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

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这些会议文集结合了会议的材料 – 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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高等教育国际化的社会经济条件
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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近几十年来，社会经济条件对高等教育国际化发展的作用迅速增长。在文章中，作者分析了"高等教育国际化"概念的定义，确定了影响教育领域国际化进程的社会经济前提和因素。 通过对西方、俄罗斯和中国高等教育国际化特点的比较分析，得出的结论是，研究国家高等教育国际化发展的社会经济条件存在差异。

关键词：国际化，高等教育，社会经济条件，教育空间

Abstract. *In recent decades, the role of socio-economic conditions for the development of the internationalization of higher education has grown rapidly. In the article, the authors analyzed the definition of the concept of "internationalization of higher education", identified socio-economic prerequisites and factors that influence the process of internationalization in the field of education. Based on a comparative analysis of the features of internationalization of higher education in the West, in Russia and China, it is concluded that in the studied countries there are differences in socio-economic conditions for the development of internationalization of higher education.*

Keywords: *internationalization, higher education, socio-economic conditions, educational space*

The internationalization of higher education against the background of rapidly developing processes of globalization and integration in the world in recent decades has become an irreversible trend in the global educational space.

Since any process for its development requires the formation of certain prerequisites, the success of the development of internationalization cannot be achieved without a number of conditions, to which researchers include political, social, economic and cultural factors [1]. The authors of the article agree with the opinion of scientists who believe that the political conditions for the internationalization of higher education, despite the fact that they played an important role in the 80s of the XX century, have changed their purpose in this century. The political factor manifests itself primarily in the support of internationalization on the part of state structures that regulate this process, orienting educational organizations to export and import of educational services and the return of specialists after receiving education. The social and economic conditions for the internationalization of higher education, on the contrary, increase their importance [2, 3, 4, 5]. In this regard, within the framework of this article, special attention was paid to the socio-economic conditions for the development of the internationalization of higher education and an attempt was made to identify the differences in the prerequisites of the socio-economic nature of this process in Western countries, Russia and China.

In recent years, there has been an increase in the scientific interest of authors from different countries in the study of the internationalization of higher education. Many of them have attempted to define this concept. For example, A.Yu. Pleshakova proposed a definition of the internationalization of education as an integrative process, during which the implementation of "international educational standards in the educational process of universities takes place on the basis of an activity approach (the use of active and interactive technologies in order to improve the quality of teaching and research), a competency-based approach (the result of higher professional education represented by a set of competencies), an ethical approach (implementation of intercultural communication based on traditions and innovations, creation of adaptation conditions that reduce the risks of internationalization), a strategic approach (development of internationalization in the field of management and education management, implementation of international standards for measuring its quality)"[6]. E.S. Tokareva highlights the strategic essence of internationalization, defining it as an innovative strategy of a university to transform and raise the status of an educational institution to international [7]. Many authors, including Wang Weiwei, write about the need for internationalization to improve the quality of higher education, emphasizing that internationalization acts as a driving force for the development of education. Consequently, scholars are aware of the important role of the internationalization of higher education.

Known are the works of researchers in which an attempt is made to identify the prerequisites and factors influencing the internationalization of higher education. Among them, the key theoretical concept is the concept of a four-dimensional theory of motivation for the internationalization of higher education, proposed by J. Knight, according to which internationalization develops in the context of political (security, technical assistance, peace and understanding, national identity, regional identity), economic (economic growth and competition, labor market, financial motivation), socio-cultural (national cultural identity, intercultural understanding, development of citizenship, development of society and social groups), scientific (expanding academic horizons, creating institutions, image and status, improving quality, international academic standards, international aspect research and teaching) conditions [8]. In the work of Li Shengbin and Liu Donglian, researchers studied the approaches of Western and Chinese authors, concluding that all over the world, political motives for the development of internationalization of higher education have become less important [4]. In the context of identifying higher education with an export product rather than a cultural project, it has become market-oriented, which has led to the development of economic incentives for the internationalization of higher education. The significant role of social factors in the development of internationalization is also absolutely obvious.

The socio-economic conditions highlighted by J. Knight are most characteristic of the situation of internationalization of higher education in the United States and European countries. It is also worth noting that in recent years there have been changes in the socio-economic conditions of the internationalization of higher education in these countries. The emphasis on the investment benefits from the internationalization of education, which is possible by attracting financial resources from foreign students, becomes more obvious. Countries are cutting their own funding for scholarships and benefits for international students, which is taking place in the face of an unfavorable inhospitable atmosphere in these countries. In Europe, there is an active debate about limiting internationalization in the higher education sector [9].

An analysis of the works of Russian authors made it possible to single out the following socio-economic factors of the internationalization of higher education, which are relevant in the conditions of the Russian education system [6, 7, 9, 10, 11]:

- deepening social and economic ties between countries;
- strengthening the role of knowledge in society;
- the need to train specialists for successful interaction at the international level;
- the desire of states for equality in opportunities and information development of society through competitiveness;
- development of socio-pedagogical conditions, including reliance on the cultural, historical and social traditions of Russian education based on the idea of spirituality, increasing the level of academic mobility of students and teachers, the readiness of the system for organizing international activities in universities to interact with foreign universities, methodological support of successful social and cultural adaptation of students and teachers in the context of academic exchange and their readiness to work in educational programs.

In the Russian educational environment, universities are aware of the need to develop internationalization. However, due to the peculiarities of national development, the processes of internationalization of higher education in Russia have not yet reached the European level. With their development, the emphasis is on the formation of favorable social conditions for attracting foreign students.

Based on the study of the works of Chinese authors, various approaches to determining the socio-economic conditions for the internationalization of higher education have been identified. According to Zhao Zhe et al. [12], in China, the internationalization of higher education is designed to revitalize the knowledge industry and achieve economic benefits, promote the country's political views and mass awareness, and serve as a country's diplomatic strategy, promote the characteristics of a country's civilization, and emphasize its historical and cultural charm, strengthen cross-border scientific, technical and academic exchange to enhance the country's productivity, respond to demographic trends, and meet the diverse educational needs of the population. Li Shengbin and Liu Donglian note that social trends such as the pursuit of human resource development, cultural development and social openness contribute to the internationalization of higher education. Among the economic conditions for the internationalization of higher education, researchers note an increase in the number of economic unions of countries, the state's interest in investing in higher education and receiving income from training foreign students [4].

It should be noted that in the works of Russian, Western and Chinese authors there are differences in the identification of socio-economic conditions for the internationalization of higher education. Having studied the scientific works of these authors, a comparative analysis was carried out and the following results were obtained, presented in table 1.

Based on the results presented in Table 1, we can conclude that in different countries there are differences in the state of internationalization of higher education, which are manifested at the level of development priorities of this process. For example, in Europe and the United States in recent years, there has been a downward trend in the intensity of the internationalization of education, which was formed against the background of adverse social impacts, which led to an increase in tuition fees for foreign students in these countries. In Russia, the priority is attracting foreign students, therefore the emphasis is exclusively on the export of educational services, while in China, in addition to the export of educational services, their imports are also highly intensive. In all countries, among the main socio-economic conditions for the internationalization of higher education, economic growth or the level of economic development of the country stands out, as well as the competitiveness of universities as participants in the educational services market. In Europe and the United States, a condition for the development of internationalization of higher education is financial motivation, which manifests itself in the interest in increasing the country's income from the export of educational services. In Russia and China, the condition for the development of the internationalization of education is the economic cooperation of countries.

Table 1 – Comparative analysis of the socio-economic conditions for the internationalization of higher education in the West, Russia and China

Countries	Brief description of the state of internationalization of higher education	Socio-economic conditions for the internationalization of higher education
Europe and the USA	The processes of internationalization are taking place most intensively, the emphasis is shifting to obtaining financial benefits through the training of foreign students. Countries are interested in reducing the flow of foreign students and at the same time increasing their tuition fees. Thus, the emphasis is mainly on the export of educational services.	Economic growth, competitiveness of universities, financial motivation, the development of intercultural understanding, the fight against the "brain drain"
Russia	The priority of internationalization is placed on the export of educational services by attracting foreign students, the emphasis is on acquainting foreign students with Russian culture	Economic growth, cooperation between countries, massification of higher education, competitiveness, informatization of society, demographic situation, stimulation of research activities
China	Development of bilateral processes of internationalization of higher education: the simultaneous growth of exports and imports of educational services	Economic growth, development of economic cooperation, increased competitiveness, the formation of cultural diversity, stimulation of research activities

Thus, in many countries, the main condition for the development of internationalization of higher education is the country's economic growth, which allows us to conclude that economic conditions are highly important. However, based on the differences in the priorities of the internationalization of higher education, different social conditions have formed in different countries for the development of the internationalization of higher education.

In recent years, in the context of the development of the COVID-2019 pandemic and the reduction in the intensity of educational exchange processes, the socio-economic conditions for the internationalization of higher education have been transforming. Traditional classroom activities have been replaced by online courses, creating new opportunities and threats to the development of internationalization. Nevertheless, internationalization is no longer reversible and without it, it is impossible to achieve the high quality of the national educational system. In this regard, there is a need for an empirical study of the current socio-economic conditions, as well as the identification of factors that will continue to develop the internationalization of higher education.

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欧盟绿色协议：俄罗斯的利益

THE GREEN DEAL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: RUSSIA'S INTERESTS

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本文分析了欧盟 2050 年实现碳中和、2019 年通过、2021 年进一步发展的 2050 年实现碳中和绿色交易战略的不同观点。 这片区域。 这项工作使用对从公开来源获得的信息进行比较分析的方法：网站、书面文件、科学评论、报告和文章。 研究结果表明，俄罗斯在做决策时必须从自身利益出发，以提高能源资源利用效率和实现国民经济现代化为目标。

关键词：欧盟、俄罗斯、绿色协议、脱碳、资源效率、气候政策

Abstract. *This article analyzes different perspectives on the EU's Green Deal Strategy for achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, adopted in 2019 and further developed in 2021. The purpose of this article is to concretize Russia's position in relation to this strategy and determine the directions of scientific research in this area. The work uses the method of comparative analysis of information obtained from open sources: websites, written documents, scientific reviews, reports and articles. The results of the study show that when making decisions, Russia must proceed from its own interests aimed at increasing the energy resources use efficiency and modernizing the national economy.*

Keywords: *EU, Russia, Green Deal, decarbonization, resource efficiency, climate policy*

Introduction

The European Green Deal is a system of measures within the framework of a single European Union policy adopted in 2019. In essence, it is a long-term strategy for economic development, which aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 and decoupling[1]. By 2030, the EU plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55%. To implement this course, the EU has set the task of increasing the efficiency of resource use and moving towards a circular economy, restoring

1 Decoupling (decoupling) is a strategy for moving towards an environmentally sustainable economy that allows you to achieve an increase in the growth of human well-being without an increase in resource consumption and negative impact on the environment.

biodiversity, as well as reducing environmental pollution. In the next decade, the Green Deal will have the greatest impact on coal imports, and after 2030 - oil and gas. The expected reduction in coal imports by 2030 in the EU will amount to 71–77%, oil - by 23–25%, natural gas - by 13–19% compared to 2015. After 2030, it is planned to almost completely abandon the use of coal and more significantly reduce the import of oil and gas into the EU: by 78–79% and 58–67%, respectively, compared to 2015[2].

As practice shows, the traditional system based on achieving growth through depletion of natural capital and an insignificant role of the environmental component is aimed at obtaining relatively short-term results and, in the future, is not able to withstand cyclical changes in the economy. Moreover, all the consequences of economic activity and natural disasters are very difficult to overcome, and most of them will go to future generations. In this regard, a completely new approach is needed that intelligently combines the tools of the traditional economy and is able to determine alternative ways of development without harm to the environment. Overall, achieving these goals will enable the EU to create a modern, resource efficient and competitive economy.

Prerequisites for the development of the EU Green Deal

According to the results of modern research, the anthropogenic impact on climate change has now become threatening. In the last decade, the average temperature on Earth was 1.09 degrees higher than in the second half of the 19th century, and humanity is directly responsible for the increase in the average temperature by 1.07 degrees, while only 0.02 degrees falls on the natural causes of its rise. Moreover, there is a significant rise in the level of the world ocean, which occurs three times faster than at the beginning of the 20th century. In the framework of the Paris Climate Agreement, adopted in 2015, the participating countries committed themselves to not allowing temperatures to rise by more than 2 degrees by 2100 from the level of the second half of the 19th century and to try to keep it within 1.5 degrees.

The latest climate change report (Climate Change 2021) shows that this goal can only be achieved if we start reducing emissions now. Of the five scenarios presented in the report, the most optimistic one assumes that the temperature rise will stop after 2050, in the worst scenario - by this year the appearance of ice in Arctic waters in September will become extremely rare and by 2100 the water level will rise by almost one meter. If the average temperature exceeds the values of the beginning of the 20th century by 1.5 degrees, the frequency of temperature anomalies compared to the pre-industrial era may increase from 2.8 to 4.1 times,

2 Natalia Piskulova. Green Deal: Risks and Opportunities for the EU and Russia. https://russiancouncil.ru/analytics-and-comments/analytics/zelenaya-sdelka-riski-i-vozmozhnosti-dlya-es-i-rossii/

and these changes will occur 4.1 times more often[3].

Another proof of the need to take urgent measures to eliminate the negative consequences of human impact on the environment is the dynamics of the Annual Greenhouse Gas Index (AGGI), calculated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), which shows that from 1990 to 2019, the radiative forcing of long-lived greenhouse gases increased by 45%, where 80% due to CO_2[4].

Climate change has a direct impact on the Russian economy. First of all, the negative consequences of the rapid rise in temperatures will affect the people health and life, including the increased frequency of natural hazards and pollution of water and food; will cause a steady migration of people from the regions neighboring Russia due to a drop in living standards and climatic cataclysms, a decrease in food security and, as a result, desertification of lands in the main agricultural regions of Russia and crop yields; accelerate the degradation of natural ecosystems by reducing biodiversity; will cause the destruction of buildings and structures due to changes in temperature fluctuations, an increase in the level of groundwater, etc., and will also lead to an acceleration in the pipelines wear that are not designed for climate warming; will increase the risks of the stability of the transport infrastructure, disrupting the smooth operation of temporary winter roads; will increase the volatility of heat and electricity consumption[5]. Russia, as a member of the G20, is responsible not only for the fate of its citizens, but also for humanity as a whole. This is the fact that for Russia, as well as for the EU, the image component of climate policy is also important, as it affects the perception of the Russian economy both inside the country and outside. For Russia, as a maritime power and a country with numerous waterways and vast forest zones, the key environmental problems are the issues of water pollution of rivers, seas, oceans, air and deforestation. According to conservative estimates, 25% of the infrastructure of Russia's northern cities could be destroyed by 2050[6].

However, for all the importance of these problems climate policy in Russia

3 Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S.L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M.I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T.K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu, and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In Press

4 WMO GREENHOUSE GAS. BULLETIN. No. 16. 23. November 2020. P.2. https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=10437

5 Global Climate Threat and the Russian Economy: In Search of a Special Path. May 2020. Energy Center of the Moscow School of Management SKOLKOVO. https://energy.skolkovo.ru/downloads/documents/SEneC/Research/SKOLKOVO_EneC_Climate_Primer_RU.pdf pp.41-44.

6 Global Decarbonization: Evolution of Oil and Gas Companies' Approaches. "Oil and Gas Vertical". No. 6. 2021. URL: https://www.ey.com/en_ru/oil-gas/global-decarbonization-evolution-of-oil-and-gas-companies-approaches.

has not been given due attention for a long time. So, according to the FOMnibus Survey on October 19-20, 2019, no more than a fifth of the population of our country was concerned about solving problems related to climate change. This is evidenced by another fact: 46% of Russians did not hear anything about the emotional speech, environmental defender Greta Thunberg, a Swedish schoolgirl at the UN climate summit[7].

This position of society was formed not without the government participation, which for a long time was wary of both climate policies under the Paris agreements and the EU green strategy (The European Green Deal), preferring to focus on national interests, the priority of which is to maintain stable volumes of energy exports, which in some years consists more than 50% of budget revenues. In addition, Russian scientists have proven that by the end of the 2030s Russia will observe a slow increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels and their size will remain at the level of no more than 75% of the 1990 level[8]. Moreover, it has been proven that at present the greenhouse gases (CH4 and CO2) from the Russian territory contribute to the slowdown of global warming, and this effect will increase in the first half of the 21st century, however, by the end of the century, the absorbing capacity of our terrestrial ecosystems will decrease, and emissions CH4 will increase[9].

Controversial assessments of the Green Deal

The EU and Russia explain differently the reasons for the Green Deal. According to European regulators, the implementation of the green course, firstly, will help to activate climate policy in countries that do not make sufficient efforts in this direction. The introduction of a cross-border carbon tax, first in a soft version (imposing a tax on commodity producers), and then in a hard one (imposing a tax on consumers), could prevent production from shifting to countries with less stringent carbon emission standards. Second, the deal will reduce the EU's dependence on raw materials imports, improve supply security and resource efficiency, and reduce emissions. Let us clarify that European dependence on Russian gas in 2019 and the first half of 2020, calculated as its share in EU imports, was 44.7% and 39.3%, respectively, while the share of oil was 28% and 26.4%. Third, the alignment of two goals - achieving carbon neutrality and government assistance to

7 FOMnibus poll 19–20 October. DOMINANTS || week # 42 || 24.10.2019 URL: https://media.fom.ru/fom-bd/d42ek2019.pdf

8 Forecast of energy development in the world and Russia 2019 / ed. A.A. Makarova, T.A. Mitrova, V.A. Kulagina;

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9 Denisov, S.N., Eliseev, A.V. & Mokhov, I.I. Contribution of Natural and Anthropogenic Emissions of CO2 and CH4 to the Atmosphere from the Territory of Russia to Global Climate Changes in the Twenty-first Century. Dokl. Earth Sc. 488, 1066–1071 (2019). https://doi.org/10.1134/S1028334X19090010

business and society - will allow the EU to effectively restore an economy that has significantly sagged as a result of the COVID-19. Finally, the implementation of the deal will support the growth rate of environmental goods and services, which in 2017 amounted to 287 billion dollars, or 2.2% of the EU-27 GDP[10].

