



SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF THE SCO COUNTRIES: SYNERGY AND INTEGRATION

上合组织国家的科学研究：协同和一体化

Materials of the
International Conference

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这些会议文结合了会议的材料 – 研究论文和科学工作者的论文报告。它考察了职业化人格的技术和社会学问题。一些文章涉及人格职业化研究问题的理论和方法论方法和原则。

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Foreword

We thank all participants of our conference "Scientific research of the SCO countries: synergy and integration" for the interest shown, for your speeches and reports. Such a wide range of participants, representing all the countries that are members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, speaks about the necessity and importance of this event. The reports of the participants cover a wide range of topical scientific problems and our joint interaction will contribute to the further development of both theoretical and applied modern scientific research by scientists from different countries. The result of the conference was the participation of 48 authors from 7 countries (China, Russia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan).

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

I hope that the collection of this conference will be useful to a wide range of readers. It will help to consider issues, that would interest the public, under a new point of view. It will also allow to find contacts among scientists of common interests.

Fan Fukuan,

Chairman of the organizing committee of the conference

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

Full Professor, Doctor of Economic Sciences

前言

我们感谢所有参加本次会议的“上海合作组织国家的科学研究：协同作用和整合”，感谢您的演讲和报告。代表所有上海合作组织成员国的广泛参与者都谈到此次活动的必要性和重要性。参与者的报告涵盖了广泛的主题性科学问题，我们的联合互动将有助于不同国家的科学家进一步发展理论和应用的现代科学研究。会议结果是来自7个国家（中国，俄罗斯，乌兹别克斯坦，哈萨克斯坦，阿塞拜疆，塔吉克斯坦，吉尔吉斯斯坦）的83位作者的参与。

这次会议的召开，是学术界，中国国家权力机关和中国共产党对维护和加强科学领域国际合作的高度重视的结果。我们还要感谢我们的俄罗斯合作伙伴无限出版社协助组织会议，准备和发布中英文会议文集。

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

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

组织人力资源管理有效方法研究

RESEARCH INTO THE EFFECTIVE METHODS OF ORGANIZATION HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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抽象。 本文考虑了人员管理的概念, 本质和策略, 探讨了管理劳动力的监管方法, 描述了其主要特征和领导者的使用条件, 考虑了可能促进工作团队有效工作的动机和动机, 员工激励领域。

关键字: 人事管理方法, 员工激励, 激励范围, 团队中领导与下属的关系。

Abstract. *The article considers the concept, essence and strategy of personnel management, explores the regulatory methods of managing the workforce, describes their main distinctive features and conditions of use by a leader, considers possible motives and incentives for the effective work of the work team and possible areas of staff motivation.*

Keywords: *personnel management methods, staff motivation, areas of motivation, the relationship of the leader and subordinates in a team.*

Personnel management is recognized as one of the most important areas of an enterprise's life, capable of repeatedly increasing its effectiveness, and the very concept of "personnel management" is considered in a fairly wide range: from economic-statistical to philosophical-psychological. The concept of personnel management is based on the fact that at the center of the enterprise as a socio-economic system is a specific person who is a key element of the economic planning of the enterprise mechanism.

The personnel management system provides continuous improvement of the methods of working with personnel and using the achievement of domestic and foreign science and the best production experience. The personnel management system is a combination of specific features, including: selection and promotion of personnel; decision making (problem solving methods); material incentives, status determination. The essence of personnel management is revealed with the help of

such concepts as labor resources, enterprise personnel, staff. In a market economy, the law of demand, which significantly affects the state of labor resources and their development. So, the ratio of supply and demand determines the replenishment of the labor resources of the enterprise in a certain period of time. The demand and supply of labor is affected by state regulation of labor and labor relations, the main instruments of which are the constitutional right to labor education: the level of the minimum wage; regulation of the duration of work and rest; different social guarantees. HR strategy is the activity of the top managers of the enterprise in the field of personnel management, showing what results they hope to achieve over a long period of time.

The personnel management methods, depending on the adopted strategy, can conditionally be grouped as follows:

- administrative (focused on certain motives of human behavior - awareness of the need for work and labor discipline, sense of duty, work culture);
- economic (based on material incentives for collectives and individual employees);
- socio-psychological (based on the use of motivation factors - interests, needs of the individual, group, team).

Personnel motivation is one of the important factors in the overall performance of an enterprise. Under the motivation within the framework of management we understand the incentives that one or a group of employees organizes to completely devote themselves to work, and this happens voluntarily, for the good of the enterprise or for the implementation of existing programs. The employee's personality needs reinforcement (a positive or negative attitude towards their behavior, approval or condemnation of their activities). And the absence of such reinforcement inevitably leads to a revision of the motives of labor activity and, mainly, to an increase in dissatisfaction with work, the organization and the manager himself. When studying the individual characteristics of personnel, it is necessary to reckon with the existence of certain psychological barriers that can impede the obtaining of objective information about personal qualities and properties, about motives of behavior and work. In each labor, production team, a rather peculiar idea is formed that differs from others about the style of behavior corresponding to a particular official level. But in general, the norms and values of society play the most prominent role in the formation of these ideas. As a result of this, the role expectations of various collectives, regardless of their characteristics, are mostly very complex among themselves. And this is the main thing in relation to subordinates, to the team, to business. It is within this triangle of relations that both the role expectations of the team and the role identification of the leader are formed. It is noted that the employees appointed to a new position for them usually quickly assimilate new job duties and more slowly - new social roles for themselves.

The behavior of a successful leader is effective when it can optimally balance:

- their organizational efforts to ensure the implementation of individual and group work;
- their regulatory efforts to ensure the motivational attitude of employees to individual and group work.

Organizing the professional activities of employees, they also regulates their professional communication. The managerial organizational efforts are aimed at choosing the preferred means that create objective prerequisites for realizing the goals of professional activity in a productive final result (goal - means - result). The managerial regulatory efforts are aimed at motivating them to perform tasks in direct communication with them. This means that the manager, on the one hand, forms the motivational perception by employees of a certain organizational environment, that is, how much you can work effectively in this environment, and on the other hand, personally forms their attitude to the work performed, therefore, in the minds of employees, they play two main roles: organizer of work and motivator of their behavior. Each such role corresponds to certain methods of behavior of the leader. The choice of organizational methods in the activities of the leader and the choice of regulatory methods in their professional communication is determined by this or that situation. Organizational methods of behavior in professional activities include: planning, instruction, delegation, coordination, control, authorization and others.

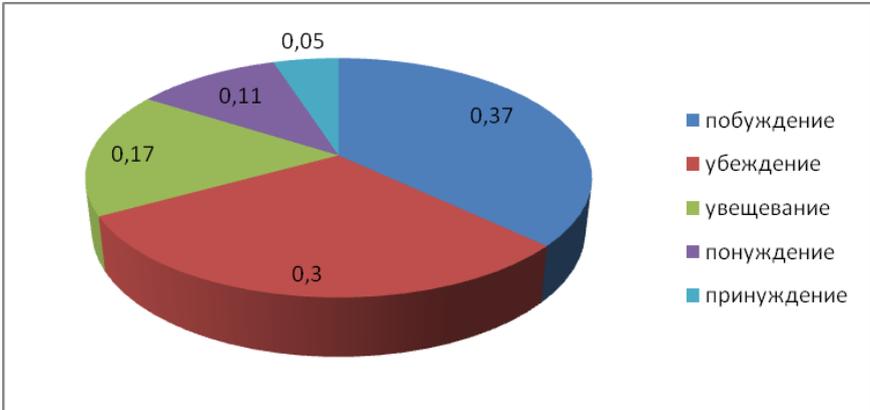
Regulatory behaviors in professional communication:

- motivation: confidentially commits, psychologically stimulates, morally supports, respectful tone;
- persuasion: clarifies the situation, explains the task, gives competent advice, a friendly tone;
- exhortation: asks, persuades, promises, expresses wishes, friendly tone;
- compulsion: strongly recommends, gives directions, puts in an alternative situation, official tone;
- coercion: unconditionally demands, controls, orders, imperious tone, up to threats of sanctions.

The combination of psychological methods for regulating professional communication and organizational methods in the manager's behavior in different situations should be different depending on the production situation, the complexity of the task, the time to complete the tasks, the personal nature of the individual members of the team involved in the tasks. The combination of various methods of motivating employees gives a much greater effect in managerial interaction, since it involves the emergence of various motivational nuances in their minds.

Studies of the behavior of managers in a team made it possible to draw certain conclusions about the frequency of application of certain management methods, which are presented in the diagram.

The frequency of application of regulatory methods for managing the labor collective of a department (division) by middle managers (if the total coefficient of application is 1).



In the managerial practice of successful leadership, where up to 80% of the manager's time is spent on communications, the incentive method for regulating employee behavior is primarily used. It is this method that brings the most effective results. The incentive method of treatment is chosen by a leader when he wants to create a stimulating situation. The frequency of its applicability is approximately 0.37. The incentive method is implemented in practice in numerous variants of stimulating regulatory impact. For example, the business merits of an employee are emphasized; confidence is expressed in its capabilities; confidence in the implementation of important, urgent, difficult tasks; preference is given over other employees; emphasizes the initiative and diligence of the employee; it is suggested that the employee can do more than he thinks about it; his previous successes are evaluated; the importance of his work in developing the professional qualities of the employee is being strengthened; His prestigious aspirations are intensified. Encouraging behavioral regulation options presuppose a free "response" of motives in the performer's mind, giving rise to the employee's moral satisfaction from awareness of a respectful attitude towards himself, which forms and develops self-esteem. Motivation relieves tension in relations with the leader, forming a moral and psychological basis for mutual understanding and effective managerial interaction.

The persuasive method is most often used in difficult production situations when psychological barriers arise, both emotional (insecurity, perplexity, confusion, indifference, resentment, discontent, irritation, disturbance, resentment), and semantic (doubt about something, evaluating something misunderstanding, disapproval, disagreement, distrust). The frequency of applying the persuasive method of treatment is approximately 0.3. In the process of persuasive influence, the employee is reoriented to new ideas about the situation, which he could understand unilaterally. A certain level of mutual understanding and agreement is reached between the leader and the executors. However, the effect of persuasive influence depends primarily on the ability of the leader to convince. He can suppose the possibility of error on his part, admitting it frankly. Thus, he as if invites his opponent to show the same self-criticism in the interests of an objective clarification of the truth.

The exhortatory method of treatment is rarely used, but it has a certain effect for the category of workers who have taken an independent position in relation to the leader in a strictly official framework. The frequency of application of the exhortatory method of treatment varies around 0.17. Managers use it, as a rule, in two cases:

1) when they themselves make a mistake in relation to the executors;

2) when the assigned work is not the responsibility of the executors or is an overtime.

The leader addresses them in a begging tone, promising some kind of benefits. In this case, the exhorting method of treatment is based on informal agreement. This is a forced “extension” of the leader to the executor, when the leader, it turns out, is dependent on him. This method relieves tension, especially for the leader, and the contractor is involved in the work to the extent that he has expressed his consent to carry it out. The admonishing method of conversion turns out to be paradoxical, since it is used as “powerlessness in action”, but gives a good result: the dependent (manager) nevertheless puts the independent (employee) in a dependent position. This overcomes the psychological barrier.

The coercive method can be used with insufficient awareness and discipline of the performers, that is, putting them in a situation of self-rejection of the behavior that they consider attractive for themselves, but which impedes the completion of tasks. This is usually an open warning. In other cases, a hint of undesirable consequences is expressed. The employee refuses a subjectively attractive act of behavior under the pressure of forced choice, retains internal tension. The motive - to avoid unpleasant consequences - is not an incentive for him to succeed. That is why the frequency of application of the coercive method ranges from 0.11 to 0.04 in the structure of all treatment methods. This method is most often used when the manager does not trust the employee. However, its use is justified, especially when it helps to create employee responsibility and discipline. The coercive method is based on the demands of a leader.

In the last place in importance is the coercive method, the frequency of application of which is 0.05. The transfer of the decision by the method of coercive managerial influence implies appeal to the employee in the form of an order in a sharp, often elevated tone, categorically and peremptorily. The coercive method of treatment is the method of volitional pressure, aimed at overcoming the psychological barrier of the performer "from the start", without the necessary psychological preparation. The basis of this method is, first of all, the installation of the head to subordinate the workers to his authority. It is important for the manager that the employee is subordinate to him as a person. It is important for him to break the resistance of the individual at all costs. At the time of contacting the employee, the manager does not think about how the task will be carried out, what will be the quality of execution. By forcing the employee, such a leader himself creates additional tension in relations with the contractor. In this case, hostility to the leader grows into hostility and very often transferred to work. The person who is forced to work loses all interest in it. The coercive method of treatment deprives the employee of the right to make a conscious choice as a result of an unceremonious invasion, into the sphere, of his personal "I", which begins to be surrounded by new protective barriers, especially when the employee has developed self-esteem. The coercive method of conversion also turns out to be "powerless in action", but its paradox is manifested in the fact that the leader, having and fully utilizing power, loses authority. That is why the weight of the application of this method is insignificant in the structure of all the others.

A successful leader does not allow conflicts and difficult situations and can create atmosphere from unfavorable situations that contribute to the solution of production problems and prevent the occurrence of difficult and conflict situations. It is in this multidirectional behavior of managers that the managerial "drama" of employee motivation lies. And in order to correctly manage their motivation, it is necessary to translate negative situations into positive ones.

Studies show that well-motivated staff is the key to the prosperity and well-being of an enterprise. Today, money is almost the only way to prevent an unpleasant future and solve many problems that arise in the present. Therefore, the main incentive and motive to work is monetary reward. Maslow's theory of exaltation of claims that, in addition to the need for material well-being, a person needs to satisfy other needs for happiness, such as self-esteem, self-realization, communication and recognition, curiosity, the need for creativity and beauty. However, material compensation at some point ceases to be stimulating and does not cause the desired effect, therefore, employees need to be provided with additional benefits: a free work schedule (if possible), decent working and leisure conditions,

opportunities for the employee to develop as a creative person, recognition of his achievements, taking into account the views of the employee, his new ideas and suggestions. A real find for the company is an employee who identifies his personal development with career growth, such an employee will be the most devoted and selfless, he should only be encouraged for this and sometimes not only financially, but rather by delegating authority to him and assigning him more interesting and complex tasks. Then he will feel his importance, his need for self-expression, respect and recognition will be satisfied and such a person will be happy at work.

The most effective areas of staff motivation and the effective use of their work are:

1) *«staff rotation»* (it is necessary to give employees the opportunity to learn all types of activities at the enterprise and work taking into account the existing experience, this will save employees time, add variety to work, protect employees from developing unpromising projects, because only knowledge of the entire production process can lead to a reasonable solution to the problems that arise, not deprived of the possibility of practical application);

2) *reporting minimalisation*, this will lead to a decrease in the time for reading and analyzing information and reports, saving time and effort on reporting, reduce the level of dissatisfaction with “paper work”, the work will become more clear and accurate, more efficient, fewer words and more work;

3) *attracting staff to participate in management decisions*, this will lead to the formation of a single team with common clear goals and objectives, while it is better to sacrifice production secrets, but the trust and initiative of workers should not be neglected;

4) encouraging employee initiative and enterprise, when developing a novelty or considering a draft innovation, it is necessary to use the principle of "presumption of innocence" of the developer and if the project is insolvent, then it is necessary to prove and justify it, without neglecting the personality of the "innovator"; it is necessary to encourage and invigorate staff in all possible ways, the only way to fully reveal the abilities and talents of the organization's personnel;

5) *volunteer groups formation* to solve a production problem, develop or implement a project and other activities. In this case, there will be an incentive for employees to quickly fulfill their direct duties in order to gain the opportunity to join the group of volunteers, at this moment they change their sphere of activity, acquire an interesting job, the possibility of promoting and gaining “weight” in the company, career growth, try themselves on another positions receive freedom for creativity, etc.;

6) *stimulation and networking* both within the team, and the team with the leader. For this, a relaxed atmosphere is formed, a type of friendly relations with

the boss is created, this reveals the creative talents of subordinates, deprives them of fear of the officiality and stiffness of the leader, they more easily endure failure and are not afraid of the possibility of failure. And, as is known, true success is achieved only through a lot of trial and error, so you need to give the opportunity to make mistakes, then there is a chance to create a brilliant team;

7) maintaining staff proportionality and their proportional growth, one should not allow bloating of the state (otherwise it will be necessary to make a reduction, which will negatively affect the psychological climate of the organization). The proportionality of personnel lies in the fact that with the expansion of production or the increase in the volume of work to achieve maximum labor productivity, the growth in the number of performers should be greater than managers;

8) do not neglect employees. This principle lies in the fact that a company should build a personnel policy based on humanism and cooperation; you cannot “throw overboard” those who have devotedly worked in the company for many years. If a person loses his position, he can be transferred to another position, where he will successfully cope with his duties, benefit the company and not feel abandoned.

Therefore, a wise manager must make out, first of all, motivation inside the employees themselves, and after that the motivation “from outside” will be effective and efficient, thanks to the use of effective methods of labor organization and employee motivation in personnel management, avoiding common and frequent mistakes that lead to imbalance in the work of individual workers and the entire staff.

领导和管理风格
LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT STYLES

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注解。 本文讨论了影响成功领导层形成,有效生产过程组织的因素。 突出了主要的领导风格,特点和应用。

关键词: 领导力, 动机, 因素, 领导风格。

Annotation. *This article discusses the factors affecting the formation of successful leadership, the organization of an effective production process. The main leadership styles, their characteristics and their application are highlighted.*

Keywords: *leadership, motivation, factor, leadership style.*

The problem of leadership is one of the most important problems of modern management. For successful management activities, only authority is insufficient. An important role in the formation of a successful leader is played by authority, respect, the art of business communication, relationships with subordinates, their understanding of the manager's position. All these factors are part of the leadership problem, which, in recent years, has acquired special significance.

Increased attention to this problem is determined by the increasing role of the human factor.

Leadership is the conditions for the formation, manifestation and existence of a manager's authority, recognition of his services, qualifications, experience, and favorable human qualities.

A leader can be any person who is recognized by staff, but the best option for leadership is the coincidence of the leader and manager in one person. Such cases are frequent when formal duties prevent the manager from becoming a leader, that is, the factor of execution of decisions of a higher level acts. In such situations, an informal leader arises in the team. In such a situation, there are two ways to further develop the relations of the formal and informal leader:

1. confrontation and confrontation of a formal and informal leader
2. Establishment of professional trusting relationships between them aimed at achieving the goals of the enterprise.

The harmony of formal and informal leadership is largely dependent on leadership motivation. The manager, on the one hand, should strive to achieve leadership status, on the other hand, not limit the possibility of an informal leader, motivate his appearance and strive to establish friendly relations with him.

Leadership is the ability to convince people of their ability to manage. Leadership is built on the voluntary recognition of a person's ability to understand the interests of other people and manage them in accordance with these interests. The powers or position of a manager do not yet determine his leadership, they only imply his necessity and probability. The position of the manager opens up the possibility of the emergence of leadership, and its implementation. But not every manager automatically becomes a leader.

It is also important that leadership and popularity are different from each other. Popularity can be created artificially, but leadership appears as one of the qualities of management based on its professionalism. For a manager, the degree of his leadership lies in the ability to manage people, relying not so much on his authority as on authority and recognition of him as a professional.

Leadership should not be confused with strength of character or with personal enthusiasm. Perhaps, and very often it happens that a person with a strong character does not become a leader. An excessively strong character can give rise to fears of employees for leadership, the distance between them, and personal enthusiasm does not always inspire and motivate. There is no manager who would not strive for leadership, but in order to realize this desire, you need to know what determines leadership and what it depends on. All factors influencing leadership can be divided into factors of personal influence, the nature of managerial activity, and the factors of the group and team in which he works.

Communication skills are also one of the most important leadership factors. The correct presentation of ideas, staff motivation for and implementation, the ability to hear and understand your staff depends on this skill.

Management style is a multicomponent management characteristic that reflects the general atmosphere of managerial activity arising from the manager's positions regarding goals, means and possibilities of their achievement, attitudes towards personnel, value system and business activity.

Management styles can be different, because they must be classified to identify the most effective style. An effective style is one in which each employee feels his value and need, in which he can realize his ideas.

The traditional classification of leadership styles is its division into authoritarian, liberal and democratic styles. The authoritarian style is characterized by hard

leadership. The work is carried out due to hard orders and instructions. Often this leads to demoralization of employees, absenteeism and staff turnover. This management style is typical for leaders who, when making decisions, do not consult with team members, even though their contribution can be really valuable. This style and method is effective in situations where you need to make quick decisions, but the opinion of the team is not taken into account.

The reason for the emergence of this style is the position of the manager regarding the person and his activities: in order to be successful, you need to force the person to work, and the best way is the strict execution of the manager's orders and the executive's increased responsibility, which is ensured by total control and fear of the manager.

Characteristic features of an authoritarian style:

- The method of decision-making is one-man management;
- A way to bring tasks to the performer - an order, an order;
- Responsibility is entirely in the hands of the head;
- The principle of recruitment - getting rid of strong competitors;
- The attitude of the leader to discipline is tough, formal.

A democratic leadership style is characterized, first of all, by decision-making by the manager together with members of his team. With this style, creativity is encouraged, and the degree of involvement of subordinates in all processes and projects is high. With this approach, team members are dominated by a high degree of satisfaction from their work and increased productivity. However, a democratic style may not always be effective. This is especially true in situations where decisions must be made in a short time.

A democratic management style implies a high degree of leadership ability, otherwise, with great freedom of action, some employees may either use the time irrationally or even try to take control in their own hands.

The reasons for the emergence of a democratic management style are new development conditions associated with a change in the educational and qualification level of personnel, a change in the system of human interests and values in the process of social development, and the complication of the problems of achieving management efficiency in modern conditions of scientific and technological progress.

Characteristic features of a democratic style:

- Method of decision making - together with subordinates;
- A way to bring tasks to the performer - an offer;
- Responsibility - in accordance with the authority;
- The principle of recruitment - focus on business, professionally trained employees, career assistance;
- The attitude of the leader to discipline is reasonable.

Liberal leadership is determined by the minimum participation of the leader;

the group has complete freedom in making decisions.

With a liberal management style, the leader gives his team freedom of action at work, and also provides support and advice if necessary. Subordinates themselves set the deadlines for completing tasks.

The liberal style on the part of the leader increases the degree of satisfaction with their work among employees. And therein lies the threat: team members can take the leader's non-intervention for indifference, waste of time, etc. Self-motivation in this case may not be enough to effectively complete the work.

Characteristic features of the liberal style:

- Decision making method - by subordinates on the basis of instructions from the head;
- A way to bring tasks to the performer - request, persuasion;
- Responsibility - completely in the hands of subordinates;
- The principle of selection of personnel - there is no clear long-term orientation;
- The attitude of the leader to discipline is soft, undemanding.

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中国IT服务市场的发展趋势

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN CHINA'S IT SERVICES MARKET

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抽象。 本文讨论了中国IT服务市场的发展趋势: 介绍了中国IT服务市场的数量和结构。 突出了其发展的主要方向。 分析了中国IT服务市场的发展趋势。

关键词: IT服务; a, IT服务市场结构, 中国市场, IT公司, 云技术, 人工智能。

Abstract. *The article discusses the development trends of the Chinese IT services market: The volume and structure of the Chinese IT services market are presented. The main directions of its development are highlighted. The analysis of the development trends of the Chinese market of IT services is given.*

Keywords: *IT services; a, IT services market structure, Chinese market, IT company, cloud technologies, artificial intelligence.*

Chinese IT companies have shown signs of switching to IT services since 2000. At the earliest stages of industry development, IT services were provided to customers as a complement to hardware and software, and IT companies provided IT services to enhance the competitiveness of their hardware and software products.

In 2018, the overall IT services market in China remained stable. The scale of the industry has expanded rapidly. China's IT services market is 6.31 trillion yuan, increasing 14.2% year on year. (Fig.1)

In China, IT services include a full range of services such as information consultations, software updates, and equipment maintenance for information technology service providers.

IT services are business operations on the use of computers, communication networks and other technologies for the production, collection, processing, storage, transportation, retrieval and use of information, as well as for the provision of information services.

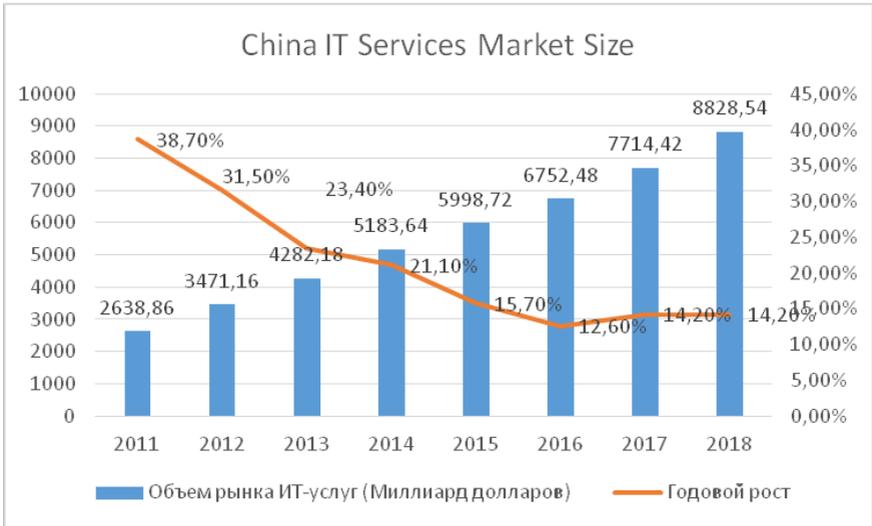


Figure 1. China IT services market size

IT services in China are divided into three subsectors: Embedded system software; Software products; Information Technology Services. (Fig. 2)



Figure 2. China IT services market structure

In terms of market share, information technology services occupy an important place in China's IT services. For the entire 2018, revenue from information technology services amounted to 3,475.6 billion yuan, which is 55.1% of the total industry revenue. In 2018, revenue from software products amounted to 1,935.3 billion yuan, accounting for 30.7% of the entire industry. In 2018, revenue from embedded system software amounted to 895.2 billion yuan, accounting for 14.2% of the entire industry. (Fig. 3)



Figure 3 2018 China IT services market share

The development of China's IT services market has been growing in recent years. Among them, the market position of information technology services continues to grow, while the market position of revenue from software products and software for embedded systems is gradually declining. (Fig. 4)



Figure 4. Changes in the revenue structure of China's IT services market

The data show that from 2013 to 2018, the scale of the cloud technology market in China increased every year: from 21.66 billion yuan in 2013 to 67.28 billion yuan in 2017 with an aggregate annual growth rate of 32.8%, which is a leader in the world. In 2018, China's cloud technology market reached 86.46 billion yuan, an increase of 28.51% year on year. (Fig. 5)

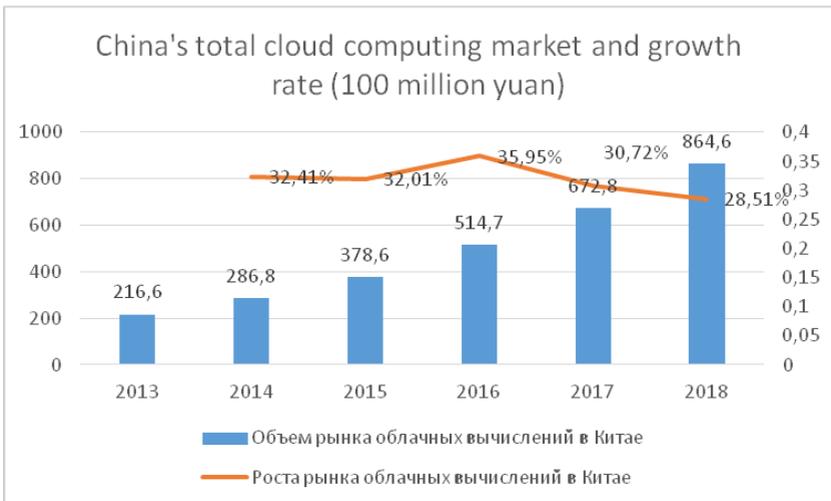


Figure 5. Total market and cloud growth in China

However, despite the rapid development of the market, in fact, the cloud industry in China is still in its infancy, since there are many technical routes and standards, a stable division of labor between production chains has not yet been formed, and large-scale models of commercial applications have not yet been formed. In the future, with the active promotion of the government and information technology manufacturers, the construction of the technological chain of the cloud technology industry in China will be gradually completed.

In recent years, the number of Internet of Things links in China has shown explosive growth. In 2018, the number of IoT links in China reached 1.535 billion, an increase of 69.8% compared to 2016. The number of IoT connections in China is expected to maintain growth in the future, and by 2020 the number of IoT connections will reach 4 billion, which is 28%. (Fig. 6)

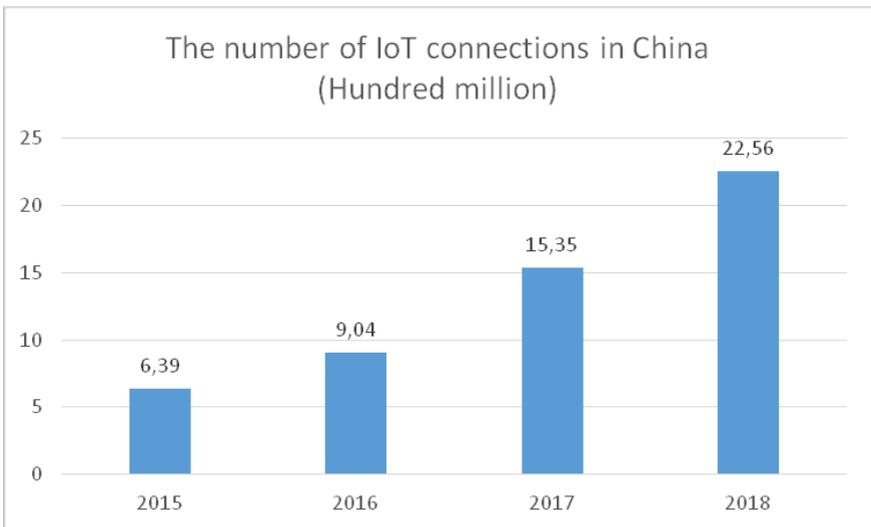


Figure 6. Number of IoT Connections in China 2018

At the same time, investors are still very optimistic about the future development of artificial intelligence. In the first half of 2018, 146 financial events in the field of artificial intelligence were held, and the scale of financing reached 40.2 billion yuan. This is due to the fact that Shangtang Technology, Yuncun and other companies received large investments, and the amount of financing for six months exceeded the whole of 2017. In 2018, the financing of the artificial intelligence industry will continue the trend of slowing down the number of enterprises and increasing the scale of financing. (Fig. 7)

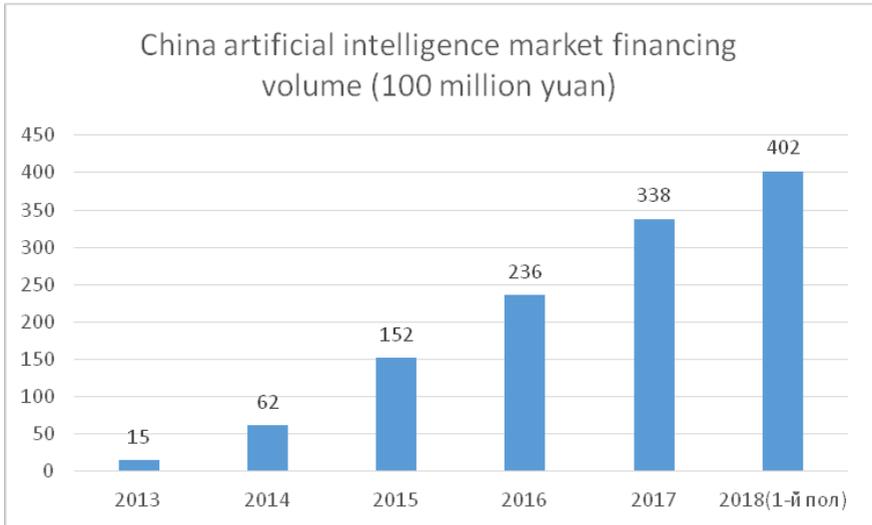


Figure 7. China AI Funding Market Volume

After analyzing the structure and development trends of the Chinese IT services market, we can conclude that the Chinese IT services market has a growing trend and is developing in the direction of Cloud technology, Internet of things (IoT), Artificial intelligence.

