context, the semantic ("qualitative") indicator with its epoch-making national or individual author's characteristics is important. The listed types of the author's context have historically coexisted: achievements that were new at a certain point were combined with an appeal to the previously approved stylistic forms of rethinking folklore.

So, the intext and contextual components indicated in the article have their own specific semantics associated with more or less stable denota-

tions of the music of the oral and written traditions. Being in real interaction under the conditions of folklorized intertext, these components are able to qualitatively modify, and their structural and semantic "openness", "incompleteness" - to generate new connections and semantic connotations [6, p. 30-31].

This indicates the prospects for further research. First, the types of folklorized intertext need classification. Secondly, the traditional type of prototypes allows us to consider it as a phenomenon of reintonation of folklore - a theory that represents a separate specific direction of Russian musicological thought in the second half of the XX century. Correlation of two theories, two methods of analysis - reintonation and intertextuality - suggests further research undertaken in the next article.

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INTERTEXTUALITY AND RE-INTONATION OF FOLKLORE: ON THE CORRELATION OF THEORETICAL SYSTEMS IN THE PRACTICE OF MUSICOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract. *Re-intonation of folklore presupposes the interaction of folklore and authorial principles. Designated in the musical text as "alien" and "own", they translate the analysis into the plane of intertextuality. The systemic connections of its specific components - folklore-genre intertext and author-style context - become the basis for classifying the whole - folklorized intertext. Correlation of it with the theory of re-intonation - the focus of solid analytical experience in the field of composer folklorism - showed that, firstly, the variety of types of intertext in Russian music of the second half of the XX century is wider than the classification schemes of the theory of re-intonation. Second, the correlation between the types of intertext and types of re-intonation ranks these schemes in greater detail, allowing one to identify transitional types that differentiate the sphere of complex re-intonation, which emphasizes the relevance of the study.*

Keywords: *contemporary Russian music, composer folklorism, re-intonation of folklore, intertext, intext, context.*

Comprehension of musical works, created on the basis of folklore prototypes, as *folklore intertext* (hereinafter - FIT) actualizes the analytical experience of the theory of re-intonation of folklore. The objectives of the study, firstly, include the analysis of the specifics of the components of the intertext (about which see the previous article of the author in the same publication) in their interrelationships. These include folklore genre intext (hereinafter FGI) and author's style context (hereinafter ASC). This will make it possible to indicate the types of folklorized intertext. Secondly, the analytical experience of two theories - re-intonation and folklorized intertextuality - belongs to a single sphere of composer folklorism, which implies their correlation.

The interaction of components obeys certain algorithms. The *semantic*

algorithm consists in natural combinations of folklore and composer creativity, corresponding to the general style paradigms of musical thinking of certain periods. The paradigm of modernity is stylistic pluralism [2]. The *structural* algorithm corresponds to the patterns of text formation. This is repetition and contrast, according to B. Asafiev, identity (repetition), equivalent (variant) and alternative (contrast, derivative), according to M. Aranovsky [1, p. 41-42]. The above algorithms are also valid for the re-intonation process. Its types - simple and complex - were delimited by I. Zemtsovsky according to the criterion of semantics: quotation (FGI-1) and author's (FGI-2-6) belonging of folklore prototypes [3]. As you can see, the complex re-intonation is much richer with them, which, along with the analysis of the author's layer of the text, stimulates further research from the standpoint of intertextuality and its structural and semantic features [5].

The simple re-intonation of a folklore quotation is based on the identity and/or equivalent in its author's presentation and development. In composing practice, citation of folklore is presented variably. Naturally, such a *quotation* FIT-1 is differentiated into subtypes, thanks to the axiology (at the stylistic level) and methodology (at the artistic and aesthetic level) of composer folklorism (L. Ivanova). The axiological level indicates the ethnographic, adapted, creatively free result of the composer's work with folklore, which corresponds to certain author's goals of introducing folklore into the work [4, p. 35]. The methodological level implies a set of methods for working with folklore material: 1) comparative-analytical; 2) genre-typological; 3) conceptual [4, p. 27].

Ethnographic FIT-1a is usually a variation-arrangement with a classic-romantic kind of the author's context and reflects the goal of "protecting folklore" [4]. In the classical adaptations of Russian folklore of the XIX century, the author's comparative-analytical methods are focused on folklore intext and the priority of its denotations. The subordination of the author's means to them was seen in a variation equivalent to the original parameters: the resonant type of harmonization, the dominance of tonality with a certain value of modal shades.

The adapted FIT-1b incorporates all the parameters of FIT-1a. However, harmonization is complicated by the emphasis on the modal-melodic genesis of the chord, sometimes with its nonherz structure, the unification of horizontal and vertical. In the process of citing G. Sviridov's cantata "Kursk Songs" in № 1, 3, 4, the author's contextual resources are substantially mobilized. Folklore is introduced with a clearly tangible focus on a further historical and stylistic perspective, on the interest of listeners of other generations. Therefore, the author's methods are aimed at concen-

trating the genre qualities of quotations with their relative independence and greater contrast of the context to the quotation thread. The texture-harmonic transformations are performed on the basis of the equivalent and the alternative, but as it were, they "sprout" from the textual sphere of the folklore intext into the sphere of the author's context, adapting (hence the name FIT-1b) the style of folklore in the author's interpretation. The author's context of the cantata is specific in terms of modal characteristics, based on the angemitoncity of the "Kursk" tetrachord - a local variety of folklore diatonic.

Intermediate forms of re-intonation - from simple to complex - arise with free citation, that is, when folklore thematic is replaced by the original author's one (FGI-1 → 2). Changing the text-forming principle corresponds either to the transition of the equivalent to the alternative horizontally, or to their alignment vertically. In the first case, in № 2, 6, 7 from G. Sviridov's cantata "Kursk Songs", the change of principle has the form of a unidirectional complication of the freely quoted folklore intext and the author's context (ASC-1 → 3, 4) with the development of the material "from variation to derivation" [1]. In the second case, the vertical combination of text-forming principles in № 1 from V. Kalistratov's cantata "Five Russian folk wedding songs" is built by aleatory-polyphonic overlay of folklore (wedding lamentations and songs) and author's layers (ASC-1, 2 → 7), which goes back to the Russian wedding tradition, but modernizes it. Such *free* FIT-1c is conceptually significant in both works when emphasizing climaxes (G. Sviridov) or creating the effect of theatricality of an image (V. Kalistratov).