According to most Russian experts, the new "green course" is aimed primarily at strengthening the EU's competitive position in world commodity markets through the development of new high-tech industries and the technologies sale, as well as political considerations to reduce dependence on raw materials imports. If it is levied taking into account the share of the foreign trade component of carbon-intensive products, Russian exporters will be non-competitive as a result of the introduction of a cross-border carbon tax[11].

Russia currently ranks 4th in the world in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. However, according to Russian experts, the assessment of Russia's contribution to environmental pollution and, consequently, its potential participation in the decarbonization process cannot be based only on these data. If we take into account the cumulative CO2 emissions for 1751–2017, it turns out that the EU-28 accounts for 22% of global emissions (second place after the United States - 25%), and Russia only 6%[12].

At the same time, Russia has significant potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the development of energy efficient technologies for the energy transportation and consumption, as well as through higher absorption of CO2 in the forestry sector. This potential will reach 550 million tons of CO2-eq. by 2030, and given the expansion of climate initiatives in various sectors of the economy, it could be significantly higher. However, to accelerate decarbonization processes within the framework of the current market model and in the conditions of post-like recovery in Russia, it is unprofitable. The observed increase in commodity prices, which take place within the framework of the fifth “super cycle” over the last century also does not contribute to the introduction of more stringent measures under the Green Agenda[13].

New EU initiatives published on July 14, 2021 (European Green Deal: Commission proposes transformation of the EU economy and society to meet climate ambitions)[14], known as the Fit for 55 plan[15], also drew critical responses

10 Natalia Piskulova. Green Deal: Risks and Opportunities for the EU and Russia.
ttps://russiancouncil.ru/analytics-and-comments/analytics/zelenaya-sdelka-riski-i-vozmozhnosti-dlya-es-i-rossii/

11 Konstantin Sukhoverkhov: EU Green Deal - a Threat for Russia? https://raspp.ru/press_about/zelyenaya-sdelka-es-ugroza-dlya-rossii/

12 Ibidem

13 Global decarbonization: the evolution of the approaches of oil and gas companies // Oil and Gas Vertical. No. 6, 2021.

14 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021DC0550

15 Note. The number 55 represents a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of at least 55% by

from Russian scientists and politicians.

The object of the study was primarily the contradictions that are generated by the inconsistency of some previously adopted and new regulatory norms both at the EU level and in relation to the trading partners of the member states, including the WTO and Paris Agreement participants. For example, there is a mismatch between the goals of maximizing productivity under the EU's common agricultural policy and the involvement of more land for carbon storage[16], as well as duplication of proposed border carbon levy mechanisms and the European emissions trading system. Other Russian experts point out that the lack of dialogue between the European regulator and EU partners on the problems of spreading European practice to third countries (some of which already use their own emission regulation instruments) creates a regulatory instrument that goes beyond the EU's jurisdiction and can generate a large number of new conflicts[17]. There are allegations that, in line with the new course of the EU, there is a de facto redistribution of the world energy market under the guise of environmental concerns[18].

In addition to the identified contradictions, the Green Deal carries a number of risks, the main of which are the following: high cost of its implementation; creating unfavorable conditions for a number of manufacturers; higher prices for consumers; the likelihood of a response from other countries; energy security risks; ineffectiveness of the mechanism of cross-border carbon charges in terms of its introduction and the lack of similar regulation in other countries. To implement the "Green course", the European Commission assumes the allocation of additional annual investments by 2030 in the amount of 260 billion euros. "Sustainable" investments can amount to at least 1 trillion euros, excluding 750 billion euros from the Next Generation EU fund for the recovery of the European economy after COVID-19. It is natural to ask: how the EU countries intend to recoup such large financial investments[19].

It should be noted that the EU associates energy security risks not only with the hydrocarbons import, but also with the growing dependence on foreign supplies of minerals and metals for the solar cells, wind turbines, lithium ion batteries, fuel cells and electric vehicles that do not have substitutes. Every three years, the EU updates its 2011 list of raw materials, which includes about 30 different

2030 from 1990 levels.

16 Konstantin Sukhoverkhov. Green Deal "EU - a threat to Russia? December 11, 2020. https://russiancouncil.ru/analytics-and-comments/columns/europeanpolicy/zelyenaya-sdelka-es-ugroza-dlya-rossii/

17 Edge ejection. Kommersant newspaper 07/14/2021. https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/4900332

18 Lizan I.Yu. DECARBONIZATION. How the EAEU Adapts to the European Carbon Neutrality Policy, Sonar 2050, p.14.

19 Vladislav Belov: Russia - European Union: All Quiet on the Western Economic Front? URL: https://mezhdunarodniki.com/portalmn/news/inline/d90bb0e4-86a8-4d7a-b391-b5acfc12518b

critical articles. The most pressing problem for the EU, as well as for many other importing countries, is the purchase of rare earth metals from China, which is the largest supplier of the most important raw materials to the EU.

At the same time, the most powerful counterargument against the EU's energy transition policy is the current conjuncture of the energy market, which is characterized by an anomalous (from the point of view of the previously existing reverse trend) excess of natural gas prices over oil prices in Europe and Asia and high gas and oil markets volatility. This situation creates preconditions for reorientation from clean "blue fuel" to oil, oil products and coal and shows the inability of most OPEC countries to increase oil production and compensate for the existing supply and demand imbalance[20]. So, in September 2021, spot Brent prices in the European oil market increased by almost $10 per barrel - from $72.4 per barrel to $83.8 per barrel. Four-month gas futures prices on the NYMEX increased from $4.8 million BTU to $6.0 million BTU[21]. The prices of the Dutch gas hub TTF rose by October 6 to a maximum of $1937 per 1000 cub. m. and the futures contracts prices doubled[22].

It turned out that the refusal from carbon consumption and the transition to renewable energy sources, carefully planned by the EU regulators, is proceeding under conditions of high uncertainty regarding: the further demand, necessary additional investments in the new fields developments and the mechanism for linking Gazprom's contracts to spot prices, which was adopted by the EU under pressure from a Polish company PGNiG. The current situation in the world energy market will provide additional revenues to the Russian budget from oil and gas exports. According to experts' forecasts, the gas price in the next 2 years will be about $1,000 per 1000 cub. m[23], which is many times higher than all previously made forecasts[24]. Compared to current levels, futures prices will halve by April 2022[25]. Oil prices may rise from $80 per barrel up to $200 per barrel, that are option prices for 2022.

Russia's interests

However, most researchers acknowledge that new EU initiatives in the area of climate policy and energy transition, which include: tightening the existing system

20 https://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/hist/RBRTED.htm

21 https://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/NG_PRI_FUT_S1_D.htm

22 https://www.barchart.com/futures/quotes/TGJ22/overview

23 Abzalov said that the EU had enriched Russia by $ 50 billion with a shot in the foot. https://glas.ru/foreign/357107-abzalov-zayavil-chto-polsha-podbila-evropu-vystrelit-sebe-v-nogu-i-neozhidanno-obogatila-rossiyu-un10104/?utm_source=yxnews&utm_medium=desktop

24 Razumnova L.L., Migaleva T.E. On the issue of price competition between the United States and Russia on the European gas market // Science and the art of management / Bulletin of the Institute of Economics, Management and Law of the Russian State University for the Humanities. 2021. No. 1. P. 92–100.

25 https://www.barchart.com/futures/quotes/TGV21

of emissions trading and a cross-border carbon tax; increased use of renewable energy sources and the rapid development of low-emission vehicles; improving energy efficiency indicators; bringing tax policy in line with the goals of the European Green Deal, as well as measures to prevent carbon leakage and the development of the New Social Climate Fund, etc. - became a complex challenge for the Russian economy and required urgent measures to respond to the possible consequences of accelerating the Green Deal implementation. First of all, concern was caused by the introduction in 2023 of a cross-border carbon tax, which, according to the head of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs Alexander Shokhin, may lead to additional costs for Russian raw materials importers to the EU in the amount of € 1-2 billion per year[26], that is comparable to payments for Russian gas transit through the territory of Ukraine.

At the same time, these adaption measures to European innovations can vary significantly depending on the chosen long-term strategy for the development of the national fuel and energy complex and the pace of climate policy. Accordingly, Russia's contribution to the development of the global climate agenda and decarbonization processes can vary significantly. Thus, an independent forecast made in 2019 by the Institute for Energy Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences jointly with the Energy Center of the Moscow School of Management SKOLKOVO shows that in the case of a conservative scenario, while maintaining the current energy policy, the speed of development and technology transfer, the energy intensity of Russia's GDP by 2040 compared to 2015 may decrease by 0.037 toe /1000 dollars - from 0.171 toe /1000 dollars to 0.134 toe /1000 dollars (at the rate of 2017), and the share of renewable energy sources in the electric power industry will decrease from 17% to 15%. With the accelerated development and technologies transfer the energy intensity of GDP will decrease to 0.101 toe /1000 dollars, and the share of Renweables will grow to 21%. The share of the fuel and energy complex in the country's budget may decrease from 26.4% to 20.0% and to 15.4%, respectively. At the same time, in both scenarios, the volume of liquid hydrocarbons exports from Russia will decline, while natural gas will grow, but with varying degrees of intensity[27]. It should be borne in mind that the world nuclear power plant capacity can increase by about 50% at the expense of developing countries[28].

Today, Russia is implementing its own climate agenda: in his April message to

26 The head of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs estimated the costs of importers of EU products from Russia at € 2 billion per year. September 5, 2021. https://wto.ru/news/glava-rspp-otsenil-izderzhki-importerov-es-produktsii-iz-rossii-v-2-mlrd-v-god/

27 Forecast of energy development in the world and Russia 2019 / ed. A.A. Makarova, T.A. Mitrova, V.A. Kulagina; ERI RAS – Moscow School of Management SKOLKOVO - Moscow, 2019. P. 12, 164.

28 Ibid. P.71.

the Federal Assembly, President V. Putin set the task of ensuring the accumulated net emission of greenhouse gases in the next 30 years in an amount less than that of the European Union. In response to this instruction, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade developed a draft national strategy for low-carbon development, the baseline scenario of which assumes the fulfillment of this task, although, unlike the European Union, Russia does not set itself the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

Earlier, Putin, following the ratification of the Paris Climate Agreement in 2019, instructed the government to achieve a 30% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to the 1990 level. In July of this year, Russia adopted a federal law on limiting greenhouse gas emissions, which should come into force from the beginning of 2022. The law obliges companies whose activities are accompanied by significant greenhouse gas emissions to submit national emission reports. In addition, the draft law provides a legal basis for the implementation of climate projects and the potential creation of a carbon market.

Russian big business has already begun to adapt its strategies to the European "green course" in a number of areas: negotiations are underway with the EU to clarify the details of the upcoming tax and methods for accounting for greenhouse gas emissions; business restructuring with the aim of separating non-environmentally friendly enterprises; environmental projects are being developed; production facilities are being modernized and the production of new products is being mastered[29]. So, the company Lukoil plans in 2020-2030s reduce the EII Solomon Refinery Energy Intensity Index by an average of 13% compared to 2018 and reduce CO2 emissions by an average of 10%[30]. The company is setting the most ambitious decarbonisation targets - to achieve zero emissions by 2050[31].

Since 2014, at the initiative of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) of Russia and the analytical and consulting group in the field of the fuel and energy complex "KREON", as well as with the participation of the "National Rating Agency", a project has been implemented to compile an environmental rating of oil and gas companies in Russia based on the openness of environmental information of oil and gas companies, OGCs (Environmental Transparency Rating of Oil and Gas Companies, ETROGC), which allows you to obtain objective information on the level of environmental responsibility of OGCs and the scale of the impact of their activities on the environment. In 2020, the first lines of the rating were taken by Zarubezhneft, Surgutneftegas, LUKOIL, Sakhalin Energy (Sakhalin-2)

29 Lizan I.Yu. DECARBONIZATION. How the EAEU is adapting to the European policy of carbon neutrality. SONAR 2050, p. 22.

30 PJSC Lukoil Sustainability Report 2020. https://csr2020.lukoil.ru/climate-change/strategy

31 Main trends in the development of the global liquid hydrocarbons market until 2035 / Oil LUKOIL, 2019. https://lukoil.ru/Business/Futuremarkettrends

and Exxon NL (Sakhalin-1)[32].

Russian OGCs occupy different positions in a similar international CDP Rating (Carbon Disclosure Project, CDP), which has been compiled for twenty years and ranks companies in the world from the highest, the most open companies in Group A in terms of completeness of information on environmental responsibility (Gazprom), to low - group F (Surgutneftegaz)[33], as evidenced by the data in Table 1. As the comparative analysis of the two ratings shows, their results do not always match.

Table 1. Rating of Russian OGCs by CDP and ETROGC index

Oil and gas companies	CDP 2020[34]	ETROGC 2020
Gazprom	B	8 (1,5210)
Rosneft	C	9 (1,5025)
Tatneft	D	6 (1,6870)
Lukoil	C	3 (1,7521)
Surgutneftegaz	F	2 (1,7635)
Novatek	-	12 (1,3130)

Source: compiled from CDP Disclosure insight action https://www.cdp.net/en/companies/companies-scores and Environmental Transparency Rating of Oil and Gas Companies 2020, https://www.gazprom.ru/nature/environmental-ratings/

The number of companies disclosing information within the CDP rating in 2003-2020 increased by more than 40 times - from 228 to 9617. Companies disclosing information represent more than 50% of the world market capitalization[□].

In 2020, Greenpeace presented the Green Deal for Russia program, based on proposals from more than 150 public organizations and environmentally responsible business associations. Experts from the Higher School of Economics, Moscow State University, RANEPA, Skolkovo and others took part in its development. The program offers concrete steps to mitigate climate and environmental crises and Russia's transition to low-carbon development and climate-friendly policies. A survey of representatives of the authorities of all constituent entities of the Russian Federation, conducted by Greenpeace in 2021, made it possible to compile a rating of the regions of the Russian Federation based on an analysis of their low-carbon initiatives and showed that many of them use breakthrough solutions as part of the decarbonization policy. The leading positions in the rating were taken by the Sakhalin Region, Khabarovsk Territory, Leningrad Region, Moscow, the Udmurt

32 Note. A total of 18 Russian oil and gas companies were included in the 2019 sample. Environmental Transparency Rating of Oil and Gas Companies.P.6.

33 Note. The rating measures the completeness of information disclosure, awareness and management of environmental risks, best practices related to environmental leadership, including the setting of ambitious and significant goals.

34 CDP Disclosure insight action. https://www.cdp.net/en/companies/companies-scores

Republic, Belgorod and Tomsk Regions. The Sakhalin Region is going to bring gasification up to 100%. Ruslan Edelgeriev, Adviser to the President on Climate Issues, said that the ambitious regional project will be supported at the national level[35]. Regional green policy measures include energy production with green hydrogen; support for the use of recyclable goods for regional and municipal needs; heating buildings with geothermal heat pumps (based on heat); gradual replacement of the city bus fleet with electric buses; implementation of projects for the use of heat pumps, reduction of waste generation, for the abandonment of disposable plastic bags; training of specialists in the field of renewable energy in universities, etc.[36]

In general, the European experience of a systematic approach to improving energy efficiency in various sectors of the economy and resource conservation deserves a deep study and use in Russian practice, to which a large number of Russian and European studies are devoted[37].

Conclusions

It seems that the key issue on the agenda both for Russia and for many other countries - producers and consumers of raw materials is to determine what should becom the main decision - making criterion in the framework of the energy transition policy: the task of decarbonization and the achievement of carbon neutrality independently or the preservation of inter-fuel competition without government interference (moderation of emission requirements), which will allow hydrocarbon resources to retain their certain share of the global energy balance. The second alternative is supported by the latest long-term forecasts, indicating the expected growth in the supply of oil and other liquid hydrocarbons from both OPEC and other non-OPEC regions until 2050 under any scenarios, driven mainly by demand growth in Asia. According to forecasts, liquid fuel and renewable energy will reach parity as sources for energy production[38].

At the same time, discussions about the hidden goals of new European initi-

35 Environmental Transparency Rating of Oil and Gas Companies 2020. P. 3. https://www.gazprom.ru/nature/environmental-ratings/

36 Rating of openness of Russian regions to the Green Deal. URL: https://greenpeace.ru/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Reiting_regionov.pdf

37 See Ludmila Lvovna RAZUMNOVA, Galina Victorovna PODBIRALINA and Tatiana Evgenievna MIGALEVA. Application of the European Union Experience for the Russian Legislation Formation in the Housing Renovation and Integrated Development of Territories. 36th IBIMA Conference: Spain Sustainable Economic Development and Advancing Education Excellence in the era of Global Pandemic. 4-5 November 2020, Granada, P.11625-11630. https://ibima.org/accepted-paper/application-of-the-european-union-experience-for-the-russian-legislation-formation-in-the-housing-renovation-and-integrated-development-of-territories/Application of the European Union experience for the Russian legislation formation in the housing renovation and integrated development of territories

38 The International Energy Outlook 2021. U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/ieo/introduction/sub-topic-01.php

atives and unfair competition will not help Russian business to overcome existing global threats and carry out consistent modernization of the fuel and energy complex or diversify the national economy. In addition to the problems associated with the high economy dependence on external shocks, Russia needs to solve such problems as increasing the energy efficiency of the national economy, in fuel and energy industries in particular, energy poverty of consumers, rational use of natural resources, environmental protection and climate adaptation. Besides the fact that Russia will receive temporary additional revenues from energy exports, it will have to contain the growing inflationary pressures due to both the inflow of these foreign earnings and the global increase in food prices.