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地缘政治领土的经济安全和可持续发展问题（以俄中合作为例）
**ECONOMIC SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
ISSUES OF GEOSTRATEGIC TERRITORY (ON THE EXAMPLE OF
RUSSIA AND CHINA COOPERATION)**

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抽象。 本文考虑了与远东宏观区域及其地缘战略领土的经济安全和可持续发展有关的问题。 在现有合作体系的基础上，对宏观区域的国家，企业，公共组织的活动进行分析，得出关于实现其经济安全和可持续发展的前景的结论。 促成这一目标的一个因素是跨界和跨界合作的因素。

关键词：宏观区域，地缘战略区域，单一产业城镇，跨境合作，领土发展，可持续性，经济安全。

Abstract. *The article considers the problems related to economic security and sustainable development of the Far East macroregion and its geostrategic territories. Based on the existing systems of cooperation, analysis of the activities of the state, business, public organizations of the macroregion, conclusions are drawn about the prospects for achieving its economic security and sustainable development. A factor contributing to the achievement of this goal is the factor of cross-border and cross-border cooperation.*

Keywords: *macroregion, geostrategic region, single-industry town, cross-border cooperation, territorial development, sustainability, economic security.*

The purpose of the article –to analyze the role of border and cross-border cooperation in ensuring economic security and sustainable development of macro-regions with access to state-based organizations based on an analysis of existing systems of cooperation, joint efforts of the authorities, large, medium and small businesses, civil society, uniting the active population, public organizations the borders of Russia. The object of research is the Far Eastern macroregion, which has access to the borders with the People's Republic of China, Mongolia, and the Republic of Turkey. The subject of the study was activities related to the field of border and cross-border cooperation between China and Russia, and its results, which had an impact

on the achievement of economic security and sustainable territorial development. The methodological basis of the study is the analysis of the works of domestic and foreign authors related to the field of territorial development, problems of the current state and development prospects of single-product territories, the role of cooperation in the development of border and cross-border regions. The study was built on the basis of system analysis, scientific observation and logical modeling.

States with a common border have historically been focused on interaction, expressed in the integration and specific form of cross-border cooperation. In modern conditions, geopolitical interests have acquired the greatest significance and influence on the processes of such integration. From these positions, the potential of the border territories is considered, while political, economic, cultural, historical, military and humanitarian cooperation are aspects of the international relations of neighboring states. The scientific community is actively discussing the effectiveness of border and cross-border cooperation [1]. Border territories are considered as subjects of special international relations stipulated by special agreements of the parties.

A sharp intensification of competition in the global space caused the transformation of the spatial organization of the economy and led to the movement of competitive national industries. In Russia, this transformation was manifested in a shift in hydrocarbon production to underdeveloped territories in Eastern Siberia, the Far East and offshore areas of the Far Eastern and Arctic basins [2]. The provisions of the Spatial Development Strategy of the Russian Federation became decisive in the development and implementation of strategies for the socio-economic development of the country's territories. The concepts of "spatial development", "promising center for economic growth", "geostrategic territory" and others acquired legal status. They were given an authentic interpretation. So, a geostrategic territory is "a territory within the boundaries of one or several constituent entities of the Russian Federation, which is essential for ensuring sustainable socio-economic development, territorial integrity and security of the Russian Federation, characterized by specific living conditions and economic activities" [2].

A relevant thesis of scientific research on the problems of developing border territories at the present stage is the recognition of territories of this type as potential growth points, territories of priority development. This article discusses the Far Eastern macro-region, including the Republic of Buryatia, the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Trans-Baikal Territory, Kamchatka, Primorsky and Khabarovsk Krai, Amur, Magadan, Sakhalin Oblast, Jewish Autonomous Oblast, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug. Each of the listed regions of the Far Eastern macroregion is assigned to priority geostrategic regions.

The presence in the macroregion of business entities that actively cooperate with border regions and macroregions of a neighboring state leads to the need for the introduction of scientific terms that substantively expand the former and describe a new reality. These include the concept of "cross-border cooperation". Cross-border

cooperation can be traced to the relations of macro-regions of the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation. It should be noted that regarding the domestic regions, the cross-border cooperation of the Far Eastern macro-region belongs to the Asian type. Asian-type cooperation (characteristic of relations with such neighboring countries as the People's Republic of China, Mongolia and the Republic of Turkey) is considered to be the most economically promising. This is confirmed by large-scale mutually beneficial projects, such as, for example, the "Power of Siberia" pipeline [3], the importance of which is great for China. The "Power of Siberia" stretch of 2,200 km was commissioned in the Amur Oblast at the end of 2019 and is designed to supply natural Russian gas to northern China and the Beijing region.

The "Power of Siberia" gas pipeline will also contribute to the gasification of the territories of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and the Amur Oblast, through which it was laid. The importance of the pipeline for the People's Republic of China is also due to the fact that global trends in environmental friendliness of production and environmental protection are associated with environmental safety standards and suggest that they comply with national standards. The leadership of the People's Republic of China has set the goal of switching from coal to "green" and other, most environmentally friendly, types of energy. The planned "Power of Siberia-2" project, which is still underway by the parties, is connected with the supply of natural Russian gas to China from Western Siberia.

The East Siberian and Far Eastern border regions are becoming a zone of increasing activity. In relation to China, this activity is expressed not only in large-scale interstate projects. It is especially evident in the field of cross-border trade. In the future, zones of this type can become leaders in increasing exports and imports, and attracting foreign investment. The development of cross-border trade zones as links of border regions compensates for their remoteness from the main economic centers of the country. The Far East and Siberia were called Russian national priority of the XXI century several years ago. During this period, the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation agreed and started implementing various strategic cooperation projects. The economic prospect of all types of cooperation is to create and develop a space of joint initiatives, promoting domestic high-tech goods and services on it. At the same time, one should take into account climatic, economic, logistic, cultural, and other features of Siberia and the Russian Far East.

The expected significant increase in economic interest in these territories is associated with an increase in the popularity and economic importance of the "green" direction of development of all spheres of human life. Environmental protection requirements, strict environmental standards of production and the environment dictate the need for innovation in the mining, processing, agricultural, fisheries, and other industries. The natural features of the Krai can serve not only the development of high-tech industries in these sectors, but also ethnographic, extreme, rural, historical, business and ecotourism.

However, the real state of the Siberian and Far Eastern territories indicates the persistence of a number of problems that hamper the dynamics of development and reduce the attractiveness of these regions. These include poor development of Eastern Siberia and the Far East; maintaining the outflow of the able-bodied population, increasing the outflow of youth; low level of living environment of large industrial cities; the accumulation of municipal solid waste and the low level of their processing and disposal; threats of climatic changes and hydrometeorological phenomena for life and socio-economic development.

The “Turn to the East” determined the inclusion of a number of regions of the Far East and the subjects of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation in the priority geostrategic territories of Russia. Given the recent threats to security, including economic, geopolitical, the development of cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation at the level of border and cross-border international relations, it becomes an element of the strategy of bilateral relations of our states for the long term. This cooperation is based on a well-developed contractual, legal basis: in July 2001, an Agreement on Good Neighborhood, Friendship, and Cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China was signed in Moscow [4]. Earlier, in the period from 1992 to 2000, joint Russian-Chinese declarations and statements were already signed and adopted, which served to develop good-neighborly relations between China and Russia.

Common to both Russian and Chinese Far Eastern territories are the problems of economic security. In part, they are associated with geographical and climatic conditions. In Russia, in general, the problems of economic security are due, to a large extent, to non-competitive production in single-productive municipal entities (single-industry towns). Single-industry towns are recognized as a complex and difficult to solve country problem. There are 319 of them, and more than 90 of them are in the most difficult socio-economic situation. Official unemployment in single-industry towns of Russia is 139.3 thousand people (data from the Analytical Center under the Government of the Russian Federation), but this figure will increase and may reach 168 thousand people [5]. The main distinguishing feature of the single-industry territories is the presence of one or several enterprises of a specific profile, which employ the largest part of the able-bodied population of a single-industry town.

In the Far Eastern border territories, 6 single-industry towns are located. Of these, 3 relate to single-industry towns with the most difficult socio-economic situation: the city of Svobodny, Amur Oblast (profile - activity in the field of railway transport); urban-type settlement Yaroslavsky, Khorolsky district, and the village of Svetlogorye, Pozharsky district, Primorsky Krai (profile - mining). Single-industry towns that have risks of worsening socio-economic development include the urban-type settlement Luchegorsk, Pozharsky district, Primorsky Krai (profile - electricity production) and the urban-type village Lipovtsy, Oktyabrsky district, Primorsky

Krai (profile - mining). Monotowns with a stable socio-economic situation include the village of Teploozersk, Obluchensky district, Jewish Autonomous Oblast (profile - cement production). The economic security of single-industry towns in the Far Eastern border territories is directly related to the state and prospects of border and cross-border cooperation. Territories of Advanced Social and Economic Development (TASED) have become the state tool for removing single-industry towns from the crisis. TASED allows residents to receive preferential terms of doing business, namely: a reduced rate on insurance premiums of 7.6%, (for non-residents 30%); privileges on income taxes (from 5% to 12%), land tax (0%), property tax (0%).

On the territory of the Far Eastern Federal District, 18 territories of advanced social and economic development were created: in Primorsky Krai - 4; in Khabarovsk Krai, Amur and Sakhalin Oblasts - 3 each; in Yakutia - 2; in the Chukotka Autonomous Region - 1, 1 each - in the Jewish Autonomous Oblast and Kamchatka Oblast. The point of growth of the territory of the leading socio-economic development of Kamchatka was the sea trade port of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky. Russia is developing relations with the countries of the Asia-Pacific region through the free port of Vladivostok. Thanks to him, Primorsky Krai conducts cross-border trade, joins global transport routes, organizes export-oriented non-extractive industries, and increases production with high added value [6].

The territory of 21 municipalities of Primorsky, Kamchatsky, Khabarovsk Krai, Sakhalin Oblast and Chukotka Autonomous Okrug belong to the free port of Vladivostok. 246 companies are registered in the Far Eastern Federal District as residents of TASED. Another 540 companies are residents of the free port of Vladivostok.

Border and cross-border cooperation in the east of Russia, between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China is intensifying. 9 Sino-Russian free economic zones in China, 2 Russian-Chinese free economic zones in Russia, and three cross-border free economic zones have been created. There is a cross-border trade zone in the Dunning and Poltavka regions, a Sino-Russian cross-border trade zone "Hushi" in the Heihe region, and a Russian-Hunchun industrial park in the territory of the Hunchun border economic cooperation zone. The cross-border trade free economic zone is the Suifenhe-Pogranichny shopping complex.

When analyzing the cooperation between the regions of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, four entities in the Far East of Russia and three Chinese provinces in the North-East of China are particularly distinguished, actively promoting activities in the field of cross-border cooperation. These are Amur Oblast, Jewish Autonomous Oblast, Primorsky Krai and Khabarovsk Krai - from the Russian side, Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning - from the People's Republic of China.

In China, as in Russia, there are problem regions, for example, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR) is considered problematic. The Chinese principle "Strong provinces of the outskirts - strong country" is the basis of state

activity to modernize the north-western territories. The legislative tool for their development is the program "The Great Development of the West" (adopted in June 2000 for 50 years), containing infrastructure projects; financial instruments - the budget of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the People's Bank of China, the Asian Development Bank to support the construction of economic development zones in the cities of Kashgar and Khorgos. 19 economically most developed provinces and cities of China provide XUAR with patronage assistance in health care, education, housing and communal services, agriculture, and informatization. The proportion of the poor in the total rural population over 10 years has decreased from 30.7% to 3.7%. The Silk Road economic belt, as a mega-level project, contributes to the economic promotion of Xinjiang as the central region for the implementation of the project.

With regard to the development of the Russian Far East, this experience indicates the effectiveness of an integrated approach in the long term, the specificity of projects for the safe development of Chinese territories. China's successful experience in the safe development of provinces and border territories is predetermined by focusing on infrastructure projects as the basis for further socio-economic development, support for industries and production that will be relevant as the level of uncertainty in the current stage of world development decreases.

The Russian Far East has its potential advantages, especially in the resource sector. These natural resources provide stable external demand, for example, in the markets of Northeast Asia. Despite the general unfavorable investment climate and the low attractiveness of the living and business environment of the Far East for domestic entrepreneurs, the region's promising positions in attracting foreign capital allow us to count on the implementation of investment projects aimed at using natural resources and international cooperation. This will be facilitated by the opening of new enterprises, the implementation of unprecedented state measures to support the development of Far Eastern single-industry towns and the region as a whole.

The economic and geopolitical breakthrough of our countries, as significant participants in world competition, presupposes the presence of special characteristics of the development of the Far Eastern territories. The main direction of development is the creation of the latest competitive areas of economy and technology. New vectors of modern territorial development require a thorough analysis of the issues of ensuring the security of cross-border and cross-border cooperation of macro-regions, which are factors of economic security and sustainable development.

The scientific novelty of the study are the following proposals by the authors. The modern economic security of our countries is based on the hydrocarbon economy, while many projects in the Far East region are aimed at solving environmental problems and improving the living environment. It is necessary to find a compromise between modern opportunities to achieve economic security and the need to comply with "green", environmental standards [7]. The instrument of

cross-border cooperation between Russia and China, as applied to the scientific and educational sphere, can be implemented in joint university “green” projects aimed at supporting the level of economic security and sustainable development of territories investing in innovative industries, including in single-industry towns, in mining and processing industries [8]. Such a substantive dialogue on topical issues related to innovation occurs, as a rule, in the framework of official scientific and practical events, at university sites, conferences, round tables, scientific schools, and business practices. This is facilitated by the scientific publications of young scientists based on the results of scientific events.

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进一步发展1993年俄罗斯联邦宪法的方法
WAYS OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF
THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION OF 1993

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抽象。 本文讨论了在现代俄罗斯完善宪法制度基础的一些领域。 作者就加强直接和代议制民主制度，加强俄罗斯联邦建国的民主法律性质以及对国家保护自然，环境和自然的义务分配提出了建议。 环境安全。

关键字：俄罗斯联邦宪法，人民主权，宪法制度，社会政治制度，俄罗斯联邦联邦委员会，环境。

Abstract. *The article discusses some areas of improving the foundations of the constitutional system in modern Russia. The author formulated suggestions regarding the strengthening of the institutions of direct and representative democracy, the strengthening of the democratic legal nature of the statehood of the Russian Federation, as well as the assignment of obligations to the state to protect nature, the environment and environmental safety.*

Keywords: *The Constitution of the Russian Federation, the sovereignty of the people, the constitutional system, the political system of society, the Council of the Federation of the Russian Federation, the environment.*

Throughout the history of the Russian state, authoritarian methods of government in it clearly prevailed over democratic. However, there were periods when the ruling regime became more democratic, which did not change the general rule. However, after the collapse of the USSR, the processes of democratization of the socio-political structure predetermined the course for the adoption in Russia of

the foundations of a democratic rule of law. The rule of law and the Constitution are inherent in the modern rule of law, full respect and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, pluralism and a multi-party system (in some countries, a two-party system), the election of the main bodies of state power, a strong and independent judiciary, as well as a democratic regime serving at the present stage of development of the state the most appropriate way of expressing the interests and will of the people.

For many years, these characteristics were not applicable to Russian and then Soviet political reality. Even the election of councils did not affect this situation - in the recent past, the only elected bodies of our state, since their members invariably became representatives of the ruling Communist Party or non-partisan. Elections of the head of state were not held at all until 1990, and in fact, he was the general (first) secretary of the CPSU. Such conditions obviously could not contribute to the formation of a truly democratic and legal state, the creation of prerequisites for the emergence of civil society. The fatigue of society from the ideological domination of one party, the underdevelopment of the human rights protection system, the lack of attention of the ruling party elite to the aspirations of society about the possibility of real influence on the decisions made in the country, of active participation in the political life of the country overlapped with the economic crisis in the Soviet Union of the late 80s XX century and eventually led to its collapse. The dismantling of the Soviet state-legal and political system that followed, the adoption of the Constitution of the Russian Federation in 1993 marked the beginning of a new stage in the life of the Russian state, and determined the further development of our state as a democratic and legal one.

In our opinion, it is undeniable that the basis for the modern democratic rule of law is its basic law - the Constitution, which establishes the foundations of the constitutional order, rights, freedoms and duties of a person and citizen, determines the territorial structure of the country, the system and structure of the main bodies of state power. Moreover, it is not enough just to have a good Constitution, it is necessary to put into practice its basic provisions, to achieve their full and comprehensive observance by all citizens. It is also important to achieve not only that citizens have an idea of the main provisions of the Constitution, but also be convinced that it is thanks to the Constitution that the progressive development of the state and society is ensured, and that the Constitution itself ensures peace, internal political balance and is a platform for the social well-being of citizens for many years to come.

More than 25 years have passed since the adoption of the current Constitution of the Russian Federation. It should be noted that the current Constitution was adopted at an all-Russian referendum held on December 12, 1993. 25 years - by historical standards, is not a long term, but at the same time it is enough to eval-

uate everything that brought the Russian society this Constitution. It is obvious that the 1993 Constitution is stable, since its basic provisions remain unchanged and determine the constitutional and legal space of Russia. This is its undoubted plus and main achievement. Nevertheless, there are no ideal laws, and the current Constitution of the Russian Federation in this regard is by no means an exception. The presence of certain shortcomings and omissions in the text of the 1993 Constitution is its main drawback, which impedes the purposeful development of Russia as a democratic legal state functioning for the benefit of citizens.

To date, the potential of the 1993 Constitution continues to be unfulfilled, and some of its provisions remain unfulfilled. Under these conditions, it is not advisable to raise the question of its revision, since it is first necessary to realize what they say “they have not reached their hands”. The primary task in this regard is the implementation of the provisions of Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Constitution, which establish the fundamental foundations of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation. It is in the first three articles of the Constitution that the constitutional and legal essence of the Russian state as a democratic federal legal state, in which the bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power is its multinational people, and the person, his rights and freedoms, is the highest value, is affirmed. In our opinion, this is the main advantage of the current Constitution, which not only recognizes human rights and freedoms as the highest value, but also gives the multinational people of Russia and its citizens no less important value than universally recognized human rights and freedoms - the exclusive right to definition and formation of power in their own state. This provision is enshrined in Art. 3 of the 1993 Constitution, however, for the fullest understanding of its constitutional legal essence, we need to turn to an analysis of the two previous articles of the current Constitution, since the rule of law cannot be considered separately from each other.

Art. 1 of the Constitution says that the Russian Federation is a democratic federal legal state with a republican form of government. Democratic state power involves the participation of citizens in the management of state affairs. He exercises this right of the people by occupying various positions in public authorities, as well as directly. Moreover, as indicated in Part 3 of Art. 3, the highest direct expression of people's power is a referendum and free elections. It is by the criterion of the election of the main bodies of state power, the degree of political competition and freedom in elections that judge the degree of democracy of the state. More recently, about 30 years ago, in our country there was a one-party system, under which not only competition between different political parties, the very fact of the existence of other parties, except the ruling one, was not possible, and the periodic election of the head of state directly by the country's population simply wasn't an option.

Today, the situation has radically changed: the main bodies of state power are directly elected by the population of the country through periodic elections. So, today, on an alternative basis, citizens elect the President of Russia, deputies of the State Duma, senior officials of the majority of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, deputies of the legislative bodies of the constituent entities of the Federation, as well as representative bodies of local self-government. The exception to this rule, perhaps, is the order of recruitment of the Council of the Federation of the Russian Federation, which does not imply the participation of the population of the Russian regions in this procedure and does not contribute to the perception of the Federation Council as one of the chambers of the national representative body. It seems that the Federation Council should also be elected by Russian citizens residing in the constituent entities of the Federation. For this purpose, part 2 of Art. 95 of the 1993 Constitution, it is necessary to state as follows: “The Federation Council consists of two representatives from each constituent entity of the Russian Federation elected directly by the population of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as representatives of the Russian Federation appointed by the President of the Russian Federation, the number of which shall not exceed ten percent of the number members of the Federation Council, elected by the population of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. ”

Art. 2 of the 1993 Constitution proclaims that a person, his rights and freedoms are the highest value. This rule specifies the provision of the previous article, which affirms Russia as a rule of law. It should be noted that the idea of the rule of law is inextricably linked with the idea of the realization and protection (including judicial) of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen. Today we see that the state is making certain efforts along this path, but under Russian conditions the very idea of the rule of law takes root quite hard. This is affected by the influence of an authoritarian tradition, and a significant degree of stratification of Russian society by economic criterion, and opposition from the bureaucratic apparatus of the state, and a high level of crime, as well as a very high level of legal nihilism, neglect of law in general in Russian society, which has centuries-old roots. The implementation of the idea of the rule of law is still on the agenda as one of the most important and priority tasks of the modern Russian state. However, the implementation of this idea is impossible without the direct participation of the multinational people of Russia, which, in accordance with Part 1 of Art. 3 of the Constitution is the bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power. Thus, in the Russian Federation at the constitutional level, the position of the people as the primary source of power is fixed. Along with this, as L.A. Nudnenko rightly notes, the sovereignty of the people is a necessary and inalienable sign of democracy¹. The will of the people, expressed by them in a referendum or election, is

¹See: L. Nudnenko Theory of democracy. M.: Jurist, 2001. P. 14.

the true and only basis of the state. The sovereignty of the people is inextricably linked with the rights and freedoms of man and citizen. This is its humanistic essence. Hence the exceptional importance of legal detailing the principle of sovereignty of the people, as well as the creation of reliable guarantees for the implementation of this principle in life.

Securing the principle of popular sovereignty in its first part, Art. 3 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation in three subsequent parts, it concretizes and expands the understanding of this principle and its application in constitutional and legal relations. So, part 2 of Art. 3 of the Constitution reads: "The people exercise their power directly, as well as through bodies of state power and local self-government." And further, part 3 of the same article indicates that the highest direct expression of the power of the people in the Russian Federation is a referendum and free elections. Without denying the importance and significance of such a form of democracy as the exercise by the people of their own power through public authorities and local self-government through the occupation of relevant posts, we are forced to make a reservation again that the degree of reality of popular sovereignty, which in such a case, depends on the degree to which the direct forms of democracy can be realized not only declared in the text of the basic law of the state, but also gets its concrete expression in practice, organically fitting in the structure of the constitutional-legal relations.

This statement is supported by several arguments. Firstly, throughout the history of mankind there has been a pattern according to which the transfer of full power from ethnic groups, peoples and nations living in specific territories to narrow groups of managers elected or appointed to the corresponding posts of the state (municipal) service. Secondly, in one way or another, the right to exercise democracy through public authorities is inherent in all modern states, and to refuse citizens to exercise this right means theoretically to abandon the idea of the social nature of any state, and in fact, to contrast the state to the people as a combination of citizens of the same state, which is tantamount to disaster for any sane state (which is why the state is forced to periodically rotate the apparatus of the state governmental employees, conduct anti-corruption policy in its administration). Finally, thirdly, the right to exercise democracy through public authorities is an inalienable sign of a democratic form of state organization. It is no coincidence that when speaking about the people exercising power on their territory (within their own state), we always mean that the people exercise their power through state and municipal authorities, not only by tradition, but also because otherwise the formation of the state power by democratic methods is a big question.

At the same time, the mechanism of direct participation of Russian citizens in the management of state affairs is an equally important, and, in our opinion, even more significant form of exercise by the people of their sovereignty. As noted

earlier, the highest direct expression of the power of the people in our country are the institutions of referendum and free elections. This norm is directly fixed in the text of the current Constitution. On the one hand, this fact is an undoubted advantage of the 1993 Constitution, however, on the other hand, the text of the current Constitution does not provide an exhaustive list of other forms of direct exercise by the multinational people of Russia of their power. This problem is not regulated in any way by federal legislation. This situation, in our opinion, creates prerequisites for reducing the number of forms and mechanisms of citizen participation in managing state affairs. The way out of it could be the consolidation of mechanisms for the direct implementation of democracy, such as the people's law-making initiative, the recall of an elected official at the level of the Constitution or federal legislation.

We pay particular attention to the problem of protecting the environment and ensuring environmental safety in the social policy of the Russian state. As is known, the 1993 Constitution in Art. 58 obliges every person and citizen to take care of nature and preserve the environment. Unfortunately, the 1993 Constitution ignored a similar obligation on the part of the state. In this regard, it makes sense to turn to the constitutional experience of foreign countries. Great importance to the issue of environmental protection is given in the Basic Law of Germany, adopted in 1949, Art. 20a of the Basic Law of Germany reads: "The state, recognizing its responsibility to future generations, protects the environment as the basis of life on Earth within the framework of the constitutional order and in accordance with law and charter with the help of the executive branch and justice." This provision was adopted as a supplement to the Basic Law of Germany in 1994 and reflects the goal of the German state in the environmental field.

It seems that in the future a certain mechanism must be found that allows, without changing the basic provisions of chapters 1 and 2 of the 1993 Constitution, to supplement its content with new provisions that develop and specify the established and existing foundations of the constitutional system. In this case, the text of the Constitution could be supplemented with the following rule: "The Russian Federation provides for the protection of nature and the environment in the interests of citizens and future generations of Russians. The protection of nature and the environment is carried out at all levels of government within the framework of a unified state environmental policy."

Summarizing the above, we emphasize the following. Currently, the state continues to be the central and main component of the political system of society, along with this, by its social nature, the state is an expression of the interests of the whole people, and, consequently, of civil society as a whole. It should be noted that in modern conditions the key role in the formation of civil society, however,

belongs not to the state, but directly to the multinational people of the Russian Federation. It is the multinational Russian people, who are the supreme bearer of power, that contributes to the formation of a truly legal state, transforming itself into a single, developed and capable civil society, a society of sovereign citizens, united by a community of both private and public interests. In order to strengthen the relationship between citizens and the state, the foundations of the constitutional system, enshrined in the 1993 Constitution, should be developed and improved. In the future, the forms of direct democracy should be expanded (election by citizens of the Federation Council, consolidation of the institutions of the people's lawmaking initiative, recall of an elected official in the constitutional field), and the framework for state participation in preserving the environment and implementing a unified environmental policy in the interests of citizens should be outlined at all levels of government.

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免除刑事责任和惩罚的机构，作为刑事法律保护的一种形式

INSTITUTIONS OF EXEMPTION FROM CRIMINAL LIABILITY AND PUNISHMENT AS A FORM OF CRIMINAL LEGAL PROTECTION

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抽象。 本文专门研究免除刑事责任和惩罚的机构的性质和内容。 结论是，免除刑事责任和刑罚作为两种刑法保护类型，有助于刑法中人道主义和正义原则的实施； 在不执行刑事法律的情况下纠正被定罪的人。

关键词：刑事责任，刑事处罚，免除刑事责任，免除处罚，大赦行为，犯罪记录。

Abstract. *This article is devoted to the study of the nature and content of institutions of exemption from criminal liability and punishment. It is concluded that exemption from criminal liability and punishment as two types of criminal legal protection serve the implementation of the principles of humanism and justice in criminal law; provide correction of the convicted person without applying criminal law enforcement.*

Keywords: *criminal liability, criminal punishment, exemption from criminal liability, exemption from punishment, act of amnesty, criminal record.*

For a correct understanding of exemption from criminal liability and punishment as one of the forms of criminal legal protection, it is necessary to study its essence and legal nature based on an understanding of the goals, functions and features of the content of certain types of such exemption, expressed in the specifics of their criminal law regulation and practical application.

Exemption from criminal liability is possible only if there are grounds stipulated by the criminal law in the norms of both the General and the Special Parts of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

A prerequisite for the application of any type of exemption from criminal liability is the commission by the person of an act containing all the signs of a crime under the criminal law and, therefore, there are reasons to initiate criminal prosecution against him¹. This conclusion follows from the text of the articles of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, providing for the possibility of exemption from criminal liability.

So, if the act of a person does not establish the presence of *corpus delicti*, then it is not subject to criminal liability, respectively, the problem of release from it does not arise. And then there is no criminal prosecution in force, for example, the fact of a crime (objective evidence of composition) exists, but the subject is absent in accordance with Art. 20 and 21 CC RF (did not reach the age of criminal responsibility or at the time of the crime was in a state of insanity). Also, a person is not held criminally liable for the commission of an action (inaction), although formally containing signs of any act prescribed by the CC, but because of its insignificance it does not constitute a public danger (part 2 of article 14 of the CC RF) or voluntarily refused to bring the crime to the end (Art. 31 CC); either legitimately caused harm to the offending during the necessary defense (Art. 37 CC) or acted in a state of extreme necessity (Art. 39 CC) or was connected with other circumstances that excluded the criminal act (Ch. 8 CC) or committed innocent harm (Art. 28 CC).

It seems that the legal grounds for not criminalizing and exempting from criminal liability are different, as are the legal consequences of their implementation. And in general, their legal nature is different.

Deciding on the release of a person from criminal liability is not an obligation, but is considered as the right of law enforcement officials. In each case, in order to exercise these rights, the investigating authorities or the court must make sure that there is a *corpus delicti* in the act of a particular person. Moreover, as the experts reasonably argue, before deciding whether to apply this or that type of exemption from criminal liability, it is necessary to procedurally record the fact that the person committed the crime in accordance with the norms of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation (for example, a decision to institute criminal proceedings upon the commission of a crime or against the person who committed the crime)². This is the first thing you need to know to exercise the right to use the institution of exemption from criminal liability.

¹Molodtsova A.L. Exemption from criminal liability // *Young scientist*. 2019. № 50 (288). P. 545.

²See., for ex.: Kelina S.G. Exemption from criminal liability as a legal consequence of a crime // *Criminal law: New ideas*. M., 1994. P. 68-82.

The second thing that needs to be taken into account and without which it is impossible to apply the exemption from criminal liability is the combination of such factual and legal circumstances that characterize the crime committed and the person who committed it, which will allow them not to be held criminally liable. They, these circumstances, are provided for in the CC RF standards, which enshrine different types of exemption from criminal liability and are referred to as grounds for exemption from criminal liability.

Thus, a necessary and sufficient basis for exemption from criminal liability for any type of exemption is the commission of a crime and the grounds for release. The question of whether the right to apply this mechanism of criminal legal protection will be realized depends on the will of the subject of law enforcement and judicial activities.

And in this case, to this or that type of exemption in each case of exemption from criminal liability, as noted in the legal literature³, the following wording can be applied: despite the fact that the person committed the crime, however, from the point of view of realizing the goals and principles, it is criminal - legal protection, it is not necessary to prosecute, because he (the person), for example, first committed a crime of (small or medium) gravity, for which a judicial fine is imposed, since it has a fact in zmescheniya damage or otherwise the person to make amends for the harm crime (Art. 76.2 CC RF).

The main types of exemption from criminal liability are enshrined in Sec. 11 CC RF. This is due to active repentance (Art. 75 CC), in connection with reconciliation with the victim (Art. 76 CC), in connection with compensation for damage (Art. 76.1 CC), with the imposition of a judicial fine (Art. 76.2 CC) and in due to the expiration of statutes of limitations (Art. 78 CC). The general part of CC RF knows other forms of exemption from criminal liability. This is an exemption from criminal liability in connection with the act of amnesty (Article 84 CC) and in connection with the application of coercive educational measures (Article 90 CC).

A person who has committed a crime can also be exempted from criminal liability under the rules of the so-called incentive rules of the Special Part of CC RF, which are fixed in the form of a note to the relevant articles. For example, a note to Art. 122 CC RF establishes that a person who has become infected with HIV is exempted from criminal liability if another person who is at risk of infection or who has become infected with HIV has been warned in a timely manner of the person having this disease and voluntarily agreed to take actions, creating a risk of infection.

Note to Art. 126 CC RF states that a person who has voluntarily released a kidnapped person shall be exempted from criminal liability, unless his actions contain a different corpus delicti.

³See.: Duyunov V.K. Criminal law impact: concept, basis, mechanism // Russian investigator. 2001. № 4. P. 27-32.

Similar notes are found in other articles of the CC RF Special Part and even in relation to particularly serious crimes. So, for example, according to the notes to Art. 205 CC RF a person who participated in the preparation of a terrorist act shall be exempted from criminal liability if it helped to prevent the implementation of the terrorist act by a timely warning to the authorities or otherwise, and if the actions of this person do not contain a different corpus delicti.

It should be borne in mind that the unanimous basis for all types of exemption (they are all connected by a common essence and legal nature) is recognized as unnecessary to bring a person to criminal liability. Such unnecessaryness stems from the conditions laid down in CC provisions; the existence or absence of such conditions determines the application or not the application of one or another type of exemption⁴.

In criminal law literature there is no consensus on the content of exemption from criminal liability, which greatly complicates the practical application of the institution under study. There are significant differences among authors in understanding the essence and content of criminal liability, and on the one hand, the nature and content of exemption from criminal liability, on the other hand⁵.

A very common, for example, is the point of view according to which the exemption from criminal liability is the state's refusal to apply state coercion against the guilty person or "removing from the person who committed the crime the obligation to criminally answer for what he did"⁶.

The institutes of criminal liability and criminal punishment are close in essence, but not identical. The same can be said about the correlation of institutes of exemption from criminal liability and criminal punishment. The similarity of the latter lies, in particular, in the fact that in both cases the state does not subject the perpetrator to criminal prosecution measures in accordance with the law. Both of these institutions are a manifestation of the humanity of criminal policy and fulfill their purpose only in those cases when they are applied in accordance with the goals and principles of criminal law protection.

Different are the legal nature and, accordingly, the content and grounds for the application of the institutions in question. Exemption from punishment also implies the recognition of a person guilty of an offense, his conviction in a guilty verdict of the court with release from the appointment or execution (in whole or in part) of the assigned criminal punishment⁷.

⁴See.: Ginjaia R.S., Ajinjal A.Zh. Criminal law of Abkhazia (Apsny). Main part. Moscow-Sukhum, 2013. P. 223-228.