The quoted variation-derivational FIT-2 is close to the parameters described above. But, for example, in № 5 of the aforementioned cantata by G. Sviridov, starting with a variation of a freely quoted labor mowing song, the compositional process is distinguished by a strict derivation of the intext: the quote remains recognizable and reducible to its original form [1]. The author's rethinking of the quotation in the third stanza and the code in the form of a polygenre complex (the song is enriched with lamentation elements (FGI-1 → 3a), the complication of the texture and harmony of ASC) is accompanied by the variability of the text-forming principle "equivalent → alternative". A *dynamic* FIT-2 is formed, in contrast to the more equivalent FIT-1c.

The first subtype of FIT-2a – *distancing from quotation* - is born in the process of strict derivation, which is shown above on example №5 of the cantata "Kursk Songs". A similar transformation of the quotation in the form of modulation of the intertext (FIT-1c → 2a) is also found in № 5 from V. Kalistratov's cantata "Five Russian folk wedding songs." An illustrative

example of distancing from quotation is the work of the XIX century - the finale of P. Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony with a quotation from the song "There was a birch in the field" (FIT-1b → 2a). Chromatization, updated instrumentation, textured-dynamic and modal marking of lamentable motifs transform the original genre properties of the Russian round dance song when the equivalent transitions to an alternative based on strict derivation. The song intext is rethought by the composer into a lyrical monologue (FGI-1 → 4a).

The second subtype of FIT-2b - *overcoming quotation* - arises in the process of free derivation, the end result of which is a link that cannot be reduced to the original one [1]. A derivative of the same "Birch" - a quote-collage in A. Schnittke's opera "Life with an Idiot" - appears as a typical "influx" for this author - distortion. The transformation of pitch (diatonicity, consonance, melodic relief), compositional structure (ASC-1 → 7), and genre signs of quotation themselves brings folklore intext into the sphere of semantics, where the parameters of folklore are practically "removed" (FGI-1 → 5). The organization of the intertext according to the principle of vertical, one-time implementation of the principles of equivalent and alternative leads to the fact that folklore denotations are supplanted by non-folklore connotations (FIT-1a → 2b). The FIT-2 examples correspond to the transitional kinds of re-intonation of folklore: starting as simple, it continues as complex.

Complex re-intonation with similar methods of text formation is characterized by folklore intext, which was created by the composer. *The variational-derivational* FIT-3 has three subtypes, depending on the predominance of the equivalent or alternative in the author's development of the material [6]. In the *variation* subtype FIT-3a, the denotates FGI and ASC are equivalent to their original form. In this vein, the processes of melodic variation take place in almost all songs of the cycle "Russian Notebook" by V. Gavrilin (the song "Winter" will be discussed later), as well as in the stylized folklore intext of Parasha's song from I. Stravinsky's opera "Mavra".

The FIT-3b subtype in the concert "Swan" by V. Salmanov is characterized mainly by melodic variation and strict derivation of the author's models of a drawn-out lyric song and crying. The principles of transforming vocal recitation in the song "Winter" from "Russian Notebook" by V. Gavrilin, in the theme of the First Concerto for Orchestra "Mischievous Chastooshkas" by R. Shchedrin, synthesizing elements of ditties, dance, jazz (FGI-3b) are similar. The improvisation of wedding crying became an impulse of the author's variation and strict derivation in № 2 of V. Kalistratov's cantata "Five Russian folk wedding songs." In these works, more precisely in their culmi-

nating and final phases of development, the derivatives of the intertext are formed with the mobility of the author's context (ASC→), its complication, especially harmony. Folklore denotations retain their characteristics and acquire other figurative and semantic connotations.

The FIT-3c subtype is distinguished by consistent alternative text formation and intertext derivation. Such is the bell intext of the Second Concerto for Orchestra "Zvony" by R. Shchedrin. Festive ringing in the form of intext-extraction (FGI-4a) is transformed into sounds of a funeral bell in synthesis with the genre of crying, exclamation, and alarm. Changes in the style of presentation are gradual and occur with the mobility of the intext (FGI-4a → 4b). The dynamic aspects of the Intertext of the Concert are associated with the growth of the structure of "own"/author's. The texture and coloristic thematic of the work is developed by means of sonorics, aleatorics. Shades of genre are replaced by the quality of folklore style. According to this development, the rather ambivalent semantics of the initial denotations of the intertext is shifted to the sphere of connotations with a wide range of meanings.

Other types of intertextuality (FIT-4-6) - the method of associations, contamination and amalgam, according to M. Aranovsky [1, p. 298-302] - are close to the parameters of FIT-3 by the non-quotation type of intext and the contextual variety of methods of its development. The difference between FIT-4-6 is in the wider amplitude of folklore intext, represented by almost all of its types (FGI-2-6). There are various methods of intertext layout, defined as a complex or as a synthesis of elements [6].

The intent of the *associative* FIT-4 reproduces the denotations of primary genres and their elements, the connotations of folklore thinking. They are also associatively introduced into the author's context (hence the name FIT-4).

The FIT-4a subtype is dominated by the folklore genre (FGI-2), supplemented by other non-quotation forms of intext (FGI-3-6). Usually, on the basis of one of its forms, several types of intext interact, or it takes the form of folklore-genre polysemy (FGI-3). The implementation of such an intext by author's means characterizes the "Poem to the Memory of Sergei Yesenin", cantata by G. Sviridov. The intertext of his works represents a layer of "alien"/folklore, usually quite tangibly, because the folklore style, characterizing the intext, also penetrates into the author's context. (In turn, this testifies to the relativity of understanding the "alien" in such an intertext, being the topic of independent research.). The intent of G. Sviridov's works usually includes folklore denotations of lingering or urban song, weeping, dancing, ditties-suffering, bells, znamenny chant, with the first two leading.

Equally denotative is the Far Eastern autochthonous intext of A. Smelkov's opera *Piebald Dog Running by the Edge of the Sea* (FGI-3b). Genre denotations of folklore, closed for both the composer and the general audience, are replaced by connotations of genre and folklore, which are represented by the modal side of the intertext components, specific by the introduction of various oligotonics.