In this context, the scientific and practical research relevance aimed at forming sound recommendations is in the following areas: choosing the optimal trajectory for low-carbon development, taking into account the combination of interests of Russian business and society as a whole; creation of a transparent state climate monitoring system to study the consequences of climate change and form an effective policy for climate adaptation and mitigation; development of reasonable targets for climate protection and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with the global trend towards achieving carbon neutrality by the most developed countries by 2050; creating conditions for the development and implementation of the latest technologies for building circular economy elements; introduction of international climate reporting standards and creation of training programs in this area; revision by the Energy Strategy of Russia for the period up to 2030, the Strategy for the Development of the Electricity Distribution Grid Complex of the Russian Federation, existing national projects and other program documents taking into account new targets, including the development of carbon-free exports; government assistance to the development of civil initiatives and social movements against the climate threat; building an effective carbon dialogue between Russia and the EU with the involvement of all stakeholders - business, government and society.

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税务监控是俄罗斯联邦税务管理的重要领域

TAX MONITORING AS AN IMPERATIVE AREA OF TAX MANAGEMENT IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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今天，俄罗斯联邦联邦税务局是最现代化和最开放的部门之一，它成功地处理了广泛的任务。 需要注意的是，我国税务机关正在不断提高税务管理质量，将服务和服务数字化，尽可能方便各类纳税人。 税收管理的一个现代领域是税收监督程序，旨在创建更透明和开放的程序，以监督某些类别的法律实体对税收立法的遵守情况。

关键词：税控、税务监控、控股、外企、信息交互规则

Abstract. *Today the Federal Tax Service of the Russian Federation is one of the most modern and open departments, which successfully copes with a wide range of tasks. It is important to note that the tax authorities of our country are constantly improving the quality of tax administration, digitizing services and services, making them as convenient as possible for various categories of taxpayers. A modern area of tax administration is the tax monitoring procedure aimed at creating more transparent and open procedures for monitoring compliance with tax legislation by certain categories of legal entities.*

Keywords: *tax control, tax monitoring, holding, foreign company, rules of information interaction*

In Russia, as in most countries of the world, an information society is being formed. In all spheres of economic activity, digitalization processes are being implemented, which will ensure the interests of civil society and the development of innovations. The task of domestic and foreign policy is to form a national digital economy.

All these and many other aspects are reflected in the national program "Digital Economy", designed for the period up to 2024, which in turn implies the foreseen allocations from the federal budget, while the trend of funds allocated for these purposes is positive and with each year is gaining momentum.

It is worth noting that modern digital technologies determine big data management systems, both in business and in the state system of document flow and office work. The digitalization of accounting and control systems permeates all industries, including in the field of taxation and tax administration and control. There is a modernization of tax administration sags by means of modern programs and computer technologies, which in turn transforms the very model of exercising the functions of tax control and supervision over the observance of tax legislation in our country. This, in turn, changes the existing patterns of behavior of taxpayers in terms of fulfilling their tax obligations.

This interaction should be based on the principles of openness and transparency, and the guarantee of the protection of taxpayers' data in aggregate will increase the level of trust and loyalty to the authorities. The main focus in this area is becoming big data centers. On the platforms of the central office of the Federal Tax Service of Russia, there is a process of automation of systems for working with documentation, as well as the use of digital technologies in the process of processing tax reports of various categories of taxpayers.

Tax monitoring is one of the modern forms of tax control over compliance by taxpayers with legislation on taxes and fees by tax authorities. This form of control is to a certain extent new - it was introduced and applied only from January 1, 2015. The main principles are as follows: open dialogue with tax authorities; maximum transparency for the tax authority; exemption from tax audits; obtaining a reasoned opinion on the interpretation of tax legislation; no fines.

In the process of tax monitoring, the tax authority connects to the taxpayer's database or data provided by the taxpayer and looks at how taxes are calculated and paid almost in real time. The advantages of tax monitoring become obvious, since there is a reduction in labor costs for accompanying tax audits and a reduction in the number of tax audits.

Tax monitoring is currently carried out on a voluntary basis, based on the relevant application of the organization and the decision of the tax authority to conduct it (paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 105.26 of the TC RF).

To switch to tax monitoring, a company must assess the quality of accounting data and the degree of automation of accounting processes, as well as their compliance with the requirements of the tax authority. In the process of preparation, the company must develop a methodology for disclosing tax indicators and present the architecture of automated solutions that underlie the implementation of this system. In the process of preparing this system, which precedes the submission of an application for the transition to tax monitoring, methods of information interaction with tax authorities are also being developed, as well as the development and documentation of a system of internal communications and controlling. Debugging the tax monitoring system, through its integration, is directly related to the formation of the so-called data mart, to which the tax authority will have access. In the process of tax monitoring within the organization, as a rule, the existing IT systems are being finalized, which are aimed at forming an effective accounting and reporting system [3].

Organization of tax monitoring for legal entities is important:

- the company gains trust in the system of interaction with government agencies and partners;
- office and field audits are not carried out during the period of tax monitoring.

There are exceptions - inspections can be carried out when VAT or excise tax is refunded, the amount of tax payable is reduced or the loss is increased compared to the previous declaration, monitoring is terminated early, the declaration is submitted later than July 1 of the year following the controlled year.

In 2021, in accordance with Federal Law № 470-FZ of December 29, 2020, the criteria and conditions for the transition to tax monitoring have been significantly reduced [1]:

- the amount of income for the year preceding the year of submission of the application - at least 1 billion rubles (before 1.07.2021 - at least 3 billion rubles);
- the total value of assets as of December 31 of the year preceding the year of filing the application - - at least RUB 1 billion (before 07.01.2021 - at least 3 billion rubles);
- the amount of taxes for the year is at least 100 million rubles, including income tax of 300 million rubles - corporate income tax, mineral extraction tax, value added tax, excise taxes).

At the same time, we note that the disadvantages of tax monitoring include constant tax control by the tax authorities, as well as the risk of leakage of confidential information and high requirements for the internal control system in the organization.

If the decision is positive, monitoring begins on January 1 of the next year. If the organization does not want to continue monitoring during the second year, it is necessary to submit a tax waiver application no later than December 1 of the controlled year. If there is no such application, the monitoring is automatically extended for another two calendar years. That is, if the company was registered in 2020 and during 2021 is a participant in the monitoring, then in order for there to be no monitoring in 2022, it is necessary to submit an application for refusal by December 1, 2021. If there is no statement, monitoring will continue in 2022 and 2023.

The monitoring covers one calendar year: from January 1 to December 31. The tax office must complete it by October 1 of next year.

The tax office conducts it on its territory on the basis of declarations and credentials from the database to which the organization gives access.

The Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service of Russia, where the taxpayer is registered, has the right to:

- request documents, information on the calculation and payment of taxes, fees, insurance premiums;
- require written or oral explanations on the merits of the request;
- attract specialists and experts.

Documents or information on request is sent to the tax office in the form of certified copies:

- in paper form - through an authorized representative or by mail;
- in electronic form, via telecommunication channels.

The organization has a period of 10 days to prepare documents in the process of tax monitoring. If this time is not enough, a grace period may be granted. The documents are requested by the tax authority only once.

If the tax inspectorate reveals errors during tax monitoring, they form the basis of a reasoned opinion that is sent to the taxpayer. If the taxpayer has no objections to this opinion of the tax authority, then he is obliged to comply with the instructions of the tax authority carrying out tax monitoring. If there are objections, then the material is formed on them within a month, and then sent to the tax authority for a mutual agreement procedure. A motivated opinion of the tax authority may be requested by the taxpayer himself, if clarification is required regarding the current legislation.

If an organization violates the rules of interaction - does not provide documents or gives inaccurate information, monitoring may be terminated ahead of schedule. The Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service of the Russian Federation will notify the organization in writing within 10 working days after the occurrence of the circumstances, but no later than September 1 of the year following the control year.

From January 1, 2021, tax authorities have been conducting tax monitoring in relation to 209 companies - 114 new and 95 existing members. In 2022, tax monitoring is planned for 3879 companies. By 2024, it is planned to achieve the value of interaction between tax authorities and legal entities in the process of tax monitoring in the amount of 7827 organizations [2].

Currently, 93% of taxpayers provide the Federal Tax Service of Russia with remote access to their credentials or data marts, which are integrated with the information management system of enterprises with built-in control procedures. This allows the tax authority to use the possibility of remote control and reduce the volume of document retrieval.

According to the results of the bid campaign - 2020, all new participants can be divided into two groups: large holdings that transfer their subsidiaries to tax monitoring, and independent companies.

So, since 2021, 10 companies of the Rosneft group have joined tax monitoring, including PJSC "NK Rosneft", 17 subsidiaries of the Gazprom group, five subsidiaries of the Novatek group, four subsidiaries of the Lukoil group, Norilsk Nickel and the Moscow Exchange.

There are many foreign companies among the new participants: Procter & Gamble with two subsidiaries, Leroy Merlin, METRO Cash & Carry, Nestlé, Ferrero, Tikkurila.

In addition to the aforementioned vertically integrated production and commercial structures, seven companies, which are administered by the territorial tax authorities, have recently submitted applications for tax monitoring. These are such structures as Rusnano, St. Petersburg Oil Terminal, Simferopol International Airport, Federation Tower. These taxpayers, in accordance with their will, will be administered in terms of fulfilling their tax obligations at the interregional level.

The goal-setting of the central office of the Federal Tax Service of Russia is based on the desire to be a reliable partner for the taxpayer by reducing tax risks in business. The Federal Tax Service of Russia forms and publishes ready-made forms and formats, which are then used by the financial structures of the largest taxpayers. The task of financial structures is to combine the formats developed by the Federal Tax Service of Russia with their own system of financial and tax accounting and control. The position of the Federal Tax Service of Russia is transparency in the formation and tracking of tax liabilities of legal entities administered in the structure of the central office and in regional structures.

In 2020, structures in the Federal Tax Service of Russia began to develop universal structured machine-readable document formats. These developments fully comply with the processes of digitalization of the economy and are based on open platform-independent languages and standards. Already in the third quarter of 2020, the structures of the Federal Tax Service of Russia will introduce new formats of such documents, which will be submitted along with the statement of taxpayers intending to switch to the process of tax administration as part of tax monitoring.

This direction is due to the fact that a new format of information interaction regulations was also developed and implemented. Within the framework of such regulations, approaches to the organization of the internal control system, accounting policies that must be organized at the taxpayer are systematized, or shortcomings in such an organization must be brought to the attention of taxpayers. This has already yielded results - for example, 32 taxpayers made a decision and prepared documents on their desire to interact with tax authorities within the framework of tax monitoring in new forms and formats.

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房地产股权建设成本核算的现阶段问题

CURRENT ISSUES OF ACCOUNTING FOR THE COSTS OF SHARED-EQUITY CONSTRUCTION OF REAL ESTATE

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文章探讨了房地产对象共享建设实施中开发商成本核算的组织和维护问题。 使用科目 08“非流动资产投资”和 20“基本生产”分析了规定成本核算方法的现行法规。 得出的结论是，施工单位有权根据自己的专业判断独立确定会计方法，并将其纳入会计政策。

关键词：共享建设、成本、会计、日常活动成本、房地产、开发商。

Abstract. *The article discusses the problem of organizing and maintaining accounting of the developer's costs in the implementation of shared construction of real estate objects. Analyzed the current regulations providing for the methodology for accounting for costs using accounts 08 "Investments in non-current assets" and 20 "Basic production". It is concluded that the construction organization has the right to determine the accounting method independently, based on its own professional judgment and to consolidate it in the accounting policy.*

Keywords: *shared construction, costs, accounting, costs of ordinary activities, real estate, developer.*

Shared construction is a type of construction of real estate (housing), in which a contractual relationship is drawn up between a developer (construction organization) and a participant in shared construction (an individual or legal entity).

Within the framework of the national project of housing affordability, the housing policy of the Russian Federation is aimed at increasing the pace and volume of construction of real estate objects on a shared basis, and the development of housing mortgages. The essence of shared construction is to reduce the risks associated with the high cost of housing construction, as well as to provide favorable conditions both for participants in shared construction (real estate is purchased at a lower cost, as a rule, with the possibility of payment by installments), and for developers[10].

The Constitution of the Russian Federation states that "everyone has the right to housing" [1]. The constitutional right of citizens to housing obliges the state to create conditions for the implementation of this right. In addition, it acts as a legal basis for improving housing legislation, including in the field of accounting.

Legal relations between participants in shared construction are regulated by the Federal Law "On Participation in Shared Construction of Apartment Buildings and Other Real Estate Objects and on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation" № 214 - FZ dated December 30, 2004. (as revised on 12.30.2020).

Contract for participation in shared construction, in accordance with Art. 4 FZ № 214 are developers and participants in shared construction [2].

In Art. 2 of this Federal Law clearly defines the concept of "developer". So, a "developer" is a business company that has experience (at least three years) of participation in the construction (creation) of apartment buildings with a total area of at least five thousand square meters in total, if received in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation on urban planning activities, permits for the commissioning of such apartment buildings as a developer, and (or) a technical customer, and (or) a general contractor in accordance with a construction contract [2].

Unlike the concept of "developer" in Federal Law № 214-FZ there is no definition of "participant in shared construction", as well as the requirements for this party to the contract.

We believe, taking into account who is a participant in shared construction, two types of legal relations under an agreement for participation in shared construction should be distinguished and, accordingly, two categories of participants in shared construction:

1) consumer - a participant in shared construction is an individual who has entered into an agreement for participation in shared construction in order to meet personal (not related to entrepreneurial activities) needs for housing. At the same time, it is advisable to refer to the participants in shared construction as "consumers – individuals";

2) entrepreneurial - legal entities and individual entrepreneurs who acquire shared construction objects in order to carry out entrepreneurial activities act as participants in shared construction; these participants in shared construction can act as "consumers - entrepreneurs".

The object of shared construction, in accordance with Art. 2 FZ № 214, stands for "residential or non-residential premises, parking space, subject to transfer to a participant in shared construction after obtaining permission to commission an apartment building and (or) other real estate and which is part of the specified apartment building and (or) other object of real estate under construction (created) also with the attraction of funds of a participant in shared construction"[2].

Currently, one of the main requirements of an agreement for participation in shared construction is to determine the conditions for attracting funds from participants in shared construction, namely:

a) fulfillment of the obligation to pay deductions (contributions) to the compensation fund;

b) placement of funds of participants in shared construction on escrow accounts in authorized banks, the requirements for which are defined in the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 18.06.2018 № 697 "On the approval of criteria (requirements), which, in accordance with the Federal Law" On participation in the other real estate objects and on amendments to some legislative acts of the Russian Federation "must comply with authorized banks and banks that have the right to open escrow accounts for settlements under contracts of participation in shared construction" [3].

Cost accounting in construction is a rather complicated process. Despite the fact that it is conducted on the basis of general requirements and regulations, industry specifics must be taken into account. Among which are:

1) the duration and individuality of construction production, as a result of which the beginning of work and their completion refer to different reporting, including tax periods;

2) multi-stage work, which leads to the specifics of the formation and accounting of both expenses and income;

3) definition of the accounting object. It can be: a) a separate contract (an object for which there is separate documentation or an object for which income and expenses can be determined with a sufficient degree of reliability), b) one contract (all contracts are essentially related to a single object for which uniform accounting standards; contracts are bound by the order of execution - work is performed simultaneously).

The general accounting procedure in the construction sector is regulated by the following regulatory enactments [9]:

Federal Law "On Accounting" № 402 - FZ dated 21.12.2011;

Regulations on accounting and financial reporting in the Russian Federation, approved by order of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation № 34n dated July 29, 1998.;

Regulation on accounting "Accounting policy of the organization" (PBU 1/2008), approved by order of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation № 106n dated 06.10.2008.;

4. Regulation on accounting "Accounting for construction contracts" (PBU 2/2008) № 116 dated 24.10.2008.;

5. Accounting Regulations "Accounting for Fixed Assets" (PBU 6/01) № 26

of March 30, 2001.

One of the problematic issues of accounting is the determination of accounts for accounting for the developer's expenses under shared construction contracts. Specific accounts are not defined by the regulations of the Russian Federation Ministry of Finance.

Analyzing the current legislation and various points of view of modern experts in the field of shared construction, we come to the conclusion that the accounting of the developer's costs in shared construction can be carried out on two accounts: either on account 08 “Investments in non-current assets”, or on account 20 "Main production".

From the point of view of a member of the Audit Chamber of Russia M. V. Arkhipova, the developer's reflection of the costs associated with the construction of the facility on account 08 "Investments in non-current assets" does not contradict the regulatory legal acts. From her point of view, the costs of objects, included in the future in the composition of fixed assets, in accordance with the Chart of accounts of financial and economic activities and the Instructions for its application should be accounted for on account 08 "Investments in non-current assets" [8].