⁵See., for ex.: Alikperov H.D. Exemption from criminal liability. M., 2018. P. 77.

⁶Duyunov V.K. Criminal law impact: concept, basis, mechanism // Russian investigator. 2001. № 4. P. 28.

⁷See.: The criminal law of Russia. Parts General and Special / gen. ed. A.I. Rarog. M., 2019. P. 99.

The opinion in criminal law literature that the fact of exemption from punishment nullifies the legal consequences of a person's conviction, such as a criminal record, in our opinion, has legal grounds with one reservation, which does not nullify, but does not give rise to legal consequences. It seems to us that one cannot agree with I.Ya. Kozachenko, who wrote: "exemption from criminal punishment does not eliminate a criminal record, unless it is a matter of expiration of the statute of limitations for the execution of a conviction ..."⁸. A criminal record, though a consequence of a person's conviction, is followed by punishment. Moreover, if a person is exempted from punishment, then the legal consequences of the conviction, including a criminal record, should not occur. A person released from punishment must be considered not to have a criminal record, which is fully consistent with the principles of humanism and justice in criminal law (substantive and procedural).

In current Criminal Code, this fact is taken into account. According to Part 2 of Art. 86 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation "A person released from punishment shall be considered as not convicted".

Thus, exemption from punishment, as well as exemption from criminal responsibility, should be exercised only by a court that recognized the person guilty of an offense. In this case, in the first case, criminal punishment is assigned (a sentence is imposed), but not executed, and in the second case, criminal prosecution is terminated (no sentence is passed, another procedural document is drawn up). Both that, and another realize the purposes and principles of criminal legal protection. Exemption from criminal liability is based on the unnecessary criminal prosecution, and exemption from punishment justifies the unnecessary use of criminal punishment.

Exemption from criminal liability and criminal punishment is one of the necessary and important forms of criminal legal protection of persons committing crimes; represent an alternative to criminal prosecution, including criminal punishment. Their importance in stimulating the socialization of the convict and, of course, also in saving criminal repression.

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另一种看待特定刑事审判参与者的法律地位
**ANOTHER LOOK AT THE LEGAL STATUS OF A SPECIFIC
CRIMINAL TRIAL PARTICIPANT**

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抽象。 该文章探讨了在当前时间段内针对实施强制性医疗措施而进行诉讼的一个人的法律地位问题，并提出了在当前刑事诉讼程序中对其进行调整的建议 立法。

关键词: 有问题的问题, 刑事诉讼特定主体的程序状态, 强制性医疗措施。

Abstract. *The article examines some of the problematic issues of the legal status of a person in relation to whom proceedings are being conducted on the application of compulsory medical measures that take place for the current period of time and offers recommendations for its adjustment in the current criminal procedure legislation.*

Keywords: *problematic issues, procedural status of a specific subject of the criminal process, compulsory medical measures.*

The legal status of a person who has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity continues to interest researchers and, fortunately, our domestic legislator. Criminal law outlined a vector for further differentiation of types of coercive measures of a medical nature and the persons to whom they can be applied (Part 1 of Art. 97 CC RF) [11]. These changes have not been the subject of several articles, as was earlier in the RSFSR Criminal Code (1960), but to a whole VI section (Chapter 15 CC RF), which confirms the correctness of many years of theoretical research [7, P. 25-35]. The provisions of the substantive law were harmonized with the norms of the Code of Criminal Procedure RF [10], Criminal Procedure Code RF, articles of the Federal Law “On Psychiatric Care and Guarantees of the Rights of Citizens when Providing It” [1], federal legislation on healthcare, as well as departmental documents that were brought into compliance with international regulations and UN standards.

As evidenced by the judicial practice, the degree and nature of the public danger of acts committed by persons with mental disorders continues to deserve special attention. Analytical review of the research center of psychiatry and narcology named after V.P. Serbsky, conducted from 2005 to 2015, noted that persons who committed an act prohibited by the criminal law in a state of insanity committed property offenses, which amounted to 38.5%, serious offenses (murders, grievous bodily harm) - 15.7%, hooligan actions - 19.7% and sexual offenses - 3.1% [8, P. 23]. Unfortunately, there are many gaps, terminological and other errors in the current criminal procedure legislation. It should be noted that the lack of clear regulation of the procedural status of the person in respect of whom proceedings are being conducted on the use of compulsory medical measures (hereinafter - the CMM) continues to complicate the investigation and trial in this specific category of criminal cases.

Based on the topics of our study, we are forced to dwell only on some significant circumstances. First we decide on the object itself, i.e. a person who has committed a socially dangerous act under the criminal law in a state of insanity. They will be a person in accordance with Art. 21 CC RF, “which at the time of committing a socially dangerous act was in a state of insanity, that is, it could not be aware of the actual nature and social danger of his actions (inaction) or control them due to a chronic mental disorder, temporary mental disorder, dementia or other painful state of the psyche”, As a result of which his guilt and criminal liability are naturally excluded. There is no doubt that this participant in criminal proceedings, although specific, performs a criminal procedural function, has its own legal status and participates in criminal procedural relations. Based on this fundamental position, we will continue our study.

Note that for the doctrine of the criminal process it is important to know from which coin a particular participant in criminal proceedings appears and when does his participation in criminal procedure relations end? So far, the determination of the very moment of the person’s involvement as a participant in the process remains problematic, since the concept of this participant in the criminal process is not given and the reasons and the moment of his appearance are not determined. Although, these factors form a determining part of the procedural status of any participant in criminal proceedings. These theoretical questions also did not receive consistent coverage in the legal literature.

In our opinion, the basis for the appearance in the process of this subject can serve as a law enforcement act. The decision should be made after the conclusion of the forensic psychiatric examination established the fact of mental disorder of a person who committed a socially dangerous act in a state of insanity. From this moment, a new participant in the proceedings appears, who must be endowed with the appropriate subjective rights to protect their legitimate interests. Since that time, he cannot be considered a suspect or accused (defendant), since his procedural status will be fundamentally different from these participants in criminal proceedings.

During a phased case, the need to make this decision before the completion of the preliminary investigation, which we will note in such cases, can be explained by the following considerations. At the preliminary investigation in accordance with the requirements of Art. 73, 434 of the CPC RF must be clarified: time, place, method and other circumstances of the committed act; whether the act prohibited by the criminal law by this person has been committed; the nature and extent of the harm caused by the act; the person's presence of mental disorders in the past, the degree and nature of the mental illness at the time the act was committed or during the proceedings; whether a person's mental disorder is associated with a danger to him or others or the possibility of causing him other significant harm, etc.

The circumstances listed above, which are included in the special subject of evidence in this category of cases, could be reflected in accordance with Art. 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the RF only in a resolution on sending a criminal case to a court for the application of a coercive medical measure. Some sort of "intermediate" procedural act during the preliminary investigation and before the decision to send the case to the court, which would give a legal assessment of the act prohibited by the criminal law, would determine the moment of admission and involvement of a person as a participant in criminal proceedings, acting criminally procedural legislation still isn't provided.

We believe that there is a need to issue a legal act in which, even before the completion of the preliminary investigation, a legal assessment of a socially dangerous act was given, since the criminal legal qualification affects the assessment of the very public danger of the deed and the person who committed it, determining the further jurisdiction of the criminal case, election of the appropriate type of coercive medical measures, etc. [5, P. 139-139].

Recall that the definition of "insanity" has been studied for several decades by many scientists and in various aspects. Most fully formulated by his professor R.I. Mikheev. In his fundamental research, he came to the conclusion that "insanity is the inability of a person to be guilty and criminally incapable of recognizing during the commission of a socially dangerous act the actual nature and social danger of the actions (inaction) performed or control them, caused by a chronic mental illness, temporary mental disorder activity, dementia or another mental painful condition" [6, P. 123]. From the definition of insanity formulated by the aforementioned author and enshrined in the criminal law, it can be concluded that the definition of this category corresponds to the modern development of forensic psychiatry and is fairly characterized by two criteria (Article 21 CC RF). However, the definition of "sanity", unfortunately, has not found a legislative settlement.

Note that the old wording "*in a state of insanity*" has been preserved in CC RF. We cannot agree with such a wording, since insanity is not a "condition", but a legal circumstance provided for in criminal law that excludes the criminal liability

of the entity acting during the commission of the socially dangerous act at the time of the mental disorder. This “condition” cannot be determined by a court verdict, since it is established in accordance with the law [3, P. 62-63].

As is known, subjective rights along with procedural obligations make up an essential part of the general legal status of the subject of legal relations and the individual status of any participant in criminal proceedings. In it, the needs and interests of the individual and the state are manifested. Recall that the weak legal regulation of psychiatric care at one time was one of the causes of the conflict of interest and caused serious damage to the international prestige of our state.

Unfortunately, we are forced to state that in chapter 7 of the RF Code of Criminal Procedure “Participants in criminal proceedings on the part of the defense” we did not notice the norm governing the subjective rights of the person in respect of whom proceedings are being conducted on the application of CMM. We believe that this omission could be compensated by the following arguments: 1) the person in question is a full participant in the proceedings, having his legitimate interest in this process; 2) from the moment the fact of a mental disorder is established and until the court makes the relevant decision, it is practically deprived of the opportunity to defend its legitimate interests if the law itself does not define the rules for its possible behavior; 3) it is impossible to talk about guarantees of his rights if the procedural rights are not fixed by the legislator; 4) the consolidation of specific subjective rights will clarify on the part of law enforcement bodies and the court in understanding what measure of possible behavior in criminal proceedings the legislator allows, which, in turn, is guaranteed to oblige the investigator, prosecutor and the court to strictly observe them and create all necessary conditions for their implementation [5, P. 134-135]. If a mental state impedes his participation in investigative actions and in court proceedings, then these subjective rights must be exercised through his lawyer and legal representative, who are authorized by law to protect his rights and legitimate interests (paragraph 12 of Art. 5, Art. 437, 438 444 CPC RF).

Forced medical measures, as we know, are not criminal penalties, but they significantly limit the civil rights and freedoms of this person. It is generally recognized that the fullness of the legislative consolidation of the rights of a citizen, the degree of their guarantee characterize the level of democracy, individual freedom in a given society and a particular state. Human rights, both healthy and sick, are the highest value of society, and their protection is the main duty of any democratic state. Unfortunately, the domestic legislator put our criminal trial participant in an uncertain procedural position. This inattention or unwillingness can be explained by the complexity of the problem raised during the formation and development of our statehood, and even forensic psychiatry. Evidence is provided by the incomplete regulation of such legal relations in the Criminal Procedure Code of the RF (as, incidentally, in the Criminal Procedure Code of RSFSR1922, 1923, 1960).

Based on the doctrine of the criminal process, legal capacity appears from the moment when, in the manner established by law and by an authorized body, a person is recognized, admitted or involved as a participant in criminal proceedings (Articles 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 171 CPC RF, etc.). From this moment on, the participant in the criminal process is vested with the relevant rights to protect personal or represented interests and is assigned the duties prescribed by law. Undoubtedly, one thing is that the person in question cannot be limited in rights in comparison with the rights of the suspect or accused (defendant). However, it is necessary to remind once again that the person in respect of whom proceedings are being conducted on the application of CMM are neither accused nor defendants, they have a different procedural provision, a different legal status. In addition, not all the rights of the accused (defendant) can be automatically transferred or granted to him, as recommended by some authoritative researchers [2, P. 81].

In our opinion, the person in respect of whom the question of the application (non-application) of CMM is being decided, in the legislative consolidation of his subjective rights, does not need a streamlined wording, but a definition of rights that is understood by all participants in criminal proceedings delegated by the state. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation restored historical justice [9]. The domestic legislator granted the subject in criminal proceedings subjective rights only by the end of 2010 [12]. Unfortunately, they were not fully and fragmentedly enshrined in five articles of Chapter 51 of the Code of Criminal Procedure RF “Production on the application of compulsory medical measures”, which, you see, is inconvenient both for the law enforcer and for the participant in the process.

In continuation of our study on the procedural status of the participant in criminal proceedings under consideration, his rights could be enshrined in the version proposed by us [4, P. 29-31]:

«1. A person in respect of whom proceedings are being conducted on the application of compulsory medical measures are entitled:

- 1) know of the commission of what act prohibited by criminal law, they convict him;*
- 2) give evidence and explanations in his native language or in the language that he speaks;*
- 3) use the help of a translator for free;*
- 4) provide evidence;*
- 5) file petitions and challenges;*
- 6) have a defender from the moment established by Section 438 of this Code;*
- 7) to participate in investigative actions and in court proceedings;*
- 8) bring complaints about actions (inaction) and decisions of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor and court;*

9) *get acquainted with the protocols of investigative actions carried out with his participation, and submit comments on them about the correctness and completeness of the records made on them;*

10) *get acquainted with the decisions on the appointment of a forensic examination, put questions to the expert and get acquainted with the expert opinion;*

11) *to get acquainted at the end of the preliminary investigation with all the materials of the criminal case and write out any information from it and in any volume, including using technical means;*

12) *receive a copy of the decision to terminate the criminal case or refer the criminal case to the court for the application of a coercive medical measure;*

13) *during the trial to participate in the examination of evidence and in judicial debate;*

14) *get acquainted with the protocol of the court session and submit comments on them;*

15) *receive copies of appealed decisions;*

16) *to know about complaints and representations brought in a criminal case and file objections to them;*

17) *participate in a meeting of courts of appeal, cassation and supervisory instances;*

18) *protect their rights and legitimate interests by any other means and means not prohibited by this Code”.*

The definition and admission of a specific participant in criminal proceedings with his subjective rights could be enshrined in chapter 7 of the CPC RF “Participants in criminal proceedings on the part of the defense” in the relevant article, for example, in Art. 47-1 of the C CP RF or legislatively enshrined in part 5 of Art. 433 of the CPC of Chapter 51 of the CPC RF “Production on the application of compulsory medical measures” [5, P. 139].

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合作努力的行政和法律机制，以确保俄罗斯联邦在阿拉伯埃及共和国自由经济区的财产安全和保护

**ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL MECHANISM FOR THE
COOPERATION OF EFFORTS TO ENSURE THE SECURITY AND
PROTECTION OF PROPERTY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN
THE FREE ECONOMIC ZONE IN THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT**

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摘要：本文讨论了在埃及建立俄罗斯工业区的机制和运作机制，以及为引入保护财产和确保该处设施安全的制度而进行的合作。

关键字：俄罗斯工业区，合作，安全与保护，行政法律体制，法律框架

Abstract. The article discusses the mechanism for the creation and functioning of the Russian industrial zone in Egypt and the cooperation of efforts to introduce a regime for protecting property and ensuring the safety of facilities located there

Keywords: Russian industrial zone, cooperation, security and protection, administrative-legal regime, legal framework

One of the main directions of ensuring economic development in the world today is the radical transformation of institutional mechanisms and socio-economic conditions of life [11], which is manifested in the generation of new investment projects and zones with special economic status.

A memorandum on the establishment of the Russian Industrial Zone (RIZ) in Egypt was **already** signed back in 2007, and on May 23, 2018 in Moscow, an Agreement was concluded between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt on the creation and maintenance of the activities of the Russian Industrial Zone in the Arab Republic of Egypt (RIZ), which secures a plot of 525 hectares for the construction of RIZ and obligations of the parties to assist the project and relates to the conditions of activity in the economic zone of the Suez Canal.

The authorized organizations on both sides are the Main Directorate of the Suez Canal Special Economic Zone (SCZone) The managing company RIZ - Russian Industries Overseas Egypt is a subsidiary of JSC Russian Export Center, which was established in accordance with Egyptian law.

At the end of 2018, interested ministries and departments of the Russian Federation completed the approval of a roadmap for creating the RIZ, according to which design work should begin in 2020, construction of facilities in 2021, and commissioning of the first enterprises in March 2024. In order to finance the activities of the RIZ Management Company and all work on creating the zone infrastructure, a five-year draft state budget provides for an allocation of 12 billion rubles.

The special economic zone of the Suez Canal (SCZone) is located on the coast of the Red Sea and along the shores of the Suez Canal, through which more than 8% of world trade is annually passed. SCZone covers an area of almost 461 km, includes 4 sections and a total of 6 ports. RIZ industry clusters include: mechanical engineering and equipment, electrical / power engineering, metallurgy and construction materials, transport and components, medicine and health, fertilizers, plant protection, woodworking [8].

Currently, the “Port-Zaid Vostochny” SCZone area has the following infrastructure: 100 km of roads, 250 mV power line, 2 144-Strand fiber optic cables for telecommunications, treatment plants 2×25 m³/day, desalination plants for water 150 m³/day, Maersk container terminal, universal terminal under construction (Cesco operator), ferry service to the west bank of the Suez Canal, 3 car tunnels under the Suez Canal with an accompanying access control system, a city under construction to accommodate SCZone residents of the east RIZ area.

Duty-free deliveries of equipment, components, parts, etc. for production needs in SCZone are not subject to customs, excise and other duties and taxes, as well as VAT. When exporting finished products from SCZone to Egypt, taxes and duties are taxed only on foreign components in the product composition, but not on the entire finished product. There is a restriction for companies in RIZ - no more than 10% of foreign workers in production, a possible increase in the share according to a separate decision of the SCZone management. There are also preferences and discounts for residents when using the Suez Canal infrastructure. For residents of the zone, the following taxes and fees are applicable: corporate tax - 22.5%. (The possibility of obtaining a discount of up to 50% on corporate tax, in the amount of up to 80% of the contribution to the registered capital), property tax - 0%, the possibility of compensating the costs of training personnel (Egyptian citizens), the possibility of obtaining a discount on passage of vessels carrying cargo in/out of RIZ via the Suez Canal.

One of the advantages of locating enterprises in RIZ is its large, fast-growing sales market, as Egypt is a party to a number of international free trade agreements with more than 70 countries with a population of 1.8 billion people. In the near future, the market will expand further within the framework of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Products exported from RIZ will have an Egyptian certificate of origin, should it meet the WTO requirements.

The creation of an industrial zone in Egypt is a pilot project for Russia, the implementation of which is extremely important for Russia, as RIZ should contribute to the implementation of the national program “International Cooperation and Export” and can become a model for creating similar production clusters in other countries.

On the territory of SCZone, various types of entrepreneurial activities are allowed: industrial, commercial, financial, insurance and intermediary. To service enterprises and productions, the creation of infrastructure facilities will be required, including on electricity generation and desalination of sea water, whose share in SCZone water consumption will increase as it develops.

The project to create the Suez Canal SEZ is in the focus of attention of the Egyptian leadership. It is planned to turn it into one of the seven largest investment zones in the world, which will produce from 30% to 35% of gross regional product of Egypt. Currently, it has successfully implemented more than 160 projects. A significant part of them is located in the Ain Sokhna region, where the Sino-Egyptian Suez zone of trade and economic cooperation operates, the developer of which is the Chinese corporation TED. About 95% of the products are exported mainly to Europe and are not subject to anti-dumping duties imposed by the EU against similar products from China.

The sustainable development strategy of Egypt Vision 2030 provides for the implementation of up to 2030 of 77 programs and projects, the first place among which is occupied by the SEZ of the Suez Canal. An analogy should be made of the term “sustainable development” used from the title of this document. In a certain sense, the concepts of “security”, “steadiness” and “stability” used in Russian science and legislation denote the object’s reaction to threats, influence and risks emanating from the external environment, its ability to provide self-support adequate to the state that existed before specified influence.

In macroeconomics, sustainability refers to the long-term balance between resource exploitation and the development of human society. Deriving from the concept of sustainability is the concept of "sustainable development" (SD), which causes heated discussion in science and politics due to the somewhat illogical translation into Russian and the lack of understanding of this aspect of the economy by domestic scientists and the public. The UN Commission, led by Gro Harlem Brundtland, understood by sustainable development a development scenario in which future generations have starting conditions comparable to those of the present. According to this commission, “the main sources of crises and global problems and their consequences are the poverty of a significant part of the population and the high level of differentiation of the material well-being of different countries, regions, and social layers” [1]. In the world, there is almost general confidence that the sustainable development model is non-alternative [6, P.56-61].

Another term is used - “sustainability of (market) organization”, which differs from the term sustainable development. So, in the Recommendations of the Basel Committee “Basel 2” (revised framework agreement) it is said that “the concept of market volatility appears among quality criteria as an alternative characteristic of sustainability, which every bank should evaluate daily” [4]. In the documents of the Davos Economic Forum 2013, a new aspect of sustainability of development is introduced - sustainable dynamism, understood both as a goal, and as a process, and as a state of the system, which must be taken into account when developing various models of safe systems, including in the economic sense [6, P. 56-61].

In our opinion, the further sustainable development of RIZ is associated with the development of an integrated security system that minimizes property and financial risks. The combination of these interrelated and interdependent factors into a single administrative-legal mechanism will allow to achieve the greatest result and effectiveness, since a special regulatory instrument will be formed in the framework of its activities. The core of this mechanism, in our opinion, is the administrative-legal regime of economic security.

Administrative and legal regimes are becoming a necessary element of state regulation of economic processes, an effective tool for anti-crisis measures in modern conditions of a market economy. In this regard, the scope of their practical implementation is expanding.

Particularly deeply and thoroughly, the institute of legal regimes in Russia was analyzed in the works of scientific representatives of the theory of state and law [7, P. 43] and administrative law. According to the justified opinion of S.S. Alekseeva, the legal regime “in its most general terms can be defined as the regulatory procedure, which is expressed in a diverse set of legal means that characterize a particular combination of permissions, prohibitions that interact with each other, as well as positive obligations and create a special focus of regulation” [3]. In the works of Yu.A. Tikhomirov, administrative and legal regime is seen as “a special type of regulation, within the framework of which a special combination of legal, organizational and other means is created to ensure a particular state condition, supported, maintained and changed by using mandatory parameters” [9].

The specified regime is designed to increase the reliability and effectiveness of the security system, which is determined taking into account the absence or presence of a threat of material and moral damage by ensuring the safety of property. Ensuring proper protection by the methods and means established by law is an obligatory component of the administrative-legal regime of economic security.

The effective functioning of security structures during the implementation of investment projects and economic activities involves the preliminary study of many issues. The legal status of security divisions presupposes a special procedure for its creation and liquidation, which have been repeatedly considered in scien-

tific research [10]. In particular, the provision of an integrated security system is determined by the main system-forming factors: the presence of a single center of competence in the field of security and protection, the presence of a working mechanism for protecting objects from unlawful violations by third parties, as well as from technogenic factors, the introduction of modern means and systems for ensuring the safety of property, financial resources and information, the formation of common standards, methods, forms and means of protection, working in a single information field, the availability of its own production base of world-class security systems and R&D in the field of their optimization and improvement. An important factor is also the combination of publicity with conspiracy, which determines the extent to the permissible limits of security measures, in which publicity should overlap with conspiratorial measures.

Private detective and security activities are regulated by the Law of the Russian Federation "On Private Detective and Security Activities in the Russian Federation" dated March 11, 1992 № 2487-1 [5], according to which citizens acting in private detective and security activities have laws enshrining The legal status of law enforcement officials does not apply. Citizens engaged in private detective activities are not entitled to carry out any operational-search actions referred by law to the competence of inquiry bodies. Enterprises engaged in private detective and security activities are granted the right to assist law enforcement agencies in ensuring the rule of law, including on a contractual basis [2, P. 356].

According to the laws of various countries, today in the world there are 3 types of security regimes for the protection of transportation and stationary objects, depending on the country where the objects are located:

Type 1 is the so-called "national regime", which involves the conclusion of partnership agreements, under which exclusive participation of ensuring the security and protection of property of the Russian Federation of legal entities and individuals of citizens of the country is assumed;

Type 2 of the regime involves investing foreign capital to ensure the safety and security of property in accordance with the legislation of the country in whose territory the property is located. Under this regime, joint ventures may be created in which Russian representatives have a casting or blocking vote. The percentage of workers is stipulated by the limits of quotas and clear responsibilities of a particular category of workers (for example, security guards at posts). The number of participants in the parties and their authority depends on the legal framework of the country where the property is located;

Type 3 regime permits free access of foreign participants by virtue of existing agreements and a separate approach to each stage of activities to ensure security and protection of property. In particular, in most countries, the passage and transit of personnel with weapons across the border of the country is not allowed, respec-

tively, the organization of storage facilities for weapons and uniforms in specially designated areas is required.

In relation to RIZ in Egypt, 1 type of security regime is applied, according to the Partnership Agreement of May 23, 2018, which involves the implementation of the following steps: 1) monitoring threats, including a comprehensive check and assessment of the reputation risks of security participants and other factors, including political, social ethno-religious and economic; 2) the provision of services for the protection of goods or objects with mixed guards, which operate on the basis of a license with the participation of an instructor from the Russian Federation, providing complete control over the safety of seals and devices. The instructor's functionality also includes the issuance of instructions, including to domestic representatives, through a local representative. At large facilities, instructors are united in the headquarters group according to the approved scheme.

Thus, the content of the administrative-legal regime for ensuring the safety and security of property of the Russian Federation in various countries requires detailed regulation of the degree and procedure for participation in a bilateral project through careful phased development and approval of a joint action plan, publication of instructive materials on behavior in various regular and emergency situations on the basis of constant, continuous and universal monitoring of threats in each case.

It should be noted that in the context of the first infrastructure project of this scale - the creation of RIZ in Egypt in order to reduce security risks, criminal risks and ensure economic security, understood in this context as ensuring the safety of customers' property, a global, comprehensive and high-tech world-class security system is being created today.

For the successful functioning of the state mechanism for the implementation of this activity and the effective management of the security service, its material, technical, financial, human and information resources are secured as part of the application of the administrative and legal security and protection regime.

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对偶学习模型的本质和主要特征

**THE ESSENCE AND MAIN FEATURES OF THE DUAL LEARNING
MODEL**

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抽象。 本文证实了针对生产和教育组织的双重培训系统的优缺点。

关键词: 专业能力, 双重培训, 教育质量。

Abstract. *The article substantiates the advantages and disadvantages of the dual training system for production and educational organizations.*

Keywords: *professional competence, dual training, quality of education.*

In search of the most effective ways to modernize domestic education, many scientists turn to the experience of foreign countries, in particular Germany. The most famous promoters of the ideas of German professional training of workers are N. E. Vorobyov, B. L. Wulfson, A. I. Piskunov, D. A. Toropov, G. A. Fedotova. In his study of the history of the development of the German vocational education system, D. A. Toropov points out that the increasing pace of the technological revolution, and in connection with this the emergence of new requirements on the labor market for its participants, have a strong influence on the vocational education system any industrialized country [1].

Dual training, as the practice of the European education system shows, is a product of the interaction of educational organizations and employers for successful professional and social adaptation of a future specialist. The student is already in the early stages of the learning process is included in the production process as an employee of the enterprise. In the famous work “A Study on the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations” (1776), Adam Smith emphasized that the apprenticeship and mentoring systems in dual education should be considered traditional methods of vocational training in the workplace, since, working with the master, young workers learned the basics professions [2].

The following advantages and disadvantages of the dual model can be distinguished. Advantages of the system: The practical part is carried out at enterprises,

and not just in workshops and at training grounds of educational organizations; The content of work programs is agreed between the educational organization and employers; Close relations can arise and develop between an educational organization and an enterprise; With employment, the immediate application of acquired knowledge is possible; The constant alternation of training in the educational organization and in the enterprise contributes to better motivation and the production process is not interrupted much; It guarantees clear and unambiguous descriptions of the profession, as well as a uniform level of training. Disadvantages of the dual system: With the motivation of training at the enterprise, the quality of education may decrease; Work programs are not always consistent with the seasonal sequence of work performed in production; An educational organization may not always be able to timely deliver the training material necessary for enterprises; Lack of readiness of enterprises for training - as a result of this lack of training places in the workplace; Enterprises are forced to earn funds for education (lack of equipment, lack of finances, etc.) for the entire European Union through raising prices for a manufactured product [4].

I believe that dual education is an effective way to improve the quality of education. For production, dual education is an opportunity to prepare personnel for oneself exactly “on order”, ensuring their maximum compliance with all their requirements, saving on costs for finding and selecting employees, their retraining and adaptation. In addition, it is possible to select the best graduates, because during the period of practical training, their strengths and weaknesses become apparent. In turn, this approach motivates students to learn not for show. Young specialists can immediately work with full dedication and productivity, they are well aware of the life of the enterprise and feel “at home” on it. All this together contributes to the consolidation of personnel and a decrease in turnover, which is important for enterprises. For students, dual training is a great chance to gain independence early and adapt painlessly to adulthood.

The dual system provides a smooth entry into labor activity, without the inevitable stress for other forms of training caused by a lack of information and poor practical training. It allows not only to learn how to perform specific labor duties, but also develops the ability to work in a team, forms professional competence and responsibility.

The dual training model provides excellent opportunities for managing your own career. The level of training in its framework is constantly increasing. No educational organization is able to give such knowledge of production from the inside as dual training, which makes it an important stepping stone to a successful career.

The dual training system for competent graduates of vocational education educational institutions in demand by the labor market has the following advantages over the “traditional” system of training specialists: the content of education is

up to date with the current level of production; acquaintance of students with the corporate culture of the enterprise, its features; minimizing the costs of social and labor adaptation of the graduate in the new labor collective; the use of modern equipment in the learning process in real production sites; attracting highly qualified engineering and technical personnel of the enterprise to the educational process as professional training specialists.

The dual training model as a production component of basic vocational training is very attractive for educational institutions of vocational education, but nevertheless, the usefulness of dual training in society should be correctly extracted taking into account socio-economic problems, the development of global integration processes in education, existing legislative and regulatory acts and the mentality of a citizen republics.

Thus, the implementation of the mechanism of interaction between educational organizations and enterprises by influencing the balance of labor supply and demand allows improving the quality of personnel training, improving the situation with students' employment and employment, and also contributes to the development of human resources. The dual training model as an essential component of this mechanism contributes to the development of professional competencies by the graduate, the formation of an active life position and the formation of a responsible person capable of productive work.

We believe that it is necessary to establish a real relationship between the manufacturing sector and education in order to provide qualified and professional personnel to agricultural enterprises.

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毕业生胜任人格形成背景下教育机构负责人的管理能力
**MANAGEMENT COMPETENCIES OF THE HEAD OF THE
EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF FORMATION
OF THE COMPETENT PERSONALITY OF THE GRADUATE**

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抽象。 本文的中心是一位学校领导，他的活动，个人特征，动力，对成功的渴望。 同时，它是现代的领导者，是新一代的领导者。

关键词：关键能力，基本能力，特殊能力，领导者的任务。

Abstract. *At the center of this article is a school leader, his activities, personal characteristics, motivation, desire for success. At the same time, it is a modern leader, the leader of a new generation.*

Key words: *key competencies, basic competencies, special competencies, tasks of a leader.*

The quality of education in a modern school is largely determined not only by the professionalism of the teacher, but also by the level of professional training of its leader - director. What is a school principal? What knowledge, experience should a school principal have? What personal qualities need to be developed by a future leader? How to evaluate the degree of readiness of a candidate for a first-person post in school?

In the first case, the preparation of the managerial reserve is focused on the adaptation of a specialist in the educational environment, the formation of pedagogical competencies; the formation of a group of economic, regulatory and legal managerial competencies in relation to the field of education in general and to the general - in particular.

The second group of future leaders is formed of deputy directors and teachers. Changes in the scope of tasks and the level of responsibility among applicants dictates the need to form competencies from the management and professional competencies of the economic, regulatory and legal plan. It is important for all future leaders to form active activity skills in the information environment (information competencies) and leadership competencies (strategic thinking, personnel management, change management, communication skills).

For complex activities, the school principal needs to form and develop a whole range of managerial competencies.

The formation and development of competencies is represented as the formation of knowledge and skills in the process of formal and non-formal education, the development of inclinations and the formation of values in the process of training and the acquisition of experience in the process of professional activity, internships, and informal education.

The model of a competent employee focuses on that part of the spectrum of individual psychological qualities, which includes independence, discipline and communication. The key point is also the need for self-development, the ability to set goals and achieve their achievement. At the same time, the ability to quickly and without conflict to adapt to specific working conditions and the dynamics of their change becomes an essential component of employee qualifications. Continuous education, continuous improvement of professional competence is necessary.

Essential signs of competence, due to constant changes, determine the requirements for a “successful adult”.

Competence is an activity-oriented nature of generalized skills combined with objective skills and knowledge in specific areas.

Competence is manifested in the ability to make choices based on an adequate assessment of oneself in a particular situation.

If we understand vocational training as a process of professional development, mastering the experience of future professional activity, then we can say that a competent specialist is directed towards the future, anticipates changes, is oriented towards independent education, and to non-formal and informal education.

An important feature of the professional competence of an individual is that competence is realized in the present, but is oriented towards the future.

Key competencies are necessary for any professional activity, they are associated with the success of an individual in a rapidly changing world. That is why key competencies are gaining special significance today. They are manifested, first of all, in the ability to solve professional problems based on the use of information, communication (including in a foreign language), the socio-legal foundations of individual behavior in civil society, and moral values. To a large extent, key competencies include the individual psychological qualities of an individual.