The parameters of the intext in the subtype FIT-4b are shifted towards genre (FGI-3-4) and folklore (FGI-5-6), examples of which are "Songs of a Freedom" by S. Slonimsky, ballet "Yaroslavna" by B. Tishchenko. The intertext is formed here on the basis of individual folklore-genre features, principles of thinking (the singularity of melodic structures, modal variability, heterophonic-sub-voice type of texture, variability as a development principle, etc.). A wide range of folklore heterolexics characterizes the oratorio "Russian Passions" by A. Larin, which recreates the genre model of a spiritual partisan concert. The text of some parts of the work is formed by the genres of carols, round dance songs (№ 1), *znamenny* singing, spiritual poetry, Northern Russian epics (№ 2). Particularly indicative in terms of the plurality of origins № 12. In the initial section, the intext is more unambiguous and focused on the crying genre and the features of colloquial speech that determined the melodic relief, its clear structure (FIT-4a). In the next section, the intertext becomes more complex, enriched with genre features of *znamenny* chant, spiritual verse, tending to polysemy (FIT-4b). The author's context summarizes various methods of developing musical material. Wide historical parallels with the work of M. Berezovsky and the tendencies of Russian sacred music of the XVIII century, with the phenomena of the New trend at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries are based on the integration of concert and folklore in line with modern trends in monostylistics [2].

The intent of *contaminated* FIT-5 is also akin to heterolex. In it, in a generalized form, without reproducing the models of primary genres (FGI-3, 4, 6), the principles of folklore thinking (FGI-5) play an essential role. However, the author's context often shifts folklore associations beyond folklore, into the non-folklore sphere of semantics. Thus, S. Slonimsky's "Concert-Buff" is distinguished by the quality of heterogeneity of intext and context, which do not lose their stylistic representation. "Disintegrated", quasi-spontaneous combination of intertext components imitating folklore-jazz "improvisation" is more reminiscent of a style complex, contamination itself. The author's principle prevailing in the Concerto gravitates towards polystylistics. It also determines the organization of V. Martynov's cantata "Children of the Otter", built on the comparison of sections of the folklore

and baroque-concert plan. The “live” sound of authentic folklore (FGI-1), as it were, “turns off” the action of the author's context for a while. Thus, the range of intext expands, the quotation-authentic form of which is practically not found in FIT-5. Folklore is compared with the concertness of the neo-Baroque sense (ASC-7), where, on the contrary, the sphere of folklore is “turned off”. Contamination of symbolic models of music of oral and written traditions has conceptual significance: with equal importance, the author emphasizes the “polar” location of such models in the system of musical culture, and possibly sets the goal of developing an intercivilizational dialogue between the cultures of East and West, the symbols of which are Tuvan folklore, throat singing and European concert performance.

The folklore intext of *amalgamated* FIT-6 is extremely fragmented. Its microstructures create only an amalgam with connotations, allusions of folklore (FGI-5, 6). The prevailing author's principle in a wide variety integrates modern compositional techniques and means (ASC-7), which is associated with monostylism. The avant-garde-stylistic context of E. Denisov's solo cantata “Lamentations” paradoxically merges with the principles of folklore thinking and synergistically enhances the genre characteristics of folklore intext.

Research has shown that the types of folklorized intertext correlate with certain types of re-intonation of folklore. FIT citations with a predominance of equivalence in text formation correspond to simple re-intonation. But the stylistic contrast of FIT-1c, the relationship between the equivalent and alternatives of FIT-2 form them on a dynamic basis, representing, in fact, intertextual modulation. The “overflow” of variation-derivational forms of intertext into free-associative, contaminated, amalgamated forms corresponds to a flexible combination of simple (FIT-1a, 1b) and complex (FIT-3-6) types of re-intonation. Their binarity is complemented by the transitional type “simple → complex” (FIT-1c, FIT-2), which makes it possible to note the true continuity of the musical-creative process when composers turn to folklore.

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TIMBRE DRAMA OF THE SYMPHONY-CONCERTO FOR DOMRA AND ORCHESTRA BY M.D.SMIRNOV

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Abstract. *The article examines the composition of the Chelyabinsk composer M.D. Smirnov Symphony Concerto for Domra and Orchestra (1993). The form and content of the work is analyzed, the concept of timbre drama is investigated. The main aspects of the interaction of solo and orchestral parts in the context of the development of musical material. Tells about the composer's special approach to writing this work.*

Keywords: *concerto-symphony, sonata form, Russian folk instrument domra, orchestra of Russian folk instruments, timbre drama.*

The concerto-symphony originated in the VXIII century, it was called a concert, concertina, concert duet. The most striking examples of concert symphonies belong to composers: I. Bach, J. Haydn, W. Mozart. Known works by composers: D. Bortnyansky Chamber Symphony B-dur, K. Shimanovsky Symphonie concertante op.60 for piano and orchestra, S. Prokofiev Symphony-Concerto for cello and orchestra is one of the masterpieces of concerto-symphony, which was a link in the chains of evolution of the genre of the XX century. The boundaries between the symphony and the concert were blurred. Thanks to Prokofiev, the developed forms become normative for subsequent generations of composers who turned to the creation of works of this genre. Prokofiev said to himself: "The cardinal advantage (or, if you will, disadvantage) of my life has always been the search for an original, my own musical language. I hate imitation, I hate hackneyed tricks"... [11] Domestic and contemporary composers continue

to write in this genre¹.

The South Ural composer M.D. Smirnov reasoned as follows: “If we talk about symphonic music, then, of course, this is my favorite area. Symphony is a generalized genre that includes a variety of characters, diversity. The underlying sonata form is changing all the time, acquiring different dramatic turns. Since the First Symphony, I followed tradition, but then I realized that the main and secondary themes, which were always considered obligatory for the sonata form, are not the most important thing. The main thing is the filling of the form, the content, the dramatically justified deployment of the intonation sphere. I never sit down to write until I feel the whole form from start to finish. For me, the symphonic development of the material is very important, which allows building a whole work on the basis of one intonation. I get great satisfaction when I work on a symphonic piece” [8, p. 44–45].

Symphony is a special genre of music that attracts composers, listeners, and music critics alike. V. V. Bychkov believes: “Symphonization is understood as a set of musical and artistic images of a symphonic plan, musical expressive means and techniques for the development of musical material characteristic of symphonic writing, introduced into a particular genre of chamber instrumental or orchestral music, the use of the most acceptable them in new genre and style conditions. In this regard, we can talk about orchestral, symphonic composer thinking (“thinking in orchestral images”) [3, p. 45].