In addition, this procedure for accounting for costs by the developer was approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation in letter № 07-05-03/02 dated May 18, 2006, which states that "the developer's expenses related to the construction of construction projects, including shared construction facilities at the main developer, are reflected in accounting using account 08 "Investments in non-current assets" regardless of whether the construction is carried out by a contract or by an economic method".

Expert of the Legal Consulting Service GARANT N. Vakhromova and auditor, member of the RSA V. Gornostaev, referring to the above normative document, give the following procedure for accounting records for transactions under a shared construction agreement:

The content of the business transaction	**Correspondence of invoices**	
	Debit	**Credit**
Funds received from equity holders to escrow accounts	008	
Reflected the costs of the developer for the construction of the property	08	10.60.76
Reflected the amount of "incoming" VAT	19	60.76
The "input" VAT attributable to the construction of non-residential premises was deducted.	68	19
"Input" VAT attributable to the construction of residential premises is included in the cost of construction (subpar.1 of pa. 2 of art. 170 of the TCRF)	08	19

Finished objects built at the expense of the developer's own funds at cost were capitalized	43	08
Reflected the proceeds from the sale of objects of shared construction	62	90
VAT charged on the transfer of non-residential premises	90	68
Written off the cost of shared construction objects	90	43
Funds of equity holders from the bank were credited (part 6 of article 15.5 of Federal Law № 214 - FZ)	51	62
Reflected cash outflow from escrow accounts		008

In accordance with clause 10 of the Accounting Regulations "Accounting for construction contracts" "costs under the contract are recognized by the organization as costs for ordinary activities" [7]: direct costs, that is, costs directly related to the execution of the contract; indirect costs under the contract, namely the part of the organization's total costs for the execution of contracts attributable to a specific contract; other expenses - expenses not related to construction.

In accordance with clause 5 of the Accounting Regulations "Organization Expenses" (PBU 10/99), expenses for ordinary activities are expenses for the manufacture and sale of products, the purchase and sale of goods, as well as the performance of work and the provision of services [5].

To summarize information about the costs of production of products (works, services), which are the purpose of creating an organization, account 20 "Main production" is intended. In accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation of 31.10.2000. № 94n "On approval of the Chart of accounts for accounting of financial and economic activities of organizations and the Instructions for its application" (as revised on 08.11.2010), this account, in particular, is used, including, and to account for the costs of construction and installation work.

The debit of account 20 "Main production" reflects the direct costs associated directly with the release of products, the performance of work and the provision of services, the credit reflects the amount of the actual cost of the completed production of products, works and services performed [4].

Consequently, account 20 "Main production" reflects the organization's expenses for ordinary activities, which form the cost of products (works, services) and which subsequently reduce the corresponding income from sales.

From our point of view, the accounting of expenses on account 20 "Main production" is legitimate when the developer intends to register ownership of each individual apartment of the built house in his own name, and then sell these apartments. In this case, the constructed apartments will be regarded as finished products, the construction costs form the actual cost of the finished product.

The lack of registration of the developer's ownership of the shared construction object, therefore, does not make it possible to reflect the construction costs in the accounting records as expenses for ordinary activities.

In the course of the analysis of this problem, we came to the conclusion that the accounting of costs for shared construction by the developer is allowed by the current legislation as using account 08 "Investments in non-current assets", account 20 "Main production" can also be used.

The requirements of clause 7 of the Accounting Regulations "Accounting Policy of the Organization" (PBU 1/2008) determine that when organizing and maintaining accounting in construction organizations, it is necessary if on a specific issue in regulatory legal acts methods of accounting are not established, when forming an accounting policy, develop an appropriate method based on the current accounting regulations, as well as International Financial Reporting Standards [6].

The modern accounting practice of shared construction practices the use of account 08 "Investments in non-current assets". Upon completion of construction, the cost of apartments to be credited to the fixed assets of the developer is reflected in the accounting: Debit of account 01 "Fixed assets" or 03 "Profitable investments in tangible assets" Credit of account 08 "Investments in non-current assets", the cost of apartments intended for sales: Debit account 41 "Goods" or 43 "Finished goods" Credit account 08 "Investments in non-current assets".

Based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation, the accounting of costs by the developer in the implementation of shared construction on account 08 "Investments in non-current assets" is more legitimate, and accounting using account 20 "Basic production" is more convenient due to the possibility of using advanced analytics.

Thus, in case of ambiguity in the legislation regarding the accounting of expenses in the implementation of shared construction, the developer must independently develop the rules for maintaining accounting of the relevant economic facts, based on professional judgment. At the same time, the chosen method of accounting for the costs of building shared objects is necessarily fixed in the accounting policy of the construction organization.

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农产品销售领域的营销活动
MARKETING ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF SALE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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与国民经济的其他部门不同，农业的特点是组织和经济形式多种多样。　因此，各种形式的农业营销，从有针对性的营销计划到农业综合企业的有效性。　协调满足消费者需求的农业营销的首要任务是在哈萨克斯坦共和国范围内建立一个综合的农业营销系统，为实施各种组织的每个营销系统的能力创造必要的条件。 形式。

关键词：农业营销、销售、产品运输、成本、销售、买方、中间商、销售计划、农业、农业综合企业。

Annotation*. Agriculture, like no other branch of the national economy, is characterized by a variety of organizational and economic forms. Hence, various forms of agromarketing, ranging from targeted marketing programs to the effectiveness of agribusiness. The primary task of agromarketing for the harmonious satisfaction of consumer demand is the creation of an integrated agro-marketing system on the scale of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the creation of the necessary conditions for the implementation of the capabilities of each marketing system of various organizational forms.*

Keywords*: agromarketing, sales, transportation of products, costs, sales, buyer, intermediaries, sales planning, agriculture, agribusiness.*

The formation of the country's food market and its orientation to specific consumers requires adopting the concept of marketing, that is, creating an integrated system that allows not only rational use of all types of resources, but also predicting commercial activity.

Marketing in the field of agricultural activity includes: research work in the field of marketing of agricultural products, product assortment planning, identification of unsatisfied demand, potential consumers, selection of channels for the movement of products from the manufacturer to the consumer, development of sales promotion measures, development of effective marketing information systems for collecting, storing and processing information, and much more. Interconnectedness and complex application is the essence of agromarketing. In other words, marketing is a concept in which everything is subordinated to the ultimate goal - the maximum sale of agricultural products.

But, according to many economists, there are fundamental differences between marketing and ordinary sales activities.

First of all, economic education in accordance with the principles of marketing has a specific management structure. The focus is not on production, but on everyday issues related to the number of transactions concluded and the corresponding volume of sales. Therefore, the "philosophy" of marketing is integrated into each stage (production and sales), that is, it is brought to every employee - from the manager to the performer. The main goal is to meet the needs of consumers of products, not production, expansion of the assortment.

When implementing this marketing function, it is important to choose the means and methods of transporting products in terms of delivery time, urgency, costs and the degree of fulfillment of contracts between buyers and intermediary enterprises.

Sales planning and its control are integral parts of the organization of product sales.

The main elements of sales planning and control in a marketing environment are the following:

1) preparation of forecasts of general economic and market conditions;
2) preparation of a forecast for the sale of products by the enterprise;
3) development of financial estimates for sales;
4) definition of sales standards;
5) selection of product sales channels;
6) preparation and implementation of sales plans and organization of trade;
7) development of a trade information plan;
8) statistical analysis of the progress of product sales.

Product sales control pursues an objective assessment of the progress of its implementation in order to clarify issues that need to be addressed to improve sales. Control should be comprehensive and systematic.

The main task of production and the economy as a whole is to use the intelligence and physical labor of people to transform natural raw materials into a form suitable for meeting needs. The early forms of economic structure are characterized by production, primarily for their own needs. At this stage, there is no exchange of products between various economic entities. Even reserves are created only if it is caused by natural, especially climatic, conditions. Such a method of autonomous individual farming is hardly viable and realistic in today's conditions. The starting point of our reasoning is the stage of economic development of society, which is characterized by a high degree of division of labor. With the beginning of industrialization, production became much more complicated and specialized. At the same time, people's needs have become more diverse, so that a separate economic entity is not able to produce everything necessary for itself, nor to consume everything that it produces.

The emergence of new needs, the constant increase in real incomes of the population and the development of new technologies lead to the fact that an increasing number of different goods are offered on the market. All goods must find their buyer in order to maintain normal economic turnover. The product can be sold in two ways: either in the manufacturer's own household (in the form of semi-finished products or the results of their own scientific research), or through the sale of goods on the market.

The main feature of the modern economy (whether market or planned) can be called the relationship of the exchange of products for money between independent economic entities. The exchange does not necessarily have to be based on sales, it can be about leasing or leasing, which is often found in the market of investment goods and durable goods.

Such a type of human activity as marketing is aimed at satisfying needs and needs through exchange.

Currently, the following concepts are used in literature and practice: agricultural marketing, agromarketing and agribusiness marketing.

For example, Robert W. Branson and Douglas T. Norvell write: "Agricultural marketing basically meant marketing from the producer to the first consumer."

They also give the following definition of agromarketing: "This is all activity related to agricultural production and with food, seeds, harvesting, processing and delivery to the final consumer, including analysis of consumer needs, motivation, purchases and consumer behavior."

In 1957, J.N. Davis and Roy A. Goldberg introduced the concept of "agribusiness marketing", which meant marketing operations from the first buyer to the final consumer.

In essence, these concepts are identical, but they have differences in the content aspect.

Marketing efforts currently in connection with the receipt of a large number of food products from abroad are aimed at preserving the quality of food, service and aesthetic provision, noble, voluntary action.

The features of agomarketing, as already noted, are also determined by the discrepancy between the working period and the production period in agriculture. For example, crop production is received once or twice a year, and the working period lasts a whole year. In this regard, agromarketing specialists should know very well how to predict the dialectic of consumer demand, the trend of its satisfaction, market conditions, etc., because the effectiveness and nobility of marketing depend on it. With this feature of agricultural production, there is also such a feature as seasonality. Distinctive features of agricultural and industrial production are realized in distinctive forms and methods of agromarketing.

Agriculture, like no other branch of the national economy, is characterized by a variety of organizational and economic forms. Hence the various forms of agromarketing, starting with the target program of marketing activities and ending with the effectiveness of agribusiness. The primary task of agromarketing in order to harmoniously meet consumer demand is to create an integrated system of agromarketing on the scale of the Republic of Belarus, creating the necessary conditions for the realization of the capabilities of each marketing system of various organizational forms.

A complex aspect of the organization of agromarketing is the reflection of the dialectic of organizational and economic forms in connection with the stochasticity of this process. For example, now in all CIS countries, including Kazakhstan, Khrestyan farming is becoming more widespread, but due to limited material (especially starting) opportunities, the process is becoming more complicated, and marketing must adapt, of course, to cooperatives. In the current conditions, the improvement of agromarketing is also due to the fact that now a lot of food products are coming from abroad in Kazakhstan. At the same time, many factors of international agromarketing are being implemented, so the marketing support of our formations should successfully compete with foreign firms. No other types of marketing are experiencing such competition now.

And on 15.04.2021, 17,669 organizations engaged in agricultural activities (excluding forestry and fisheries) were registered in Kazakhstan.

The largest number of agricultural organizations is located in the Turkestan, Almaty and Akmola regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Table 1. Number of agricultural enterprises by regions of Kazakhstan as of April 2021 (excluding forestry and fisheries)

Region	Number of enterprises
Turkestan region	3695
Almaty region	2122
Akmola region	1999
North Kazakhstan region	1346
East Kazakhstan region	1241
Kostanay region	928
Zhambyl region	908

Almaty	814
Karaganda region	757
Shymkent	672
West Kazakhstan region	629
Aktobe region	592
Pavlodar region	574
The city of NURSULTAN	554
Kyzylorda region	529
Mangystau region	167
Atyrau region	142

Being a state with a raw-material orientation of the economy, the Republic of Kazakhstan tries to limit the export of raw materials and stimulate deep processing of raw materials.

Kazakhstan has huge areas of agricultural land, including those necessary to provide livestock with fodder. The main sources of providing livestock and poultry with fodder in the republic are pastures, natural and seeded hayfields, arable land for growing fodder crops. The total area of acreage in Kazakhstan in 2019 amounted to 22,135.8 thousand g, of which the share of fodder crops accounts for about 15%.

In accordance with the strategy "Kazakhstan 2050" in the agro-industrial complex, the main directions in the industry were improving the country's food security, the formation of agricultural business, increasing the competitiveness of domestic products and increasing sales volumes, both in the domestic and foreign markets, reducing the level of food imports, the introduction of an effective system of state support for agricultural production.

· The main areas supported by the state:

· Animal husbandry (cattle breeding, cattle breeding, dairy farming, horse breeding, camel breeding, poultry farming);

· Crop production of grain, melons, technical, fruits, vegetables;

· Processing of agricultural products (meat processing enterprises, slaughterhouses; poultry farms; milk (milk processing enterprises, milk collection enterprises); grain, vegetables and fruits (processing, cleaning, storage, shipment).

The subsidization program in the livestock market is aimed at ensuring the maximum effectiveness of state support measures for the industry in priority areas.

The analysis suggests that agriculture is a priority industry for the state, whose products have a stable demand among consumers.

The sale of products is the final stage in the activities of any commodity producer. The financial results of the entire activity of the enterprise depend on how well the sales are organized in each specific case. It is possible to have advanced technology, highly productive livestock and high-yielding crops, efficient production organization and at the same time incur significant losses in revenue and profit due to lack of due attention to the implementation process. Not all marketable products are equally effective.

The main directions of improving the effectiveness of implementation in the organization in the near future may be:

- increasing the volume and quality of marketable products;
- improvement of the range of commercial products;
- optimization of implementation channels.

To increase sales, it is necessary to identify opportunities for production growth and optimize on-farm needs.

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论现代俄罗斯个人的生活特点
ON THE PECULIARITIES OF LIFE OF AN INDIVIDUAL IN MODERN RUSSIA

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文章说，俄罗斯社会和国家的变革和与之相关的负面变化不仅影响各个社会领域，还影响他的意识，贬低个人的实际和法律地位、他的自我意识、人的尊严、个人非常存在的状态。

关于在旨在创造人造的、模拟的现实的信息和通信技术的条件下，它们不仅与人共存，而且改变和取代人，它们导致人类生存的宇宙化，人类的非人化，人类的非人化。创造一个人造人，以生物形式毁灭人类。

为了拯救自己，人类必须开始寻找生活所提出问题的答案，就俄罗斯而言，这需要诉诸自己的理想。寻找答案的前提是对发展、国家发展的目标和战略、国家的结构和根据这些理想采取的行动形成基本的理解。

关键词：转变、负面后果、拟像现实、非人化、意识、自我意识、人的尊严、个体的存在状态、个体的现实和法律地位

***Abstract**. The article says that the transformations and the negative changes associated with them in Russian society and the state affect not only various social spheres, they affect his consciousness, devalue the actual and legal status of the individual, his self-consciousness, human dignity, the very existential state of the individual.*

About the fact that in the conditions of information and communication technologies aimed at creating an artificial, simulacular reality, not just coexisting with man, but changing and replacing him, they lead to the cosmization of human existence, to the dehumanization of man, to the creation of an artificial man, to the destruction of mankind in its biological form.

Saving itself, humanity must start looking for answers to the questions posed by life, which, in relation to Russia, require an appeal to their own ideals. The search for answers presupposes the development of an essential understanding of development, the goals and strategies of state development, the structure and actions of the state in accordance with these ideals.

***Keywords**: Transformation, negative consequences, simulacrum reality, dehumanization, consciousness, self-awareness, human dignity, the existential state of the individual, the actual and legal status of the individual.*

The transformations of Russian society and the state, which began in the 90s, are aimed at the western path of development, capitalization, liberalization of life and the associated mercantilization. Information and communication technologies, including digital technologies, are called the main supporting factor for development.

The events taking place in the world, which testify to an evolutionary crisis[1], are characterized by ethnic confessional, economic, political, strategic, and other aggressive confrontations and concrete actions provoking a global catastrophe, leave an imprint on internal transformations.

The transformations and negative changes associated with them in Russian society and the state, the basis of which is laid by the rationalization of consciousness, a progressive orientation, the scientific and technological revolution, today, in the conditions of the transition from modernism based on the development of industrial production to postmodernism based on the development of technologies, are felt more acute and tragic.

This is because the transformations affect not only the economic, demographic, political, legal, educational, medical, and other social spheres. Not only the sphere of consciousness, brought, according to the Western one-sided view of man and the domination of abstract reason in him, into a super-rationalized and deformed state. They affect the very human being, the being of the individual.

Their negative consequences are expressed in the elimination of spirituality - the primary source, essence and true criterion of human existence. They led to the exit from nature - the most important condition of human existence, from the social community, as the sphere of the individual's life. They led to a way out of integrity - the universal law of being.

According to the traditional view, human being is secondary in relation to absolute being, which was understood as an abstract, abstract principle. In one case, it is God, in the other, like in Hegel, absolute thinking. The Slavophiles, F.M. Dostoevsky, F. Nietzsche, Vl. Soloviev, S.L. Frank et al.

Slavophiles spoke about the wholeness of man and his unity with God. F.M. Dostoevsky, F. Nietzsche rejected God, suppressing creativity, human freedom. According to V.l. Soloviev the Absolute - is an absolute personality and a person in the deep essence of life is one with the highest reality.