Basic competencies reflect the specifics of a certain professional activity (pedagogical, medical, engineering, etc.). For professional activities in the field of education (pedagogical or managerial), the core competencies will be those necessary for the "construction" of professional activities in the context of the requirements for the education system at a certain stage of development of society. Here it is necessary to remember that the heads of educational institutions coming to the field of education from business structures and from other sectors of the economy must undergo special training to assign basic pedagogical competencies.

Special competencies reflect the specifics of a specific subject or sub-subject area of professional activity. Special competencies can be considered as the implementation of key and basic competencies in the field of a specific professional activity. Including the generated additional competencies necessary to fulfill certain specific areas of activity. In the case of the principal, these are managerial competencies.

All three types of competencies are interconnected and develop simultaneously. This forms the individual style of activity (in this case, managerial), creates a holistic image of the leader and ultimately ensures the formation of his professional competence as a certain integrity, an integral personality characteristic of the school leader.

Key, basic and special competencies, interacting with each other, are manifested in the process of solving important professional tasks of different levels of complexity and in different contexts, using a certain educational space.

Leading tasks of the leader can be formulated as follows:

- Innovative organizational forms of building educational institutions, the transition to autonomy.
- New economic aspects of the educational institution: a new industry-wide wage system for employees.
- Application of laws and patterns of management in the management of an educational institution.
- Formation of the information environment of an educational institution.
- Introduction of aspects of public administration of an educational institution.
- Establishment of interaction with other subjects of education, partners (social partnership).
- The construction of the educational process with a focus on achieving the goals of a particular stage of education and taking into account new educational standards.
- Designing an educational space for the professional development and self-education of school and administration teachers.

To successfully solve the problems of modernization of general education, the head of an educational institution must rethink his professional activities.

The personal qualities of the leader, the lack of formation of which does not allow to effectively manage the organization, the team, to achieve goals, the ability to managerial activities, affect the “key” and “special” competencies. Key competencies:

- Ability to manage yourself
- Reasonable personal values
- Clear personal goals
- Need for personal growth

Basically, the above factors are in the logic of the formation of "cultural-value" competence and "self-improvement".

Special competencies (management):

- Skill to solve problems
- Ability to influence others
- Knowledge of modern management approaches
- Creativity and ability to innovate
- Ability to lead
- Ability to train and develop subordinates
- Ability to form and develop effective working groups

These factors affect the actual managerial ("special") competence. Lack of any skills or abilities creates limitations for full-fledged management activities.

A competent teacher should identify the best qualities inherent in the soul of every child, encourage children to enjoy the knowledge acquired, so that, after graduating from school, they clearly realize their place in society and can work for its benefit, and are ready to participate in solving current and future tasks of our society. It is gratifying to realize that a huge number of students, having graduated from our school, found their place in life, and, ultimately, themselves. And the merit of all the teachers who worked and are working in our educational organization.

It is also true that a competent teacher is a manifest readiness for pedagogical activity, a certain set of psychological qualities. This is the desire for a new creative understanding of his work, the ability to develop creative potential. Certainly, the teachers of our school possess these qualities, which allow us to provide positive and highly effective results in the training, education and development of students.

But do not forget about the other side of the pedagogical process. Its effectiveness also depends on the motivation of students to study and the meaningful acquisition of new knowledge, skills, abilities, followed by their translation into practical activities. For this, a tracking system for continuous measurement of quality is valuable, self-analysis of activity at all levels - the student; teacher; class school. We have such a system, for example, school methodological associations, mutual attendance of lessons, and much more. I would like to note that the professional competence of the teacher is a multifactorial phenomenon.

Teacher competency is a synthesis of professionalism, creativity and art. And today it is becoming obvious that it is impossible to "lay down" a competent professional from a simple amount of knowledge, a teacher must have a huge sense of responsibility when teaching the current generation.

All this is especially important today, when the government is talking about a decline in the quality of training. And we must set the continuity task for ourselves: "A competent teacher is a competent student" and solve it together with our students, since the main result of pedagogical activity is the student himself, the development of his personality, abilities, and skills.

Thanks to the implementation of the school model of the graduate, the graduate of our school is a person who:

- Learned the curriculum in subjects of the school curriculum.
- Able to successfully study at institutions of higher professional education. Ready for a conscious choice of profession, life and work in a team.
- Mastering the basics of computer literacy, multimedia tools for study, work.
- Able to quickly adapt to constantly changing socio-economic relations.
- Knows his civil rights and knows how to exercise them; thinks broadly, is not indifferent to the future. Feels like a citizen of the planet.
- Able to deliberately and responsibly make a choice of their own actions and activities, to control and analyze them.
- Has a culture of life self-determination and self-realization.
- Respect for their own and others' dignity.
- Respects own work and the work of other people; has a sense of social responsibility.
- Physically, morally, spiritually healthy person. Leads a healthy lifestyle.
- Knows how to rejoice, value life, enjoys learning, work, leisure. Organizes his life correctly.
- Open to new ideas, knowledge, boldly communicates with the world.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize once again that the described strategy allows the manager to develop the necessary competencies gradually, forming his competence in increasingly complex practical contexts.

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职业教育的质量方法论及其主要组成部分

QUALITY METHODOLOGY OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND ITS MAIN COMPONENTS

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抽象。本文介绍了职业教育的方法论。揭示了教育质量的实质，这是教育质量的三个主要组成部分，它们随后影响着社会的发展。

关键词：专业教育，教育质量，方法论，教育条件，教育标准，教育成果，教育成功。

Abstract. *The article describes the methodology of vocational education. The essence of the quality of education is revealed, three main components of the quality of education, which subsequently affect the development of society.*

Keywords: *professional education, quality of education, methodology, educational conditions, educational criteria, educational outcome, educational success.*

In many countries, the education development strategy is determined by the priorities of the country's overall development strategy, turning it into a sphere of profitable and most effective long-term investments. The central problem of modernization of education is improving its quality. In this regard, the statement by R.Kh. Dzhuraev is fair that "... the educational system, being a social and, therefore, an open system, cannot but be influenced by the entire amount of socio-economic factors. Therefore, the study of the problems of education cannot but touch upon problems from other spheres of society."

The content of vocational education and the training of a competitive specialist was the main subject of research by a number of leading scientists (S.Ya. Batyshev, A.M. Novikov, V.S. Lednev, T.Yu. Lomakina, E.V. Tkachenko and others). The above authors in their works describe in detail the main components of vocational education, including the quality of education. To consider the essence of the quality of professional education, it is necessary to give the very concept of "quality of education". In the scientific literature, the concept of "quality of education" is interpreted as the success and relevance of graduates in the field of their professional activity.

The concept of "education" is understood as an educational process that allows you to get the desired result. Accordingly, the concept of "quality of education" refers to both the result and the process. The process of vocational education is also a problem of the quality of education much more serious than many believe.

The quality of education is the main criterion for evaluating education for the consumer. In theory of education, the quality of education includes three main components.

1. The conditions of the educational process - the type and type of educational institution, the professional level of the teaching staff, especially the contingent of students, educational, methodological, regulatory, material and technical and financial support for the educational process.

2. The educational process - its implementation is carried out on the basis of the educational program of the institution, which includes the objectives of educational activity, the curriculum, educational programs of disciplines, used pedagogical technologies and teaching methods, the diagnostic system, the system of additional education, the management system, the provision of innovative processes, creative achievements of teachers.

3. The result of educational activities - the results of the current and final certification, creative achievements of students, ensuring continuing education, the health status of students, satisfaction of the educational order of students and parents.

The methodology of the quality of education includes all areas of activity:

- a) setting goals;
- b) development of models;
- c) the choice of methods.

The quality of professional education reflects the degree of employee training to perform a certain type of activity and the conformity of the product of his activity with the requirements of society, economy and production.

Vocational training of professionally qualified workers in the vocational education system is an organic part of the development of society, the main link in the general system of education and upbringing, the most important factor in increasing the level of production, science and culture, accelerating their development, ensuring expanded reproduction of the material, technical and spiritual base of society .

Assessment of the quality of education is a measure of quality (numerical or semantic), which expresses the correlation of the measured properties (functions) with the base, which fixes the reference level, quality standard. The system for assessing the quality of vocational education includes: assessment levels, subject of assessment, evaluation criteria and indicators, motivational mechanisms for managing the quality of education based on its assessment.

The quality of professional education is determined not only by the quality of subject knowledge of the future specialist, but also by the quality of the personal, worldview, spiritual development of the younger generation. Assessment of the quality of education is carried out not only with the help of pedagogical and educational parameters, criteria, but also with the help of other criteria:

“The quality of education cannot and should not be considered solely on the basis of the educational parameters themselves, since education is a broad socio-economic and socio-cultural category.”

The main indicator of the quality of secondary vocational education is the qualification level, which is established by the qualification characteristics of the Unified Tariff and Qualification Guide (ETKS), which determine the complex of theoretical knowledge, professional skills of an employee of the corresponding profession.

I would like to note that in the Republic of Uzbekistan the adoption of the Law "On Education" and the National Program for Personnel Training make it possible to ensure systemic changes in the field of education. In this regard, the urgent task of education is not only to ensure the production of new and trained personnel, but also to ensure its future human potential, which in the future will bring new progressive knowledge and raise the image of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the world level.

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俄语和汉语测试系统中的俄语作为外语的词汇最低要求
**PHRASEOLOGICAL MINIMUM OF RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN
LANGUAGE IN RUSSIAN AND CHINESE TESTING SYSTEMS**

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抽象。 本文致力于以俄语作为外语比较俄语和汉语认证测试系统的最小词汇量。 主要关注的是俄语测试系统第二级认证和中文测试系统第四级的词汇最低标准所表示的措词单位。 在构成它们的短语单元的语义衔接和对等语言方面, 对这两个短语最小值进行了比较。 得出的结论是, 无论是从中文测试系统中的第四级开始, 还是从其呈现的同化复杂度来看, 第四级的措辞最小值都比俄罗斯第二级测试体系的相应最小值要容易得多。

关键字: 俄语作为外语, 词汇最少, 短语最少, 短语单位, 语义统一, 中间语言对等。

Abstract. *The article is devoted to comparing phraseological minimums of the Russian and Chinese certification testing systems in Russian as a foreign language. The main attention is paid to phraseological units represented in the lexical minimums of the second certification level of the Russian testing system and the fourth level of the Chinese testing system. The comparison of the two phraseological minima is carried out in the aspects of semantic cohesion and interlanguage equivalence of the phraseological units forming them. It is concluded that the phraseological minimum of the fourth level of the Chinese testing system both in terms of the number of units presented in it and in terms of their complexity for assimilation is easier than the corresponding minimum of the second level of the Russian testing system.*

Keywords: *Russian as a foreign language, lexical minimum, phraseological minimum, phraseological unit, semantic unity, interlanguage equivalence.*

As is known, phraseological units are a special layer of the lexical composition of the language. Communication in Russian cannot be carried out without the students' knowledge of a certain stock of words, including phraseological units, and the ability to use them in oral and written speech.

Of course, "one of the primary tasks of describing vocabulary for educational purposes is to determine the volume and composition of the vocabulary necessary for communicating in Russian, for solving communicative problems in relevant areas and situations. This is the task of selecting vocabulary, creating a rationally limited educational dictionary, i.e. lexical minimum" [1, 2, 3].

The lexical minimum is a set of vocabulary units that must be learned by students for a certain period of study time. "The quantitative and qualitative composition of the lexical minimum depends on the learning objectives, the stage of training and the number of training hours allocated for language learning" [4].

At present, a series of lexical minima has been created in Russian theory and practice of teaching Russian as a foreign language, which "forms the basis of testing for Russian as a foreign language and is gradual in accordance with the pan-European testing system" [5]. The Russian testing system for Russian as a foreign language (hereinafter - TSRAF) provides for 6 levels of language proficiency, however, lexical minimums are developed only for 5 levels - elementary, basic, first, second, third. The fourth level is equal to the level of a native speaker and does not require minimization.

The Chinese system of testing for the Russian language (hereinafter referred to as the TRL) for philologists includes only 2 levels: TRL4 is aimed at students of the fourth semester of study, and TRL8 is reassigned to graduates of the Russian language faculty who have completed eight semesters of Russian language study.

It is important to point out that in the lexical minima both TSRAF and TRL highlight the section "phraseological units" (hereinafter - PU). The purpose of this study is to identify common and different in phraseological minima of the Russian and Chinese testing systems.

The lexical minimum TSRAF-2 (about 5000 units) contains 144 phraseological phrases [6], and the lexical minimum TRL4 (3500 units) includes 101 stable phrases and expressions [7]. Obviously, the number of phraseological units in the lexical minimum TSRAF-2 is greater than in the lexical minimum TRL4 (144: 101), which reflects the ratio of the total volume of two lexical minimums (5000: 3500).

It is generally accepted that from the point of view of semantic cohesion, phraseological units are divided into four groups: "phraseological mergers, phraseological unity, phraseological combinations, phraseological expressions" [8], therefore, we will compare 2 phraseological minimums according to the criterion for the representation of phraseological units of different types in them (see Table 1).

Table 1. *Types of phraseological units included in the Russian and Chinese phraseological minimums*

PU groups	PU Types	Lexical minimum TSRAF-2	Lexical minimum TRL4
Idioms	Phraseological adhesions	8	1
	Phraseological Unities	99	45
	Всего	107	46
Semantically articulated phraseological units	Phraseological combinations	17	9
	Phraseological Expressions	20	46
	Total	37	55
Overall		144	101

As you can see, the TSRAF-2 lexical minimum includes 8 phraseological units, for example, *после дождичка в четверг, собаку съест, себе на уме* and etc.; 99 phraseological unities: *на седьмом небе, глаза разбегаются, сидеть на шею* and etc.; 17 phraseological combinations: *безвыходное положение, выиграть время, сгореть со стыда* and etc.; 20 phraseological expressions: *с легким паром, какими судьбами, язык до Киева доведет* and etc.

In the lexical minimum of TRL4, only one unit can be classified as phraseological units: *так себе*; 45 units are phraseological unities: *как по маслу, ломать голову, ударить в грязь лицом*; 9 units - phraseological combinations: *дать слово, сказать свое слово* and 46 - phraseological expressions: *семеро одного не ждут, кончил дело – гуляй смело, яблоку негде упасть* etc.

Note that phraseological units and phraseological unities are often combined into one group, which is usually called idioms, because the meaning of such phrases is not derived from the sum of the values of their constituent components. They are opposed by phraseological combinations and phraseological expressions, which are semantically articulated turns, in other words, their meaning corresponds with the meaning of the words that form them.

It should be noted that special attention when training foreigners should be given to phraseological units and unities. The difficulty in studying phraseological units is that, firstly, they are unmotivated, “in their meaning there is no connection, even potential, with the value of their components” [9]. For example, the expression *собаку съест* ‘become a master in any business’ is unmotivated, since the meaning of units is not inferred from the meanings of the words *собака* and *съест*. Secondly, phraseological units include lexical or grammatical archaisms that are difficult for foreigners to understand. For example, in the expression *бить баклуши* ‘laze’ there is an incomprehensible obsolete word *баклуши*; the expression *положа руку на сердце* includes an obsolete form of the participle *положа* (*положив*).

The difficulty in studying phraseological unities lies in the fact that they are figurative expressions. Their understanding is connected with the understanding of the internal image, which often reflects the peculiarity of the linguistic picture of the world, linguistic and cultural features, for example, *как снег на голову* ‘suddenly, completely unexpectedly’, *каша в голове* ‘if someone cannot think clearly’, etc. The meaning of such phraseological units is motivated by an internal form, which is easily understood by native speakers, and is difficult for foreigners to perceive.

A comparison of the data presented in table 1 shows that the number of idiomatic expressions (phraseological units and unities) in the lexical minimum of TSRAF-2 is two times higher than in the lexical minimum of TRL4. On the contrary, the number of semantically distinct phraseological units in the lexical minimum of TSRAF-2 is less than in the lexical minimum of TRL4 by almost 1.5 times, the prevalence of phraseological expressions in TRL4 is especially significant. Thus, the phraseological minimum of TSRAF-2 is not only more voluminous than TRL4 (144 versus 101), but also more difficult to perceive in phraseological units, because it contains more idioms, semantically indistinguishable phraseological units. Conversely, TRL4 is not only smaller in number of units, but also easier to digest, since semantically articulated units prevail in it.

Next, we compare the Russian and Chinese minimums according to the equivalence criterion of the PUs included in them. As is known, in the aspect of interlanguage equivalence, phraseological units can be divided into 3 groups: full phraseological equivalents, partial phraseological equivalents and nonequivalent phraseological units (see Table 2).

Table 2. *Interlanguage equivalence of phraseological units included in the Russian and Chinese lexical minimum*

PU Types	Lexical minimum TSRAF-2		Lexical minimum TRL4	
	Number	Share	Number	Share
Full equivalents	5	(3,47%)	8	(7,92%)
Partial equivalents	10	(6,94%)	19	(18,81%)
Nonequivalent	129	(89,58%)	74	(73,26%)

Based on the data presented in the table, it is clear that in the lexical minimum of TSRAF-2, nonequivalent phraseological units constitute a larger share (89.58%) than in TRL4 (73.26%). Conversely, fully or partially equivalent units in the lexical minimum of TSRAF-2 are less than in the lexical minimum of TRL4.

Obviously, equivalent phraseological units do not present special difficulties for students in teaching Russian as a foreign language. Such phraseological units

have the same meaning and are used in the same situations, for example, Russian phraseological unit *Тише едешь, дальше будешь* will have the full equivalent in Chinese 宁静致远 *nijingzhiyuan*. Partially equivalent phraseological units have the same meaning, but differ in the composition of lexical components and internal imagery. For example, the meaning ‘everything has its reasons’ is expressed in Russian by the phraseology “*Нет дыма без огня*”, and in Chinese – 无风不起浪 Lit.: “Without the wind there is no wave”. These expressions do not cause particular difficulties for Chinese students to understand their semantics, especially when compared with native phrases. It is difficult to master inequivalent phraseological units, which not only do not have close similarities in composition and meaning with native speech, but are often simply incomprehensible to the Chinese.

So, the phraseological minimum TRL4 is easier to assimilate than the corresponding minimum TSRAF-2, and from the point of view of interlanguage equivalence.

Thus, the phraseological minimum of TRL4 both in terms of the number of units presented in it and in terms of their difficulty for perception is easier than the corresponding minimum in TSRAF-2: the requirements of the Chinese testing system contain fewer phraseological units of the Russian language, among them there are much more semantically articulated revolutions and equivalent Chinese expressions.

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基于媒体能力形成的未来官员的专业发展
**PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE FUTURE OFFICER
BASED ON THE FORMATION OF MEDIA COMPETENCE**

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抽象。 本文考虑了基于能力的方法的本质，实现了培训未来人员的任务，从而满足了军事大学学生的专业能力要求。 媒体能力是对军事大学“新西伯利亚高等军事指挥学校”（以下简称NHMCS）的学员的职业发展至关重要的职业能力之一。

关键词：专业形成，人格，基于能力的方法，媒体能力，学员，军校。

Abstract. *The article considers the essence of the competency-based approach, actualizes the task of training future officers, which meets the requirements for the professional competencies of students of a military university. Media competence as one of the professional competencies that is important in the professional development of a cadet of the military university "Novosibirsk Higher Military Command School" (hereinafter - NHMCS).*

Keywords: *professional formation, personality, competency-based approach, media competence, cadet, military university.*

In the modern world in the field of education, the task of training specialists who meet the new requirements for their professional competencies is generally relevant. This is due to socio-economic changes that have influenced the development and functioning of education in all its fields.

The issue of professionalization of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (*hereinafter* RF AF) has been the subject of heated political debate in society for almost two decades, positive and negative trends in the development of the state naturally demonstrate the need and readiness of the RF AF to radically change its structure and lines of activity, the content of vocational training, in the education system in accordance with the specifics of military society [1]. In particular, L. I. Lurie, A. N. Dzhurinsky, and others emphasize that military education cannot develop in conjunction with civilian vocational education [2, p. 66]. The mutual enrichment of military and civilian professional education in the

process of innovative activity acts as a cultural phenomenon, which, according to A. N. Dzhurinsky, is based on “a number of imperatives: common interests and spiritual values for cultures, rejection of an exclusive orientation to cultural differences” [3, p. 112].

A.G. Shabanov, A.D. Lopukha, and others emphasize that the modernization of the Russian education system and the reform process of the RF AF system necessitated significant changes in the organization of the professional future of officers at military universities RF AF. They are aimed at improving the quality of vocational training (related not only to training, a set of knowledge and skills, but also to the education, development and socialization of cadets); to increase the relevance and competitiveness of graduates of military universities in the process of their service in the RF AF troops; on the growth of authority of the military profession in society [4]. The solution of these tasks determines the need for a new type of officer with a value-motivational orientation.

The federal state educational standard defines a competency-based approach to organizational and substantive aspects of training future officers as one of the most significant approaches [5]. The basic competencies of a cadet of a military university include: subject, organizational, methodological, socio-psychological, personality blocks. A similar approach to the definition of competencies gives an idea of the most important characteristics of professional activity as a special form related to training, the provision of social, advisory assistance, the implementation of managerial functions in the field of training of cadets of a military university [6].

The development of the personality of the future officer has its own orientation, connected with the fact that he is faced with the task not only of transmitting to the military serviceman upon call (or by contract) knowledge and skills in a new professional activity for him, but also to a greater extent in that in order to develop in him or form anew such professional and personal qualities that would allow him to continue to work successfully, find new life guidelines, and, if necessary, independently change his professional activity [7].

Designation as a key problem of the need for competent specialists in the aspect of modernization of education requires the officer to develop his professional competencies in the training process. At the same time, the problems of informatization of both training and further professional activities require the inclusion of media competence in the core professional competencies.

The competency-based approach covers, along with specific knowledge and skills, categories such as ability and willingness. We believe that the development of general cultural and professional competencies is associated with the formation of professional mobility of cadets of a military university, which involves the development of projective thinking, professional qualities, reflectivity, communi-

cation skills, activity, adaptability, media competence. Such a structuring of competencies allows the cadet to form readiness and ability to change and innovate, and to constantly realize his professional capabilities. Of particular importance is the psychological and pedagogical support of the professional and personal formation of the future officer.

One of the most important conditions for the development of competence is the formation of self-development and self-realization in the need for self-improvement and self-development. For modern cadets, a characteristic feature is an active search for the possible development of the personality, the formation of professional qualities, which implies the presence of professionally important and socially significant personality traits.

In the process of professional development, a cadet of a military university goes through several stages: the emergence of professional intentions; professional education; the process of active entry into the profession; full realization of personality in the profession.

We emphasize that the competency-based approach in our study focuses the military education system on ensuring the quality of professional training in accordance with the needs of modern media society, which is consistent not only with the need of the individual to integrate into socially significant activities, but also with the need of the society itself to use the potential of the individual. The competency-based approach (V.A. Bolotov, A.A. Verbitsky, N.N. Nechaev, D.I. Feldstein, A.V. Khutorskoy, V.D. Shadrikov, etc.) allowed us to use a set of general principles for the selection the content, organization and evaluation of the results of the formation of the media competence of the future officer.

One of the indicators of the quality of professional training of cadets of a military university is the level of formation of media competence of future officers, which the teacher helps to form in the media of a military university using the necessary media resources and media data.

From the point of view of the competency-based approach of our study, media competence is the predicted result of the educational activities of a military university or the goals of professional training of a future officer.

Media competence, like any other professional competence, consists, by definition of O.I. Panfilova, “in the system of value orientations, knowledge, skills necessary both directly for productive labor and for comfortable communication with representatives of the professional field” [8, p. 25].

Based on our theoretical research, and the above definition, the structure of the media competence of a future officer consists of criteria, indicators, descriptors of the levels of media competence of future officers (Table 1).

Table 1.

Criteria, indicators and descriptors of the media competency levels of future officers

Criteria	Indicators/Descriptors	Level
Motivational (<i>Value-based attitude to the media</i>)	conscious and clear selective attitude to the content of various types of media, as well as conscious regulation of the frequency of contact with them; awareness of the need for analysis and evaluation of media texts, media educational resources, environments, media activities products; professional need for self-improvement in the field of media education and the implementation of self-control when working with media resources	high
	the prevalence of certain motives of media education in the presence of a desire to improve their knowledge and skills in the field of media education	average
	poor motivation for media education, lack of desire to improve their knowledge and skills in the field of media education	low
Cognitive (<i>Media Knowledge</i>)	high level of knowledge of the basic principles of analysis and interpretation of media texts; knowledge of the capabilities and functions of the media and the communications; knowledge of the constructive and destructive impact on the process of personality formation and the psyche of media messages; understanding of media as a source of knowledge, a means of solving educational, self-educational, professional tasks and an object for analysis	high
	average level of knowledge about the basics and capabilities of the media, desire and aspiration for media education	average
	low level of knowledge, poor motivation for self-education and solving professional problems	low
Operational activity (<i>Media skills</i>)	the ability to independently operate media information, carry out professional media communication, develop media educational resources, find solutions to professional problems using multimedia technologies and implement media educational projects, design the educational information space of a military unit	high
	ability and desire to create various types of media educational projects with the help of educators consultants	average
	lack of practical skills in creating media texts, unwillingness to strive for media education	low

Thus, in the process of training future officers, the competency-based approach, which allows one to find theoretical and practical directions in the formation of media competence as the basis for effective interaction with the media space and the creation of new elements of media culture necessary in the professional and socio-professional activities of the officer, is of particular importance.

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在大学中开发继续教育体系的模型和实践

**MODEL AND PRACTICE OF DEVELOPING A SYSTEM OF
CONTINUING PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATION IN A UNIVERSITY**

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抽象。 本文讨论了一所教育大学中继续教育发展的相关方面。 它反映了基于能力的方法对现代教师的培训系统，这是通过“知识三角”来观察的。 该研究的作者透露了创新活动的必要性，将其作为继续教师教育发展的一个因素，并介绍了大学活动的内容。

关键字: 继续教育学, “知识三角”, 针对性的教师培训, 教育指导。

Abstract. *The paper discusses relevant aspects of the development of continuing education at a pedagogical university. It reflects the competency-based approach to the training system of a modern teacher; which is viewed through the "triangle of knowledge." The authors of the study revealed the need for innovative activities as a factor in the development of continuing teacher education, described the contents of the university's activities.*

Keywords: *continuous pedagogical education, "triangle of knowledge", targeted training of teachers, pedagogical mentoring.*

The development of Russian education at the present stage is characterized by the globalization of its problems, where the vector of "continuity" in the professional development of a teacher is one of the main conditions for ensuring the quality of education. The requirements of society for the quality of professional training of a modern teacher are reflected and fixed in the Federal State Educational Standards of Higher Education, in the professional standard "Teacher", approved by order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia of October 18, 2013 № 544n.

In pedagogical theory and practice, a situation has developed that is characterized by a contradiction at the socio-pedagogical level between the increased requirements for a teacher who is able to independently develop in professional activities presented by the state and society, and the insufficient development of a system of continuous pedagogical education throughout life.

In this regard, the most important task of a pedagogical university is not the formation of a stable set of knowledge and skills that will become the foundation for the rest of its life, but primarily the education of the ability to produce and acquire new knowledge throughout life, to build an individual trajectory of education, self-education and self-improvement.

One of the conditions for the successful implementation of such training is the availability of a developed model for the development of continuing teacher education in a university as a multi-level educational complex, which includes a goal, leading principles, and main areas of activity.

Considering lifelong education as a process of personal and professional development of a person throughout his life, ensuring the conformity of his experience to the needs of changing production and social relations, we came to the conclusion that the ability to self-development and self-improvement are the main results of the system of targeted training of teachers [1].

A study of the genesis, structure and specifics of the concept of “continuous pedagogical education” allows us to argue that this process is focused, its content provides the training of highly qualified teaching staff and their subsequent professional growth, taking into account the trends in educational practice and the demands of employers [2].

For the competitiveness of a modern teacher, it is extremely important not only to possess fundamental knowledge, but also to develop a penchant for innovation, the ability to steadily and continuously build up intellectual potential [3].

The main link in the formation of the intellectual potential of society is the university, as the only organization where reproduction of the future pedagogical elite takes place. The conceptual idea in the course of the research is the solution to the problem of training a modern teacher through the “Triangle of Knowledge” in the processes of quality education - scientific research - acquired innovative experience of professional activity [3].

The subject of our study was the process of developing a system of continuing teacher education on the basis of the Shukshin Altai State Humanities Pedagogical University.

The goal is to create the conditions for the continuous training of highly qualified, competitive teaching staff, providing with their professional activities the quality of education and human capital of new generations as a system-forming factor in the innovative socio-economic and socio-cultural development of the Altai Krai.

The general requirements for the system of continuing teacher education at the university are the following principles:

- the continuity of the professional development of the teacher, which involves the subjective orientation of the educational process;
- the advanced nature of education, the orientation of lifelong education in the future, the focus on solving the problems of mental and scientific-technical development of a person and society based on the use of new knowledge;
- multilevel and multistage, providing opportunities for the graduate to build an individual educational route;
- the complementarity of basic and postgraduate pedagogical education, where special importance is given to the continuing education system, taking into account the requests of pedagogical personnel in the region and the development of innovative activity.

The development model of continuing teacher education that we worked out is based on a competency-based approach and includes four key areas, which are the following:

Direction 1. Pre-university training of schoolchildren.

University carries out early career guidance for students in the profession “Teacher”, which is a priority state task and is fixed in the national project “Education”, the federal project “Ticket to the Future”. The goal of this direction of the system of continuous pedagogical education is the creation of conditions for the conscious choice of schoolchildren of their future profession, the choice of students on a professional trajectory.

The events carried out by the university take place in various formats - from field trips to general educational organizations, meetings with representatives of the pedagogical profession (teachers, educators, continuing education teachers), open house days, professional skills contests, job fairs, career guidance quests, festivals, full-time or online test with a carrier of professional competencies.

Effective mechanisms, in our opinion, are opening and working on the basis of the university of pedagogical classes in full-time and online modes, including using distance learning. Participants in the pedagogical classes are students of grades 6–11 of general educational organizations, including children with disabilities and people with disabilities. The pedagogical class is a profile class of a special type, which is characterized by the following specific features, where students:

- get an idea about the profession "Teacher", carry out professional tests as a teacher, undergo pedagogical practices in educational institutions;
- join the pedagogical culture, self-expression and self-realization.

The university is preparing volunteers for the professional self-determination of students.

Thus, pre-university training of schoolchildren is aimed at implementing innovative forms of early career guidance and contributes to their conscious choice of the future teaching profession.

Direction 2. Training of qualified teachers focused on professional growth.

In the context of this area of particular importance is the strengthening of the role of practice-oriented learning, the introduction of modern interactive technologies and digital education, design and research activities of students while maintaining the leading role of fundamental education.

The modern educational system in the university is based on the preparation of future teachers for work in a competitive environment, contributes to the disclosure of ability and initiative.

The university has developed a system for identifying and supporting pedagogical giftedness (the All-Russian Student Olympiad "I am a Professional" with the support of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation; pedagogical competitions; a system of summer research schools for graduate and postgraduate students).

In order to assess the quality of training of students, assess their level of preparedness for work in modern conditions, representatives of employers accept.

The central place is given to the development of the institute of pedagogical mentoring as a process of supporting and sustaining the development of innovative activities of the future teacher, a mechanism by which young teachers can address their problems to those who create the conditions for their solution [4].

The university implements the regional project "Center for pedagogical mentoring: the territory of the Altai personnel potential development". The aim of this project is to create a space for the development, implementation and dissemination of experience of the best models of continuous pedagogical mentoring in educational institutions of the Altai Territory, ensuring successful employment, adaptation, increasing the level of professional competence of young teachers and facilitating their consolidation in the profession.

Direction 3. Additional professional education, postgraduate accompaniment and support of young specialists.

The main content of this area is:

- creating conditions for the timely receipt of additional professional education by teachers, the development of pedagogical research in professional activities;
- the creation of open services of information support (navigation) of participants in additional professional programs that provide, inter alia, support for the selection of programs, the formation of individual educational trajectories;
- the acquisition of innovative experience in professional activity is carried out through the development of effective practices (the activities of internship sites) for the training and retraining of teaching staff aimed at personalizing training;

– development of the practice of employers ordering students to receive targeted training of additional professional education on the terms of financing (co-financing) from the municipalities.

Thus, the goal, basic principles, strategic directions of the organization of the university's activities formulated in the model are the basis for the development of lifelong education as a multi-level educational complex.

Pedagogical research continues in part: the implementation of the proposed model for the development of continuing teacher education, the expansion of areas of activity, the creation of a personification system for the trajectories of continuous professional development of a teacher and other areas that are significant for social and professional educational space.