The works of M.D. Smirnov for Russian folk instruments occupied one of the main pages of his work. And the three-stringed domra is an instrument to which he paid special attention. Domra is a Russian folk instrument by origin and a professional-academic one by its current status. The composer studied its features and capabilities very painstakingly. He wanted to fill precisely the sounds of domra with the depth of his experiences, a special world of human feelings.

And in adulthood, Mikhail Dmitrievich will write a one-part Symphony Concerto for domra and orchestra (1993).

In the history of our country, the time of the 90s was difficult. Everything turned upside down. All life, all concepts were considered from a different point of view, the attitude towards reality, friendship, culture, art, and litera-

1 Y. Butsko, Symphony-Concerto for Violin and Orchestra; K. Penderecki, Symphony Concerto for Violin and Orchestra; N. Peiko, Symphony Concerto for Orchestra; V. Bibik, Symphony Concerto for clarinet and chamber orchestra; V. Zolotarev, Concert symphonies № 1, № 2 for button accordion and symphony orchestra, A. Tsygankov, Concerto-symphony for balalaika (domra) and orchestra, V. Bychkov, Concerto-symphony for button accordion with orchestra of Russian folk instruments and percussion, etc.

ture changed. A difficult time. Perestroika, and then the war in Chechnya - a national tragedy, and before that the composer's personal experiences of repressions, the Great Patriotic War, the post-war hungry, hard times. The composer's heavy thoughts about the future of the country never left him, when he thought about it, he heard music. It was heavy with tears, sobbing, and he could not help but respond. He felt that he needed to speak - this is how this essay was born. The whole concert is permeated with groans and crying of mothers, sisters, fathers, brothers ... from the first to the last note. The composer composed a work under the influence of accumulated not only his personal sufferings, but also those close to him and friends.

The music of Smirnov's concert conveys the pain and tragedy of Soviet people as much as this folk instrument can convey. There is a real competition between the soloist and the orchestra, and this alignment of the performing forces in symphonic concerts leads to a relative equality of the part of the soloist and the orchestra. The timbre coloring is expanding, the dynamic palette of the orchestra makes it possible for the diversity of the dialogicity of solo and tutti. The feeling of tragedy is created by the second intonations of crying that permeate the part of domra. The dramatic fullness of the music is the main image - the general cry.

Mikhail Dmitrievich revealed the peculiarities of the drama of the housera concert, the dialectics of the genre's development. He noted a significant enrichment of the content, which made accessible for the genre not only a range of folk, lyrical images, but also the image of human drama, spiritual quest. The strengthening of the role of the orchestra and its statements should also be noted; the tragedy of the music is compounded by the threatening beats of the snare drum, which contributes to an increase in the sound palette.

The concerto-symphony of the Ural composer is filled with musical and expressive means. One of these means is the timbre, which the composer develops. A stable, and not random, regularity can be revealed when studying the timbre structure in a concert, and in separate fragments of M.D.Smirnov's work.

Of course, in the development of a symphony, personal experiences, feelings are always important, and also classical or romantic, or modern sounding and changes in the "texture-timbre equivalent" are important. "Texture-timbre equivalent" - A. Vepruk's term. He believed: "The artist must find the necessary means to implement his idea. The problem of the "texture-timbre equivalent" is as acute for every composer as the problem of the unity of musical material and the type of its development" [5, p. 61]. For

M.D.Smirnov, his own creative ideas in folk instrumental music became the starting points.

Timbre drama is inextricably linked with integral musical drama and finds its manifestation in all works of the XX century. The manifestation of timbre renewal is varied, and each composer finds his own, inherent only to him method. We can say that timbre in importance becomes on a par with harmony, rhythm, texture, musical form. "Timbre is the "color" or "character" of sound, the quality by which sounds of the same pitch are distinguished and due to which the sound of one instrument or voice differs from another" [10, p. 507]. "Timbre is the color of sound; one of the signs of a musical sound (along with pitch, loudness and duration) by which sounds of the same pitch and loudness are distinguished, but performed on different instruments, in different voices, or on the same instrument, but in different ways, strokes" [7, p. 487].

Let us consider the timbre dramaturgy of development and musical analysis on the example of M. Smirnov's one-part Symphony-Concerto for Domra and Orchestra,² as a composer, he characterized the role of a soloist and revealed the main features of the orchestra. The Symphony Concerto for Domra and Orchestra³ is written in sonata form. The sonata form presupposes an initial presentation (exposure) of several main themes: the general (G.p), the connecting (C.p), the secondary (S.p), the final (F.p). The development and interaction of the main themes takes place, leading to a climax and a reprise, where (G.p) and (S.p) sound in the same key and are confirmed in the code.

The Symphony Concerto opens with a small introduction on the organ point from the piano percussion group: *sf* tremolo timpani and snare drum beats, instant christened-do to forte and from the 3rd bar the whole orchestra enters, showing a powerful explosion of second-time intonations of crying. In the introductory section, the thematic link is assigned to all

2 Mikhail Dmitrievich Smirnov (1929-2006) is one of the famous composers of the Southern Urals. His creative heritage includes more than 60 works of various genres. His contribution to the development of Russian folk instruments is enormous. Member of the Union of Composers of Russia (1966), the first chairman of the Chelyabinsk branch of the Union of Composers of Russia (1983-1993), Honored Artist of Russia (1981), Honorary Professor of ChSIC (1995), Honorary Worker of Higher Professional Education of the Russian Federation (1999), Corresponding Member of Petrovskaya Academy of Sciences and Arts (2000), Presidential Fellow (1998– 2000).

3 The Symphony Concerto was written in 1993. For the first time, the Symphony Concerto for Domra and Orchestra was performed on April 25, 1995 at M.D.Smirnov's author's concert in the concert hall of the Chelyabinsk State Institute of Culture (ChSIC). Performed the work of the State Russian Folk Orchestra "Malachite" under the direction of the artistic director and chief conductor, People's Artist of the Russian Federation V. G. Lebedev. Soloist - student of the performing faculty T. Grishunina.

groups of the orchestra. This interpretation determines the integrity and further development of the orchestra. Already in the exposition, the principle of timbre differentiation of thematic material is highlighted. The main part (36v) is supportive and mournful, which continues to cry intonations. The theme is built of small bar motifs combined into a single phrase.