The absolute and human personality is a unity of the rational and the irrational, the conscious and the unconscious, the intellectual and the instinctive, which are initially closely related. Each element is permeated by the other, and their development is carried out in accordance with the idea, form, tendency, including

1 The question of the global crisis of modern civilization as a human crisis was raised by Russian philosophers at the end of the XX century. Representatives of the irrationalist trend did this much earlier, connecting it with the loss of faith in God, with the fact that a person is allowed everything and everything is allowed to do over a person. See, for example, Delokarov K. Worldview foundations of modern civilization and its global crisis // Social sciences and modernity. 1994. № 2.

intuition. At the same time, development is not always a movement forward, and developing phenomena, due to naturally changing proportions in the ratio of these elements, take various forms[2], tendencies, or these proportions change consciously.

A conscious change in proportions in the personal and social life of post-Soviet Russia towards a one-sided approach to the rational aspect and a progressive orientation, their exaltation, produced by liberal transformations, led to the elimination of their own worldview, ideas, ideals, the meaning of life, to the loss of spiritual and moral values, to deformation legal consciousness, all types of social relations. These changes have led to the disunity and alienation of people, to everyday insecurity and insecurity, which have been exacerbated by the pandemic.

On the one hand, rationalization and progressive orientation have led to the penetration of man into space, to dreams of resettlement of the population there. On the other hand, in the conditions of information and communication technologies aimed at creating an artificial, simulacular reality, not just coexisting with a person, but changing and replacing him, they lead to the dehumanization of man, to the cosmization of being, devaluing his earthly life.

They lead to the creation of an artificial man, to the destruction of humanity in its biological form. This is a new stage in the scientific and technological revolution, associated with the formation of a postnatural, posthuman, technogenic reality - the cosmosphere, testifying to the threat to an individual and all of humanity.

This threat is evidenced by mythology, it was foreseen by thinkers, philosophers, poets, science fiction writers[3]. N. Berdyaev in his work "Man and Machine", arguing about their relationship, wrote that technology has a cosmic significance, that through it a new cosmos is created[4].

The idea of creating a new space, from the standpoint of the law of unity, is substantiated by the fact that the created artificial environment requires an artificial inhabitant and that it thereby denies the natural conditions of human existence as a natural formation[5].

A person, knowing about his mortality from everyday experience, scientific sources, does not destroy himself, he lives and creates, strengthening his spirit, consciousness, will. And humanity should not follow the technologized, including space science, in their focus on the destruction of the natural existence of mankind. It is obliged to cultivate spirituality, improve consciousness, will, directing them towards solving theoretical and life-supporting, practical problems. The most important among them are the tasks of managing society and regulating social

2 See: Bergson A. Creative evolution. Matter and memory. Transl. from Fr. Minsk: Harvest, 1999. P. 115-153; Frank S.L. The subject of knowledge. Human soul. SPb., 1995. P. 126-128, 143-159.

3 G. Heine, G.R. Derzhavin, S. Lem, Vl. Soloviev, F.I. Tyutchev, P. Ya. Chaadaev, W. Shakespeare and others.

4 Berdyav N. Man and Machine. «Philosophy and Technology». London, 1972, 208.

5 See: Kutyrev V. Cosmization of the Earth as a Threat to Humanity // Social Sciences and Modernity. 1994. № 2. P. 128-129.

relations, including those related to the development of science as a whole, including space science, and scientific and technical activities.

The controllability of society and the controllability of social relations are the moral, legal, political and legal purpose of the state. If the Russian state does not carry out these vital functions aimed at creating moral, cultural, demographic, educational, economic, financial and other conditions that ensure the life of its own people, other structures will act, guided by other goals.

Among them are transnational corporations, other globalist formations focused on private, alien, hostile interests, using various means for this, including digitalization, transhumanization[6], optimization. This is a dangerous path and it is on its way.

Optimization has already shown itself in Russia - in the elimination of structures recognized as ineffective structures in education and healthcare. Unpromising villages and cities have been erased from life. Now it's up to people - the recognition and elimination of an ineffective person. And here, too, trends are outlined, concrete actions are being taken. There is a destruction of the conditions for the formation of the personality, its social adaptation, preparation for labor and reproductive functions - education, upbringing, maintaining health, family, natural relationships between men and women, parents and children. The necessity of chipping and cyborgization is substantiated.

These factors and much more devalue both the actual and legal status of the individual, his self-awareness, human dignity, the very existential state of the individual. As in previous critical times, this causes confusion, uncertainty about the future, a feeling of uselessness, hopelessness, gives rise to fear, a presentiment of the end of the world, determines actions, the performance of which was impossible to imagine in Soviet times.

The internal situation in the country, the evolutionary crisis prompt a further, in-depth analysis of the philosophical and scientific problems of being in general, the being of humanity, statehood, and the individual. The extremely general questions of being, the existence of the world, the idea of it are questions of philosophical comprehension, in particular, the section of philosophy called ontology or the doctrine of being. These are largely questions of art, which through the image of the features of the beauty of multifaceted nature, including human nature, illuminated by solar, lunar, divine light, participates in solving this problem. The existence

6 Transhumanism is called the greatest danger today. This was stated in the 70s by the philosopher and politician Ivan Frolov, said about the need to preserve human nature, protect it from attempts at incompetent interference fraught with catastrophic consequences, called it a global problem. Francis Fukuyama, on the one hand, repeated Frolov's conclusions, calling transhumanism the greatest danger to humanity. On the other hand, he posed the question: why don't we go beyond the limits of the current biological species, if this seems to be technologically possible. It is in this seeming validity of transhumanist projects that their danger lies. See: Pryakhin V. Dehumanization - a threat or a prospect? // Science and religion.2016. № 9.

of specific phenomena, in particular the state, its administrative activities is the sphere of theoretical, scientific analysis. Comprehension of general philosophical issues is the basis of theoretical understanding and practical state structure of life.

Transhumanists in their aggressive orientation are not up to philosophy, which in its depth and breadth of perception of the surrounding world is capable of muffling and even absorbing the individually sounding modernization thunder here and now. They are not up to a theory that reveals trends and patterns in the development of human society. They are not up to morality, not to religion, which served as a serious criterion, a kind of limiter and restraining factor in super-rationalizing, progressive, innovative activities.

In these conditions, numerous general and specific existential questions arise concerning being in general, transitory and eternal, the being of humanity, statehood, the individual, the structure of this being and its controllability.

General questions: to be or not to be a person; what is the purpose of this being; what is the meaning of existence, human life, his development, transformation into a personality; what is life in general, development, including social phenomena, in particular, the state, what is its role in the development of its country, people, personality.

Life, development is the universal action of the biological law and the inability of a person to rise above the vicious circle of biological existence (in a certain form), which dooms him to an aimless existence. Or they are redistribution of parts in a specific form. Or it is a tendency, an energy flow that flows from a single source and returns to it. Or: the modern way of life and development is the geopolitical strategy of the West, imposed on our country, on the whole world.

Specific questions relate to the understanding and substantiation of the state-legal structure of Russian society, to the position of the individual in it, the degree and quality of ensuring its life. In particular, why modern Russia does not have its own worldview, its own legal consciousness, its own state ideology; what is the purpose of the state and why the Russian state does not have a development goal, why the goal is replaced by means that impede the development of Russia; what is the existence of the state and the individual in conditions of aimless existence; why the state, according to the law of its existence, the only organization, and not a corporation (as it is customary to say today), designed to organize the life of society and manage it, has left the life of society. What is it - a lack of understanding of their own "strategists" or - following the strategy of the West.

Arguing about the aimless existence of man, E.N. Trubetskoy says that under these conditions man obeys the lower nature. He does not rise to the level of personality, the beast is exposed in him and "human" being becomes only a deceptive mask of the "animal". This image passes into another plane of being, asserts itself as the essence of life and everything spiritual in it. If so, then there is no development and improvement in human society. Then there is no ascent, there is no spiritualization of life, there is a brutalization of the spirit. Then the picture becomes not only bleak, but also creepy, E.N. Trubetskoy[7].

Submission to lower nature means the fall, but not the destruction of life, which gives hope for rebirth, the beginning of a new cycle, movement, development, improvement. It is important that the natural course and completion of the natural, biological cycle, the cycle of human life, are not artificially interrupted. Artificial interruption of people's lives occurs as a result of various mistakes, as a result of violent actions committed in the form of various wars - armed, chemical, bacteriological, and others.

In the process of replacing the material-event environment with information-sign, nature, technology, the transition from being to becoming, leading to the dehumanization of a person, the very being of a person's life is destroyed.

Humanity must understand: the old Hamlet question "to be or not to be", which has repeatedly arisen in Russian history[8], has been raised today to an all-being level: either humanity will wake up, spiritually and morally see its light, become a person who respects itself, ceases to dehumanize itself, its life and save itself, or will disappear into oblivion. The paradox is that it is necessary to save first of all the person himself, the personality, to protect Being from them, and they must do it themselves[9].

Saving itself, humanity must start looking for answers to the questions posed by life, which, in relation to Russia, require an appeal to their own ideals. The search for answers involves the development of an essential understanding of development, the definition of goals and strategies for state development, the structure and action of the state in accordance with these ideals.

Unfortunately, modern Russia has no time for ideals, the search for which has been pursued by many thinkers. Plato is known to have dreamed of a state ruled by philosophers. V.F. Odoevsky, contemporary of A.S. Pushkin, in the science fiction novel "Year 4338" presented the state, which is governed by a hierarchy of scientists and artists (in the broadest sense of the word).

Modern Russia would see the state in action aimed at solving the most important tasks for the people - management, upbringing, education, protection. Without solving these problems, without organizing and effectively managing the production of life-sustaining products in the interests of the people, it will not be possible to eliminate unemployment, deepening inequality, impoverishment of the

7 See: Trubetskoy E.N. The meaning of life // Selected works. Rostov-on-Don. 1998. P. 56-58.

8 It arose during the fall of Kievan Rus; at the end of the XVI- beginning of the XVII century, during the Time of Troubles; in the middle of the XIX century; in the pre-revolutionary period in the XX century.

9 See: Kogan L.A. The Law of Preservation of Being // Questions of Philosophy. 2001. № 4. P. 60.

people, and ensure state sovereignty. Separate, one-time payments cannot solve these problems. Without spiritual and moral education, without quality education, medical care, without social and other protection of the individual, it is impossible to ensure the rights and freedoms, constitutionally enshrined even in their Western interpretation.

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社会创业：概念、标志、观点
SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP: CONCEPT, SIGNS, PERSPECTIVE

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文章将社会创业问题作为俄罗斯经济和法律生活的新现象提出。 作者揭示了社会创业的普遍特征，给出了其法律定义的技术和法律特征，并基于创业理论、制度经济学、宪政经济学、理论学等跨学科研究的视角对社会创业进行了界定。 和私法实践。

关键词：社会创业，创业活动领域的社会责任，理想模式

Annotation. *The article poses the problem of social entrepreneurship as a new phenomenon of economic and legal life for Russia. The author reveals the universal features of social entrepreneurship, gives a technical and legal characteristic of its legal definition, and also offers a working definition of social entrepreneurship in the perspective of interdisciplinary study based on the theory of entrepreneurship, institutional economics, constitutional economics, theory and practice of private law.*

***Keywords*:** *social entrepreneurship, social responsibility in the field of entrepreneurial activity, ideal model*

At first glance, the concept of social entrepreneurship contains some logical contradiction. On the one hand, the term "social", derived from the Latin socialis [> socius][1], what does "common", "joint", as well as "friendly", "friendly", traditionally orients us to the idea of serving the common good, to everything that provides the image and standard of living of most people. On the other hand, an entrepreneur is someone who is enterprising, that is, inclined and capable of economic enterprises, large turnovers, and besides, is brave enough, resolute and courageous in matters that bring profit, any benefit primarily to him personally, but not to society as a whole.[2] Perhaps this is where the negative opinion spreads, as if social entrepreneurship is just a plausible label, in fact hiding disapproved self-serving motives, up to the intentions to legalize income of dubious origin.

At the same time, another concept of social responsibility of business, which is

1 A large Latin-Russian dictionary. http://linguaeterna.com/vocabula/list.php?letter=socia&submit=%CF%EE%EA%E0%E7%E0%F2%FC

2 Reference resource Dictionaries.ru https://slovari.ru/search.aspx?s=0&p=3068

close in meaning but not identical, is widely known, implying not a contradiction, but a harmonious compatibility of the attribute of sociality with the nature of entrepreneurship.

For example, justifying the theoretical aspect of the social responsibility of business, D.V. Kolesnikov and M.A. Strokov write that "an entrepreneur, existing in society and being inevitably dependent on it, must not only develop his business and receive appropriate entrepreneurial income, but also, in this regard, must satisfy certain social needs of the population."[3] According to these authors, entrepreneurship is generated by the needs of society, and at some point in socio-economic development, this institution, initially aimed at making a profit, along with the state becomes the most important subject of social policy and in this capacity participates in ensuring the growth of human capital and a decent standard of living in society.

In the course of entrepreneurial activity, continuous interaction with various social structures and strata is carried out. Consumers, owners, employees, competitors, suppliers, state and municipal employees, and other persons who are somehow interested in the work or services of this entrepreneur gradually form certain expectations regarding the development of his business, which stimulates a rational response in the form of corporate responsibility to these social expectations.

Such responsibility is realized at three levels. Firstly, it is the internal level of social responsibility implementation, essentially coinciding with the obligations imposed by virtue of the norms of law (conscientious payment of wages, compliance with labor legislation, including labor protection standards, payment of taxes, ensuring the quality of work/services). The second level also refers to the internal aspects of entrepreneurial activity, but covers a wider range of relationships (for example, providing employees with a package of services and a set of social benefits - vocational training and retraining, medical examination programs, etc.). Finally, at the third level, social responsibility goes outside, beyond the enterprise, when an entrepreneur invests in transport infrastructure, landscaping, etc. As we can see, the proper implementation of socially responsible behavior not only entails direct economic benefits, but also forms a positive, good reputation as an undoubted competitive advantage of this entrepreneur.

Over time, as a result of a kind of evolution of projects fulfilling a social mission, a business approach to solving social problems is steadily developing, which, in turn, determines the emergence of the phenomenon of social entrepreneurship.

The legal definition of this concept of interest to us has been fixed for the first time in Russian legislation relatively recently. According to the amendments

3 Kolesnikov D.V., Strokov M.A. The concept of social responsibility of business: theoretical aspect // Bulletin of State and Municipal Administration. 2017. No. 1. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/kontseptsiya-sotsialnoy-otvetstvennosti-biznesa-teoreticheskiy-aspekt (accessed: 30.09.2020).

and additions initiated by the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation and introduced Federal Law No. 245-FZ of 26.07.2019 "On Amendments to the Federal Law "On the Development of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in the Russian Federation" regarding the consolidation of the concepts of "social entrepreneurship", "social enterprise", paragraph 7:

social entrepreneurship is an entrepreneurial activity aimed at achieving socially useful goals, contributing to the solution of social problems of citizens and society and carried out in accordance with the conditions provided for in part 1 of Article 24.1 of this Federal Law.

Following the rule of reference definition, we refer to the text of part 1 of Article 24.1, according to which activities in the field of social entrepreneurship must meet one or more of the following conditions:

1) a small or medium-sized business entity provides employment for the following categories of citizens, provided that according to the results of the previous calendar year, the average number of persons belonging to any of these categories (one or more such categories) among the employees of a small or medium-sized business entity is at least fifty percent (but not less than two persons belonging to such categories), and the share of labor costs of persons belonging to any of these categories (one or more such categories), in labor costs is not less than twenty-five percent:

a) persons with disabilities and persons with disabilities;

b) single and (or) large parents raising minor children, including children with disabilities;

c) pensioners and citizens of pre-retirement age (within five years before the age that entitles them to an old-age insurance pension, including one appointed ahead of schedule);

d) graduates of orphanages under the age of twenty-three;

e) persons released from places of deprivation of liberty and having an outstanding or outstanding criminal record;

(e) Refugees and internally displaced persons;

g) poor citizens;

h) persons without a fixed place of residence and occupation;

i) citizens not specified in subparagraphs "a" - "h" of this paragraph, recognized as in need of social services;

2) a small or medium-sized business entity (with the exception of a small or medium-sized business entity specified in paragraph 1 of this part) ensures the sale of goods (works, services) produced by citizens from among the categories specified in paragraph 1 of this part. At the same time, the share of income from such activities based on the results of the previous calendar year should be at least fifty percent of the total income of a small or medium-sized business entity, and

the share of net profit received by a small or medium-sized business entity for the previous calendar year aimed at carrying out such activities in the current calendar year should be at least fifty percent of the amount of said profit (if there is a net profit for the previous calendar year);

3) a small or medium-sized business entity carries out activities for the production of goods (works, services) intended for citizens from among the categories specified in paragraph 1 of this part in order to create conditions for them to overcome or compensate for the limitations of their life, as well as opportunities to participate on an equal basis with other citizens in the life of society, provided, that the share of income from the implementation of such activities (types of such activities) according to the results of the previous calendar year is not less than fifty percent of the total income of a small or medium-sized business entity, and the share of net profit received by a small or medium-sized business entity for the previous calendar year aimed at the implementation of such activities (types of such activities) in the current calendar year is not less than fifty percent of the amount of said profit (if there is a net profit for the previous calendar year), in accordance with the following activities of social enterprises:

a) activities for the provision of social and household services aimed at maintaining life in everyday life;

b) activities for the provision of social and medical services aimed at maintaining and preserving health through the organization of care, assistance in carrying out recreational activities, systematic monitoring to identify deviations in the state of health;

c) activities for the provision of socio-psychological services that provide assistance in correcting the psychological state for adaptation in a social environment;

d) activities for the provision of social and pedagogical services aimed at the prevention of behavioral abnormalities;

e) activities for the provision of social and labor services aimed at assisting in employment and in solving other problems related to labor adaptation;

e) activities for the provision of services providing for the improvement of communicative potential, rehabilitation and social adaptation, social support services;

g) production and (or) sale of medical equipment, prosthetic and orthopedic products, software, as well as technical means that can be used exclusively for the prevention of disability or rehabilitation (habilitation) of disabled people;

h) activities for the organization of recreation and rehabilitation of disabled people and pensioners;

i) activities for the provision of services in the field of additional education;

j) activities aimed at creating conditions for unhindered access of disabled persons to social, engineering, transport infrastructure facilities and the use of means of transport, communications and information;

4) a small or medium-sized business entity carries out activities aimed at achieving socially useful goals and contributing to solving social problems of society, provided that the share of income from such activities (types of such activities) according to the results of the previous calendar year is at least fifty percent of the total income of a small or medium-sized business entity, and the share of net profit received by a small or medium-sized business entity for the previous calendar year, aimed at the implementation of such activities (types of such activities) in the current calendar year, is not less than fifty percent of the specified net profit (in the case of net profits for the preceding calendar year), from among the following activities:

a) activity on psychological and pedagogical support and other services aimed at strengthening families, providing family education of children and support of motherhood and childhood;

b) activities for the organization of recreation and health improvement of children;

c) activities for the provision of services in the field of preschool education and general education, additional education of children;

d) activities to provide psychological, pedagogical, medical and social assistance to students experiencing difficulties in mastering basic general education programs, development and social adaptation;

e) training activities for employees and volunteers (volunteers) of socially oriented non-profit organizations aimed at improving the quality of services provided by such organizations;

f) cultural and educational activities (including the activities of private museums, theaters, libraries, archives, studio schools, creative workshops, botanical and zoological gardens, cultural centers, folk art houses);

g) activities for the provision of services aimed at the development of interethnic cooperation, preservation and protection of the identity, culture, languages and traditions of the peoples of the Russian Federation;

h) the issue of periodicals and book products related to education, science and culture included in the list of types of periodicals and book products related to education, science and culture approved by the Government of the Russian Federation, subject to value added tax at the rate of ten percent when they are sold.