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全面的文本分析，作为形成高中生交流能力的一种手段：一种功能性方法
**COMPREHENSIVE TEXT ANALYSIS AS A MEANS OF FORMING
COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS: A
FUNCTIONAL APPROACH**

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抽象。 本文讨论了在高中俄语语言课中对课文进行综合分析的工作原理。由于整个国家语言文化的整体水平正在明显下降，因此该方向在今天变得尤为重要。 本文描述了不同类型的语言材料分析，其内容，数量和基于交际方法的实施方法各不相同。 该工作的作者认为，语言学习中的交际导向不仅服务于小学生的交流和言语能力的形成，而且还发展了儿童个性的一般教育文化。

关键字：语音开发，文本综合分析，一种功能方法，在高中俄语课上处理文本。

***Abstract.** The article discusses the principles of work on a comprehensive analysis of the text in the lessons of the Russian language in high school. This direction is gaining special significance today, since the level of the national language culture as a whole is noticeably declining. The paper describes different types of analysis of linguistic material, differing in content, volume and method of implementation based on a communicative approach. According to the authors of the work, the communicative orientation in language learning serves not only the formation of communication and speech skills of schoolchildren, but also develops the general educational culture of the child's personality.*

***Keywords:** speech development, comprehensive analysis of the text, a functional approach, working with text in Russian language lessons in high school.*

Communicative competence is the basis of a person's practical activity in any sphere of life. Modern living conditions require a person to make statements in a properly constructed form, both in oral and written language. This thesis is also written in the professional standard of the teacher. It notes that "the development

of a communicative ability and the installation of the use of this ability is the main educational result of the development of the Russian language by students" [10].

Practice shows that in recent years, teachers are faced with the fact that most students do not know how to argue their statements, draw conclusions, or simply freely and arbitrarily communicate with each other [7, p. 125]. As a rule, children try to replace live speech with "virtual" or non-verbal means of communication, often with gestures. In this regard, one of the main tasks of the modern school is the development of students' communicative competence. Teaching students communicative competence is of particular importance, since the level of national language culture as a whole is noticeably reduced [1, p. 36]. We are increasingly faced with careless handling of the Russian language. This is observed in the media and in journalism, and especially in everyday communication. At the same time, the communicative orientation in language learning is the basis not only for the formation of speaking skills, but also contributes to the development of a general educational culture of the child's personality.

Teaching the Russian language should contribute to the development of students' thinking, arouse their love of native speech, the ability to analyze language phenomena, as well as the ability to observe speech. In solving the tasks set, complex work with text is of great importance, and accordingly different types of analysis of language material, which differ in content, volume and method of implementation.

In the methodology of teaching the Russian language, the text is one of the units of verbal communication. And this is no coincidence, since it is the work with the text that contributes to the optimal learning of the language by schoolchildren. One cannot but agree with Chadina Yu.A. that "to develop coherent speech of students means to teach them to perceive and create communicatively oriented texts in the process of labor, educational, everyday, social activities, that is, to teach a student to communicate fully" [9, p. 103].

In this work, a comprehensive analysis is understood as a compulsory type of work with text, which allows for a systematic approach to learning a language, that is, to consider a text from various aspects of linguistics, and above all, speech [2, p. 147]. It should also be noted that a comprehensive analysis of the text is an interesting and at the same time productive kind of work, in which a functional and systematic approach to learning the language is carried out. Working with text develops students' linguistic intuition, helps to eliminate various types of errors that affect the understanding of the meaning of what is said or written, and also significantly deepens the perception of works of fiction.

In addition, the analysis of the text helps to fully understand the features of the text and correctly retell it (including in writing), while maintaining its originality. So, for example, work on a comprehensive text analysis in grade 5 should involve the following tasks:

- 1) Prove the text in front of you. Give it a title.
- 2) Write, inserting the missing letters and punctuation marks. Open parenthesis.
- 3) Identify the topic and the main idea of the text.
- 4) Identify the type of text.
- 5) Identify the speech style.

В д...лёкие вр...мена на (З,з)емле жили гиган...ские ящ...ры. Некоторые (из)них х...дили (на)двух н...гах.

Это было уд...вительн...е время! Никогда прежде (З,з)емля (не)вид...ла таких чудовищ... и едва ли увид...т вновь. Им во вл...дение отд...вал...сь всё суша море воздух.

Бе...крайние л...са нас...ляли всевозможные ящ...ры. Они стр...мительно н...сились между д...рев...ями (на)кожистых крыл...ях складывали их и ра...пол...гались (на)отдых (на)д...рев...ях. (На)п...лянах то тут то там по...влялись проворные динозавры а в зар...слях р...скошных р...стеней пощ...квали и п...свистывали причудливые птицы. В б...лотах копошились ...громные ж...вотные. (По И. Акимушкину)

1) This passage can be called a text, since all sentences are related grammatically and in meaning.

2) Possible beginning: "Time of the giant dinosaurs", "Amazing time", "The era of dinosaurs".

3) The theme of the text is the life of the dinosaurs in the distant time from us.

4) The idea of the text is reflected in the second sentence of the second paragraph: "The Earth has never seen such monsters before and is unlikely to see it again."

5) Text type - narration, style - artistic.

In Grade 6, exercises can be complicated. Pupils already have the skill to plan the text, and also know how to find artistic means of expression. We give an example of such a work.

Солнце с белыми лучами

Дети пр..бежали д..мой и, перебивая друг друга, стали ра..сказывать о своём открытии:

- Мама! Мы нашли странный цветок!

- Он р..стёт за домом, около клёна с красными листьями.

- Мы не знаем его названия. Белое колесико с жёлтой сер..цевинкой. Он похож на маленькое солнце с белыми лучами. Ты не знаешь, что это за цветок?

И они зашагали к клёну с красными листьями. Присели на корточки и стали разглядывать цветок, неожиданно распутившийся в саду. Цветок действительно был похож на белое колёсико с жёлтой сердцевинкой, но и на солнце с белыми лучами тоже.

- Значит, не ты посадила его? — сказали дети, и в голосе их прозвучало разочарование. Они стали ждать отца.

Когда отец вернулся с работы, оказалось, что никаких цветов он не сажал. Он долго ра..сма..тывал незнакомое р..стение. Измерил р..ст стебля и диаметр колесика. Все тщатель..но зап..сал в книжечку и, наконец, сфотографировал открытие своих детей. А дети терпеливо ждали, что скажет отец.

- Вероятно, семечко этого цветка зан..сло ветром из жарких стран, где растет много экзотических цветов.

Пр..ходили соседи, ра..глядывали таинственного новосёла. Одни говорили, что в природе появился новый вид. Другие не исключали, что цветок — инопланетянин, семечко занесло на Землю потоком космических частиц. Третьи глубок..мысленно молчали. Но никого цветок не оставил равнодушным.

И тогда вспомнили о бабушке. Бабушке было сто лет. Она жила в том далёком времени, о котором люди знают только по книгам.

Бабушка долго см..трела на цветок и молчала. Потом сняла очки, словно они мешали ей рассмотреть уд..вительное р..стение, и дети заметили на глазах у бабушки слёзы.

- Это ромашка, - тихо сказала бабушка.

- Ро - маш - ка, - по слогам повторили дети. — Мы никогда не слышали про ромашку. Она из Африки или Австралии?

- Она из моего детства. Когда-то давно ромашек было очень много. Они покрывали поля, пр..горки, р..сли в лесах и на берегах рек. Людям казалось, что выпал снег. Тёплый летний снег. Мы из ромашек плели венки. Когда я провожала дедушку на войну, то под..рила ему ромашки. Белое колесико с жёлтой сердцевинкой встречало человека весной и катилось рядом с ним до осени. От детства до старости человеку светило маленькое солнце с белыми лучами. А потом ромашек становилось всё меньше. Их безжалостно срывали, каждый, кто проходил мимо.

- Зачем? — четыре непонимающих глаза смотрели на бабушку, а она молчала, не зная, что ответить. Потом покачала головой:

- Срывали просто так.

Бабушка опустила..сь на траву и низко наклонилась к ромашке. Потом посмотрела на детей внимательно, и глаза её стали сухими:

- Мы виноваты перед вами, дети! Не уберегли ромашку. Самый родной цветок нашей земли не уберегли, и он стал для вас чужим, как инопланетянин.

(Y. Yakovlev)

Questions to the text may be as follows:

1. Why did the author name his work this way?
2. Does the title of the work reflect its theme? Explain (chamomile is compared to the sun).
3. What is the idea of the work? (careful attitude to the world around us, to nature).
4. Why is it necessary to protect nature? (harming nature means harming oneself).
5. Identify the style of this text. Argue your answer with examples from the passage.

(Text style - artistic. The author creates the image of chamomile thanks to the expressive and visual means of the language: metaphors (white wheel with a yellow core; small sun with white rays; alien flower), epithets (strange flower; the most native flower of our land), personifications (the flower did not leave anyone indifferent, white wheel was welcoming a man).

6. Explain missed spelling and punctograms.

After such preliminary work, it is advisable to invite students to draw up a plan for this text.

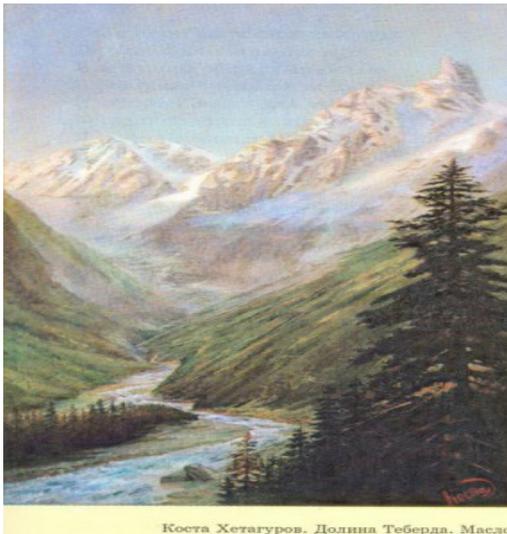
It is known that essay training is no less difficult work on the development of communicative competence. In preparation for an essay, the following communicative skills are practiced:

- 1) the ability to understand the topic and its boundaries;
- 2) the ability to determine the main idea of the composition, to draw up a plan;
- 3) the ability to choose the appropriate linguistic material;
- 4) the ability to arrange the material in a logical sequence, with an introduction and conclusion;
- 5) the ability to write down composed text in accordance with the norms of the Russian literary language;
- 6) ability to check and improve what is written.

Writing an essay of any type (narration, description, reasoning), as well as writing an exposition, consists of several stages. One of the important components of this work, in our opinion, is preliminary preparation, creation of a speech situation, direct preparation. The task of preliminary preparation is to enrich students with new impressions necessary to create a statement on a chosen topic.

It is known that the descriptive type of speech is the most difficult for students, since the creation of a text description requires an analytical approach to the object of speech: it is necessary to identify the instantaneous signs or properties of the subject, the state of the subject, its qualitative characteristics at a certain moment of action, to determine their significance and order of presentation. In addition, the description involves not only the ability to observe, but also the ability to understand the psychological state of a person, his inner world, to express your own attitude to it.

For example, in order to develop observability, the ability to compare, analyze, highlight the main thing, students of the 7th grade can be asked to describe in comparative terms the landscape paintings of two artists: K. Khetagurov “The Valley of Teberda” and Alexander Babich (a picture from a series of makharin's works).



K. Khetagurov “The Valley of Teberd”



Alexander Babich (from a series of makharin works)

The choice of these landscape paintings is not accidental. Alexander Babich, as well as Kosta Khetagurov, could not refrain from capturing on many of his canvases the sights of this wonderful land created by nature itself over many centuries and millennia. Clean air, snowy peaks and flowering valleys of the North Caucasus - that is what attracted artists. In order for students to become better acquainted with the work of two artists, they are invited to read two texts.

Text № 1. K. Khetagurov is not only the founder of Ossetian literature, but also the instigator of easel and fresco painting and decorative art both in Ossetia and among other highlanders of the North Caucasus. Having its roots in the very depths of national life, the writer's work is multifaceted and diverse in poetry and in painting. Together with Khetagurov, artists studied at the Academy, whose names left a deep mark in the history of Russian painting: M. Vrubel, V. A. Serov, N. Samokish, landscape painter Bashin-Jagian, sculptor Beklemishev and others. Artists and painters like P. P. Chistyakov, Charleman and other academy professors instilled in students a high knowledge of drawing and mastery of the brush. A Caucasian, deeply rooting for his people and selflessly loving his land, Costa could not help but reflect the nature of the Caucasus in his paintings. Not so many landscapes of the artist have been preserved, but Costa has many preparatory drawings, sketches for future landscape paintings ...

Grammar exercises for the text:

1. Read the text. Formulate the main idea.
2. What did you learn new about the work of KL Khetagurova.
3. Give an oral description to K. Khetagurov, as an artist, a person who is not indifferent to the fate of the people, using words or phrases from the text.
4. Make an ending for this passage.
5. Choose synonyms for the following words: painting, artist, selflessly.
6. Write out all proper nouns from the text.

Text № 2. Alexander Babich is a member of the Union of Artists of Russia. Works in a classic pictorial manner. The artist is inspired by sketch trips into the countryside. And this is evident in the manner of writing. His favorite places are the characteristic beauty of the mountain Teberda, the majestic peaks of Dombai, Arkhyz. Alexander is known precisely for his mountain landscapes, which depict scenic views of the Caucasus Mountains of all seasons. In this genre he made more than a thousand paintings. Mountain lovers will find among them the most majestic and diverse views of the Caucasus. His work is marked by numerous diplomas and awards. The works of Alexander Babich are in private collections in Canada, France, USA, Japan, Germany, England, China, Greece, Turkey, Australia. In private collections around the world there are about 2,000 works by the author.

Grammar assignments for the text:

1. Read the text. What is it about?
2. What is the peculiarity of landscape paintings by A. Babich?
3. Create a heading for the text.
4. Break the text into paragraphs and formulate the main idea of each paragraph.
5. Explain the interpretation of the following words: study, style, genre.
6. For the word "etude" select words that are close in meaning.
7. Write out all proper nouns from the text.

The task of expressive reading should be given first. In this case, at the beginning of work with the text, the students within a few minutes prepare to read the text aloud. Then tasks of speech and language character are carried out. After their completion, one of the students should read the text again. With this kind of work, the class will have to compare how the first and second reading differ. So the students themselves will come to the conclusion that a variety of tasks help to better understand the content of the text and convey this when reading aloud. An expressive reading, thus, "can be considered as" a kind of test for understanding the text "[6, p. 31].

As we can see, the analysis of the text should be mandatory at each level of training, be systemic in nature. It can take place in various forms, but taking into account the age and psychological characteristics of students. Such work does not require special lessons, but only involves the inclusion of fragments of text analysis in ordinary lessons. The work methods we have proposed allow students to penetrate the text, enrich their vocabulary, and also build thoughts in a properly constructed form. If you work successfully with a comprehensive text analysis, the Russian language lessons will be interesting not only to the teacher, but also to the students. And "a joint search will make it possible to realize the inner meaning that exists in any linguistic phenomenon" [2, p. 148].

Practical experience shows that training in the comprehensive analysis of the text will be effective under certain conditions:

- 1) students should understand the style of the text, since "each area of communication dictates its own rules for working on the text" [3, p. 11].
- 2) the age category of children should be taken into account (corresponding tasks and texts of various types of complexity are selected for each age).
- 3) starting from the 5th grade, attention should be paid to the figurative and expressive means by which the author of the text influences the reader.

It is also important to note that work on a comprehensive text analysis can be allotted from 10 minutes to a whole lesson, depending on the training material. For high-quality and efficient work, if possible, use multimedia presentations that reduce the time to complete a task.

Thus, well-organized work in the course of a comprehensive analysis of the text makes it possible to provide an organic relationship in the lesson to the study of new material and repetition, helps to penetrate deeply into the content of the text, and also develops communication skills of students.

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课外活动促进大学毕业生就业

**EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AS A MOTIVATOR FOR THE
EMPLOYMENT OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES**

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抽象。 本文讨论了利用大学生的就业问题以及通过利用一系列措施和课外活动作为就业动机的方法来解决这一问题。 介绍了大学课外活动系统的实际实施情况, 以及一些有关所研究问题的广义统计资料。

关键字: 课外活动, 动机, 就业, 职业, 职业发展

Abstract. *The article discusses the problems of employing university students and ways to solve this problem by using a set of measures and activities of extracurricular activities as a motivator for employment. The practical implementation of the system of extracurricular activities of the university and some generalized statistical materials on the problem under study are presented.*

Keywords: *extracurricular activities, motivation, motivator, employment, career, career growth*

An important monitoring indicator of the activities of any university is the indicator of the employment of its graduates, and Shukshin Altai State Humanities Pedagogical University (hereinafter Shukshin ASHPU) is no exception.

Employment of university graduates is a system of measures implemented to assist university students in finding, sending and getting a job, in accordance with vocation, abilities, professional training, education and taking into account social needs [1].

When it comes to employing university graduates, we understand that the main focus of activities is to motivate the student for subsequent employment in general, and especially for employment in the direction of study at the university, which the student chose upon admission.

Extracurricular activities have always attracted the close attention of many educators, scientists and methodologists. After analyzing various methodological and pedagogical literature, we can conclude that in addition to a large number of studies on extracurricular activities, there is a problem with its implementation as a motivator for employment throughout the entire period of study [2].

Extracurricular activities - is a part of vocational education, which is aimed at helping teachers and students in the development of socially and professionally significant activities. Extracurricular activities are able to form a motivation for both learning a profession and subsequent employment. Extracurricular activities at the university unite all types of activities of university students (except educational), in which it is possible and advisable to solve the problems of their upbringing, socialization, motivation, adaptation, social tests and support throughout the entire period of study. It contributes to the expansion of the educational space and creates additional conditions for the professional development of students [3].

In the framework of this article, we consider extracurricular activities as a set of measures and practices, in terms of focus on motivation, on obtaining professional competencies and subsequent employment in the field of study, which the student chose for professional development.

We conventionally called this set of measures and practices a motivator for employment, proceeding from the fact that a motivator is what motivates, induces a person to a certain behavior or action [4].

We believe that extracurricular activities are both an incentive, a stimulus, and a set of motivational determinants. Extra-curricular activity in the creation and implementation of a set of measures and activities acts as a motivator and not only participates in the motivational process of successfully forming professional competencies, but also determines the decision-making for the subsequent employment of each university graduate with the choice of the profession that he received at the university [5].

Research on the impact of extracurricular activities on graduate employment is a long-term research project for Shukshin ASHPU.

In 2015, after analyzing the results of employment in the university as a whole, we received disappointing results. So, with a total employment of more than 60%, employment in areas of study at a university did not exceed 35-39%, in some areas it was about 25%. This led to the need to change many areas of the university and direct them to motivation for employment in the direction of training received by the graduate [3].

As part of extracurricular activities in these areas, two structural units of Shukshin ASHPU were connected: the department for extracurricular work with students and the Career Center. This allowed us to create an integrated system of extracurricular work as a motivator for employment.

At present, Shukshin ASHPU has created an effective system of extracurricular educational work for students, the purpose of which is to promote the comprehensive education of a qualified employee who is competitive in the labor market, competent, responsible, fluent in the profession and oriented in related fields of activity, capable of working effectively at the level of standards, professional growth, social and professional mobility.

An important component of the educational work of the university is the activity of the teaching staff and the student community to adapt freshmen to the conditions of the university. For them, at the beginning of the school year, psychologist of the department for extracurricular activities with students conduct adaptive trainings, a sociologist conducts a survey of students to identify creative and sporting abilities and interests, senior students, together with specialists of the department of extracurricular work with students, conduct a comprehensive event “Freshman Marathon”, aimed at introducing and rallying students.

Shukshin ASHPU has student associations such as the Burevestnik sports club, the “Zemlyaki” student pedagogical squad, the “Zemlyaki” snow landing squad, the Volunteer Center, and the “Objective” student mobile media center. These associations, together with student activists and group trade unions, try to organize student life in such a way that everyone is as much as possible immersed in some other activity, and not just academic activity. Experience shows that the maximum involvement of a student in social work, taking into account his capabilities, available talents and abilities, has a beneficial effect on learning, and in the future it positively affects professional activities.

For the disclosure and realization of the creative abilities of first-year students, the extra-curricular department with students attracts the best specialists of the city in vocals, choreography, and theater. Thanks to these activities, students organized a series of contests and creative festivals for students of Biysk, such as “Voice of the University”, “Art Picnic”, “Masquerade Ball” and others.

Traditionally, festive evenings, exhibitions, and creative contests are held at the university during the academic year. Our students participate in the organization of the Marathon of leaders of student self-government, the All-Russian educational project “Training Day”, aimed at developing super-professional skills (soft skills). Accompany the Altai Krai Championship among persons with disabilities “Abilimpix”, conduct socially significant events - “Happy Childhood” as part of International Children's Day, “Month of the Elderly”; participate together with teachers in project activities as part of the Altai. Territory of development”, etc.

Participation in such events allows students to hone professionally important skills, learn to interact not only with each other, but also with people of different age categories, different social status, life experiences, which again undoubtedly

works fruitfully to become a future professional in their field. It is interesting to note the fact that in the process of such a multifaceted interaction, students manage to look with different eyes at themselves as a person, their capabilities, abilities, and their future profession. It is in the course of lively interaction with different age groups that students realize and deeply understand the essence of the future profession and their ability or inability to work in this area.

Shukshin ASHPU has a “School for Young Scientists”, a “School of counselors”, thanks to which students are given the opportunity to develop the skills necessary for their future profession, gain additional knowledge, broaden their horizons, and gain pedagogical experience. As practice shows, these students then feel more confident in the future, both in terms of knowledge and in terms of behavior. They have their own professional position, clearly understand their pedagogical tasks, their functionality, are able to adequately assess their personal characteristics and capabilities, and can build a line for their further development. The University operates the Career Center, the main purpose of which is to study the trajectory of vocational qualification and social advancement of university graduates, create conditions for personal growth, increase the mobility and competitiveness of university graduates in the labor market, and expand the framework of social partnership. The Center's tasks include: studying supply and demand on the regional labor market (analytical work: analysis of graduate employment and analysis of employers' information on the quality of training of young specialists); the provision of career guidance, consulting services to graduates; conducting research on the social promotion of university graduates in order to improve regional targeted training and improve the quality and system of internships; intensification of work on the formation of contractual relations with institutions of various legal forms of ownership in order to expand the framework of social partnership; updating the socio-economic aspects of the interaction of the university and executive authorities, educational institutions, culture, manufacturing enterprises of the Biysk educational district and other areas of Altai Krai within the framework of regional projects for the development of the agro-industrial complex and the priority national project "Education".

Particular attention is paid to the employment of students in pedagogical areas of study in the summer, during which students acquire the necessary practical skills for organizing summer vacations for children.

Thus, the “Foresight: School for Young” counselors' school gave the following results: more than 50 people studied, of which 90% in the summer were employed in city health camps. After finishing work in the camp, graduate students began working in Altai Krai educational institutions (30%), directly in their specialty (primary school teachers, Russian language and literature, foreign language, computer science, mathematics, psychologists, counselors).

Also, the Career Center works to meet the demand of teaching staff in the region. In connection with the introduction of a second foreign language in the learning process in the educational institutions of the city, a shortage of specialists in this area has formed. To close current vacancies, graduate students and students with secondary specialized education were involved. Through the implementation of the program for teaching a foreign language "World without Borders" 70% of students were employed.

For graduate students, an Employment Marathon is held, where they get acquainted with the legal principles of labor activity, social guarantees. At the end of the Marathon - 30% are employed in a specialty.

The extra-curricular event "Meetings of Fellowships" is annually held at Shukshin ASHPU and aims to return students under targeted agreements to the districts, to consolidate in the profession, thanks to this event over three years - 64%. The "Career Day" event is the largest university event held to promote student employment and graduate employment, as well as expand mutually beneficial cooperation with partner employers. As a result of which 50% of the employment contract is concluded.

As part of the implementation of the graduate support program for graduates, events are held, depending on the request of young specialists or employers, such as:

- "Pedagogical landing of mentors" is a series of events aimed at supporting young teachers working in rural areas (field trips to Altai Krai areas: Petropavlovsk District, Altai District and others).

- Organization of methodological seminars for young professionals working in pre-school institutions of Biysk, with the participation of leading teachers of Shukshin ASHPU and representatives of the social and professional space.

- Organization of training sessions with interns aimed at identifying professional and personal deficits and assisting in their elimination.

- Providing advice in preparing teachers for Krai professional contests: "Young teacher + mentor", the district stage of the "Pedagogical Debut" competition. Together with the chairman of the primary trade union organization of students, a series of meetings were held as part of the Tutor of Growth club, with successful graduates of past years aimed at popularizing the teaching profession. Intellectual games are held for students of 1-5 courses of study, for the development of personal competencies.

Meetings with employers in an open dialogue format are held jointly by the "Career" Center and the after-school department. These meetings are organized with representatives of schools, colleges, preschool educational institutions, a comprehensive center for helping families and children, and other representatives of the social and professional community that allow students to ask their questions and get not only complete answers, but also an invitation to work.

As part of a range of measures and activities of extracurricular activities as a motivator for employment, we also practice temporary filling of vacancies for entering the professional space and joining the profession during internships.

Our analysis of the comprehensive application of measures and activities of extracurricular activities as a motivator for the employment of Shukshin ASHPU graduates allowed us to conduct a certain generalization, which is presented in table 1.

Table 1.
Shukshin ASHPU Graduate Employment Indicators

№	Areas of study	Employment rates in% of the number of respondents					
		2016 before the introduction of extracurricular activities as a motivator for employment		2017 the beginning of the introduction of extracurricular activities as a motivator for employment		2019 full-scale introduction of extracurricular activities as a motivator for employment	
		Total	Including by profession	Total	Including by profession	Total	Including by profession
1	Pedagogical Education	55	42	58	52	85	83
2	Psychological and pedagogical education	48	43	53	50	73	72
3	Professional education (by industry)	50	40	51	44	73	70

The table shows that the use of a set of measures and activities of extracurricular work as a motivator allowed to significantly increase the employment of Shukshin ASHPU graduates and, which is especially important for the university, is that the employment indicators for the profession acquired at the university almost doubled.

Thus, extracurricular work with students at Shukshin ASHPU is a holistic system, built taking into account the rich personal potential of a person. A key aspect in the activities of the teaching staff is the combination of educational activities with the activities of forming a multifaceted personality, not only theoretically literate in their field, but also able to navigate in any pedagogical situations, ready for innovations in the education system, capable of building pedagogical activities taking into account their own new developments that can serve as the basis for modernization of the education system in the country that meets the challenges of the time.

Work in this area is not exhaustive and continues in 2020. A large reserve in this direction is the combination of educational and extracurricular activities of students in research projects of social and professional significance.

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体育活动对学龄前儿童身心健康的影响研究
**THE CHILD AS A SUBJECT OF SPORT AND RECREATION
ACTIVITIES**

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摘要. 本文讨论了体育活动对学龄前儿童身心健康的影响。揭示了影响学生身心健康各种因素，并介绍了有助于改善和维持儿童身心健康的多种体育活动。研究表明，儿童身心健康一般需要具备以下几个方面：了解身心健康的概念，掌握提高身心健康的方法，有意识的参加各种形式的体育和娱乐活动并在此过程中遵守具有良好身心健康行为的规则。

关键词：学龄前儿童的主观能动性，身心健康的体育活动，健康，改善和维持健康的活动，独立性，自我认知，运动经历，自我组织，自我评估，对各种方法的反应。

Abstract. *The article discusses the problem of educating the subjectivity of a preschool child in sports and fitness activities. Various trends in understanding the subjectivity of pupils are revealed, the features of physical culture and health-improving activities that contribute to the formation of the position of the subject of health conservation in children are presented. The subjective position of the child in relation to his health is expressed by the presence of the necessary knowledge about health, methods of preserving and strengthening it, conscious participation in various forms of sports and recreation activities, and independence in fulfilling the rules of health-saving behavior.*

Keywords: *the subjectivity of the child of preschool age, fitness activities, health, health conservation activity, independence, personality-oriented knowledge system, motor experience, self-organization of activities, self-esteem, reflexive methods of work.*

In the modern educational process, the child acts as the subject of educational activity, and its development is carried out in the content in which he manifests his subjectivity. The fulfillment of this condition is primarily due to the fact that the child can realize his own needs, motives, desires in the activity. There are various trends in understanding the subjectivity of the child. In the first trend, the adult's focused work on mastering the preschool activity is indicated. In the first stages, the activity of an adult is aimed at helping the child achieve his own, and the goals of the activity set in conjunction with the adult. At the next stage, the formation of already joint activity of the child and adult takes place. At the final stage, the child is able to carry out their own activity under the guidance and evaluation of an adult. In the future, the child independently shows activity. The second trend in the formation of subjectivity is associated with the lack of an adult in raising children. This contributes to the fact that children learn to independently build and adjust their actions. The presented tendency is characteristic of a culture of freedom in which the child borrows, and also develops its own rules for solving problems [2]. The child's own activity is completely determined by him, determined by his internal state. He acts as a free person, realizing his will, interests and needs. As part of this trend, the child masters the methods, techniques, rules of goal-setting, and problem-solving accepted in the control culture.

In the theory of preschool education, a number of studies have been carried out proving the possibility of the formation of the subjectivity of the child in different types of activities [1; 4; 5; 6]. The priority in the works of scientists is given to play activities in which a child from a passive subject, strictly obeying and following the rules, takes the position of an active figure, while mastering and reproducing the relationship, the specifics of the actions and social functions of adults. In the conditions of the game, they recreate the essence of human activity, "try on" and practice the role of an adult, and design their own "I".

In our study, the subject of the formation of the subjectivity of the child is physical activity, which has significant functional and social potential to ensure the health, physical development and physical improvement of children. In the process of mastering this type of activity, a holistic personality is formed in the unity of the diversity of physical, mental and moral components. The subjective position of the child in relation to his health is characterized in physical culture and health activities by his willingness to solve the problems of a healthy lifestyle and safe behavior, taking shape as the subject of health saving [3; 9]. We have developed a methodology that ensures, on the one hand, the formation of a child's position as a subject of health protection (the inclusion of the concept of "health" in the sphere of interest of a preschooler, the presence of the necessary ideas and knowledge about health, methods of maintaining and strengthening it), and on the other, contributing to the manifestation of independence in the process of participation in various forms of fitness activities [7].

At the first, cognitive-value stage of the methodology, the creation of a personality-oriented system of knowledge and perceptions of the child about the essence of the concept of “health”, the factors that determine it, was carried out. Children's health knowledge is classified as follows: signs of health and signs of disease; rules for maintaining and promoting health; basics of personal hygiene; health benefits of exercise; the basics of safe living; the simplest rules for the provision of medical care, if necessary. Information on the health of people was communicated to children in the process of conducting physical-cognitive and educational trainings, as well as during hardening and the formation of cultural and hygienic skills. Physical education classes included theoretical (special knowledge) and practical material (physical exercises, didactic and outdoor games, works of art) in their content. The structure of the classes corresponded to the following scheme: “introduction” or problem statement, the implementation of a set of general developmental exercises; conversation with children on the topic of the lesson (finding ways to solve the problem, demonstrating visual materials, using didactic games, problematic issues, fiction); fulfillment of a practical task of a creative and playful nature; discussion and generalization of the topic.

At the second, motivational-needful stage of the methodology, the main content of pedagogical actions was the development of children's health needs through conscious participation in various forms of fitness activities (physical education classes, morning exercises, outdoor games and physical exercises for a walk). To a greater extent this was facilitated by playing physical education classes. They were built on the basis of the plot (fairy tales, literary works, and the author's story of the teacher) and had the form of a motorized performance, which helped the child to reveal the motor abilities of his body, taught to relate to movement as an object of game experimentation. Children showed movements of fairy-tale heroes, “revived” them with their actions, familiar movements were “updated” with new structural parts.

At the third, active stage of the methodology, the formation of the subject (active) position of the child towards his own health was carried out. This stage was aimed at the formation in children of the position of the subject of health conservation, which was expressed in the independence of the child in the implementation of the rules of health-saving behavior. Independence in the field of health conservation is considered as the child's willingness to solve the problems of a health-oriented orientation, mobilizing his own experience in maintaining health, using search actions for this purpose. In our methodology, a key indicator of children's independence is its quality - autonomy. It is characterized by the presence of the necessary skills for self-organization of activity. The leading role in the formation of independent (autonomous) behavior of children belonged to the emotionally motivational component of activity, which was expressed in the choice and

preference by children of activities, interest in its content and result. So, in motor activity this was facilitated by activities based on children's free choice of movements using eidetic methods (eidetism - image, appearance). Such classes were aimed at the development of attention, perception, memory, imagination of the child due to the perception of images, representations of the surrounding reality. The inclusion in the motor activity of exercises and game tasks using eidetic methods, rebuilt the child's motility, provided quick, meaningful memorization and reproduction of motor actions, the ability to independently make motor decisions.

Specially created situations of choice and success also served as a source of positive motivation for children to motor activity. They were associated with the development of individual motor tasks, taking into account the level of real motor capabilities of preschoolers. Four types of independent tasks were used. The first type was aimed at the formation in children of the skills to highlight what is required of them, based on a given algorithm of activity. Children performed adult movements and repeated actions according to the model, or performed the task independently according to the proposed scheme card. The second type of independent tasks was associated with the formation of knowledge in the activity, allowing to reproduce or partially reconstruct the structure and content of the acquired earlier information. Children were asked to perform a familiar exercise, and then independently find another way of motor solutions. The third type of independent tasks is the solution of typical motor tasks and the transfer of these solutions to organized motor activity. This type of assignment suggested that the child could name the description exercise, come up with a starting position for it, new structural parts. The fourth type of independent motor tasks was aimed at the formation of creative motor activity of children. The purpose of such tasks was to solve non-standard motor tasks in the course of organized and independent motor activity. The success of independent tasks depended on the orientation given by the teacher and the child's positive attitude towards activities, which allowed him to take an active position in the tasks, developed the ability to act purposefully.