E-moll tonality (sad, gloomy). M.D.Smirnov uses this tonality as a vivid means of expression, capable of influencing the listener's body from different physiological sides and freeing real human feelings from the soul. Tonality is a semantic information medium that combines tension, dynamics, rhythm, tempo, timbre manifestations, emotional states, the transmission of which is a given artistic or musical image. "Consequently, the alternation of tones can be viewed not only as a comparison of gradations in the energy of their emergence, but also from the perspective of intonational formation. In the context of movement with subsequent tones, our view is directed, first of all, to the development of a holistic horizontal line, to the process of intonation" [6, p.97].

Usually a composer, when writing music, operates with relative duration. However, when he entrusts this or that sound to some instrument, the very specific capabilities of the instrument come into force, which can be measured in seconds and minutes. The sound of the piano, harp, guitar fades out quickly, and even faster - domras, balalaikas. If you evaluate this property separately from music, you can call it a disadvantage. But music is written and performed in such a way that the disadvantages are hidden, but the unique advantages of the instruments are used. In some cases, the lack of duration is overcome by a special method of sound production - tremolo on domra.

Composer M.D.Smirnov singles out articulation (stroke, way of performance) as a significant factor in timbre formation. Tremolo is the main technique for producing a sustained sound on domra. "Tremolo is a fast, continuous, uniform alternation of beats (v^v^v^, etc.), which creates the impression of sound continuity" [2, p. 12].

As V. Chudin quite rightly wrote: "Performing a tremolo motive, you create a certain dynamic form and thereby bring a certain meaning into its sound. A phrase is a complete melodic turn, consisting of several motives. The execution of the phrase and the motive are in many ways similar, but the phrase is built not from separate sounds, but from motives. Each motive should be assigned its place in the general construction of the phrase, depending on the logic of its development" [9, p. 17-18].

The connecting party (30v) continues development (G.p), but at the same time creates a contrast to the entire previous theme, acquiring a dra-

matic meaning. With the appearance of the side part (55v), which serves as a contrast to the main part, a new key in g-minor is established. In the post-classical sonata form, any balance of tonalities is possible. In this case, the thirds ratio to the e-moll. The theme sounds somewhat modified with the use of a low second level of ab in the domra part, the second intonations (c-moll, e-moll, es-moll) are preserved. The composer constantly "takes" the theme of the secondary part from the main key, using diminished chords, introductory signs. In theory, this technique is called "sudden modulation"⁴. A completely different monotonous theme is presented in the orchestra, which consists of 2 motives (2v) and becomes more complicated each time. The motive is presented in the key of es-moll. Double basses have a very clearly marked bass in the key of g-moll, which will be heard until the end (S.p). The ostinate-triplet rhythm of basses and double basses is present throughout the entire side part, their movement intensifies and the tension builds up even more and intensifies, emotionally saturated.

The final section of the exposition (16v) in g-moll begins with piano, which resembles an orchestra's "chorale". "Choral (late lat. Cantus chorialis - choral chant) is a kind of religious chants in Latin in Catholic church (Gregorian chant) or in native languages (eg, in German - in Germany (Protestant chant)" [2, p. 313]. Also in this section, the relationship of the timbre musical fabric with the textured timbre and the harmonic timbre is important. We can say that the timbre depends on the texture and harmony. The close arrangement of the texture gives us the density and integrity of the sound, the second intonations give a pulsation that can be compared to breathing. An interesting decision of the author, to show the timbre-harmonic texture of the orchestra in the form of a choral, highlighting a transparent and homogeneous harmony. In the domra part, the second intonations of crying on *f* remain, which suddenly appear against the background of the orchestra, like a heartbreaking cry.

Articulation plays a very important role here in the correct presentation of sound. This thesis is confirmed in the work of M. Imkhanitsky: "The bright articulatory manifestation of feeling by the performers, in turn, affects its very strengthening. The intensity of accent in the performing manifestation of motor skills not only generates and enhances the listening energy. It also exacerbates the active emotional beginning of the interpreter himself, who is, as it were, fueled by the active manifestation of his own energy. The more active the sound production, the stronger it is in its effect on the entire

⁴ It is known that P. I. Tchaikovsky often used this technique in symphonic music. Symphony № 5 (1 part) can be considered as one of the convincing proofs of this thesis, in the score the author indicated the main key of e-moll, and the real sound of this fragment is es-moll.

nervous and muscular systems of the performer. Accordingly, his reaction to the expression by him of the delicate plastic of “taking” sound will also be clearly manifested” [6, p. 115].

Development - cadence of the first section (21v) of solo domra. With the key there are no signs, the key is a-minor, but the composer's solution appears again, to take the listeners away from the basic key of a-minor (e-minor-e-minor). The cadenza begins with a second intonation of crying, which gradually subside on diminuendo, but the pain does not subside, but only grows from the chords that appear after diminuendo. Powerful three-note chords in a downward chromatic movement pick up strength and dynamically emerge to *ff*. Chordal tripletness lends rigidity, sharpness and protest. In the cadenza, the soloist gives full play to his imagination and demonstrates everything he is capable of. Of course, the cadenza in a house concert plays an important role, it is not only a virtuoso-technical load, but also the function of personal expression, emotional and psychological deepening of the image, communication with the listener.

The second section of the development (18v) sounds in a new way, there is no solo domra in it, small motives and phrases of the orchestra sound transparent. In the third (44v) section of the development, preparation for the climax takes place, in the part of domra there is an energetic theme that varies, sixteenths appear, which are complicated by intervals, chords, and in the fourth (41v) section of the development they grow into a powerful climax, where a dialogue of the orchestra and the soloist takes place. fortissimo. The orchestral texture clearly shows the entire musical fabric of this climax. All groups of the orchestra are one. The domra part features three-note chords that increase the power of the entire climax. At the end of the entire culminating section, a return to the main key is prepared, a turn to the reprise takes place.

In the reprise, all the themes present are sounded in the same e-moll key. There is a rethinking of the inner content of the soloist and orchestra. In the reprise, the main part (36v) sounds more confident and majestic. In the part of domra, courageous chords sound, the orchestra continues to cry intonations, but already on *forte*.

The role of the connecting party (30v) shows the transition from the main party to the secondary party, it is built on the motives of the main party, to which new motives are added, a thematic transition to the secondary party is made. In the reprise, the theme of the side part (55v) is carried out in the main key; it opposes the main part both thematically and figuratively. The feeling of tragedy is created by the second intonations of crying that permeate the part of domra. The dramatic fullness of the music

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is the main image - the general cry. "I wanted to convey the tragedy of our time, where there is so much evil, injustice, inhumanity" [8, p. 54], - M.D. Smirnov spoke about his work.