As can be seen from the above legislative list, the state encourages social entrepreneurship and is ready to support it, provided that the effect of the relevant entrepreneurial activity will be directed to the least protected social strata. It can be assumed that in this way the state enters into a kind of pact with entrepreneurs, delegating to them the responsibility for ensuring a decent life for risk groups that make up the most economically vulnerable part of society.

Such a voluminous legislative text is given in full to note the error of a technical and legal nature: from the above paragraphs and paragraphs regulating social entrepreneurship, in their normative relationship it does not follow with sufficient legal certainty whether social entrepreneurship can be considered, whose activities are not covered by the requirements of paragraph 3 of part 1 of Article 24.1 of the said Federal Law, but satisfies all other requirements. We explain this fact by insufficient experience of legal regulation of social entrepreneurship in Russia - only since July 2019, whereas the relevant international practice covers at least the period since the 1970s.

Based on the above regulations, we come to the conclusion that it is possible to classify social entrepreneurship depending on the way of organizing a particular socially oriented activity:

1) commercial organizations providing employment for persons with disabilities;

2) non-profit partnerships, public and charitable organizations with a social mission;

3) commercial organizations aiming to support socially unprotected segments of the population, to contribute to solving their problems.

The content, place and prospects of social entrepreneurship in each country, in the conditions of a particular economy are specific, however, a number of universal signs can be noted.

Firstly, social entrepreneurship is a phenomenon that arises as a result of awareness of the public need to solve social problems with the active participation of cost-effective business organizations.

Secondly, high public expectations are associated with social entrepreneurship, which often affect the adoption of not only important economic, but also political decisions.

Thirdly, social entrepreneurship can be considered as a kind of renaissance of the moral values of traditional society in the conditions of postindustrialization.

Fourth, the study of social entrepreneurship presupposes interdisciplinarity. Affecting the relations of the state, society and the most economically active and effective part of it, social entrepreneurship is somehow the subject of research in the fields of entrepreneurship theory, institutional economics, constitutional economics, theory and practice of private law.

As a conclusion, we formulate the following definition of social entrepreneurship: it is a socio-economic activity carried out in various organizational and legal forms, united by a direct targeted focus on solving one or more social problems relevant to a given society. Let us add that the hypothetically ideal model of social entrepreneurship assumes the stability of the mechanisms for the implementation of goals in combination with the innovation of ideas and a combination of resources to achieve the goals, as well as the ethical integrity of the corporate culture.

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环保领域的国际化管理以实现可持续发展

INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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文章不仅考察了环境保护领域现有国际治理机制亟需改变的原因，还考察了其改革途径。 环境保护是人类的全球利益领域，需要一个强大的多边国际治理体系，因为在其框架内，不仅国家在自然资源利用和分配方面的合作利益得到保障，而且 也是人类和整个人类的物质生存的利益。 国际环境管理的基础是国际法律条约和协定的制定及其实施。

关键词：环境，可持续发展，国际社会，生态系统，国际治理

Abstract. *The article examines not only the reasons for the urgent need to change the existing mechanism of international governance in the field of environmental protection, but also the ways of its reform. Environmental protection is a global sphere of interests of mankind, in relation to which a powerful multilateral system of international governance is required, since within its framework not only the interests of cooperation of states related to the use and distribution of natural resources are ensured, but also the interests of the physical survival of man, and mankind as a whole. The basis of international environmental management is the development of international legal treaties and agreements and their implementation.*

Keywords: *environment, sustainable development, international community, ecosystem, international governance.*

International environmental governance needs to be seen in the broader context of the transition to sustainable development, equally relevant for all states: each state bears primary responsibility for its own sustainable development

[1]. The nineties of the twentieth century could be characterized as a period of searching for an early and complete understanding of the concept of sustainable development, awareness of the importance of such development for all mankind, which currently necessitates the formation of a global function of managing the transition to sustainable development of the entire world community [2, p. 99].

Today, it is obvious that ensuring sustainable development is impossible without international governance, which makes it possible to coordinate in practice the interests of the development of states, taking into account the protection of interests in environmental protection.

International governance must be carried out in such a way as to ensure an integrated approach to address the challenges of increasing economic well-being and the threats of poverty, deteriorating public health and environmental degradation. Progress in economics, social justice and environmental protection is most significant when it is achieved in all three areas at the same time. In other words, development cannot be sustainable in conditions of contradiction between socio-economic, natural factors and technological processes.

Accordingly, the international community is interested in an international governance mechanism that allows for a timely and adequate response to threats caused by environmental degradation. Achieving sustainable development goals at the international level requires institutional arrangements through which international governance is ensured. States agree that the evolutionary nature of sustainable development activities requires continuous monitoring of their performance in order to identify deficiencies and eliminate duplication of efforts.

The general conditions for sustainable development are linked to the strengthening of international peace, security and solidarity, which are now taking on a special meaning.

Almost twenty years ago, within the framework of the World Association of International Law in New Delhi (2002), the Declaration on the Principles of International Law Concerning Sustainable Development was adopted [3, p. 35-42]. The following seven non-legally binding principles provide a comprehensive overview of the prospects and possible challenges that humanity will face in the future in putting sustainable development into practice. These are the following principles:

· The principle of sustainable use of natural resources, which establishes the obligation of states to exploit natural resources in a way that is "sustainable", which "transforms' a negative obligation ("do no harm") into a positive obligation, namely "to guarantee the sustainable use of natural resources";

· The principle of equity and poverty eradication is one of the key elements of sustainable development;

· The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities in the context of sustainable development applies not only to environmental protection, but also to social development goals;

· The precautionary principle related to human health, natural resources and ecosystems obliges states, international organizations and civil society, especially scientific and business communities, to avoid activities that can cause significant damage to human health, natural resources or ecosystems, especially in a situation of scientific uncertainty;

· Principle of public participation in environmental decision-making, access to environmental information and access to environmental justice;

· The principle of good governance, which requires full respect for the principles of the Rio 92 Declaration on Environment and Development (The Declaration containing the basic principles of environmental law, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, is one of the main sources of environmental law for most countries (it is currently signed by 178 states).

· The principle of integration and interrelation of human rights, social, economic goals and environmental protection goals.

It should be noted that as these principles are adopted in international treaties and agreements, the content of the concept of sustainable development becomes more specific.

The concept of sustainable development requires a change in approaches to international environmental management, in particular, encouraging the increasingly widespread use of the ecological systems approach. Its essence lies in the fact that the conservation and rational use of natural resources should take into account the interests of the population, including local communities, as well as a fair and equitable distribution of benefits from the use and use of relevant resources. The concept of this approach is not fully developed and the lack of precise definitions limits its application to some extent.

A systematic, rational and comprehensively balanced approach to ecology presupposes the strengthening of a comprehensive study of resources and their habitat, the data of which are taken into account when establishing the volumes of extraction and exploitation of such resources. The ecological-systems approach takes into account the influence of natural (climatic) and anthropogenic factors on the dynamics of stocks and their availability to the fishery. The degree of precaution in management depends on the degree of completeness of the fulfillment of all these very laborious and expensive requirements of the ecosystem approach, which may be associated not only with the restriction, but also with the prohibition of fishing for certain species of it. The effectiveness of the precautionary principle and the use of the ecosystem approach to management as a means of ensuring environmental protection to achieve sustainable development depends on the extension of state jurisdiction. Since there is no such support in the international space, the responsibility lies with the international community as a whole. Sustainable development naturally encompasses the sustainable use of natural resources.

The term "sustainable use" is currently used along with the term "rational use", which means scientifically sound use and the need to implement effective measures for the reproduction and distribution of natural resources [4, p. 746].

It should be noted that, of course, the sustainable use of natural resources is ensured not only by the efforts of the international community, but also by the norms of international law, which are aimed primarily at:

- maintaining or restoring the population of living resources at levels that can provide the most sustainable harvest, determined taking into account the relevant environmental and economic factors, taking into account the interdependence of species;
- protection of natural resources during their exploration and development;
- ensuring effective monitoring and creation of mechanisms for compliance with norms that ensure rational use of natural resources;
- protection and restoration of endangered natural resources;
- special protection of ecologically sensitive areas;
- expansion of scientific research in the field of use and conservation of natural resources and consideration of their results.

Based on the above, we can safely say that sustainable development implies a clear understanding that environmental and development problems must be addressed in a comprehensive manner. Environmental protection concerns all aspects of the development of society and is vital for every state, regardless of the level of development.

At the same time, sustainable development means finding a balance between ensuring the interests of states of different levels of development, which is manifested in the awareness of the impossibility of imposing equal obligations on all states. Differences in the content and scope of obligations, of course, do not affect their conscientious performance. Therefore, developing countries insist that international norms provide room for maneuver and policy flexibility for developing countries, taking into account their direct link with national governments' development strategies.

Despite the fact that the problem of ensuring sustainable development poses difficult tasks for each state, at the same time, international legal norms proceed from the unity of this problem for all states (taking into account the position of individual groups of states) and other subjects. The approval of the concept of sustainable development in international treaties gives this concept an international legal character. Sustainable development is no longer an abstract idea, it implies concrete international obligations and the creation of international mechanisms to achieve it.

International environmental governance requires the participation of all states. The severity of environmental problems can reinforce the subordinate elements in international law, if states agree with the relevant competence of international bodies. According to some scientists, ensuring the interests of developing countries inevitably presupposes a transition to new supranational means of managing the world order. Without this, complete hopelessness is created in the issue of ensuring the environmental safety of the world community, says Professor M.N. Kopylov [5, p. 358].

It does not seem correct to talk about supranational means of managing the world order due to the nature of international law, when the states themselves act as the primary and direct subjects of governance [6]. And at the heart of the binding nature of decisions taken by a majority vote, as one of the important signs of supranationality, is the expression of the will of the states themselves.

It should be noted that the legal regulation of international cooperation on sustainable development is carried out mainly at the universal level. The program and directions of cooperation for achieving sustainable development goals are determined by international treaties, declarations and road maps.

Consequently, international governance at the universal level is complemented by governance at the regional and bilateral levels, carried out on the basis of:

1) conventions and agreements on the protection of the environment, for which the geographical factor is decisive (for example, European states have concluded the 1991 Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, the 1998 Convention on the Protection of the Environment through Criminal Law);

2) conventions and agreements for the management of regional natural sites (Convention for the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution 1992, European Landscape Convention, 2000).

Achieving sustainable development presupposes the most effective implementation of international obligations in the field of environmental protection, coordination and recognition of the parameters of international environmental safety. Without considering the issues of the effectiveness of international legal norms and international legal regulation, we note that in the context of globalization, the coordination of common interests in the field of environmental protection becomes even more difficult. The lack of a clear understanding of the content of the very complex environmental obligations, the tight timeframe for the negotiations can lead to different interpretations and, in this sense, be a potential source of conflicts.

Another problem is that the effectiveness of environmental protection necessary for sustainable development is associated with an active perception of the results of scientific research. Scientific evidence often requires not only taking it into account in the development of international agreements on environmental protection, but becomes the basis for formulating obligations, for example, quantitative restrictions on pollutant emissions.

The setting of environmental objectives in the context of sustainable development should take place as early as the planning stage in the implementation of international governance. For example, the World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation indicates the need to promote effective synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity and other multilateral environmental agreements, in particular through the development of joint plans and programs, with due regard to their respective mandates regarding general responsibilities and functions.

Determining the prospects and order of implementation of international management in the field of environmental protection at the present stage requires an international legal formulation of the concept of sustainable development. This design is manifested in the creation of an international legal basis for ensuring sustainable development based on basic principles (first of all, the principles of cooperation, sovereign equality of states, non-interference, honest fulfillment of obligations, peaceful resolution of international disputes).

The consolidation of the concept of sustainable development in international law is manifested in the establishment of the rights and obligations of the parties, the requirement to act in such a way that economic development and consumption of natural resources is balanced and does not aggravate social problems.

The concept of sustainable development is becoming a kind of tuning fork for international treaties that regulate economic relations, solve social problems and ensure environmental interests. In other words, the concept of sustainable development is not susceptible to an approach in which the solution of economic and social issues is achieved through environmental degradation. The health and life expectancy of people largely depend on the state of the natural environment, whose influence will increase with economic growth.

Consequently, ensuring sustainable development is impossible without international governance, which allows the development interests of states to be harmonized in practice, taking into account the protection of environmental interests. International governance must be carried out in such a way as to ensure an integrated approach to address the challenges of increasing economic well-being and the threats of poverty, deteriorating public health and environmental degradation. Development cannot be sustainable in the face of contradictions between social, economic and environmental factors.

Thus, sustainable development presupposes a change in international relations, which ensures effective and favorable coordination on a global scale of economic, social and environmental priorities, which makes it possible to find a compromise between environmental conservation and economic growth. Such coordination is ensured through the norms of international law, on the basis of which international management is carried out in order to achieve the established goals.

Therefore, the opinion of P. Birney and A. Boyle is true that one of the important roles of international environmental law is the specification of the content of sustainable development mainly through international environmental treaties [7, p.47]. International governance is necessary to ensure that the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development are integrated in international decision-making and to improve the effectiveness of international institutions.

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刑事诉讼时效：改进俄罗斯联邦刑法典第78条的问题及其适用实践
CRIMINAL STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS: ISSUES OF IMPROVING ARTICLE 78 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE PRACTICE OF ITS APPLICATION

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笔者分析了刑事诉讼时效时效的立法规定中目前和他认为尚未解决的问题，明确了国家在这方面的刑法政策的一些载体，提出了改进措辞的具体建议。 俄罗斯联邦刑法典第 78 条及其适用实践。

关键词：犯罪，诉讼时效，刑事责任，释放，诉讼时效，诉讼时效

Abstract. *The author analyzes the current and, in his opinion, still unresolved issues of the legislative regulation of the limitation period for criminal prosecution and law enforcement, it defines some vectors of the state's criminal law policy in this area, offers specific proposals for improving the wording of Article 78 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and the practice of its application.*

Keywords: *crime, statute of limitations, criminal liability, release, statute of limitations, statute of limitations.*

The establishment of a time frame for exemption from criminal liability distinguishes the institution in question from all other types of exemption from it. The question is, what is the basis of the statute of limitations as a circumstance that conditions exemption from this responsibility? It seems to us that it is based on the principle or regularity of the constant variability of the world.

Prescription is a general social concept and derived from the word "long ago", meaning from the point of view of etymology "a long time ago" or "for a long time" [1, p. 152]. Prescription, as a criminal law problem, arises in connection with the gap in time between the crime and the establishment of responsibility for its commission. And when this gap becomes significant, exceeding (sometimes several times) the term of punishment stipulated in the sanction, the question arises about the expediency of criminal prosecution of the person who committed the crime.

A.A. Piontkovsky saw the essence of the "criminal statute of limitations" in the fact that after a certain period of time it becomes impossible both to initiate criminal prosecution and to enforce a court-ordered sentence [2, p. 7]. Many other forensic scientists in the XIX and XX centuries stood in the same positions.