The fulfillment by children of all types of tasks formed the child's self-esteem as an important form of manifestation of subjectivity. Comparing the results of their actions with the results of the actions of others, children received new knowledge about themselves. One of the main functions here was performed by reflective methods of work. Reflexivity is considered by scientists as the ability to go beyond the limits of one's own "I", to comprehend, study, analyze something by comparing the image of one's "I" with any events, personalities; It is also considered as the ability to construct and hold the image of one's "I" in the context of an experienced event, as an attitude towards oneself in terms of one's capabilities and abilities [8, 10]. In the developed methodology, using reflective methods of work, the child learned to manifest and experience his emotions, to master and

control them. On the basis of self-esteem, self-regulation of one's own activity (control over one's behavior) arose. Self-control developed most successfully in a situation of mutual control by each other by children. During mutual verification, when the children changed the functions of a "performer" and a "controller", their demands on their activities increased, their desire to perform it better, their desire to compare it with the activities of others. That is, the situation of self-control gave children an incentive to master self-control. The orientation of the child to his own internal and external actions gave rise to the ability to control himself. The main ways of forming self-control were: an accented display of motor action with the allocation of the leading elements of movement and control points of self-control; execution of variable actions on the model; discussion with children of ways to perform motor actions; perception of motor action at a slow pace; performing a motor action with pronouncing the leading elements and points of self-control; assessment of the actions of another, and then their own.

Thus, the developed methodology for the education of preschool children as subjects of physical-health-improving activities is focused on mastering by them special knowledge and skills to maintain health, forming on this basis a positive experience of conscious health saving.

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大学生对国家和市政府现代问题的看法
**VIEWS OF UNDERGRADUATES ON MODERN PROBLEMS OF STATE
AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT**

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抽象。在本文中，作者分析了在RANEPA远东管理学院学习的大学生的科学论文。尚无人进行这个研究方向。主要思想是了解大学生的研究方向的多样性，以及他们对俄罗斯国家机关和地方自治政府活动组织中存在的问题或不足之处的识别。毫无疑问，学生的科学研究是非常有趣，相关和新颖的。一些作者及其主管提供了现成的项目，可在州和市政府的实践中实施。通过本文，作者希望提请俄罗斯的国家机关和地方自治政府注意大学生研究，发现的问题或不足之处，并在可能的情况下，在其实际活动中利用已开发的项目。

关键字：大学生的科学论文，州政府，公共当局，市政府，地方当局，大学生的研究领域。

Abstract. *In this article, the author analyzes the scientific articles of undergraduates studying at the Far-East Institute of Management - Branch of RANEPA. This direction of research has not yet been carried out by anyone. The main idea is to see the diversity of research directions of undergraduates and their identification of problems or shortcomings in the organization of activities of state authorities and local self-government in Russia. Undoubtedly, the scientific research of students is quite interesting, relevant and original. Some authors, together with their supervisors, offer ready-made projects for implementation in the practice of state and municipal government. With this article, the author would like to draw the attention of state authorities and local self-government of Russia to the studied, identified problems or deficiencies by undergraduates and, if possible, take advantage of the developed projects in their practical activities.*

Keywords: *scientific articles of undergraduates, state government, public authorities, municipal government, local authorities, areas of research of undergraduates.*

For several years, Far-East Institute of Management - Branch of RANEPA holds scientific and practical conferences (hereinafter conferences) of undergraduates. These conferences are held in order to identify talented students, as well as to identify problems or shortcomings that arise in the activities of state authorities and local self-government. In the framework of this article, the author would like to analyze and identify the main areas of research that interest graduate students, as well as which most relevant, in their opinion, are problems and shortcomings in organizing the activities of state authorities and local self-government.

For 2017-2019, a total of 106 undergraduates in both full-time and part-time studies attended the conferences. (Table 1)

Table 1
Participants in a scientific conference by years

	2017	2018	2019
Conference participants (people)	41	32	33

For a detailed study of the scientific articles of undergraduates participating in conferences, we will divide their research areas by government levels. (Table 2)

Table 2
Undergraduate research areas

	2017	2018	2019	Total
State government	23	22	28	73
Municipal government	18	10	5	33

From the data in the table, we observe that problems in state government concern undergraduates more than in municipal government, which accounts for 69% of the total research topics. Based on this, the author can assume that on this historical development of state government, not all problematic issues are resolved and require some refinement. Basically, these are issues in the organization of management and the quality performance of state authorities by their functions.

Initially, the author proposes to analyze the scientific articles of undergraduates who have studied the level of state authorities. In order to find out in which areas of activity of state government bodies the most urgent questions arise, we will analyze the topics of research by undergraduates. (Table 3)

Table 3
Researched Issues in state government

Research areas	2017	2018	2019
Social sphere			
Culture		1	
Education	2	1	3
Healthcare	3	1	4
Tourism		1	
Trade		1	2
Physical education and sport	1		
Family policy	1		
Housing and communal services	1	1	2
Youth policy		1	2
Population migration and the labor market		1	1
Occupational safety and health		2	
TOTAL	8	10	14
Financial Area			
Investment policy	2	1	2
Entrepreneurship development			2
TOTAL	2	1	4
Directions of activity of public authorities			
The provision of public services		1	
Organization of work with citizens		1	
HR issues	2	3	2
Innovative management system	1		1
Land policy		1	
Law enforcement	1	1	1
Control and supervision	3	1	
Information interaction	2	2	2
Project management		1	
Environmental Issues	1		
Public private partnership	1		
Agriculture	1		1
Sphere of procurement of goods, works, services			1
Corruption	1		1
Environment			1
TOTAL	13	11	10
OVERALL	23	22	28

Considering the research directions of undergraduates, we see that the range of problems in public administration is quite voluminous, which I would like to solve in the framework of master's theses. Nevertheless, analyzing the data in the table, we observe that recurring problems from year to year arise in the staffing of public authorities. We will reveal them on the example of some scientific articles of undergraduates.

For example, Arefyeva Olga Pavlovna [Arefyeva, 2017, P.12-21] in her scientific article raises the issue of continuous training of specialists of the Pension Fund of Russia of the Khabarovsk Krai (hereinafter PFR of the Khabarovsk Krai), as this is required by the specifics of their activities. O.P. Arefyeva claims that “training of personnel begins on the day the specialists and managers enter the work and continues throughout the entire career. This is a prerequisite and the key to career growth. But all this is not regular.” The author of the article sees the solution of the problem in the creation of the Training and Methodological Center on the basis of the Branch and territorial bodies of the PFR of the Khabarovsk Krai.

It is interesting that the undergraduate Eroshkina Olesya Evgenievna [Eroshkina, 2018, P. 28-33], who is already considering it in other aspects, is also involved in the problem of advanced training of employees in the PFR of the Khabarovsk Krai. In his article, the author clearly poses problems that he considers necessary to solve in the near future, such as: “the lack of adaptation measures for new employees; an unworked self-education system for employees; insufficiently effective motivation system.” And also indicates ways to solve them: “the introduction of a system of mentoring personnel when hiring a new position; organization of self-training personnel.”

The system of forming a personnel reserve for the main posts of the civil service and coming close to creating a regional system of retraining and advanced training of workers is considered in article by Natalya Zhukova [Zhukova, 2017, P. 67-72]. According to the author, “each program for the development of human resources in the civil service, including the development of abilities and changes in activities and needs, should be oriented towards a measurable improvement of specific indicators of the organization’s activities. A characteristic feature of personnel training stems from the rapid obsolescence of knowledge. N.V. Zhukova, from her research concludes that in the activities of public servants of the regions, the main directions of personnel policy should be identified, priorities and main goals should be identified. This will make it possible to assess the personnel potential of state authorities and to develop a system for the formation of a personnel reserve for the main posts of public service, to come close to creating a regional system for their retraining and advanced training.

Summing up the aforementioned line of research, the author concludes that undergraduates in their work draw conclusions about the main problems in the activities of state authorities such as the insufficient creation of a vocational education management system, advanced training and retraining of employees, and the use of HR technologies, as the managerial staff is entrusted with a rather large volume of powers for the implementation of which it is necessary to have a new style of thinking, to master not only the necessary knowledge, but also the skills required to develop a strategy for the development of the territory, social management technologies, as well as to understand the problems of management.

In the framework of this article, it is impossible to analyze in detail all areas of research of undergraduates, and the author did not set himself this goal. I wanted to show what interesting directions they analyze, research, and develop projects studying at the Far Eastern Institute of Management. All developments can, if necessary, be finalized and adapted to any state authority.

I would also like to consider the level of local self-government, since it has an equally important area of research. Although by undergraduates, this area of research is chosen to a lesser extent, only 31% for the study period. We will also analyze the main areas of research of undergraduates and identify which problems raise the greatest questions regarding the organization of activities of local authorities in the exercise of their powers and rights enshrined in federal law of October 6, 2003 № 131-ФЗ “On General Principles of the Organization of Local Government in the Russian Federation”¹. (Table 4)

Considering the direction of research of undergraduates, we see that the range of problems in municipal administration is not as voluminous as at the state level. There are areas that intersect with topics of state administration research, but there are also specific topics that can only be found in local governments.

One of the interesting areas of research at the municipal level is tourism. This direction is not included in the powers of local governments, but they have the right, at their discretion, to develop this direction primarily to replenish the local budget and, secondly, to develop the social sphere (hotels, souvenir trade, roads, etc.)

The relevance of the article by Artyom Vladimirovich Goryachkin [Goryachkin, 2017, P. 57-62] lies in the fact that, Khabarovsk Krai, Amur Municipal District, including being a unique region and having enormous potential for tourism development, is currently uncompetitive in this sphere. Consequently, tourism development activities in the Khabarovsk Krai are in urgent need of justification, control and systematization. To develop this area of activity, local governments need to attract investments, in this case, taking into account the specifics of this

¹On the general principles of the organization of local self-government in the Russian Federation: federal. Law of October 6, 2003 № 131-ФЗ // Coll. RF legislation. – 2003. - N 40. - Art. 3822

industry, it is necessary to put in place organizational and economic mechanisms that stimulate the flow of investments in the development of the tourism industry. The author sees one of the main problems in that having a rich historical and cultural potential, the tourist market of the Khabarovsk Krai is uncompetitive, its development is unsystematic. It is focused mainly on people with a high level of income and on outbound tourism, which is an additional destabilizing factor in the economy, as it stimulates the outflow of capital abroad. The Amursky municipal district is no exception in these matters, and therefore, the development of a project to manage the formation and development of the tourism industry in the Amursky municipal district, according to the author, is very timely and necessary.

Table 4
Researched Issues in municipal government

Research Areas	2017	2018	2019
Social sphere			
Housing and utilities	3	1	1
Culture		3	1
Education		1	
Tourism	2	1	
Youth policy	1		
TOTAL	6	6	2
Financial area			
Financial questions	3	2	
Entrepreneurship development			1
TOTAL	3	2	1
Local government activities			
Fire safety			1
Organization of work with citizens	1		
HR issues	3	1	
Organization of election campaigns		1	
Direct participation of the population in the organization of local self-government	1		
Interaction with public associations	1		
Management of municipal unitary enterprises	1		
Crisis management	1		
Law enforcement	1		
Informational transparency			1
TOTAL	9	2	2
OVERALL	18	10	5

In the article by Ternovich Nina Nikolaevna [Ternovich, 2018, P. 196-203], the main attention is paid to the formation of the cultural attractiveness of the city of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, these include: convenient climatic conditions; unique natural sites; unique cultural and historical objects; developed tourism infrastructure; availability of recreation areas; security; quality service; the availability of entertainment facilities. One of the key points in the practical need to create an attractive image of the city is to increase its tourism and investment potential. Carrying out research in this direction, the author observes unattractive sides, such as: insufficient city improvement, deviant behavior of citizens in public places (obscene language, alcohol and smoking, etc.), irrelevant content and irrelevant quality of music programs in public places. To solve the identified problems and increase the image of the city of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, the author proposes the development and implementation of a state program for the development of tourism and attracting investments by state authorities of the Sakhalin Region with co-financing from the administration of the city of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

The author of this article does not complete his research on the study and identification of problems or deficiencies in state and municipal administration, which are and will be conducted by students in the direction of the master's program "State and Municipal Administration". Many works may qualify for implementation in the practice of state and municipal government, and for this it is necessary to talk and write about them. I also wanted to show at the international level that the graduates of our institute are innovatively thinking Russian citizens who are ready, as specialists in the field of state and municipal administration, to improve management in various areas of the social sphere.

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俄罗斯现代毒品形势问题-劳动人口中的毒品消费特征
**ON THE PROBLEM OF MODERN DRUG SITUATION IN RUSSIA
- FEATURES OF DRUG CONSUMPTION AMONG THE WORKING
POPULATION**

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抽象。 本文致力于确定俄罗斯和世界毒品形势的新趋势。 分析了各种专业团体中使用精神活性物质的特征：技术危险企业的雇员，建筑业，医生，药剂师和律师。 结果表明，麻醉程度和药物使用的性质因经济部门而异。 在各个专业群体中使用毒品是一个特殊的适应过程，其作用是形成相对繁荣的生活方式和生活质量。 药物熟悉是克服问题，困难的工作条件，压力，风险偏好和日常极端行为的选择适应策略。

关键词：行为异常，毒品状况，控制毒品使用，社会适应，青年，身体健全的人群，专业群体

Abstract. *The article is devoted to identifying new trends in the drug situation in Russia and in the world. The features of the use of psychoactive substances in various professional groups are analyzed: employees of technologically dangerous enterprises, construction industry, doctors, pharmacists and lawyers. It was revealed that the level of narcotization and the nature of drug use differ depending on the sector of the economy. Involvement in drug use in various professional groups is a specific adaptation process, the role of which is in the formation of a relatively prosperous lifestyle and quality of life. Drug familiarization is the chosen adaptation strategy for overcoming problems, difficult working conditions, stress, risk appetite and everyday extreme behavior.*

Keywords: *deviant behavior, drug situation, controlled drug use, social adaptation, youth, able-bodied population, professional groups*

The purpose of the article — is to analyze the results of multiscale, long-term empirical studies aimed at studying the typical features and characteristics of various forms of deviant behavior in certain segments of the Russian population.

Research objectives — to study the prevalence of substance use in youth and adult working-age groups, in various professional groups. The novelty of the tasks is manifested in the formulation, justification and solution of the tasks of sociological analysis and explanation of the reasons for the formation of deviant behavior in various population groups. Researchers' interest to these problems is due to awareness of the great danger leading to severe social consequences, which consists in the transition of the former marginalized forms to socially approved ones, the further spread of the changed forms and going beyond the previously affected risk groups.

The findings of the study are based on extensive empirical material: 1. Data from Rosstat, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Federal Penitentiary Service, and foreign drug monitoring centers. 2. Online surveys of the working age population aged 18-60 conducted on a multi-stage quota sample in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kaliningrad, Omsk, Chelyabinsk, Ufa, Syktyvkar, Arkhangelsk, Krasnodar, Kazan, Yekaterinburg, Omsk and Perm (2013, N = 1126; 2017, N = 1337; 2018, N = 1406, the sample is balanced by gender, age and place of residence of the respondents). Online surveys of students of Russian universities (2016-2017, Moscow, Krasnodar, Yaroslavl, Rybinsk; N = 485). 3. Interviews with a target group of drug users with different intensities of drug use (N = 73). Particular attention was paid to the analysis of drug behavior of highly qualified specialists (psychiatrists, narcologists, pediatric oncologists, lawyers) and professionals with secondary specialized education (builders). Age - 21 - 55 years. Drug use experience is more than 3 years. 4. The Internet space was monitored and the analysis of the content of various groups in social networks on various manifestations of deviance: the use of psychoactive substances was conducted. The analysis of virtual groups and "chat channels" for communication, which are socially dangerous, entry into closed virtual groups (only for their own) of pronarcotic orientation was carried out.

Features of the drug situation in Russia and in the world

At first glance, key indicators of drug use in Russia and abroad over the past few years have not changed significantly, but our studies have revealed significant trends - the expansion of the market for psychoactive substances, the emergence of new psychoactive substances (NPS), as well as the formation of new, latent, the so-called "soft" forms of drug use, the inclusion in the use of psychoactive substances of almost all sex and age groups of the population, which led to a new drug situation in Russia.

Currently, the structure of drug use is approximately the same in European countries, America, and in Russia. Cannabis remains the most popular drug - over the past decade, marijuana consumption has increased by about 16%. The next most popular group of drugs in the world are amphetamines, ecstasy and cocaine. In Russia, the number of cocaine consumers remains low (about 1%) due to its high price and inaccessibility to wide layers of consumers. Despite the scattered and limited data, an analysis of our research materials, as well as foreign monitoring of the prevalence of NPS use, showed that the end of 2008 was marked by a sharp jump in demand for NPS around the world, the period 2009-2014 - a steady increase in their production and consumption in some European countries, USA and Russia. In 2014–2018, in a number of countries of Western Europe (England, Ireland, Germany), as well as the USA and Australia, there was a decline in the use of NPS. However, in some countries of Eastern Europe, on the contrary, there was an increase of NPS use among the population in that period.

In Russia, the popularity of these new substances remains stably high with an upward trend and is becoming an increasingly serious problem. This is due to their relative cheapness, accessibility and the possibility of making them in underground drug laboratories. The dissemination of information about drugs in Russia occurs through the same sources as abroad (various virtual platforms), however, the development of the illegal Internet market (“Dark-Net” or “deep-web”) and the so-called contactless method of selling drugs (“dead-drops” – in Russian “zakladki”) that has been developed on this background were most widely spread in Russia. Synthetic cathinones (mephedrone and "salts" -alpha-pvp) were especially popular. While in Western countries the consumption of “new” substances is more typical for specific groups (for example, visitors to nightclubs, various subcultures) or marginalized communities (in prisons, among street drug users), in Russia the consumption of “new” substances is widespread in wider strata of the population - among students in schools, universities, among working but low-income groups (for this reason, new substances are sometimes called “drugs for the poor”). In the past two years, some types of NPS have also spread among the middle class and well-off segments of the population. As in Western countries, Russian drug users are characterized by the use of traditional drugs in conjunction with the “new” ones, however, this trend is more pronounced in our country: new drug users often have extensive experience in using traditional substances, such as amphetamines, and are prone to more experiments with substances and their combined use. New substances are used to expand the existing drug experience and the spectrum of sensations. Extensive distribution in Russia has received the so-called pharmacy drug addiction [1].

The number of drug users varies by region and age and sex profile from 10% to 22%. The starting drugs are still marijuana and hashish: about two-thirds of

consumers of working age (18-60 years) have noted that they had begun their drug career with marijuana. Each generation has its own specific taste characteristics of drug use: cannabinoids occupy first place in the structure of drugs in all population groups (this applies to both the first test and further development of addiction). For a group of 40–49-year-olds — amphetamines, cocaine, for 50–59-year-olds — all kinds of medicines, for youth people and younger age groups — things that can be gotten relatively easily: new drugs, smoking mixes, and some medications. More and more often, the newest drugs become the very first drug: while in 2013, 2–4% of respondents depending on the region mentioned new drugs as their first test, then in 2016–2018 every tenth started drug use with “new” drugs. The greatest expansion of the range of consumed substances occurred mainly in the age group of 18–29-year-olds. The total involvement of Russian students in drug use in 2011–2015 was 40 and 33%, respectively (depending on the region), in 2016–2018 there was a decrease in drug use among students to 22–25%, however, recent studies (2018-2019) indicate an explosive situations with the spread of drugs and allow us to talk about the spontaneous growth of the “gray field” of consumers among the entire population, including young people who have already gone through the phase of experimenting with drugs and episodic use and have entered the phase of regular consumption, but not yet recorded by medical and criminal statistics.

When studying the motives for acquaintance and further use of drugs, it was revealed that the usual motivational models had been outdated and could not adequately capture the complexity of modern drug behavior. If for most young people hedonistic aspirations are the main life goal, the realization of which leads to narcotism, then in older age groups we can talk about a whole complex of motives. The study of drug use motives among drug users in online surveys (2016-2018) confirmed the need to change the emotional sphere, which is achieved mainly with the help of psychoactive substances. It was revealed that the motives for improving well-being and overcoming negative emotions were the strongest predictors of high frequency of use [1].

A more tolerant attitude towards drug use continues to take shape: the former stigmatization of drug users is decreasing, and against the background of increased rejection of certain “hard” drugs and intravenous use, there has been an increase in loyalty to certain substances, including those from the “new” category, which are considered “more modern, and therefore less dangerous.” The permissibility of the use of certain substances is formed, but only under certain conditions (the use of “safe” substances; control over the frequency, dosages and quality of substances; compliance with certain intake rules, etc.). Due to the fact that the transition to recreational consumption of psychoactive substances is becoming more and more an everyday aspect of life, there is a gradual social integration of the consumption of narcotic substances in everyday life. All this leads to an increase in the latency of

modern drug use patterns, including the emergence of such a form as “controlled” drug use, in which the drug user develops special rules and rituals that allow him to minimize the negative impact and consequences of drug use on his body and maintain a socially acceptable lifestyle.

During the analysis of interview materials with drug users, some internal and external conditions which affected the nature of “controlled” drug use and allowed differentiating controlling consumers were identified: the drug used or the substance with the narcogenic effect and its pharmacological properties; consumer awareness (knowledge of the consequences of intake, knowledge of the properties of substances, individual reactions to intake); personality attitudes (mentality, risk perception and risk appetite, value orientations and life goals, “locus of control”, etc.); rules of use (rituals, tactics and strategies of regulation and deterrence, consumption norms adopted in a particular drug community, etc.); external environment (social conditions, social contacts, inner circle); availability of drugs. The survey showed that the main points of “controlled” consumption are the locus of control, the individual's readiness for risky behavior and a tendency to experiment.

Features of the use of psychoactive substances in various professional groups

According to online surveys of the working-age population conducted by the sector of the sociology of deviant behavior, the majority of adults with drug addiction are working people (80%). This group, having a certain financial status and financial independence, is able to take drugs for a long time, controlling their health status, not turning to the narcological service for help and skillfully masking their consumption, which is why they rarely come into the view of law enforcement agencies or doctors.

The study showed that the level of narcotization and the nature of drug use differ depending on the sector of the economy. The features of drug use among workers in heavy industry and technologically dangerous enterprises, builders, doctors, pharmacists and lawyers were examined. The main risk factors for initiation to psychoactive substances in these groups were studied [2].

The situation with drugs in the heavy and extractive industries of the Russian Federation should be considered alarming: as a result of daily operational-search work carried out by the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation (2003-2016), a significant number of drug users who are employees of technologically dangerous enterprises were identified. The main risk factors for the spread of drug use in technologically dangerous industrial enterprises are: the location of the enterprise in an economically or geographically advantageous zone, which creates potential and attractiveness for criminal communities; significant areas of wild hemp growth in the territory; the presence in the region of a contingent of persons with criminal experience and former prisoners of correctional labor institutions. In recent years, new organized trans-regional criminal groups involved in the distri-

bution of drugs via the Internet have come to the drug market.

Construction, like technological enterprises, is a dangerous career with a high level of alcohol and drug use. According to our data, self-medication is widespread in this area with the help of various painkillers, prescription drugs, as well as alcohol. For the same purpose, they turn to illegal drugs, as well as to cope with stress associated with work. It is established that the motives for alcohol abuse and drug use among builders are directly or indirectly related to work at the construction site and to the way of life of workers. The immediate causes of consumption are the adaptation strategy chosen by workers to overcome problems and difficult working conditions, which is based on the attitude to risk. This feature manifests itself in an urgent need to increase concentration, give self-confidence (the appearance of fearlessness after use), increase strength, reduce anxiety (including in hazardous work) and stress.

According to various estimates, from 10 to 15% of all medical workers in Russia abuse drugs or alcohol during their careers - about the same as the general population. One of the main reasons for the increased level of narcotization among physicians is the fairly easy access to medications. Doctors abuse prescription drugs, including those with narcotic effects, much more often than their patients. This trend towards self-administration of drugs begins with the use of light tranquilizers during training at a medical university. The tendency to various drugs largely depends on the specialization of the doctor. Most often, drugs are used by psychiatrists, narcologists, oncologists and emergency doctors. Important risk factors are: the tendency of doctors and pharmacists to overestimate their condition when used and believe that they have everything under control, due to special professional knowledge about the properties of substances and their effects on the body and psyche. Compared with other groups, they showed a high willingness to use various drugs, to experiment with various psychoactive substances.

One of the significant factors in the use of psychoactive substances among lawyers is work stress. Among the main factors of substance abuse among lawyers, one can single out a large load and high expectations of productivity, a corporate culture that supports workaholism, and lack of personal time for family or leisure. Drug and alcohol abuse is promoted by a professional atmosphere that encourages competition rather than mutual support, and there is a high stigmatization of disorders in this professional group caused by the use of psychoactive substances.

Involvement in drug use in various professional groups is a specific adaptation process, the role of which is in the formation of a relatively prosperous lifestyle and quality of life. Drug familiarization is the chosen adaptation strategy for overcoming problems, difficult working conditions, stress, risk appetite and everyday extreme behavior.

Conclusion

Modern Russia is an ideal combination of all deviantogenic factors (state of

anomie, sharp social differentiation and polarization, deep economic crisis, social disorganization, “change of milestones” in ideology, etc.). In these difficult conditions for the country, the study of various forms of deviant behavior acquires special theoretical and applied significance and is the basis for preventive measures. The study confirmed the change in the drug situation in the country in recent years and revealed new trends in drug behavior in various social groups (gender and age, professional). The results of the study once again showed the existence in modern society of the need for a change in the state of consciousness. The use of narcotic substances performs certain social functions and is not only a consequence of an objectively existing need, but also represents a specific form of social adaptation to changing conditions, which is manifested in the individual's desire to turn to narcotic substances for various disorganized moments of interaction with the social environment in order to produce subjectively positive sensations or reduce negative feelings.

The research materials allow us to clarify the process of legitimation of various forms of deviant behavior and will be able to form the basis of a more modern scientifically based state preventive strategy for improving the society, which will greatly facilitate adaptation processes in a modern transforming Russian society.

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Bashkiria与中国在工业领域的合作：1950年至1960年代的历史经验
**COOPERATION BETWEEN BASHKIRIA AND CHINA IN THE FIELD
OF INDUSTRY: HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE, 1950 - 1960S**

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抽象。 本文讨论了1950年代和1960年代中巴什基里亚与中国的工业，技术和文化关系，这些关系在中国与苏联之间的州际关系中至关重要。 在巴什基尔邦的企业中，中国专家和工人接受了实践培训，期间交流了经验。 为了向中国企业提供必要的帮助，从共和国派遣了合格的专家。

关键词：合作，巴什基里亚，中国，1950-1960年，工业，经验交流，工业实践。

Abstract. *The article discusses the industrial, technical and cultural relations of Bashkiria and China in the 1950s and 1960s, which were important in the interstate relations between the PRC and the USSR. At Bashkir enterprises, Chinese specialists and workers underwent practical training, during which an exchange of experience took place. To provide the necessary assistance to the enterprises of China, qualified specialists was dispatched from the republic.*

Keywords: *cooperation, Bashkiria, China, 1950-1960, industry, exchange of experience, industrial practice.*

The past 2019 for the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China was memorable for an important event in interstate relations - 70 years of diplomatic relations. In recent years, cooperation agreements have been signed between the states, which are, above all, of great economic importance. In modern conditions of a complex and tense international situation, relations between the two states are characterized by stable steadiness, constructive partnership and strategic interaction, especially in economic terms, which has its roots in the history of the XX century.

In the 1950s – 1960s, agreements were signed between the Soviet Union and China on cooperation in the fields of economics, culture, education and science, which helped to further strengthen friendly relations and mutual support. All regions of the country, including Bashkiria, took an active part in the implementation

of measures defined in these agreements. The leading positions in the economy of the autonomous republic were occupied by two industries - oil production and oil refining. Therefore, there was increased attention to it from foreign countries. Entire delegations came to enterprises, including from China, where, with the involvement of qualified specialists and workers, an exchange of experience was organized and the necessary skills were acquired. Interchangeably, delegations of specialists were sent from Bashkiria to China to establish the work of oil refining, petrochemical, metallurgy and other enterprises. We will consider this aspect of this topic in the article and, based on sources, we will pay attention, first of all, to the state of the republic's industry in these years.

In the national economy of Bashkiria, industry dominated. Even before the Great Patriotic War and during the war years, it developed at a fairly accelerated pace. Along with traditional industries, mainly in heavy industry, new ones also emerged - oil production, oil refining, which remained leading in the 1950s and subsequent years. This ensured in the post-war period the creation of a serious base for further accelerated economic growth and more intensive development of natural resources. In general, during this period, enhancement of the industrial potential of the republic was proceeding at a rather rapid pace.

In the post-war period, the oil industry of Bashkortostan developed at a rapid pace, and by 1950 it had become the second largest producer in the Soviet country. This industry had new large enterprises that conducted construction, exploration of promising areas and exploitation of oil fields in the republic. A new oil production center has appeared – the city of Oktyabrsky. Assimilation of the Tuymazinskoye field, as well as new deposits – Shkapovskoye, Chekmagusheskoye, Arlansky, was proceeding at an accelerated pace. Local authorities needed to build new oil refineries. In 1950, the second line of the Tuymazy-Ufa oil pipeline was commissioned. A year later, the first phase of the Ufa oil refinery became operational [1, p. 514, 515]. Then, oil pipelines were constructed from the Tuymazov region to Ufa, Omsk and Novosibirsk. The development of new oil and gas fields in these years determined the accelerated development of the oil refining industry. In 1965, 40.7 million tons of oil was produced in Bashkiria, which is why the republic's share in the all-Union oil production increased to 17%. This allowed it to become the second most important oil region of the USSR [3, p. 55]. Receiving the original name “Black Gold of Bashkiria”, this industry for many decades predetermined its industrial development [4, p. 8].

A sharp increase in oil production served as the basis for the development of industries such as oil refining, petrochemicals and chemistry. The chemical industry was developing rapidly. On the basis of oil refining, the development of a new industry began - petrochemicals. The existing enterprises were reconstructed and expanded, new ones were built. Of great importance was the commissioning of

new enterprises built taking into account the latest achievements of science and technology. The Salavat Petrochemical Plant, the Ufa Synthetic Alcohol Plant, Tuymazinsky and Shkapovsky Gas-Petrol, Amzinsky Timber Chemical Plants were commissioned. This industry began to give the country's national economy mineral fertilizers, anti-weed preparations, herbicides, various resins, sulfuric and hydrochloric acids, various dyes, soda ash and caustic soda, petroleum products, rubber, polyethylene, etc. [2, p. 33, 34]. Thanks to this, the republic moved to first place in the country in terms of oil refining. The importance of oil refining, petrochemistry and chemistry in the national economy of Bashkiria was significant. In 1965, they accounted for over 35% of industrial production. In the republic, 65 types of oil and 115 types of petrochemical products were produced, which had important economic significance for the whole country [5, p. 53].

Along with the oil industry, other industries developed rapidly in the republic. Significant development in the 1950s and 1960s was shown by engineering, metalworking, electric power, transport, construction, etc. The gross industrial output in these years increased 2.2 times. All this created the basis for further accelerated economic growth, more intensive development of rich deposits of oil and gas, iron, copper ores, zinc, sulfur, coal and other minerals, which led to the emergence of new industrial centers in the republic.

As a result of the targeted development of raw materials, by the end of the 1950s and the beginning of the 1960s, industrial specialization had developed in Bashkiria corresponding to its natural and economic capabilities. It was aimed at achieving the greatest contribution to the industrial development of the USSR, increasing its role in the system of the all-Union division of labor. Leading sectors of the heavy industry gained predominant development. In 1965, the share of oil production, oil refining, petrochemistry, chemistry, electric power, engineering and metalworking accounted for 64.5% of the industrial production of the republic, which determined its technical level and industrial specialization [2, p. 98].

Thus, in the years under consideration, the industrial development of Bashkiria was characterized by general industrial growth, the development of a diversified structure, an increase in the number of workers and specialists, an increase in their qualification level, acceleration of urbanization processes, and the development of scientific and technological progress in production. These processes were decisive for the republic for subsequent periods. The development of the entire national economy of Bashkiria within the framework of a single national economic complex of the USSR was the most important task of state significance. Serious importance in the republic was attached to the expansion of inter-production relations. In this regard, the experience of cooperation with foreign enterprises and institutions is of particular interest.