The final batch (16t + 17t) in the reprise is slightly enlarged, it does not end the section, but prepares the transition to the coda. Coda (from Italian coda - "tail") is a generalization of all musical material, an assertion of the main tonality, the conclusion of the entire work. The affirmative life-affirming ending of the coda (12t), in which the last chord puts a huge dot on two *ff*.

INTR	EXPOSITION				DEVELOPMENT				REPRIZE			CODA	
10v	36v	30v	55v	16v	21v	18v	44v	41v	36v	30v	55v	16+17v	12v
	G.p	C.p	S.p	F.p	1time.	2time.	3time.	4time.	G.p	C.p	S.p	F.p	
					Cadenza								
-----		-----		-----				-----			-----		
e-moll		g-moll		a-moll				e-moll			e-moll		
		(c-moll)		(es-moll, e-moll)							(a-moll)		
		(e-moll, es-moll)									(es-moll)		

The music of the concert conveys the pain and tragedy of the Soviet people as much as this folk instrument can convey. A very real competition between the soloist and the orchestra is taking place, and this alignment of the performing forces in symphonic concerts leads to a relative equality of the part of the soloist and the orchestra. The timbre coloring is expanding, the dynamic palette of the orchestra makes it possible for the diversity of the dialogicity of solo and tutti.

"The evolution of musical consciousness is clearly observed in the development of artistic and expressive means of the musical language. The history of music demonstrates a lot of examples of how the semantic units of music perception changed from large enough to smaller ones (from the semantics of the mode to intonation and even one tone), how the artistic meaning of rhythm, harmonic gravitation, dynamics, timbre and other expressive means of music was understood" [4, p. 17].

Conclusion. Thus, based on the analysis of the Symphony Concerto, we can conclude that Mikhail Dmitrievich Smirnov revealed the peculiarities of the timbre dramaturgy of the housera concert, the dialectics of the genre's development. He noted the significant enrichment of the content, which made accessible for the genre not only the range of folk, lyrical images, but also the image of human drama, spiritual quest. The main thing in music, as well as in life, is development. The composer has significantly expanded the boundaries of domra music. The strengthening of the role of the orchestra and its statements should be noted; the tragedy of the music

is exacerbated by threatening snare drum beats that enhance the sound palette and contrasts. Indeed, in relation to means of expression in music, the contrasts of sound colors play an important role. A well-instrumented piece is beneficial to the ear not only due to its uniformity and consistency, but also due to contrasts, often sharp and strong, which are directly dependent on the inner content of musical thoughts. Such contrasts enliven and enrich the ear with fresh impressions.

Keeping pace with the times, the art of music embodied a new attitude towards timbre and drama, outlining the main landmark in the musical world of works.

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DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL OF THE RECLAMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EASTERN ARCTIC OF RUSSIA ¹

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Abstract. *The features of demographic processes in the northeastern Arctic region of Russia - Chukotka Autonomous Okrug are considered. In different periods of development, they proceeded with varying intensity, according to these criteria, at times multidirectional stages in settlement and economic development were distinguished. There is a significant dependence of migration growth with the creation of large extractive industries in the region, which determined the level of economic well-being of the population living here and the region as a whole. It is substantiated that the outflow of the population is also associated with the "winding down" of extractive industries in connection with the "perestroika" reforms. The dynamics of natural population growth is in many respects "linked" with the periods of active development of mineral resources and "perestroika" reforms. It is emphasized that such features of the formation of the demographic potential of the Arctic territories should be taken into account when developing programs for their socio-economic development, the Concept of demographic policy. A number of statistical analyzes and assessments (structure of migration flows, causes of mortality, life expectancy, etc.), which also affect the demographic situation in the region, have been carried out in the work. Measures are proposed to maintain demographic growth in the context of a reduction in reserves for an increase in the birth rate, an aging population, a persistent migration outflow, the presence of losses of the working-age population as a result of mortality from external causes of death, etc.*

Keywords: *demographic potential, migration, natural population*

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growth, structure of migration flows, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Arctic zone of Russia.

In the context of the growing geopolitical and economic significance of the Arctic zone for Russia, it becomes especially important to strengthen its demographic potential. And for the Far Eastern sector of the Arctic, this is important, both from the standpoint of ensuring the national security of the country in its strategically important northeastern borders, and the development of the economy of the region rich in natural resources. The need to refract negative trends in population reproduction in this vast territory is also noted in the "Strategy for the Development of the Arctic Zone". According to this document, the positive changes in the demographic situation here, according to this document, should be based on natural population growth, provided by a decrease in mortality and an increase in the birth rate. Other decisions were made to improve the demographic situation - in the country as a whole, in the Far East, in its Arctic zone - but they turned out to be insufficiently effective. It can be assumed that the measures taken do not fully solve the problems accumulated in this area. And they are based not only on the lack of financial resources in the country to solve them, but also on the lack of understanding of the depth of these problems.

The positive regional factors of population reproduction in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug (ChAO) include the preservation of positive dynamics of natural population growth. Based on the analysis of regional factors of reproduction and migration processes of the population, the following can be singled out as the main demographic constraints: the need to maintain demographic growth in the context of reducing reserves for increasing the birth rate, reducing the active reproductive contingent, and aging of the population; an increase in the number of people over working age, which is a challenge for further economic development; preservation of the migration outflow in the formation of the population of the ChAO; the presence of high losses of the working-age population as a result of mortality from external causes of death; maintaining a low level of life expectancy, despite the positive dynamics of recent years; the presence of territorial differentiation in the reproduction of the population.

The demographic feature of Okrug is determined by the small population and extremely uneven distribution over a huge territory (721.5 thous. sq. km), accounting for 10.4% of the total area of the Far Eastern Federal Okrug, due to the processes of development and settlement. ChAO ranks last among the Far Eastern subjects in terms of population (50.3 thousand people as of January 1, 2020) [1].