And in modern literature, when analyzing Article 78 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, the statute of limitations is interpreted as the expiration of the terms stipulated in it after the commission of a crime, although some authors focus on some accents; whether it is the basis for exemption from criminal liability [3, p. 68], does the statute of limitations exclude criminal liability [4, p. 12], whether as a result of the expiration of the statute of limitations, the state refuses to prosecute [5, p. 275–276], or it becomes impractical to bring to this responsibility [6, p. 347] or the legal relations arising as a result of the commission of a crime are terminated [7, p. 184]. Despite the seemingly rather narrow, local framework of the institution of criminal limitation, it, in our opinion, is of fundamental importance for the constitution in legislation and understanding in practice of such important provisions as the principles of inevitability and justice, differentiation and individualization of criminal responsibility, its goals, the promotion of positive post-criminal behavior, the retroactive force of criminal law, judicial discretion, categorization of crimes, etc. Let us refer to the verdict of the Sterlitamak City Court of the Republic of Bashkortostan dated December 31, 2019, by which Akhmadeeva was found guilty of committing a crime under Part 3 of Article 159 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, she was sentenced to 2 years of imprisonment conditionally with a probation period of 2 years. The court, having appointed a suspended sentence, entrusted her with the performance of certain duties: to register with the penal enforcement inspectorate at the place of residence, where to appear for registration twice a month on the days set by the inspector of the UII, not to change her place of residence without notifying the inspection. At the same time, the sentence changed the category of the crime committed by Akhmadeeva, provided for in Part 3 of Article 159 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, from grave to medium-gravity crime. Akhmadeeva was released from her suspended sentence according to paragraph "b" of Part 1 of Article 78 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation due to the expiration of the statute of limitations [8].

As can be seen, the court resorted to an unusually broad discretion - changed the category of the crime from serious to medium-gravity crime, sentenced her conditionally and released her from the prescribed punishment due to the expiration of the statute of limitations. Although the court in its verdict referred to the presence of the disease in Akhmadeeva, nevertheless, she cannot be considered a strong argument in favor of reducing the duration of the statute of limitations.

From the above sentence and the cassation ruling by which it was upheld, it is clear how the issues of the statute of limitations are most closely interrelated with many other provisions of criminal law.

Even more differences in the theory of criminal law are observed when determining the grounds for exemption from the criminal legal burden due to the expiration of the statute of limitations. They are objectively determined by the nature of its regulation in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. In Part 1 of Article 78 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, it is imperative that the competent authorities release the person who committed the criminal act from criminal liability if the terms stipulated in this norm have passed since the date of the commission of the crime.

If, for example, when being released from criminal liability under Part 1 or 2 of Article 75 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, a court or other law enforcement agency analyzes the actual circumstances, establishing certain forms of active repentance, then when being released from it under the norm in question, the court is guided by only one fact – the expiration of the statute of limitations, without going into the material, internal "reasons" for exemption from criminal liability.

The issues of the socio-legal nature of the basis and conditions are interrelated, mutually conditioned, therefore they should be considered together. Thus, it is hardly possible to correctly determine the socio-legal essence in isolation from the grounds and conditions of liberation, because it is the grounds and conditions that help to reveal the nature of the institution in question. It is also impossible to correctly determine the terms for crimes committed with complex complicity or ongoing, lasting crimes without taking into account the legal nature of this type of release.

Scientists have been turning to the problem of determining the essence of the basis, the prerequisites for exemption from criminal liability for the expiration of the statute of limitations since the XIX century.

A.A. Piontkovsky eloquently wrote about reducing public danger, changing the identity of the culprit after an incident of a certain time. In his opinion, this value of time serves as the basis of the criminal statute of limitations [2, p. 11]. I.Ya. Foynitsky linked the statute of limitations with the characterization of the culprit's personality, its changeability [10, p. 112].

In modern literature, the grounds for the institution of exemption from criminal liability for prescription are recognized as the inexpediency of bringing to this responsibility, and the loss of the public danger of the deed, and the reduction of the public danger of the person guilty of committing a crime, and the complete loss of public danger [11, p. 4–5; 12, p. 97–98]. For the most part, these and other definitions of the grounds for exemption under Part 1 of Article 78 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation reflect certain signs of it, but do not, as they say, represent its full "picture". At the same time, it is impossible to limit ourselves to the statement of the inexpediency of bringing to responsibility, since it itself needs some justification; it would be wrong to recognize as this basis the loss of public danger of the crime committed, since the statute of limitations, as a general rule, does not affect it. It would hardly be correct to agree that reducing the degree of public danger of a person who has committed a crime can be recognized as the basis for exemption from criminal liability. The public danger of a person in the criminal-legal dimension is or is not. Of course, as already noted, exemption from criminal liability under Part 1 of Article 78 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation is imperative, therefore, the law enforcement agency proceeds only from the fact that the statute of limitations has expired. But here it is possible to raise questions – if the perpetrators of a crime do not completely lose their public danger during the prescribed period of limitation, should not its duration be increased in the law, or, for example, should not the law provide not only for suspension, but also for a break in the flow of the limitation period?

A more acceptable reason is, in our opinion, (as in general, and many authors) the loss of a person who committed a criminal act, a public danger. However, this statement needs some explanation. By providing for the institution of limitation, the State thereby demonstrates to persons who have committed crimes that if they do not commit new crimes within the established time limits, do not evade the investigation or the court, or from paying a court fine, they will be released from criminal liability.

In the act on the release of a person behind the statute of limitations, there are also elements of forgiveness, manifestations of mercy on the part of the state, but this release is not a complete forgiveness of the guilty. Moreover, a negative attitude towards the crime and the person who committed it is manifested here (albeit in a different form). [3, p. 5].

It seems to us that the socio-legal nature of the grounds for exemption from criminal liability at the expiration of the statute of limitations is the loss by the person who committed the crime of public danger, and the possibility of exemption from it guaranteed by the state, as a manifestation of his forgiveness.

The prerequisites of the considered type of release are the expiration of the statute of limitations, not committing a new crime, not evading the investigation, court or payment of a court fine, as well as the consent of the person to terminate criminal prosecution (in this case, the release can be carried out only at the discretion of the court).

Let's focus on the last condition of exemption from criminal liability. It is known that the termination of criminal prosecution in connection with the expiration of the statute of limitations is not allowed, and the proceedings are conducted in the usual manner (paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Article 24; Part 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation), if the person does not plead guilty and insists on further consideration of the criminal case. As we see it, the usual procedure of the case involves in these cases and sentencing, including indictment. When studying judicial practice, we came across numerous formulations in sentences that the court releases a person from punishment, while referring to Article 78 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. So, Zhilyakov was sentenced under Part 4 of Article 159, Article 73 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation to 5 years of probation, the probation period was set at 4 years; according to paragraph "b" of Part 2 of Article 165 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation to 3 years of imprisonment. Zhilyakov was released from punishment due to the expiration of the statute of limitations. Acts containing signs of a crime under Article 159.4 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and committed before 12.06.2015, may not qualify under art. 159 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, since the sanction under this article contains a more severe punishment. Such acts should be qualified under Article 159.4 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The appellate instance sentenced Zhilyakov to 2 years and 6 months of probation and set a probation period of 2 years. Zhilyakov was released from his sentence in accordance with paragraph "b" of Part 1 of Article 78 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Article 24 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, since six years have elapsed since the commission of a medium-gravity crime [9].

According to the verdict of the Crimean District Court of November 19, 2019. Kononov was convicted under Part 1 of Article 199 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation to a fine in the amount of 1,000,000 rubles. On the basis of paragraph "a" of Part 1 of Article 78 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, he was released from the sentence imposed due to the expiration of the statute of limitations of criminal prosecution [13].

In other words, we are talking about widespread judicial practice; courts are forced, passing convictions, that is, bringing a person to criminal responsibility, to release him only from punishment. The instructions of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation alone in these situations are not enough, since in this case we are still talking about the provisions of substantive (criminal) law. Therefore, in order to ensure the purity or perfection of legal technique, it would be necessary, in our opinion, to supplement Article 78 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation with a separate part (say, ch. 2.1) as follows: "If a person insists on considering a criminal case, then, if there is an appropriate basis, the court issues a guilty verdict and releases him from the imposed punishment."

In our opinion, there is a certain imperfection in the regulation of the duration of the statute of limitations. For example, this term for crimes of minor gravity is set at 2 years, although the legislator changed this category of crime (Part 2 of Article 15 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation), for crimes of medium gravity he set a term 1 year longer than the possible term of imprisonment, and for crimes of special gravity a 15-year statute of limitations is provided - it seems that it should be equal to 20 years to match the maximum term of this type of punishment.

The fact that the grounds for exemption from criminal liability under Article 78 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation is the loss of a person of public danger, although it is not directly indicated in the law, but it seems to us that it is presumed by the entire structure of Article 78 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and in general the logic of establishing differentiated limitation periods and its non-use in the commission of particularly dangerous crimes. In principle, it is possible to increase the duration of the statute of limitations; and here we are not talking about the deterioration of the criminal legal status of a person (as, for example, occurs with an increase in the terms of punishment), but about creating prerequisites or increasing guarantees of his self-correction.

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国际法作为“世贸组织法”的基础
INTERNATIONAL LAW AS THE BASIS OF "WTO LAW"

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在过去的十年中，国际律师之间关于世界贸易组织（WTO）活动的法律争议并未平息。世贸组织是根据国际条约建立的“传统”国际组织，以会员制为基础，具有国际法律人格和合同法律效力。反过来，世贸组织法是一套协议及其附件、加入议定书、世贸组织机构的决定，使世贸组织法被视为国际法框架内的特殊条约制度。 WTO 法律并非孤立的，因为它是根据 1969 年《维也纳条约法公约》实施的。本文试图确定 WTO 法在国际法和整个国际社会中的地位。对 WTO 法律的形成及其与一般国际法的关系进行了历史考察。

关键词：世界贸易组织，WTO 法，国际法，贸易，国际贸易法，1969 年维也纳条约法公约，国际经济法，特别制度，自治制度，条约制度，WTO 争端解决机构。

***Abstract**. Over the past decade, disputes between international lawyers over the law governing the activities of the World Trade Organization (WTO) have not subsided. The WTO is a "traditional" international organization established by an international treaty, membership-based, has international legal personality and contractual legal capacity. In turn, the WTO law is a set of agreements and annexes to them, protocols of accession, decisions of the WTO bodies, which allows WTO law to be considered a special treaty regime within the framework of international law. WTO law is not isolated, as it is implemented in accordance with the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. This article attempts to determine the place of WTO law in international law and the international community as a whole. A historical excursion into the formation of the WTO law is given, as well as its relationship with general international law.*

***Keywords**: World Trade Organization, WTO law, international law, trade, international trade law, 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, international economic law, special regime, autonomous regime, treaty regime, WTO Dispute Settlement Body.*

Discussions about the belonging of the WTO law to international law and about its "autonomy" have been going on since the organization was founded. However, at present this issue is more acute, due to the fact that the formation of "autonomous" regimes is a problem for the integrity of international law.

In the modern world, it is impossible to imagine human relations and international law in general without trade relations. With the passage of time and the evolution of society, the activities of people and their trade relations began to go beyond the boundaries of one country.

The origins of international law are associated with trade. It is fully covered by one of the main sources of international law - the treaty. One of the first international legal documents that left a mark on history was the trade agreement concluded by Amenophis IV and King Alasia (Cyprus) in the XIV century BC. This treaty exempted Cypriot traders from customs duties in exchange for copper and timber imports. Since then, nothing has fundamentally changed: at the beginning of the XXI century, bilateral agreements still exist in trade relations.

The regulation of such relations is a complex process that gets more complicated every year. The evolution of trade relations led to the idea of creating a special organization - the World Trade Organization (hereinafter - WTO). This organization, created on the basis of the Marrakesh Agreement, can truly be classified as international, since it has all the same characteristics – "it is an organization established by a treaty or other document governed by international law and has its own international legal personality".

The establishment of the WTO has led to the emergence of many controversial issues in international legal science, including the relationship of the norms of this specialized organization with the law of international organizations, the principles and norms of "WTO law" and the domestic law of the member countries, as well as the definition of the concept and place of WTO law in international law.

On January 1, 1995, the emergence and formation of the main doctrinal approaches to the definition of the term WTO law began. A detailed analysis of foreign and domestic studies, as well as the law enforcement practice of the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (hereinafter - the WTO DSB) indicates that there is still no generally accepted understanding of WTO law.

The WTO is an international organization that provides a forum for negotiations between sovereign states and therefore a cooperation organization similar to international conferences established under traditional international law. But it also includes a sophisticated dispute settlement mechanism based on modern international law, which makes its competence broader and more versatile.

WTO internal law documents are very difficult to attribute to the source of WTO law. This conclusion is confirmed in a monographic study presented in the collective work "WTO Law: Theory and Practice of Application": "It would be clearly erroneous to interpret the WTO law in terms of such a category as" domestic law of international organizations. " So, in paragraph "c" of Article XXI (c) of the

GATT it is fixed:"Nothing in this Agreement should be construed as preventing any Party from taking any action to fulfill its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security", which further confirms the affiliation of WTO law to international law. Agreements within the WTO, like the WTO law itself, directly have the same features as international law itself.

According to V. M. Shumilov, the WTO law is a unique legal phenomenon of our time, and he interprets the WTO as the "core" of the institutional part of international trade law.

According to L. P. Anufrieva, the "treaty regime" cannot go beyond the framework of international law, "confirming this position, including by the fact that no agreement within the WTO goes beyond the law of international treaties and the Vienna Convention of 1969, including".

The first decisive step towards defining the WTO law and its place in the system of public international law is the work of D. MacRae "The Contribution of International Trade Law to the Development of International Law". D. McRae was one of the first to argue that WTO law belongs to the sphere of public international law.

WTO law is consistent with general international law, while adjusting it to the specific conditions of international trade. While joining the international legal order, the WTO nevertheless created its own unique system of principles and norms, among which the rules on dispute resolution procedures and on international responsibility in the framework of the multilateral trading system occupy a special place.

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It is not uncommon for the WTO law to be viewed from the standpoint of the integral processes taking place in the world. In foreign and domestic doctrine, there are several opinions regarding this concept. Some scholars are of the opinion that WTO law is an integral part of international law, while others deny its belonging to international law. At present, it is practically not disputed that the WTO law is in the "orbit" of international law.

WTO law should be understood as a complex and heterogeneous structure, with the help of which it is possible not only to defend national interests, but also to protect them. To do this, it is necessary to correctly and clearly not only apply the WTO rules, but also skillfully use spaces and exceptions to the rules in this area.

In particular, "the absence of a single subject of WTO law and the use of "various methods of legal regulation (both private and public) do not allow V. M. Shumilov to consider WTO law as an independent sub-branch of international economic law".

In addition, it should be noted that international legal norms, including the norms of special regimes, including the norms that are part of the WTO law, should not contradict the generally recognized norms and principles of international law. So, we can conclude that the WTO law is an integral part of the system of international law, and the same features and patterns are inherent in it. The process of globalization of the modern world has led to the "birth" of WTO law in the system of international law. If all member states comply with their obligations, compliance with generally recognized principles and norms of international law, it is possible to avoid opposition to international law and WTO law, as well as to competently manage the process of "fragmentation" of international law.

When joining the WTO, each member state expresses its will and consent to abide by the rules and regulations of the organization, which does not allow the WTO law to be attributed to the national legal system, but refers it to the "international space", obliging to comply with generally recognized norms and principles of international law. In accordance with Article 2 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, these agreements are essentially international treaties, which indicates that WTO law is an integral part of the system of international law.

Having a number of specific features, the WTO law is an integral part of international law, which is confirmed by the WTO OPC, referring to the principles and norms of international law in the absence of special provisions of "covered agreements" or the need for their interpretation.

In conclusion, it can be concluded that the WTO is a "traditional" international organization established by an international treaty, based on membership, having international legal personality and contractual legal capacity, which is also inherent in WTO law itself - which, therefore, like the WTO itself, is located in "Orbit" of international law. This is evidenced by the norms of the Marrakesh Agreement and the conclusions that arbitration groups and the Appellate Body often come to in the course of resolving disputes.

The law of the World Trade Organization regulates a wide range of relations between member states, provides an opportunity for the settlement of disputes amicably or with the participation of arbitration bodies. WTO law cannot be associated with international trade law or international economic law, and WTO law does not govern relations between individuals and legal entities. WTO law is a separate system of agreements, acts and reports, not isolated from general international law. WTO law is a special treaty regime based on general international law.

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关于一门学校物理课学习无线数据传输理论基础的必要性

ABOUT THE NEED TO STUDY THE THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF WIRELESS DATA TRANSMISSION IN A SCHOOL PHYSICS COURSE

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本文讨论了将与无线技术操作相关的问题整合到学校物理课程中的可能性。 分析无线数据传输理论基础的研究，以将本教材纳入学校物理课程。
关键词：无线技术、4G、Wi-Fi、NFC、学校物理课程。

Abstract. *This article discusses the possibility of integrating issues related to the operation of wireless technologies into the school physics course. To analyze the study of the theoretical foundations of wireless data transmission in order to include this material in the school physics course.*

Keywords: *wireless technologies, 4G, Wi-Fi, NFC, school physics course.*

In our time, the development of wireless technologies is especially intense. Technologies such as 4G and Wi-Fi are no longer exotic for anyone. Increasingly, people pay in stores with a smartphone with an installed NFC module, and we can replenish the transport card "troika" only by holding it to our mobile device. Therefore, we, as teachers, are faced with the task of making sure that these technologies are not something incomprehensible to the population of the country. We see that the transition to the 5G standard around the world provokes anxiety of people who do not understand what it is, and, sometimes, even material damage. Therefore, in this work, we set ourselves the goal of reviewing information on this topic and assessing the possibility of integration into the school curriculum.