In the 1950s – 1960s, Bashkiria was visited by delegations of trade unionists, specialists and workers from the People's Republic of China. They visited enterprises, plants, and completed practical training. So, in 1957, in a city of Ufa at a refinery, a group of Chinese workers underwent practical training in mastering the technology of oil refining. Upon returning to their homeland, they wrote a letter to their Bashkir colleagues, in which they thanked them for their support: "... We now work in different cities of our country. We owe you much of our success in work. When we were at your factory in practice, you paid us a lot of attention, showed a lot of care, and provided invaluable assistance in mastering the technology of oil refining. That we will never forget. We promise to work even better in order to constantly strengthen the power of our homeland” [6, p. 120-121]. In the city of Oktyabrsky, Chinese students who studied at the Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas passed industrial training at the enterprises of the oil industry. Through their efforts, a theoretical conference was organized in the city, entitled “China has become closer to us,” where Li Bao-chin and Li Yong-shan were giving a speech. They talked about their country, its history, culture and traditions [7].

Bashkiria rendered serious assistance in training personnel, in setting up production processes and developing important industries in China - oil production, oil refining, petrochemicals, chemistry, metallurgy. In this it is necessary to highlight the enterprises of the cities of Ufa, Oktyabrsky, Salavat and higher educational institutions of the republic. A congratulatory message from the staff of the Mining Institute in Urumqi, Xin Jian Province, to Bashkir colleagues from the city of Oktyabrsky was published in one of the issues of the local newspaper. Geologist L.V. Seleznev assisted Chinese oil workers in the search for oil-bearing structures and the development of the latest exploration methods. His wife taught paleontology at the institute. They thanked them for their help, especially in the training of technical personnel, which were sorely lacking in the country [8]. Upon returning home after internship at a petrochemical plant in the city of Salavat, engineers Shi Guo-Quan and Liu Han-Kai wrote a letter to their Salavat colleagues. In it, they shared their impressions of being at the enterprise: “As soon as we arrived at the Salavat Petrochemical Plant, we immediately felt like in a brotherly family, in our own home. ... In a short time we have mastered the technological processes, the correct maintenance of the operating mode of many plants. ... In the near future, we will be studying the conversion and vapor-oxygen conversion plants in practical work” [9].

Bashkiria supported China with the supply of necessary industrial products and sent machine tools, various equipment, as well as specialists to provide advice and practical assistance. 18 specialists and technicians of two oil refineries from the city of Ufa participated in the commissioning of the first Lanzhou oil refinery

in China, for which they were awarded by the Chinese government [6, p. 127]. The Sterlitamak machine-tool plant supplied metal-cutting machines to Chinese enterprises, in particular, to the Mukden machine-tool plant. Highly qualified sterlitamak specialists and workers were sent to master new equipment and organize production [6, p. 122, 123]. When seeing off home, the Chinese factory workers presented them with a banner in which it was written in Russian and Chinese: “Thank you very much for the disinterested, deep, friendly and technical help to our factory” [10].

Thus, in the years under consideration, China purchased a variety of equipment, machines and mechanisms in Bashkiria for the development of the chemical and oil industries. At the enterprises of the oil, chemical, machine-building and other industries of the republic, Chinese experts regularly visited to familiarize themselves with production experience, the achievements of science and technology. Close scientific and technical ties with Chinese institutions were supported by universities of the republic. The experience of cooperation between China and Bashkiria in the field of industry in the 1950s - 1960s, the established mutual support and assistance relations aimed at the further development of important industries, were very fruitful and productive.

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寨三湖成年鲤鱼的饲料基础和营养
**FODDER BASE AND NUTRITION OF ADULT CARP *CYPRINUS*
CARPIO IN ZHAISAN LAKE**

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抽象。 显示了过去五年中斋桑湖（哈萨克斯坦东部）的大型带状动物和浮游动物的丰度和生物量动态。 揭示了底部和浮游无脊椎动物的物种组成和优势群。 根据大型动物和浮游动物的发育水平，给出了水库富营养化的特征。 研究了成年鲤鱼的营养。 结果表明，鱼类营养的基础是动物性食物，其中以虫类幼虫为主。 2019年将成年鲤鱼的营养与以往研究的数据进行了比较。 结论是寨三湖底栖无脊椎动物的发育水平确保了鲤鱼的正常营养和发育。

关键词：大型动物，浮游动物，丰度，生物量，营养，鲤鱼，营养，棘轮动物

Abstract. *The dynamics of the abundance and biomass of macrozoobenthos and zooplankton in Lake Zhaisan (East Kazakhstan) over the past five years is shown. The species composition and dominant groups of bottom and planktonic invertebrates were revealed. The characteristic of the trophicity of the reservoir according to the level of development of macrozoobenthos and zooplankton is given. The nutrition of adult carp is studied. It is shown that the basis of fish nutrition is animal food, among which chironomid larvae predominate. The nutrition of adult carp was compared in 2019 with data from previous years of research. It is concluded that the level of development of benthic invertebrates in Lake Zhaisan ensures normal nutrition and development of carp.*

Keywords: *macrozoobenthos, zooplankton, abundance, biomass, trophicity, common carp, nutrition, chironomids*

Introduction

The fish productivity of water bodies largely depends on the availability of food for fish. To assess the latter, a prerequisite is the study of the food supply and nutrition of fish. In Zhaisan Lake, carp is one of the most valuable commercial fish species. It is known that due to its omnivorous nature, the carp is relatively easy to adapt to living conditions in various water bodies. Moreover, the nature

of its food largely depends on the qualitative and quantitative composition of the invertebrates inhabiting the reservoir. The food of carp in Lake Zhaisan is not well understood. The carp was settled in the lake in the 30s of the last century, while the first information about its nutrition was received only in 1968 (Fedotova, 1972). A further study of the nutrition of adult carp was conducted in 1976-1978 and 1998 (Devyatkov, 2009). Since then, the nutrition of carp has not been studied for more than 20 years.

Material and research methods

The material on the study of the nutrition of carp was the collections made in Lake Zhaisan in June and September 2019. The studies were carried out in accordance with the generally accepted methodology (Toolkit ..., 1974). Samples were taken from net catches. A total of 15 intestines of fish aged 3 to 5 years were collected and processed.

To characterize the food supply of fish, quantitative samples of zooplankton, zoobenthos, and nectobenthos were selected. Samples were taken in accordance with the Methodological Manual (Sharapova, Falomeeva, 2006) from two biotopes: coastal (littoral) and remote from the coast (pelagic). Zooplankton was selected by the Jedi network by vertical drawing from the bottom to the surface, macrozoobenthos by the Petersen bottom grab (opening area 0.025 m²), nectobenthos (mysid) by an ichthyoplankton cone network with a total length of 2 m and an inlet area of 0.3 m². The biomass of individual groups of benthic invertebrates was determined by weighing on a torsion balance. A total of 16 samples of zooplankton and macrozoobenthos and 14 samples of nectobenthos were collected and processed. To characterize the food supply of fish in Zhaisan Lake for 2015-2018, unpublished materials of the Altai branch of the “Scientific and Practical Center for Fisheries” were used.

Research results and discussion

Common carp is an omnivorous fish, capable of changing the food spectrum depending on the condition of the forage base of the reservoir. However, his favorite food in most reservoirs of Kazakhstan is animal, most often insect larvae and, first of all, chironomids. At the same time, zooplankton and macrophytes, as well as detritus of plant and animal origin, have a significant proportion in its food lump. Early juveniles feed almost exclusively on zooplankton. The food of adult fish is more diverse: algae, fragments and seeds of higher plants, bryozoans, zooplankton, mollusks, mites, chironomid larvae, kulitsid, biting midges, mayflies, stoneflies, dragonflies, caddis flies, adult insects, fish, etc. (Nekrashevich, 1963).

The carp was introduced to Lake Zhaisan in 1934 (which later became part of the Bukhtarma reservoir), where it successfully adapted and created its own population. Information on the origin of the Balkhash carp *Cyprinus carpio aralensis*

(Spitshakow, 1935) has been controversial for quite some time. But the largest number of authors adhere to the version about the occurrence of carp in the Ile river from a pond near Alma-Ata, where they were brought from the Chu River. The carp successfully naturalized and went into fishing (Burmakin, 1956).

Acclimatization of carp in its time significantly increased the fish productivity of many reservoirs in Kazakhstan, increased fishing, ensured the replacement of lower-quality fish products with better ones. The anthropogenic impact on the hydrological regime of most water bodies has made them unsuitable for life of this valuable species. The carp practically fell out of the commercial catches of the Balkhash-Ili, Aral, Ural-Caspian, Bukhtarmino-Zaysan and other basins, its reserves in Alakol lakes significantly decreased.

The loss of carp as an object of fishing is not only a consequence of the deterioration of the hydrological regime of water bodies, but also the result of the acclimatization of competing fish in food. There is an undesirable replacement of carp for bream in most bodies of water in the republic, which affects the quality of fish products.

The food resources of common carp in Lake Zhaisan are composed mainly of macrozoobenthos, zooplankton, and aquatic vegetation. In 2019, about 10 species were found in the composition of benthos, including 5 chironomid taxa, 2 misid species, and 1 species of oligochaetes, mollusks, and gammarus. The average number of bottom invertebrates in the lake was 337 ind./m², the average biomass was 4.07 g/m² (Table 1), which characterized Lake Zhaisan as a reservoir with a moderate trophic class (Kitaev, 2007). The basis of the abundance was chironomid larvae (230 ind./m² or 68%) and small-worm larvae (84 ind./m² or 25%), the biomass basis was chironomid larvae (3.05 g/m² or 75%).

Table 1 - The abundance (A, ind./m²) and biomass (B, g/m²) of macrozoobenthos of Zhaisan Lake in 2015-2019.

Benthos group	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Oligochaetes	433	1,88	435	1,38	150	0,37	299	0,66	84	0,26
Mollusks	-	-	20	0,57	15	1,45	3,5	3,05	6,5	0,65
Gammarus	17	0,23	3	0,01	17	0,08	35	0,13	10	0,04
Mysids	6	0,05	170	0,43	1	0,002	13	0,14	6,5	0,07
Chironomid Larvae	168	1,40	327	1,30	243	1,55	77	0,71	230	3,05
Other i/v	5	0,08	10	0,03	8	0,03	2	0,004	-	-
Total	629	3,64	965	3,72	434	3,48	430	4,69	337	4,07

Compared to 2015-2018, stocks of bottom invertebrates in 2019 changed slightly. Over the past 5 years, the average benthos biomass has fluctuated between 3.5-4.7 g/m², which corresponded to reservoirs with a moderate level of productivity. The basis of abundance was chironomid larvae and small-bristle worms, the basis of biomass - the same chironomids and oligochaetes, sometimes mollusks.

About 10 species were found in the zooplankton of Zhaisan oz, including Rotifera – 3, Copepoda – 3, Cladocera – 4. The highest frequency of occurrence was found in rotifers *Keratella quadrata*, copepods *Mesocyclops leuckarti* and *Neurodiaptomus incongruens*, and pedigree *Diaphanosoma brachyurum* and *Leptodora kindti*. The abundance and biomass of planktonic invertebrates were characterized by average values of 36.46 thousand ind./m³ and 1498 mg/m³ (table 2) and corresponded to a moderate level of productivity and α -mesotrophic type of reservoir (Kitaev, 2007). Nauplius and the younger copepod stages of cyclops and diaptomuses dominated in numbers, the highest copepod stages of cyclops and diaptomuses, as well as cladocerans, among which diaphanosomes and leptodors dominated, prevailed in terms of numbers.

Table 2 – Abundance (A, thousand ind./m³) and biomass (B, mg/m³) of zooplankton of Zhaisan Lake in 2016-2019

Zooplankton group	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Rotifers	5,5	9	14	55	1,3	16	0,35	4
Copepods	67,1	850	58,6	631	35,3	1021	27,24	796
Cladocera	26,2	833	30,7	1193	7,0	757	8,87	698
Total	98,8	1691	103,3	1879	43,6	1794	36,46	1498

Over the past 4 years, the average abundance of zooplankton in Zhaisan Lake has fluctuated over a fairly wide range - from 36.46 to 103.3 thousand ind./m³ depending on the number of small organisms, and the average biomass has changed slightly - within 1498-1879 mg/m³. Biomass values on the “trophic scale” S.P. Kitaeva (Kitaev, 2007) corresponded to a moderate productivity class.

A study of the nutrition of carp, conducted in 2019, showed that adult fish consumed mainly chironomid larvae - 69.4% of the mass of the food lump (table 3), among which the large *Chironomus plumosus* significantly prevailed. At 13.7%, the fish intestines were filled with plant detritus with silt and at 6.4% with macrophytes. Among animal food, mollusks were in second place after chironomid larvae - 4.9% by weight.

Our studies have confirmed the previously obtained results on the nutrition of carp in Lake Zhaisan. So, in 1968, the basis of the diet of common carp with a body length of 25-62 cm was chironomid larvae (95% *C. plumosus*) - 71.6% of the mass of the food lump (Fedotova, 1972). Plant foods and detritus were of secondary importance.

Table 3 – *Food composition and relative value of feed components (% by weight) in the diet of adult carp from Lake Zhaisan*

Feed component	1968	1976	1977	1978	1998	2019
Oligochaetes	-	-	-	10,7	2,1	1,0
Mollusks	0,2	2,1	0,7	-	33,9	4,9
Zooplankton	0,8	4,6	-	0,4	-	0,3
Mayfly larvae	0,2	0,4	2,0	2,0	-	-
Caddis flies	0,3	0,4	2,0	1,3	-	-
Chironomid Larvae	71,6	49,1	48,1	18,6	22,7	69,4
Other i/v	1,4	0,9	3,9	-	0,3	-
Macrophytes	11,8	5,1	4,9	16,8	10,8	6,4
Detrit, silt	7,8	37,4	38,4	50,2	26,7	13,7
Sand	5,9	-	-	-	3,5	4,3

In 1976-1977, chironomids were also the main food of carps 48-70 cm long - 48.1-49.1% by weight, and in 1978 and 1998 - one of the main components in the nutrition of mature individuals (Devyatkov, 2009). In 1976-1978, the share of plant detritus increased in the diet of carp, and in 1998 mollusks prevailed in the digestive tract of fish.

A study of the nutrition of common carp acclimatized in many water bodies indicates its considerable plasticity with respect to the composition of food objects. So, in Lake Balkhash, in the 50s of the last century, due to the poverty of the animal fodder base of fish, the basis for the nutrition of carp was plant food and detritus (Tyutenkov, 1959). Animal components were not significant. After the successful acclimatization of a number of food invertebrates (polychaetes, mysid, korofiid, mollusks), the benthos biomass in the lake increased significantly, and by 1969 adult carp had mainly switched to feeding on benthic invertebrates, especially mollusks (Vorobyeva, Tyutenkov, 1979).

In lake Zhaisan, the carp settled from Balkhash. Zhaisan's animal feed resources proved to be very favorable for the invader. In almost all years of research, with the exception of 1978, animal food prevailed in the diet of adult carp. As a result, the carp has grown well and has become one of the most valuable commercial fish species in the lake.

Conclusions

1. The animal feed resources of fish in Zhaisan Lake - macrozoobenthos and zooplankton, are characterized by a moderate productivity class and are generally favorable for the growth and development of peaceful fish, including common carp. A sufficiently high abundance and biomass of benthic fauna provide normal nutrition and growth of adult carp.

2. In the diet of the carp there is a large qualitative and quantitative variety, however, adult fish prefer to eat animal food and, first of all, chironomid larvae. In adverse food conditions, carp are quite plastic, consuming shellfish - substitute food. With a lack of animal food, they switch to vegetation food or detritus with silt - forced food.

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围堵条件对习惯性卫生行为的影响
**THE EFFECT OF CONTAINMENT CONDITIONS ON THE RATE
OF ACCUSTOMING TO HYGIENIC BEHAVIOR**

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抽象。狗行为形成中最重要的阶段是刻印(记录)的时期。根据各种文学资料,这个时期从出生开始,到四个,六个或八个月结束。很长的时间范围可能与狗的体质类型有关。值得注意的是,具有粗糙骨架的个体可以达到两年的成熟度,可以在一年之前形成具有强壮而干燥的个体[3]。

印记作为一种学习形式,是狗进一步发展的内在重要因素。刻印的时刻负责后续的发展。在此期间,个人获得了所有必要的行为形式,以进一步存在。在压印期结束时,无法校正生物形成的植物。许多研究人员指出了在印记方面缺乏发展的个人中的许多问题[3]。在犬科学中,习惯上考虑诸如感官剥夺,狗偏离等问题。感觉剥夺-剥夺身体学习刺激和发展感觉技能的能力。偏差-物种固有行为的偏差。

在自然环境中,行为异常的个体会经过严格的选择。如今,缺乏选择工厂犬的问题尤为严重。行为上的偏差正在变得活跃,这些异常现象越来越多地与缺乏养育和训练无关,而是与阻碍个体发展的非自然拘留条件的影响有关[2]。涉及行为矫正的犬只处理者在使用公认的方法时会遇到缺乏结果的问题,并且存在经常走动的住宅区动物自然行为的问题。

饲养狗的条件对动物的发育,健康状况和行为有很大影响[1]。在透明的宠物商店盒子中出售动物的现代营销方法会导致幼犬发育异常。在大量人群中将幼犬保存在小型“水族馆”中的危险造成感染各种病因病毒(钩端螺旋体病,食肉鼠疫,细小病毒肠炎等)的风险,并形成异常行为。长时间在狭窄空间中饲养的小狗会误以为是卫生行为。

关键词: 狗, 变态, 剥夺, 装饰狗。

Abstract. *The most important stage in the formation of dog behavior is the period of imprinting (recording). According to various literary sources, this period begins with birth and ends by four, six or eight months. A wide time range may*

have a connection with the constitutional type of dog. It is noted that individuals with a rough skeleton reach maturity by two years, individuals of strong and dry build can be formed by year [3].

Imprinting as a form of learning is an inherently important factor in the further development of the dog. It is the moment of imprinting that is responsible for the subsequent development; during this period, the individual acquires all the necessary forms of behavior for further existence. At the end of the imprinting period, it is not possible to correct biologically formed plants. Many researchers point to a number of problems in individuals lacking development in imprinting [3]. In canine science, it is customary to consider such problems as sensory deprivation, dog deviance. Sensory deprivation - depriving the body of the ability to study stimuli and develop sensory skills. Deviance - a deviation of behavior inherent in the species.

In a natural environment, individuals with behavioral abnormalities are subjected to rigorous selection. Nowadays, the problem of the lack of selection of factory dogs is particularly acute. Deviations in behavior are gaining an active turn, more and more often these anomalies are not associated with a lack of upbringing and training, but are associated with the influence of unnatural conditions of detention that inhibit the development of an individual [2]. Dog handlers involved in behavior correction are faced with the problem of a lack of results when working with generally accepted methods, with the problems of natural acts of animals in residential premises with regular walking.

The conditions of keeping dogs have a strong influence on the development, state of health and behavior of the animal [1]. The modern marketing approach to selling animals in transparent pet shop boxes leads to abnormal puppy development. The danger of keeping puppies in small "aquariums" during mass crowds creates a risk of infection with viruses of various etiologies (leptospirosis, carnivore plague, parvovirus enteritis, etc.) and the formation of abnormal forms of behavior. A puppy kept for a long time in a cramped space acquires a distorted idea of hygienic acts of behavior.

Keywords: *dog, deviant, deprivant, decorative dog.*

Introduction

Today, small dogs, mostly decorative breeds, are gaining popularity. Decorative dogs are convenient in urban confinement, many representatives lack natural molting, dogs do not differ in working qualities and selection is aimed at exterior features. Do not forget that these individuals need to be trained along with service and hunting dogs. When working with dogs of decorative breeds, canine specialists often encounter a lot of difficulties in correcting behavior. One of the main factors for the occurrence of problems can be conditions of confinement during the imprinting period. At the end of this period, there is inhibition in the change in acquired learning.

Research methodology

Studies were conducted in the city of Moscow, collecting data on dogs that were at the age of 1.5-2.5 months in the boxes of a pet store. Boxes met the following parameters: 100x100x60. We kept records of dogs by breed, age, and the amount of time spent in the boxes. After buying dogs from a pet store, we conducted the following studies: testing dogs for the ability to hygiene urinate and defecate outside the living room. All dogs were kept in apartment buildings, walking in the range from one and a half months to three was organized in the house due to the quarantine period, from three to four months the dogs were bred 8 times a day, from four to six 6 times a day, from six to eight 4 times a day. We evaluated the speed of formation of the toilet connection on the street and the nature of the training. Dogs of the following breeds were examined: Chinese crested dog (hairless, Powderfuf), Chihuahua, Pug, in the amount of 73 dogs. Conventionally, dogs were divided into 8 groups: 1 week of daytime stay in boxing, 2 weeks of daytime stay in boxing, 3 weeks of daytime stay in boxing, 4 weeks of daytime stay in boxing, 1 week of daily stay in boxing, 2 weeks of daily stay in boxing, 3 weeks of daily stay in boxing, 4 weeks of daily stay in boxing. A day's implied a dogs stay from 10.00 to 18.00, and it was then kept by breeders. All data was recorded in summary protocols.

Results and discussion

During the study, the following data were obtained:

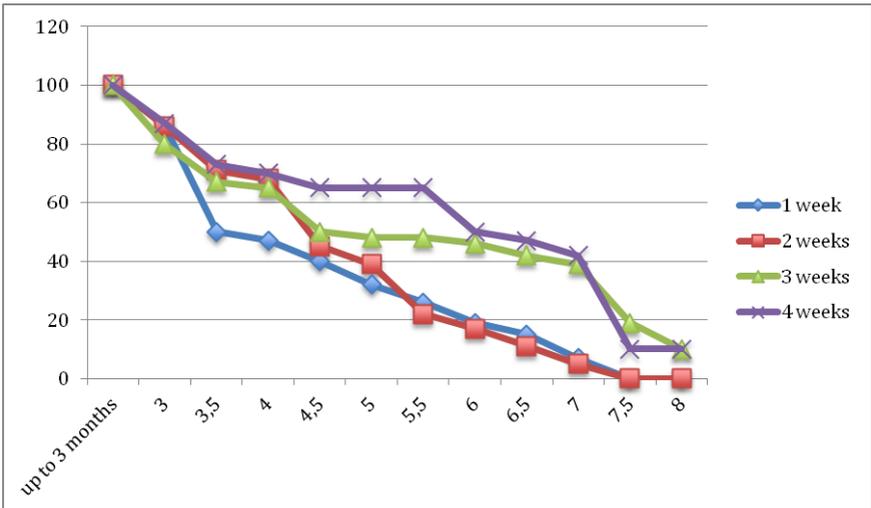


Figure 1. The dynamics of the percentage of dogs accustomed to the toilet outdoors, depending on the age and interval of daytime stay in the pet store's box

It should be noted that by the age of 5 months of one and two weeks of stay the dogs were equally accustomed to the toilet, the problem was recorded in less than 40% of the studied population, over 80% of the dogs were accustomed to the toilet on the street by 6 months, and by 8 months, there were no dogs with problems urinating and defecating in the living room. Dogs successfully accustomed to hygiene on the street and sought to endure until the onset of walking. In dogs of three weeks of stay, by 5 months, problems occurred in 48%, by 6 the indicator did not change, by 8 in 10% of dogs, while there was no obsessive refusal to send natural needs on the street, this percentage of dogs had a positive tendency to learn, dogs who spent four weeks in boxes had problems with compulsive urine retention on the street and the desire for natural acts in a residential building; by 8 months, this behavior was observed in 10% of dogs, mainly Chinese crested hairless and Chihuahua, with a pug breed problems were not identified.

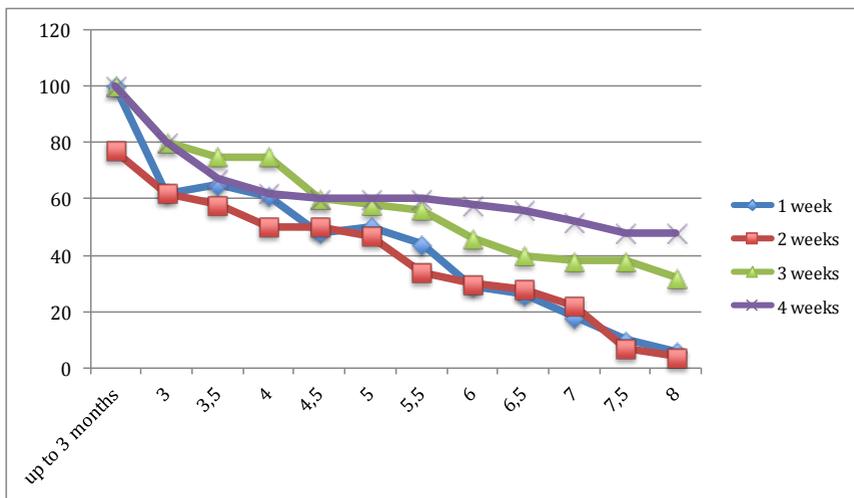


Figure 2. The dynamics of the percentage of dogs accustomed to the toilet outdoors, depending on the age and interval of daily stay in the box of the pet store

According to Figure 2, we observe that dogs staying in boxing for one week by 5 months were successfully accustomed to natural acts on the street, which amounted to 50% of the dogs, by 6 only 29% after walking had a problem with the toilet, by 8 at 6 months, the problem was fixed in 6% of the dogs. After two weeks, the dogs had similar results. After three weeks of being in the boxes, the inhibited dynamics of toilet training were noted by 5 months in 58% of dogs, in 6 in 46%, in 8 32% stubbornly refused to cater for needs outside the dog, obsessive behavior

was observed in dogs of this group the act of urination near berths, which was not recorded in other studied groups. After four weeks of daily stay by 5 months, problems were observed in 60%, by 8 months, 48% of dogs were left with the problem of toilet training, which is an extremely large indicator for this age. In dogs of this group, there was a lack of separation of sleeping places and places for delivery of natural needs, dogs were fixed with the urge to urinate everywhere in the living room, on beds, near bowls, which was observed only in dogs after a 3-week daily stay in the boxes. These problems were fixed in dogs of the Chinese crested breed (hairless, Powderfuf) and chihuahua, there were no problems in dogs of the pug breed, which may be associated with a longer imprinting process, due to the late formation.

Table 1. *Percentage of dogs with outdoor toilet training problems after reaching eight months*

Amount of time	Daytime stay	24-hour stay
1 week	0%	6%
2 weeks	0%	4%
3 weeks	10%	32%
4 weeks	10%	48%

Analyzing the data of Table 1, we found that 1-2 weeks of daytime stay in the boxes do not affect the further behavior in the formation of natural departures, 24-hour stay affected 4-6% of dogs, 4 weeks of daytime stayed with a problem with training in 10% of dogs, and 24-hour stay had an impact on 48% of dogs, these individuals did not form a “toilet” connection outdoors, there was a tendency to urinate near drinking bowls, feed bowls and mats, which indicates a deviation from the norm in the behavior of the species.

Conclusions

The results of the studies indicate that a 24-hour four-week stay of dogs in the boxes causes abnormal hygiene behavior in 48% of the studied population.

A long 24-hour and daytime stay in the boxes of the pet store causes a deviation in the formation of natural items in dogs.

It is optimal to organize dogs a day stay in the boxes, not exceeding a total of two weeks.

Chinese crested and chihuahua dogs, which are most susceptible to the appearance of deviations in hygienic behavior, are due to an earlier formation than pug dogs.

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俄罗斯和中国在大茶路上的欧亚互动：国际旅游的历史与现代发展
**EURASIAN INTERACTION OF RUSSIA AND CHINA ON THE
GREAT TEA ROAD: HISTORY AND MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL TOURISM**

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抽象。 本文讨论了十六至十九世纪欧洲俄国领土上茶的渗透和普及的地理和历史。 讨论了俄罗斯北部引进茶叶贸易的特点和饮茶文化。 显示了在西伯利亚和俄罗斯北部实施“大茶路”旅游项目的相关性。 讨论了从中国到俄罗斯的古老茶道路线上各种旅游业的现状和发展前景。

关键字：大茶路，交通，中国，西伯利亚，俄罗斯北部，饮茶，传统，文化遗产，旅游业。

Abstract. *The article discusses the geography and history of the penetration and popularization of tea on the territory of European Russia in the XVI-XIX centuries. The features of the introduction of tea trade and the culture of tea drinking in the Russian North are discussed. The relevance of the implementation of the tourism project "The Great Tea Road" in Siberia and the Russian North is shown. The current state and prospects for the development of various types of tourism on the route of the ancient Tea Road from China to Russia are discussed.*

Keywords: *The Great Tea Road, transportation, China, Siberia, Russian North, tea drinking, traditions, cultural heritage, tourism.*

In recent years, there has been growing interest in the geography and history of the “Great Tea Road” to the north, in Russia, in the ways tea is distributed and associated tea ceremonies and customs in a temperate zone. Information on transportation routes and the geography of the spread of tea and its implementation in the life and being of peoples in Siberia and, especially, the European Russian North, remain little known. At the same time, the popularity of international tourism offers for traveling along the ancient caravan routes of the Great Silk Road and the Great Tea Road is growing. The active development of this trend in China and Mongolia gives us reason to support the growing interest in the history of the functioning of these trade and transport corridors in Siberia and the Russian North.

It was on the territory of Russia that the Eurasian contact and interaction of two great ancient cultures took place. Therefore, the routes of the "Great Tea Road" through Siberia to the European Russian North are a promising direction for the development of cognitive historical and cultural tourism for both Russian, Chinese and Mongolian tourists.

Historical evidence proves that in Russia they only got to know tea in the middle of the 17th century. Until the beginning of the XVIII century, Chinese tea came to Russia occasionally, along with other goods. It is known that in 1725 the *Burinsky Treaty* on the Delimitation of Territories was signed between Russia and China, and then the *Kyakhtinsky Treaty* was concluded, which determined the political and trade relations between China and Russia. Since that time began an intensive trade exchange between Russia and China, which has been going on for almost 300 years. According to historical information, in 1762 Tsarina Catherine II declared complete freedom of trade exchange in Kyakhta, including furs. Therefore, at the end of the XVIII century furs accounted for about 85% of Russian exports to China [3].

The main caravan route for Tea went to Russia from Beijing and Wuhan to Urga (now Ulan Bator, Mongolia), then to Maimachen and Troitsko-Savsk (now the city of Kyakhta bordering with Russia), then to Verkhneudinsk (now Ulan-Ude), Slyudyanka, Irkutsk. On the way to tea in Russia, Irkutsk became the main transit point. Tea was the main commodity traveling from China to the north, through Urga and Kyakhta, then to Yekaterinburg and Moscow, but other typical Chinese goods were transported along with it. The path from Beijing to Moscow ranged from 9 to 11 thousand km and took from 6 months to 1 year [4].

From Kyakhta, which became the main border trade point, caravans were sent to Irkutsk, the main trade transshipment point on the way to Russia. Initially, tea caravans moved from Irkutsk in the summer along the Angara River to its confluence with the Yenisei, where the ancient city of Yeniseysk is now located. From there they went up the Yenisei to Krasnoyarsk. In summer, goods were transported by water, and in winter tea caravans followed on a sleigh, using the channels of frozen rivers, to Ilmsk on the Angara, then to Yeniseisk and Krasnoyarsk on the Yenisei. From Krasnoyarsk further to the west went the Siberian highway, along which caravans reached Moscow and St. Petersburg (Fig.) [5].

According to experts, the Great Tea Road, which ran between Asia and Europe in the XVII-XIX centuries, was considered the second after the Great Silk Road in terms of trade volumes. Tea was the main imported product in 1811; 80,000 poods of tea were imported into Russia, and in 1820, more than 100,000 poods. It was tea that accounted for 88% of all Russian-Chinese trade at that time. In addition to tea from China, other goods were also imported into Russia: silk and cotton fabrics, porcelain, gold, silver, pearls, precious stones [4].