Changes in population size reflect the stages of economic development of the territory. Two periods can be distinguished: up to 1990, when the economic development strategy was based on attracting additional labor resources from other Russian regions, which was reflected in an increase in population growth rates. Thus, the period of intensive growth in the population of the ChAO lasted from 1939 to 1989 - over these years, the number increased by 142.4 thousand people, or 7.6 times. The urban population increased especially sharply - 36 times (from 3.3 thousand people to 118.9 thousand people). In rural areas, the growth in the number was 2.5 times (from 18.2 thousand people to 44.9 thousand people). But during this period, the growth rate of the total number changed unevenly: 1939-1959 - 3.9%, 1959-1970 - 7.3%, 1970-1979 - 9.8%, 1979-1989 - 2.1% [1, 2]. The population grew rapidly in Bilibinsky, Anadyrsky, Chaunsky, Iultinsky districts [5].

A characteristic feature of the formation of the population in the previous period is a high level of migration growth due to the influx of population from other Russian regions and republics of the former USSR. In 1950-1970, in connection with the creation of the gold mining industry in Okrug, mines, ore-dressing plants were created, there was an active construction of industrial and residential facilities. To attract labor resources, a program of material incentives for labor in the regions of the Far North was launched. New workers' and urban-type settlements are being formed, and the population is growing. The main motive for the movement of the population is high wages due to the northern coefficient and allowances, improved supply of industrial goods in comparison with other territories, benefits in the form of state-paid travel to the central regions of the country. The growth rate of Okrug's population was significantly influenced by the rate of its natural increase.

The second period in the population dynamics is determined by the population decline since the 1990s. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the transition to a market economy, the changes that occurred in the economic conditions led to a massive curtailment of production and the closure of enterprises. The migratory influx of the population that took place was replaced by mass migration from the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug. The role of the state in the development of the northern territories has decreased. So, the departure of the population from the autonomous Okrug was associated with the liquidation of a number of settlements in which the possibilities of further work of the city-forming enterprises of the gold mining industry and non-ferrous metallurgy were exhausted, and it was not possible to organize other types of production in Okrug. In 2002,

the population was 53.8 thousand people, having decreased over 13 years by 110.1 thousand people or 67.2% (in 1989 the population of Okrug was 163.9 thousand people). In the first half of the 1990s, the population of the ChAO decreased by 39.5%, while the migration peak occurred in 1992, when Okrug lost 23.3 thousand people, or 14.5%. In the second half of the 1990s, the rate of departure dropped to 20% but remained high. Since the 2000s, there has been a noticeable decrease in population decline (for the period 2002-2010, the population in Okrug decreased by 6.1%, in 2010-2017 - by 2.3%). In general, from 1989 to 2019, the population decreased by 113.6 thousand people, or by 69.3% (the largest population loss in the Russian north).

The intensity of migration exchange is due to a number of factors: intraregional migration (rural population to cities, population movement to more prosperous territories of the subject, nomadic migration of indigenous peoples, etc.), outflow of youth to promising subjects of the country, departure of persons of retirement age to favorable climatic zones, rotational method of labor activity. Leaving the Arctic region is also facilitated by the policy of the state aimed at supporting citizens leaving the Far North and equivalent areas, which started in 2002 with the adoption of the Federal Law "On housing subsidies to citizens leaving the Far North and equivalent areas", with some changes and additions, it continues to be implemented at the present time.

In the period 1990-2017, in the Iultinsky and Chaunsky districts, where mainly newcomers live, as a result of the ongoing migration outflow, there was a significant reduction in the population (in 1990-2002 79.0% and 77.8%, respectively, in 2002-2017 - 28, 6% and 23.5% respectively). During this period, due to the liquidation of a number of settlements and the migration outflow of the migrant population, the population of the Bilibino and Anadyr regions also decreased (by 68.5% and 65.7%, respectively) [4]. In the Providensky district, the population decline occurred as a result of the migration outflow and a decrease in natural growth (1990-2002 - by 53.5%, 2002-2017 - by 20.7%). The smallest decrease was noted in the urban Okrug of Anadyr (the center of the ChAO) and the Chukotka region (37% and 34.7%, respectively). Since 2002, there has been a population growth in Anadyr, which over the past fifteen years has amounted to 4.6 thousand people. The main flows of migrants from urban and rural settlements are directed mainly to the Okrug center for education and employment. Anadyr is the most populated area of Okrug (15.3 thousand people, 2019), characterized by stable positive dynamics of population growth. The outflow of population outside Okrug is not compensated by its natural

increase, which has a positive trend. In 1990 it was 10.40 / 00, 2000 - 1.6, 2010 - 0.9, 2019 - 1.4 ‰ [2, 3].

During the period of all-Russian depopulation and up to the present time, a natural increase is observed in ChAO, which is facilitated by a younger age structure of the population, which determines a lower mortality rate and an increased birth rate, formed due to the characteristics of the reproductive behavior of the indigenous ethnic groups of Okrug. In the future, natural growth will not make it possible to compensate for population losses in the volumes required for the economy and will only have some effect of slowing down the intensity of population loss.

In 2019, in terms of the total fertility rate, which was 10.5 ‰, ChAO ranked eighth in the Far Eastern Federal District and twenty-ninth in the Russian Federation. The dynamics of the birth rate in recent years has a tendency to decrease, both in the absolute number of births and in the total birth rate. This is evidenced by the total fertility rate (TFR). In ChAO, this indicator during 2011-2017 increased from 1.812 to 2.079, while it is higher than the national average (1.621). It is in the national autonomous Okrugs that the birth rates of the population are highest, which is confirmed by the indicators of the total coefficient. Okrug has more than two children, on average, per woman of reproductive age. The total fertility rate indicator tends to decrease (2.079 - 2017, 1.932 - 2025, 1.854 - 2035). In 2016 TFR approached the border of simple generational replacement - amounting to 2.112. In the urban population, the total fertility rate is significantly lower than simple reproduction: the increased birth rates are provided by the rural indigenous population, which is characterized by an extended reproduction regime: the Chukotka and Providensky districts. A feature of the modern fertility process in ChAO is the increase in the number of illegitimate births. According to this indicator, Okrug ranks first among the Far Eastern subjects - 42.3% of the total number of births and third in the Russian Federation - after the Republic of Tyva (56.1%) and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug (37.8%) [2, 6].