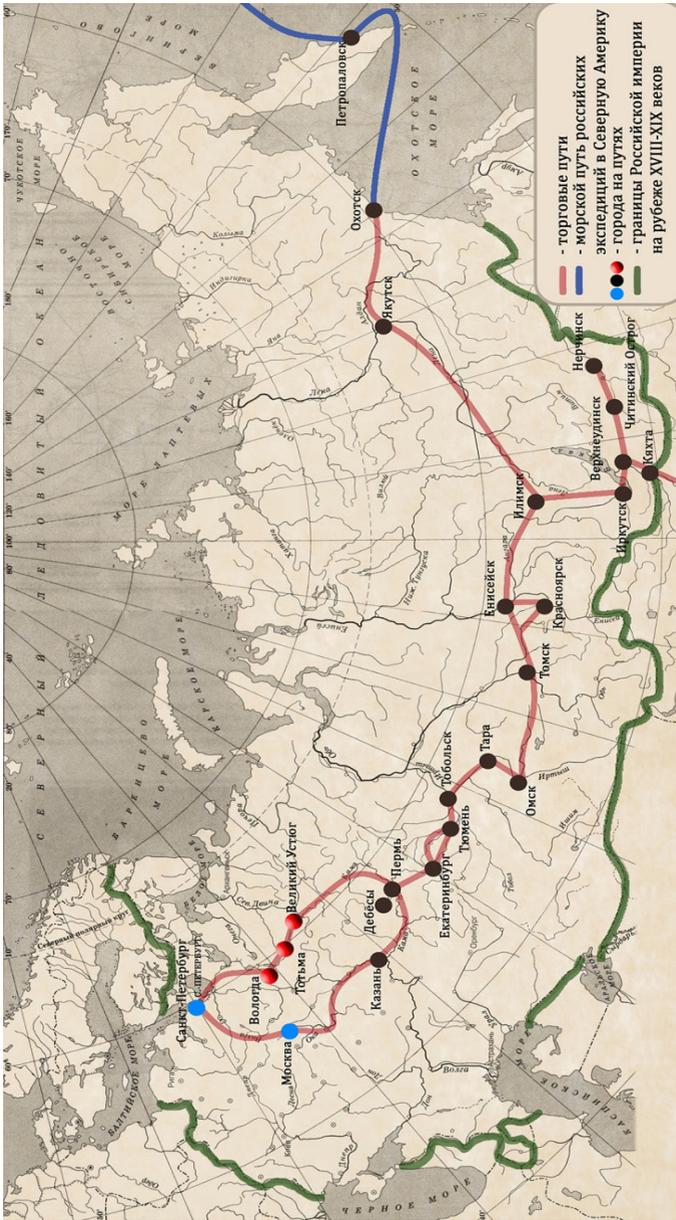


Fig. The Great Tea Road from China to Siberia and the Russian North in the 17th-19th centuries
(According to <http://mycoffemall.ru/istoriya-razvitiya-chaya/>)

Chinese goods could be found in many cities of Russia, even in the cities of the Russian North remote from the main route, such as Vologda, Totma and Veliky Ustyug. In the museum-reserve of Veliky Ustyug there is a label of the Kyakhtinsky customs, given November 7, 1809 to the Sutyagin brothers to trade Chinese goods in Russia [2,6].

Throughout the tea road in Russia, merchant buildings of tea traders are still preserved: in Kyakhta and Irkutsk, Yekaterinburg and Kazan, in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Cities and towns gradually appeared on the caravan roads of the Tea Road, post stations and inns, churches and schools, factories and plants, fairs and new tea establishments gradually appeared. Large shopping centers, merchant "tea houses" were formed. Many well-known Russian and Chinese merchants created the largest fortunes of that time on this exchange of goods [4]. Towards the end of the XVIII century, Moscow became the "tea capital of Russia", and the merchants of the Perlovs greatly contributed to this. The first tea company, Perlov with Sons, was founded in Russia in 1786. Two large "tea houses" were organized in Moscow - the Perlov merchants and the Kuznetsovs merchants. The first Perlov brand store opened in 1823 on Ilyinka, then several tea shops were also opened in the Trade Rows. on the Red Square. At the end of the XVIII and in the first half of the XIX centuries tea was very expensive, and it was little known to ordinary people, because it was sold mainly in pharmacies, as a useful medicinal herb. And the Perlovs company began to sell tea at retail and cheaper than other tea dealers, and it was possible to buy it as much as the buyer wanted, "even for a penny." By the end of the 18th century, when there were already dozens of tea houses in Moscow, the first tea shop was opened in St. Petersburg. [4]

It was from Moscow in the XVIII-XIX centuries that tea began to flow into the Russian North by water and cable routes - to Kargopol and Vologda and further along the Sukhon River to Totma and Veliky Ustyug, which became a large merchant center in the Russian North. From Veliky Ustyug, the Sukhon-Dvinsk waterway brought various goods to Arkhangelsk. In addition to industrial products, this route delivered a variety of food products: salt, beef fat, lean and cow butter, corned beef, onions, honey, vegetables, fruits, as well as tea, nuts, gingerbread, hops, starch, linseed oil, etc. [6;7].

According to researchers, the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway in 1903 led to the decay of caravan trade on the Great Tea Road. As a result, tea began to be transported from Irkutsk by rail, which significantly increased the speed of delivery, reduced the price of the entire range of delivered goods and significantly expanded the market for the consumers of Chinese tea. They began to drink tea everywhere and fell in love not only with the nobility and merchants, but also with working people [1, 6].

Thus, the Tea Road from China to Europe, which operated for three centuries, was not only a trade route - it contributed to the social and economic development of transit territories and the cultural renewal of many cities along the way. Tea from the East penetrated into Russia earlier than in European countries. Tea caused the appearance of the production of samovars and other utensils, was an incentive for the expansion of porcelain, sugar and bakery business. By the XIX century, tea had become a favorite drink in every Russian family from Siberia to Moscow and Arkhangelsk. In cities and large villages of the Russian North, the samovar has become an indispensable item of family life. In particular, a remarkable collection of samovars from the XVIII-XIX centuries, stored in the State Museum-Reserve of Veliky Ustyug [7], testifies to this.

The ancient Russian city of Veliky Ustyug, founded in 1147 on the Sukhona River, is located 600 km northeast of Vologda. It was one of the important points of the Great Tea Road and many Veliky Ustyug merchants actively participated in trade with China [6]. This city is famous for its centuries-old history, Christian churches and the whole streets of the surviving residential buildings built in the XVIII – XIX centuries. In XXI, Veliky Ustyug gained fame as a tourist center in the Russian North, due to the location here of the picturesque residence of the Russian Ded Moroz.

Currently, the Great Tea Road, stretching across the territory of three countries - China, Mongolia and Russia, has become an object of cultural heritage and is quickly turning into one of the most popular international tourist routes. It can be noted that the “Tea Road” is the longest overland tourist route that allows you to cross Eurasia and visit many countries. Traveling along it gives you the opportunity to learn more about the ancient, unique history of tea culture and rediscover much of what is forgotten. In particular, to visit the ancient cities of the Russian North, located on the ancient water-ways, along which the expansion of Novgorod Russia, and later of the Moscow state, to the north-east of Europe was carried out [9].

In recent years, the “Great Tea Road” has already become a popular tourist brand in China and attracts more and more travelers every year. Traveling by the Tea Road from China through Mongolia to Russia by rail allows you to visit many historical cities along the way and is becoming increasingly popular among a large number of travelers from different countries. In China, more than 100 million tourists annually travel the Great tea route every year! [8].

An attractive innovative addition to the existing tourist routes from China along the Great Tea Road may be its continuation from Moscow to the Russian North since For this, there is significant historical and cultural potential: the ancient cities of Kargopol, Vologda, Totma, Veliky Ustyug. They are located within the Great Tea Road and have their own unique unique Russian architectural originality. In this direction, from Vologda to Veliky Ustyug along the Sukhon River, and further

from Kotlas to Arkhangelsk along the Northern Dvina, river cruise routes can be organized, with visits to ancient Russian cities historically associated with the Great Tea Road. This stretch of route is interesting for both Russian and Chinese and other foreign tourists. Here, on the picturesque banks of the northern rivers and on the rivers between the rivers in the Russian North, there are many old villages decorated with masterpieces of wooden temple architecture of the XVII-XIX centuries, churches and monastery complexes that have survived to our days [9].

Unfortunately, these water routes in the Russian North are still little known. However, the advertisement of this brand and the development of the route - "The Great Tea Road from China to Siberia and the Russian North" can become a driver of social and economic activity in the small cities of the country along which the route passes. At the same time, the organization of water (cruise) trips along the rivers of the Russian North, which used to transport goods and trade tea, is undoubtedly a promising innovative direction for investment in the development of tourism along the new attractive routes of the Great Tea Road, both for Russian and for Chinese tourists. Currently, the Great Tea Road, which for three centuries has been an economic bridge between the three countries - China, Mongolia and Russia, is already turning into one of the most popular international tourist routes.

A strategic impetus to the development of the "Great Tea Road" route was given in June 2015 in Ufa at a trilateral meeting as part of the BRICS summit, when Russian President Vladimir Putin, PRC President Xi Jinping and Mongolian President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorzh noted the importance of developing this route and supported the launch of a tourist train. The first train "The Great Tea Road: Manchuria-Siberia", on the route "Manchuria-Chita-Petrovsk-Zabaykalsky-Ulan-Ude-Irkutsk-Manchuria" passed this route in August 2015.

In 2016, in the capital of Buryatia, Ulan-Ude, the "Great Tea Road" International Tourism Forum was held with the participation of about 200 tourism industry experts from nine regions of Russia, China, Mongolia, Spain, France, the United States, Taiwan and Japan. All this testifies to the favorable prospects for the development of international cooperation in the field of culture and tourism on the basis of the "Great Tea Road" brand.

In November 2017, the International Forum-Festival "Caravan on the Great Tea Road" was held, uniting the youth of the cities of Russia (Ulan-Ude) - Mongolia (Ulan Bator) - China (Eren-Hoto). Activities on the Great Tea Road continue.

Therefore, we can conclude that the development of Russian-Chinese cooperation in the field of tourism, the popularization of the tourist brand "Great Tea Road" and the development of joint historical and cultural tourism products along this path in Siberia and the European North is a relevant and promising area of socio-economic development of territories, lying on the ancient Tea Road from China to Russia.

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船舶专用船运输高密度工业液体的特点

FEATURES OF TRANSPORTATION OF HIGH-DENSITY TECHNICAL LIQUIDS BY MARINE SPECIALIZED VESSELS

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抽象。考虑了一种在专用船长期运输过程中保持工业流体流变特性的方法。提出了一种用于在货油舱中提供附加的技术流体循环的方法。实验证实,这导致液货舱中工业液体密度的分层程度降低。

关键词: 工业流体, 专用容器, 流变特性, 密度。

Abstract. *A method for maintaining the rheological characteristics of technical fluids during their long-term transportation by specialized marine vessels is considered. A method for providing additional circulation of technical fluids in cargo tanks is proposed. It was experimentally confirmed that this leads to a decrease in the level of stratification of the density of technical liquids in cargo tanks.*

Keywords: *technical fluids, specialized vessel, rheological characteristics, density.*

The annual increase in the consumption of hydrocarbon raw materials, the prevalence of the use of liquid and gaseous fuels over solid, the lack of real alternatives to oil and gas as the main source of thermal energy leads to the gradual depletion of their continental deposits. A further increase in energy consumption in industry, transport and in everyday life increases the shortage of fuel of petroleum origin, which can be provided only by continental reserves. Therefore, recently a large number of countries have been developing and expanding the development of resources on the continental shelf and the oceans.

Drilling operations are associated with the use of special technical fluids that ensure the functioning, lubrication and cooling of underwater equipment. As a rule, these liquids consist of highly viscous oils, in which metals are additionally added (both in pure form and in the form of salts or oxides), and compounds of silicon

and graphite. This increases their density, viscosity, and also significantly changes the rheological characteristics [1]. Like any technical element, these fluids are characterized by a certain operational period, after which they are completely or partially replaced. The delivery of such fluids to drilling platforms is carried out by specialized marine vessels that transport them in cargo tanks. Transportation time depends on the remoteness of the drilling platform from the base port, the speed characteristics of the vessel, as well as on external conditions (weather, wind, sea waves) and can reach 7...10 days. At the same time, due to the action of gravitational forces, the heavier components of technical fluids are gradually deposited in cargo tanks. This not only leads to a deterioration in their functional characteristics due to separation, but also contributes to the formation of dense silicon organic and graphite compounds at the bottom of the cargo tank. The result of this may be a complete lack of fluidity and the inability to transport it from the cargo tank of a specialized vessel to the drilling platform [2]. To eliminate such consequences, considerable time is required (from several hours to several days) to dismantle the cargo transfer system, clean cargo tanks and restore the rheological characteristics of the transported technical liquids [3, 4].

The prevention of such phenomena is possible due to continuous or periodic monitoring of operational and rheological characteristics of technical fluids (for example, density), as well as by organizing their additional circulation in the volume of a cargo tank. Technological support of this idea is shown in Fig. 1.

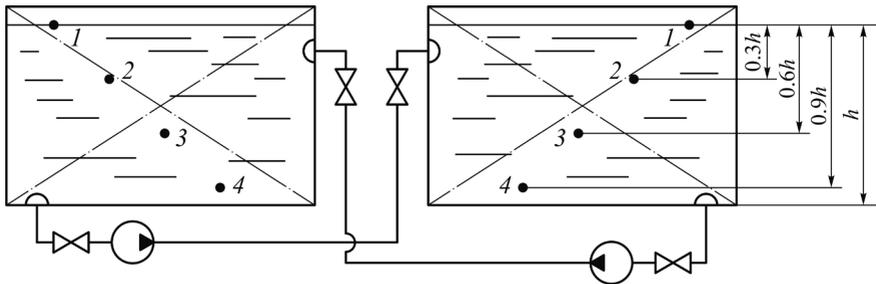


Fig. 1. Scheme for providing additional circulation and density control of technical fluids transported in cargo tanks of specialized vessels

Additional X-shaped circulation of technical fluid in cargo tanks is provided by two pumps, with the help of which the fluid moves from the lower part of one tank to the upper part of the other. This maintains a homogeneous state of the process fluid both in the tank and the entire volume of process fluid transferred subsequently to the drilling platform. The control of the rheological characteristics of the technical fluid is carried out by measuring the density at various points of

the cargo tank (points 1, 2, 3, 4 in Fig. 1). Moreover, the density of the liquid at point 1 corresponds to the density on the surface, at point 2 - at 30% of the total height of the liquid column - $0.3h$, at point 3 - at the level - $0.6h$, at point 4 - at the level - $0.9h$.

The design of the specialized vessel and the technology for transporting technical fluid provided for its transportation in four equally sized cargo tanks. In two of them, modernization was carried out (an additional circulation system was installed in accordance with Fig. 1). Transportation of technical fluid in two other tanks was carried out under normal conditions, without their modernization. In both pairs of cargo tanks the density of technical fluid was controlled at different heights (at points 1, 2, 3, 4 - Fig. 1) in the following time interval: 6, 12, 18, 24 hours. The measurement results are shown in table 1.

Table 1.
Density change of technical fluid (ρ , kg/m³) depending on the time of its transportation

Level at which measurement is performed	Transport without circulation					Transport with additional circulation				
	transportation time, hours					transportation time, hours				
	0	6	12	18	24	0	6	12	18	24
on the surface	1240	1185	1108	1043	982	1240	1238	1232	1234	1235
0.3h	1240	1252	1235	1173	1065	1248	1242	1245	1237	1243
0.6h	1246	1265	1282	1312	1376	1242	1240	1244	1243	1247
0.9h	1250	1294	1324	1386	1453	1238	1243	1246	1238	1253

Analysis of the above results allows us to draw the following conclusions.

1. In the process of transportation by specialized vessels to drilling platforms of high-density liquids doped with heavy metals, their density gradually changes along the layer height. This is due to their heterogeneity and the effect of gravitational forces on components with a larger specific gravity (metals, their salts and oxides, as well as other components). This phenomenon leads to the stratification of the density of the liquid in the cargo tank, and the deposition of heavier components in the sediment, which accumulates at the bottom of the tank. The latter causes a change in the rheological characteristics of technical fluids — stratification and a decrease in fluidity, which makes it difficult and even impossible to pump them to drilling platforms.

2. Maintaining the density of technical fluids and ensuring a minimum level of density stratification can be achieved by additional circulation of technical fluids in the volume of a cargo tank with constant or periodic control of their density along the layer height.

3. The system, providing additional circulation of technical fluids, includes a circulation pump, pipelines and fittings and can be installed on a specialized vessel in accordance with the technological scheme directly by the vessel's crew. The power required for the operation of circulating pumps does not significantly affect the energy performance of a vessel power station, which for specialized vessels that provide drilling platforms is characterized by increased values and a large power headroom.

4. The proposed technology can be used on specialized marine vessels that ensure the operation of offshore drilling platforms of the continental shelf and the seabed.

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减少船用柴油机的氮氧化物排放

REDUCING THE EMISSION OF NITROGEN OXIDES FROM MARINE DIESEL ENGINES

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抽象。 提出了确定废气旁通度对特定燃料效率和氮氧化物排放的影响的研究结果。 实验确定, 作为排气控制系统的变体之一, 使用气体旁路有助于减少船用柴油机氮氧化物的排放。

关键词: 船用柴油机, 废气控制, 气体旁路, 氮氧化物排放, 特定有效燃料消耗

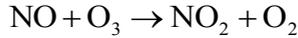
Abstract. The results of studies to determine the effect of the degree of exhaust gas bypass on specific fuel efficiency and nitrogen oxide emissions are presented. It was experimentally established that the use of gas bypass, as one of the variants of the exhaust gas control system, helps to reduce the emission of nitrogen oxides of marine diesel engines.

Keywords: marine diesel, exhaust gas control, gas bypass, nitrogen oxide emission, specific effective fuel consumption

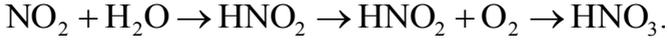
Nitrogen oxides occupy the first place among harmful emissions in almost all diesel operation modes, regardless of their type, class, size and design features. The share of nitrogen oxides in total emissions is 30 ... 80% by mass and 60 ... 95% by equivalent toxicity. Along with aerosols and organochlorine compounds, nitrogen oxide emitted into the atmosphere destroys the ozone layer, which is located at an altitude of 25 km and absorbs 99% of the sun and ultraviolet rays [1].

Nitrogen oxides are the only pollutants that cannot be eliminated by changing the type of fuel (as possible to reduce SO_x emissions), since most often they are formed by combining nitrogen (necessarily part of liquid fuel) with oxygen (always part of the air in the diesel cylinder).

Among the complex of NO_x oxides, it is NO that are those substances that prevail inside the diesel cylinder (≈ 90...95 %), while a large amount of NO₂ is formed only upon contact with low temperatures, i.e. when exhaust gases enter the atmosphere. The formation of NO₂ occurs when NO is combined with ozone in the air. As a result, nitrogen monoxide NO is converted to NO₂ dioxide and oxygen O₂:



After that, NO_2 will combine with water vapor H_2O , which leads to the formation of nitrous acid HNO_2 and then nitric acid HNO_3 :



It is exactly nitric acid, which subsequently condenses in air and returns to the surface of the oceans or the island and mainland of the Earth in the form of acid rain, that is the compound that causes ecological damage to the environment and all constructive and technological solutions to reduce its content are aimed at nitrogen oxides in exhaust gases (Fig. 1).

In accordance with their origin, there are three mechanisms of formation of NO_x :

- 1) thermal mechanism, or a high-temperature Zeldovich mechanism (thermal NO_x);
- 2) fast mechanism, also called "chemical" (fast NO_x);
- 3) fuel mechanism associated with the formation of NO_x from nitrogen-containing fuel components (fuel NO_x) [2].

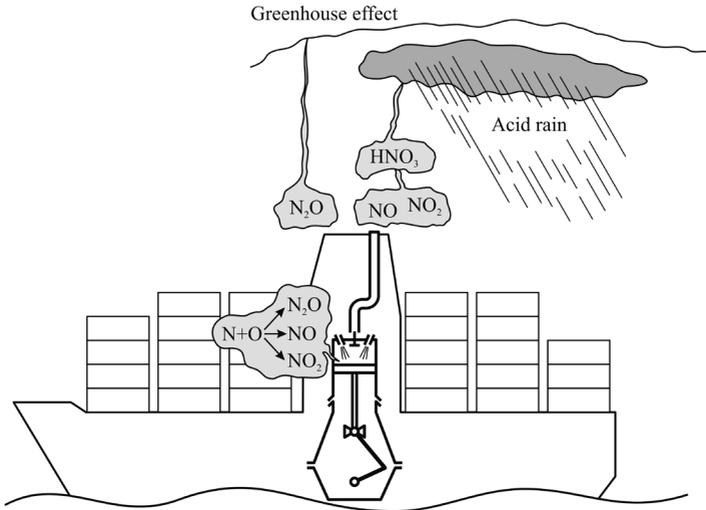


Fig. 1. Nitric acid impact on the environment during the operation of heat engines

The nomogram correlation between NO_x of different types of fuel (under standard combustion conditions) is shown in Fig. 2.

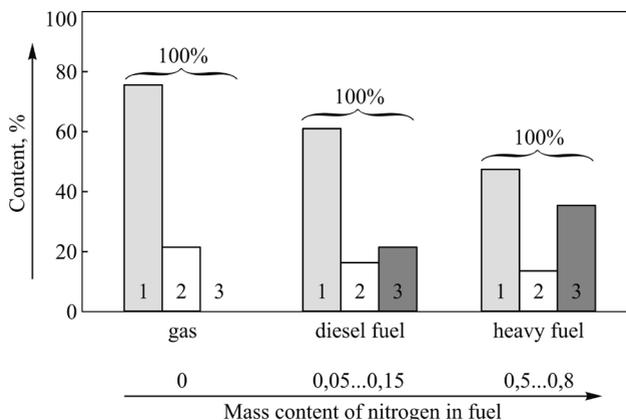


Fig. 2. Nomogram of the distribution of types of NO_x for different types of fuel
 1 - thermal; 2 - fast; 3 - fuel

Thermal nitrogen oxides, which make up the majority of all types of NO_x, are formed at high temperatures ($T > 1500$ K) and under the condition of a high oxygen concentration during the oxidation of atmospheric nitrogen during combustion. Thermal oxides are formed during the combustion of gaseous fuels (natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas) and fuels that do not include substances containing nitrogen.

Fast nitrogen oxides are formed by combining molecular nitrogen present in the air with hydrocarbon fragments formed during the decomposition of fuel in the first stages of combustion. Direct measurements by C.P. Fenimore in 1971 showed that NO is already formed at the beginning of the chemical reaction zone. This mechanism has been called the “prompt” NO or C.P. Fenimore mechanism [3].

Fuel nitrogen oxides are formed during the oxidation of nitrogen-containing substances present in the fuel in the flare zone. The concentration of fuel oxides can reach significant sizes if the content of nitrogen-containing substances in the fuel exceeds 0.1% by weight. As a rule, this applies only to liquid fuels.

Ways to reduce the concentration of NO_x in the exhaust gases are divided into primary and secondary. Primary measures include optimizing the process of mixture formation, fuel supply and combustion, as well as improving the design of fuel equipment. Secondary methods (selective or non-selective catalytic reduction) involve purification of exhaust gases that have already formed before they are released into the atmosphere in additionally installed special devices (reactors) [4].

The most common among primary methods for reducing NO_x emissions are the following:

- 1) humidification of boost air;
- 2) the use of water-fuel emulsions;
- 3) the use of direct injection of water into the cylinder of a diesel engine;
- 4) modernization of the design of fuel equipment;
- 5) use of an exhaust gas control system that provides either exhaust gas recirculation - EGR or Exhaust gas wastegate - EGW.

Solving problems to ensure the environmental parameters of marine diesel engines is associated with maintaining the required efficiency and effectiveness of the diesel engine. The use of additional methods that reduce the emission of nitrogen oxides in exhaust gases simultaneously leads to an increase in the specific effective fuel consumption and to a decrease in diesel power [5]. Given the above, the aim of the study was to determine the rational (from the point of view of economic and environmental indicators of the diesel engine) volume of exhaust gas bypass.

The experiments were carried out on a Wartsila marine medium speed 6L20 diesel engine (with a rated power of $N_{enom} = 1200$ kW), which acts as a diesel generator as part of a marine power plant. The diesel engine is equipped with an EWG system as an exhaust control system. The schematic diagram of the Wartsila 6L20 marine diesel engine EWG system is shown in Fig. 3. According to the instruction manual for the diesel engine, the EWG system provides gas bypass in the range 0 ... 10%.

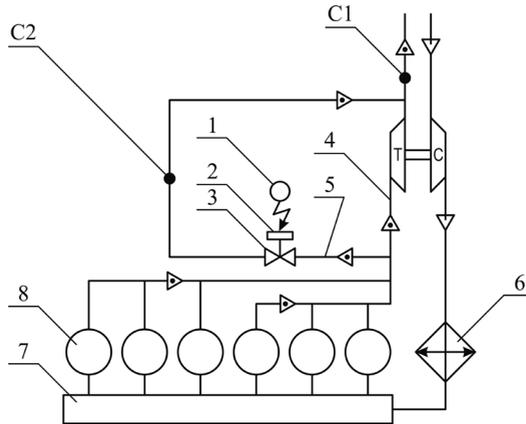
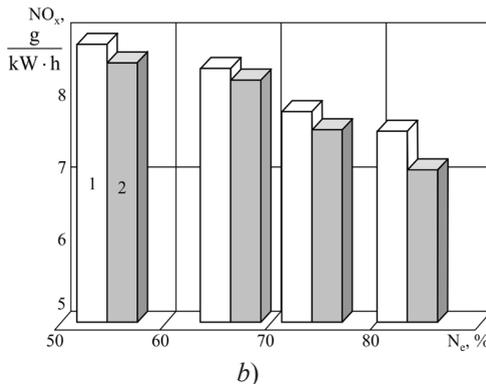
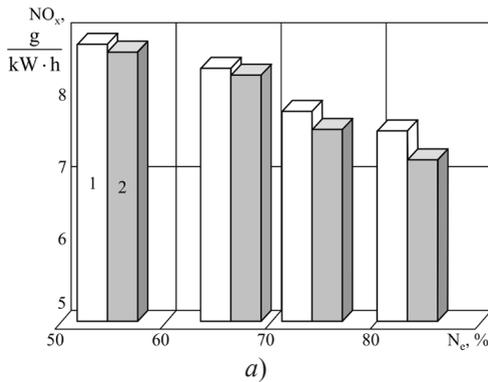


Fig. 3. Schematic diagram of a medium-speed marine diesel engine 6L20 Wartsila with EWG exhaust gas control:

- 1 – controller; 2 – pneumatic drive; 3 – wastegate; 4, 5 – exhaust lines of the main and bypass gas flow; 6 – charge air cooler;
7 – purge receiver; 8 – diesel cylinders; C1, C2 – gas flow control points;
T, C – gas turbine and air compressor

The air pumped by the compressor is cooled in the charge air cooler 6 and enters the cylinders 8 through the purge receiver 7. The diesel engine (traditionally for Wartsila medium-speed diesel engines) implements a pulsed gas turbine presurization system, in which the exhaust gases from cylinders 8 are fed to the blades through separate ducts gas turbine. Depending on the position of the bypass valve 3 (the movement of which is carried out by means of a pneumatic actuator 2 and is regulated by the controller 1), the exhaust gases enter either the main line 4 or the bypass 5. To control the bypass of the exhaust gases, controllers can be used which currently receive large distribution in ship power [3]. The exhaust gas flow rate in lines 4 and 5 was determined at points C1 and C2 using an MT100S flow meter, which allows measuring in gas flows with temperatures up to 454 °C. During the experiment at point C1, the concentration of NO_x in the exhaust gases was determined using a Testo350XL gas analyzer. The specific effective fuel consumption b_e was determined using ship's measuring means — a flow meter installed on the line for supplying fuel to high pressure fuel pumps, and a timer.

The measurement results are shown in Fig. 4, 5.



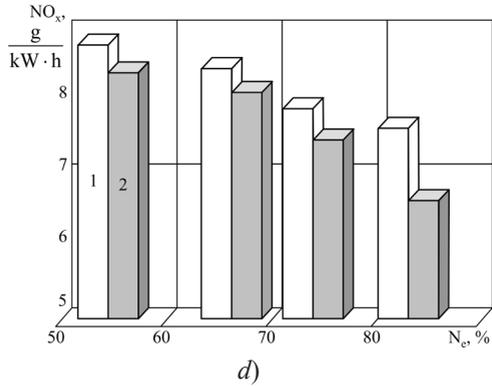
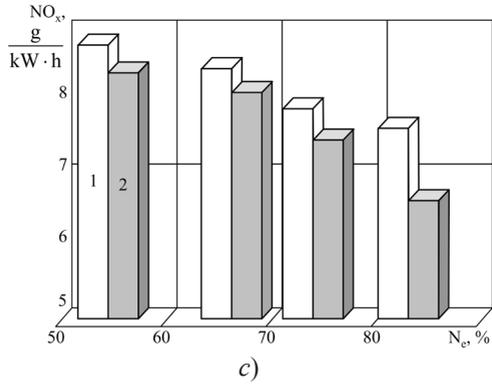
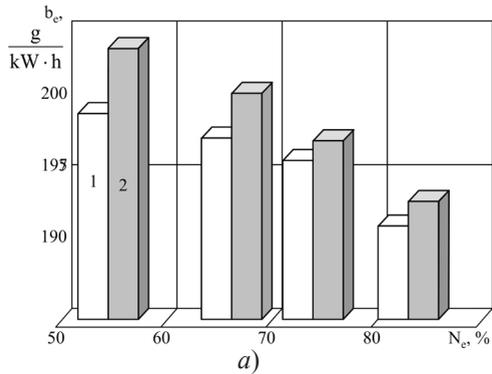
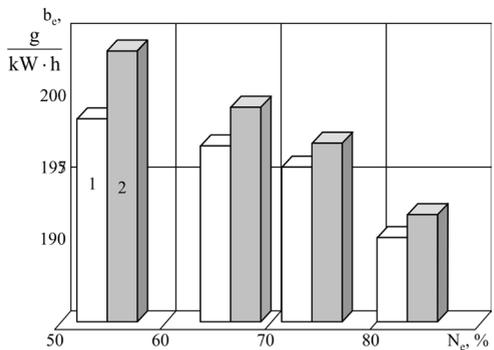


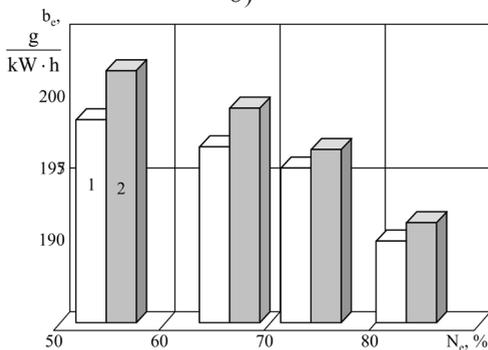
Fig. 4. Dependence of NO_x emission of ship diesel 6L20 Wartsila on N_e load for different degrees of opening of the gas bypass valve Δ_{wg} :

a) $\Delta_{wg} = 9.6\%$; b) $\Delta_{wg} = 8.1\%$; c) $\Delta_{wg} = 6.0\%$; d) $\Delta_{wg} = 3.8\%$

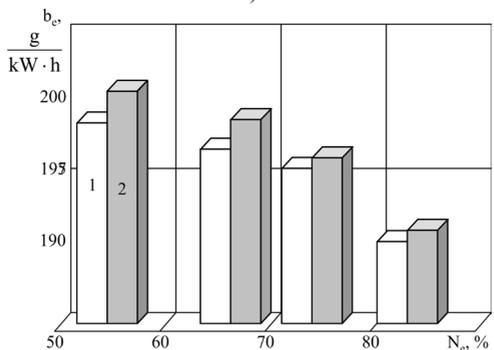




b)



c)



d)

Fig. 5. The dependence of the specific effective fuel consumption b_e of a 6L20 Wartsila diesel engine on the N_e load for different degrees of opening of the gas bypass valve Δ_{wg} :

a) $\Delta_{wg} = 9.6\%$; b) $\Delta_{wg} = 8.1\%$; c) $\Delta_{wg} = 6.0\%$; d) $\Delta_{wg} = 3.8\%$

Analyzing the above results, we can draw the following conclusions.

The use of EWG, as one of the variants of the exhaust gas control system, helps to reduce the emission of nitrogen oxides of marine diesel engines. The relative reduction of NO_x emissions is in the range of 1.15 ... 13.85% and depends on the amount of gases bypassed in addition to the gas turbine and the diesel power. The highest level of NO_x emission reduction corresponds to the maximum possible gas bypass value (for a 6L20 Wartsila diesel engine - 9.6%) and the maximum diesel power.

When using a gas bypass system, the efficiency of the diesel engine decreases, in particular, the specific effective fuel consumption increases. For diesel operation modes close to the nominal (in the range of 74 ... 83% of the nominal diesel power), the increase in the specific effective fuel consumption is in the range of 0.26 ... 1.05%. At the same time, given the maximum reduction in NO_x emissions, it is the improvement of the environmental performance of the diesel engine that is the prevailing factor for this load range. Therefore, the use of the EWG system in this case can be recommended during the operation of diesel engines not only as an option to limit charge air pressure, but also as a way of ensuring environmental requirements for marine diesel engines. It should also be noted that the considered load range is the most common of all diesel operating modes.

At loads of 55 ... 67% of the nominal diesel power, an increase in fuel consumption when using the EWG system can reach 1.83 ... 2.52%. Considering that in this load variation the use of EWG provides a reduction in NO_x emission by 1.15 ... 5.5%, the use of a gas bypass system for this range is not advisable.

An increase in the degree of gas bypass is possible only within the limits of permissible temperatures on the expansion line, providing the required level of thermal tension of the details of the cylinder-piston group. To determine the range of these temperatures, additional studies are needed, as a result of which recommendations should be developed on the intensification of the lubrication and cooling processes using the EWG system.

When choosing the most optimal mode of operation of the EWG system, i.e. the amount of gases bypassed by the gas turbine, it is necessary to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the environmental and economic performance of the diesel engine. As a result of experimental studies conducted on a 6L20 Wartsila marine medium-speed diesel engine, it was found that this mode is 8.1% exhaust gas bypass, which achieves a practically maximum reduction of NO_x emission in exhaust gases (up to 12.53%) for the diesel engine under consideration and a 0.74% increase in specific effective fuel consumption.

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