The mortality rate of the population as a whole depends on the socio-economic level of development of the territory, the well-being of the population, including the level of development of health care and the availability of medical care. There are three periods in the dynamics of mortality in the ChAO population: the first (1954-1960) period of a sharp increase in mortality among the population up to 12%; the second period (1961-1990) decrease in mortality in Okrug to 3.9%; the third period - from 1991 to the present - an increase in mortality to 11%, that is, by 38.5% compared to the previous period. In 2010–2019, the mortality rate in the Chukotka Au-

onomous Okrug was 13.8–9.1 ‰. The highest mortality rates are noted in the areas of predominant residence of the indigenous population (Chukotka, Providensky, Anadyr districts), and the lowest in areas of residence of the alien population (Bilibinsky, Chaunsky districts). The mortality rates of the ChAO population differ from the average Russian and Far Eastern ones by a higher mortality rate of the population of working age and mortality from external causes. The proportion of men who died of working age during 2013-2019 is 1.8 times or more higher than that of women.

A significant problem of population mortality in ChAO is that in the structure of the causes of death, a significant proportion of deaths from accidents, poisoning and injuries, that is, external causes, remains for a long time. High mortality due to external causes of mortality is one of the significant factors in mortality rates in Okrug. There is a positive trend in reducing the share of these causes of death in the total number of deaths: 2011 - 21.1%, 2015 - 17.1%, in 2019 this figure increased to 21.7%. Nevertheless, in terms of the mortality rate, these causes of death are consistently ranked second after diseases of the circulatory system. A specific feature of mortality from external causes is the high proportion of deaths at working age, which is primarily associated with the loss of ChAO's labor potential. The reduction in mortality from this class of causes represents a significant reserve for the growth of population life expectancy.

In 2013-2019, there was a more significant decrease in infant mortality in Okrug (by 2.2 times) than in the Russian Federation as a whole (1.5 times) and the Far Eastern Federal District (1.9 times). Despite this, the infant mortality rate remains high in ChAO. According to this indicator, it ranks 84th among Russian subjects.

Life expectancy (LE) is an important generalized indicator of the mortality rate. Natural and climatic conditions of the North and the Arctic affect the health of the population and the duration of its life. In the Russian Federation, life expectancy for the period 1992-2017 increased by 4.36 years and amounted to 72.26 years for both sexes. Among federal Okrugs, the Far Eastern Federal District has the lowest life expectancy rates (70.20 years, 2018). At the same time, in Okrug itself, the indicators of individual subjects of the Federation are highly differentiated. Only in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Khabarovsk Krai, Amur and Sakhalin Oblasts, Jewish Autonomous Oblast, the growth in life expectancy exceeded the Far Eastern level, and in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug the indicator was 66.10 years (this is the lowest life expectancy in the Russian Federation, 2018). Compared to 1992, life expectancy has increased by 1.4 years. Therefore,

the task of increasing the expected duration to 75 years (by 2030 - up to 80 years) for northern, especially Arctic entities, provided for in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2018 No. 204, is difficult to achieve. This is due to the fact that practically in the North the quality of health of the population is reduced, since the reserve potential of physiological functions (especially reproductive abilities) is depleted seven to ten years earlier, that is, premature old age occurs.

The change in the population structure associated with demographic aging as a result of the migration outflow was expressed in a significant reduction in the proportion of children: in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) from 32.1 to 24.8%, in Magadan Oblast from 28.0 to 18.9%, in Chukotka Autonomous Okrug from 29.6 to 23.1%, as well as an increase in the share in the population structure of persons over working age: in Magadan Oblast from 5.1 to 22.0%, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug from 2.8 to 15.2 %, Kamchatka Territory from 6.0 to 21.0% [6]. Similar tendencies in the change in the age structure of the population are typical for almost all constituent entities of the Russian Federation: there is a decrease in the proportion of children with a simultaneous increase in the proportion of the elderly population. But the scale of these changes in the northern regions of the Far Eastern Federal District is higher than the Far Eastern and average Russian indicators, and the proportion of people over working age is significantly lower in comparison with the average Russian level. In the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, the share of the working-age population (61.7%, 2019) is higher than the Russian (by 6.3%) and Far Eastern (by 4.9%) levels [6]. The decline in the number of able-bodied population together with an increase in the proportion of people over the working age presents a serious demographic challenge to the provision of Okrug's economy with labor resources and the opportunity to improve the level and quality of life of the population.

For the ChAO, for several decades, a characteristic feature of the formation of the population was the predominant influence of migration growth. Since the 1990s, migration has remained the main cause of population decline. The analysis of the distribution of migrants by directions of movement in the Arctic regions is due to the specifics of the economic development of the territory, the level and quality of life of the population, and the specifics of labor activity. For the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, as well as the Murmansk Oblast, the Nenets, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrugs, the Komi Republic, where the rotational work method is developed, inter-regional migration is characteristic, which has the highest rate among the Far Eastern subjects (66.3% upon arrival, 76.8% - on disposal, 2019).

In the structure of migration flows, the share of intraregional migration increased until 2013, amounting to 23.1% of the total volume of migration flows; by 2019, it decreased to 19.5%. The most attractive for intraregional migration is the capital of ChAO - Anadyr, while more people left Anadyr for other Russian regions than arrived for permanent residence. Migration links of Okrug municipalities in intraregional exchange have significant differences.

International migrations are generally insignificant, below the national and Far Eastern indicators, and have a downward trend. The main share in international migratory movements was made by exchange with the CIS countries. The main flow of migration in the Far Eastern Federal District is associated with the implementation of large projects, however, to a greater extent, these are one-time "rotational" movements typical for the mining entities - Sakhalin Oblast, the Republic of Sakha, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

An analysis of the age composition of persons involved in migration processes shows that the more mobile part of the Okrug population is people of working age. The share of persons of this age group among migrants exceeds the average Russian indicators, which is associated with the rotational work method and the outflow of persons of retirement age to subjects with more favorable climatic conditions.

Our analysis of the demographic situation in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug shows that without the active intervention of federal and regional authorities in the processes taking place here, the trend towards population decline will continue - due to the interregional migration outflow exceeding the natural population decline. If the current state of affairs in the demographic sphere persists in ChAO, the prevailing trends will continue. The population decline will occur due to the migration outflow exceeding the natural population decline. The decline in the working-age population, together with an increase in the proportion of people over working age, presents a serious demographic challenge to providing the Okrug economy with labor resources and the opportunity to improve the level and quality of life of the population. Given the growing geopolitical and economic importance of the North-East for Russia, it is necessary to reverse negative trends in the demographic sphere of this region in a short time. A necessary condition for the economic development of ChAO is a more complete consideration of specific regional factors, therefore, issues of socio-economic development at the regional level must be considered in conjunction with the specifics of demographic processes.

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