In our work, we used methods such as testing, a theoretical review of existing school course materials, analysis and synthesis of the information received. Testing included the following block of questions:

1. Are you a physics teacher?
2. What textbooks do you use in your lessons?
3. Specify what kind of wireless communication you are using.
4. Compare the technology and its range. There are three technologies to choose from: GPS, NFC, Wi-Fi, and three types of range: short, medium, long.
5. Which of the presented frequencies are Wi-Fi operating frequencies?
6. Where is NFC technology found?
7. Do you know the approximate maximum Bluetooth range?
8. What is the symbol for wavelength in physics?
9. How many satellites are used in civil aviation to track one GPS device?
10. Specify the approximate range of NFC.

According to the results of a survey by means of Google Forms, the following results were obtained: 76% of respondents find it difficult to answer more than half of the questions.

Analysis of textbooks for the content of information about modern wireless technologies showed their complete absence in the school physics course. Traditionally, over the course of decades, the school curriculum has paid attention to the following issues:

- The invention of radio by A. S. Popov.
- Principles of radio communication.
- Modulation and detection.
- Propagation of radio waves.
- Radar.
- The concept of television.
- Development of communication facilities.

Based on the foregoing, we can say that modern technologies for wireless transmission of information have not made it to textbooks. A This means that developing your own materials on this topic will be a good addition to any of them. For example, you can turn on Wi-Fi or NFC for textbooks that only describe radio communication.

The principle of operation of NFC is based on the induction of a magnetic field: the devices have two compact antennas that are located within the short range of each other. Accordingly, as the devices approach each other, an air-core transformer is formed. There is no need for registration, configuration and any additional manipulations. It is enough to bring two smartphones to each other, for example, and a stable connection is instantly formed between them. The distance between compact antennas built into mobile devices or digital devices should not exceed twenty centimeters. Only in this case will you get a reliable, wireless connection. NFC uses a frequency of 13.56 MHz to transmit information, the data transfer rate reaches up to 424 Kbps.

NFC has a lot of advantages, including the following:

- Fast speed of connection establishment;
- Convenience;
- Security;
- Versatility;
- Support for other wireless technologies;
- Openness.

Today, NFC chips are installed in a wide variety of devices, but, first of all, we are talking, of course, about smartphones and communicators. NFC technology is attracting great interest from mobile companies and providers. However, the scope of NFC is not limited to this. In the next part we will dwell in more detail on the various applications of this short-range wireless technology.

The main area of application of NFC technology is, of course, its implementation in various mobile devices - from smartphones to tablet computers and compact cameras. The first phone equipped with an NFC chip was introduced in 2006. It was a simple for today "clamshell" Nokia 6131. At the moment, hundreds of mobile phones and communicators with an NFC chip have already been released, thanks to which it becomes possible to wirelessly transfer data from one device to another with just one touch. Some modern digital cameras are also equipped with Wi-Fi along with NFC to instantly transfer captured photos and videos to the tablet.

With the help of NFC, it became possible to play on the TV screen the video that is stored on the smartphone. To do this, you just need to bring the smartphone closer to the TV remote control. For example, on Sony TVs, this feature is called One Touch Mirroring. Of course, in order for it to work, you need a built-in NFC chip both in the smartphone and in the remote control itself. As we can see, the field of application of NFC technology in mobile devices and household appliances is very diverse, but even greater prospects have opened up for this technological solution in other areas, for example, in banking.

NFC is very attractive for making electronic payments and, accordingly, banks, since it supports the so-called emulation mode. That is, with the help of this technology, you can emulate the work of a bank card that is well known to everyone. In particular, the user just needs to bring his smartphone with a built-in NFC chip to the terminal and he can easily make any payment. Thanks to NFC, you can create your own e-wallet. The advantage here is that the technology can be implemented in almost any device, be it a smartphone or a key fob.

An example is the work of the PayPass technology. Its essence is as follows. If the user has a phone with an NFC chip and his NFC bank card is activated in the SIM-menu, then he can go to any terminal that supports the MasterCard PayPass payment function, present the phone to him at the required distance (20 centimeters) and the payment will be made. Everything is very fast and convenient. You don't even need to interact with the payment terminal by examining its menu. Sound and light signals will confirm that the required funds have been debited from the bank card account. All a person needs to implement such a solution is that, in addition to the NFC chip, the data on bank accounts are also uploaded on his phone. It should be noted that mobile operators are the main drivers of NFC distribution. Mobile commerce, electronic ticketing, electronic payments are all relevant to NFC technology.

One of the most promising fields of application for NFC is in the payment of transportation systems. Thanks to the emulation mode, a smartphone with a built-in NFC chip makes it easy to purchase tickets for trains or public transport. You can create a ticket purchase request by touching your phone to the NFC tag on the smart poster. After that, a special application is instantly launched and a ticket purchase request is activated. In this case, the smartphone already works as a reader, reading the information that is stored in the tag. Then the user confirms the purchase, and the e-ticket is downloaded to his phone. Moreover, the ticket data is stored in the security elements of the device, making it impossible to change them.

The ticket price is automatically debited from the user's account with a mobile operator or from a bank card. Control of fare payment can be performed using a turnstile or a controller directly on the route. To do this, the smartphone is simply brought to the reader and the ticket data is instantly sent to the processing center, which provides the appropriate verification. After confirming the authenticity, the turnstile opens. In such a simple and at the same time convenient way, the work of the transport fare payment system can be organized. Such systems are beginning to be actively implemented today.

The use of NFC-enabled smartphones enables next generation transport applications. In this case, the phone can act as a carrier of electronic tickets, which contains information about the user, his travel history and other data useful for the transport company.

Consider Wi-Fi technology. Like dial-up and cable modems, Wi-Fi devices modulate the transmitted signals. Using various modulation methods, they convert digital signals received from a computer into analog radio frequency signals. The data transfer rate using a modulated carrier depends on a number of factors, including the bandwidth of the communication channel and the type of modulation method used.

Any Wi-Fi device, be it a PC Card, a wireless network adapter for a desktop PC or an access point, functions as a transceiver, that is, it transmits and receives radio signals. It is worth noting that 5-GHz radio signals from 802.11a devices are attenuated more than 2.4-GHz signals, especially when walls or other objects are encountered in their path.

The power output of radio devices is usually measured in watts. Unlike stereos, which can have 500W of output power, Wi-Fi equipment emits significantly weaker signals - up to 200mW. Because radios operate on low-power signals, engineers prefer to express levels in logarithmic units called decibels (dB). The abbreviation "dBm" is used to determine the signal level in relation to one milliwatt. A signal level of 0 dBm corresponds to a power of 1 mW.

If the signal power is less than 1 mW, its level is negative. For example, the sensitivity of an 802.11b wireless LAN adapter with a 2 Mbps bandwidth can be -90 dBm.

Remember two rules that are useful in engineering practice. An increase or decrease in the signal level by 3 dB means an increase or decrease in its power by half. An increase in the signal level by 10 dB corresponds to a tenfold increase in its power. So if 0 dBm equals 1 mW, then 10 dBm is 10, 20 dBm is 100 and 30 dBm is 1000 mW, or 1 W. Using these rules, it is easy to determine that a signal level of 23 dBm corresponds to a power of 200 mW.

According to analytical agencies, the volume of Wi-Fi use is increasing by 60-100% annually. In the near future, the technology will move from commercial use to free use. In many cities, work is already underway in this direction, where the initiators of the free network are city authorities, youth organizations, libraries, etc., which allow everyone to use their access points to the Internet. Therefore, in the near future, cities and areas will appear on the territory of many countries, where it will be possible to connect to the Internet using Wi-Fi for free, such as Jerusalem - the first city on the planet, whose residents and guests can connect to the network for free using Wi-Fi devices.

If we consider the statistics of Wi-Fi access points in the world, then according to iPass, there are now more than 47.7 million hotspots in the world. Largest hotspot growth in North America. Russia is in second place. African countries have the least number of hotspots so far, but they are at the very beginning of the journey.

Let's move on to mobile communications. At the moment, we are aware of the existence of five generations of mobile communications. Within each generation there is a set of technologies that are often mistakenly associated with the generation itself. The first generation was developed in Japan in the 80s of the last century based on AMPS. Disadvantages such as low capacity and analog technology forced the transition to the second generation of mobile communications (2G) in the 90s. The standard that formed the basis of this generation was GSM. Signals have become digital, which has increased the level of security. The improved version of 2G had GPRS technology, which was known to provide Internet access that was not possible in the first generation. Mobile communications functioned well in the second generation, but with the development of devices, there was a need for faster access to the Internet. The third generation, in addition to providing a good (relative to that time) speed of data exchange with the Internet, also provided backward compatibility with the second generation. In 2010, a 4G communication system was presented in Finland, which had an even higher speed of data exchange with the Internet, which allowed users to work with streaming video, online games, and interactive television most comfortably. Today, an even more advanced fifth generation has already been presented and at the moment it is being actively introduced.

As can be seen from the above, there is a large amount of information not presented in the school course, but at the same time, affecting almost all people in everyday life. It is especially important that the 5G technology that has not yet been implemented will be actively used in systems like "Smart Home", which will become an even more important part of every person's life. The most effective solution to this problem, in our opinion, is the inclusion in the educational process in the format of extracurricular activities. The course may be called "Modern technologies of wireless and mobile communications", includes four modules:

- NFC: development, features, security.
- Wi-Fi and Wi-Max - an affordable way to access the Internet and security features.
- Generations of mobile communications: past and future.
- System project development: "Smart House".

As can be noted, we propose to focus not only on physics and technology, but also on safety when working with equipment that has Wi-Fi modules and NFC antennas. In our opinion, it is very important that people in the community understand how to work in anonymous Wi-Fi networks, for example, in a cafe or park, and not become a victim of cybercriminals. And among other things, at the end of the course, you can work on applying the knowledge gained in organizing a single network environment based on your picture. How to combine simple gadgets into a system reminiscent of the “Smart House” from science fiction films and our near future? By answering this question, students will certainly be able to understand both the principles of work and safety, and the possibilities of applying the knowledge gained in practice.

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ABU NASR AL-FARABI 科学遗产中的人文主义思想

THE IDEAS OF HUMANISM IN THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF ABU NASR AL-FARABI

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这篇文章致力于研究阿尔法拉比的创造性遗产中的人文主义思想，注意到这位哲学家转向了古希腊思想家的作品和最好的成就，批判性地修正了它们，科学家 能够发展出一个普遍的哲学体系。 法拉比提出作为对人和人类社会进行哲学理解的对象，将理性理解世界的界限扩展到对人的本质、人类生活意义的认识。 需要强调的是，法拉比的人文主义思想目前仍然具有相关性，因为如果其成员之间没有首先基于道德类别的关系，就无法建立一个良性社会。
关键词：法拉比，人文主义思想，社会，人
Annotation. *The article is devoted to the study of the idea of humanism in the creative heritage of Al-Farabi, it is noted that the philosopher turned to the works and the best achievements of the thinkers of Ancient Greece, critically revising them, the scientist was able to develop a general philosophical system. Al-Farabi puts forward as an object of philosophical understanding of man and human society, expanding the boundaries of rational understanding of the world to the knowledge of the essence of man, the meaning of human life. It is emphasized that the ideas of al-Farabi's humanism are still relevant at the present time due to the fact that a virtuous society cannot be built if there are no relations between its members that would be based, first of all, on moral categories.*
Keywords: *Al-Farabi, ideas of humanism, society, man.*

A person has a mind, which gives a person the opportunity to achieve the highest in his development. There are many concepts that touch, to one degree or another, the problems associated with humanistic ideas and the arrangement of a harmonious life for people in society, these problems have occupied the minds of mankind for many centuries. As you know, humanism (*humanus* - human) is a worldview in the center of which a person is. According to Nikolai Berdyaev, at one time Greek humanism was "a high example of" high human culture "[1]. During the early Middle Ages, based on the achievements of ancient Greek science, in the Near and Middle East, works appeared in which the problems of rational comprehension of reality were put forward, as well as the emergence of a new type of educated person who went beyond the study of Islamic sciences, that is, when the person himself becomes an object of study in various aspects of his being. It is Al-Farabi who singles out such an important topic "in the center of which is the theme of man, his intellectual and moral improvement, his desire to achieve freedom, to personal and social happiness, the search for a better future by man" [2].

The formation and development of the teachings of Al-Farabi took place at a difficult time, in the era of the priority of the Islamic worldview over other worldview traditions. It is no coincidence that Al-Farabi was born where the Arys river flows into the Syrdarya in the Farab district (Otrar), which at one time was a large regional center. The economic, commercial and cultural significance of this city was determined by the border position between the Arab Caliphate and the possessions of the nomadic Turkic tribes. Ibn Haukal, indicated that Vesij belongs to the number of cities in the Farab district, from which Abu-Nasr al-Farabi originates. Man, according to al-Farabi, is the crown of the development of nature and differs from the representatives of the animal world in his mental makeup. Farabi, on the one hand, considers the act of the emergence of man to be a continuation of the general process of the development of nature, and on the other, a qualitatively new stage in this continuous evolution. Al-Farabi analyzes the very concept of "man" from various angles - biological, psycho-physical, intellectual, moral and socio-political. In Farabi's teachings, a person acts as a cognizing subject, and the surrounding reality, nature, as an object of cognition. The Socratic doctrine of man was developed in the two greatest objectively idealistic systems of ancient Greece, in the teachings of Plato and Aristotle. Socrates understands a person as a purely "ethical person", that is, in complete isolation from his social being. Socrates' humanistic views are based on the idea that virtue is knowledge, and, therefore, it (virtue) can be taught. In his doctrine of man, Plato further absolutized ideas, which ultimately led to a dualistic representation of the heavenly world to the earthly world [3], then Aristotle followed the Socratic understanding of man as a bodily-spiritual unity, the connection of which with the higher spheres of being is possible due to the rationality of a human being, his involvement in the divine world. Treating man as a rational and social being, Aristotle focused his attention on the property (of reason) and developed Socrates' idea of the moral perfection of man through the acquisition of knowledge. The humanistic ideas of Aristotle were expressed in his theory of knowledge, based on the belief in the limitless theoretical possibilities of man. Farabi put forward questions about man and human society as an object of philosophical understanding, expanding the boundaries of rational understanding of the world to the knowledge of the essence of man, the meaning of human life. The ideological platform, from which the philosopher starts, is an apology of rational knowledge, manifested in the materialistic and peri pathetic explanation of the world and nature, which determines the humanistic views of Farabi. Consider the foundations of the idea of humanism of al-Farabi, which are reflected in his teachings about reason, about happiness and virtue, the values of human existence. The doctrine of man as a rational being. Farabi explained rational activity as the meaning, the goal of human existence, that which gives a person the greatest benefit. He singles out a person from the entire universe as “a rational animal that no one surpasses” [4], noting that “the first stage at which a person becomes a person is the one when a natural form is manifested, capable and ready to become reason in action. It is she who is common to all ... ”[5]. The human mind acts in relation to the universe as an active principle, transforming it into the sphere of thought, in which the world in all its diversity, as it were, begins to live anew. According to Farabi, this is the path of perfection of each person and of all mankind, from potential reason through reason acquired to activity of reason, which is the condition for achieving true good by the individual and society. The doctrine of happiness as the goal of human life. Happiness is necessary for a person to live in harmony with himself. So, happiness, along with reason and virtue, is the main category of Farabi's humanistic views and the central theme of his works, in particular, such as "The Book of Pointing the Way to Happiness", "Civil Policy", "Treatise on the Views of the Residents of a Virtuous City", "Book achieving happiness ”,“ Aphorisms of a statesman ”, etc. Human life is a social value, in contrast to the existence of other creatures. The perfection of a person, the formation of his virtues is a process that lasts all his life. “So that our actions are beautiful and the state of our souls is as they should be” and “happiness is achieved only when these actions are performed of our own free will and free choice” [6]. The degree of human happiness is also associated with the degree of education of the person himself. Teaching about virtues as a means of achieving happiness. The solution to the issue of reason and happiness led to the understanding of virtues, to which Farabi attributed morals and habits that contribute to the achievement of happiness [7]. Virtues, just like reason, and a person's happiness are acquired by a person throughout his life. According to al-Farabi, reasonable is one who is virtuous and is able to choose good and avoid evil. "Wits in identifying what is truly good in order to do it yourself, or what is evil in order to avoid it - this is understanding [8]." The concept of "rationality" has an ethical meaning, then ethical virtues are the hallmarks of the mind. According to Farabi, rational and ethical are inseparable. Proceeding from the indissolubility of these concepts, and their interdependence, he interprets the humanistic ideals of a perfect person and a virtuous society. For human freedom, rationality alone is not enough, a strong will is also needed. At the center of Farabi's judgment is the idea of the connection between willpower and freedom - this is that deep humanistic idea of freedom as a necessary condition for a person to be virtuous. Virtues, in turn, are achieved by various methods: training, education, persuasion. So, it is reason, happiness and virtue in the teachings of Farabi that underlie the humanistic views of Al-Farabi. These principles should be inherent in human existence and each member of society can achieve this on their own. And knowledge is a means of realization, as well as a means for mastering values, a condition for improvement as an individual and society as a whole. Along with scientific knowledge, arts, crafts, moral qualities and human dignity are acquired under the influence of the environment and the relationship of people in society. In addition, learning should go from simple to complex. A person is a bearer of moral and political qualities and, based on this, is an element of ethical and political communication. Every citizen is responsible for the state of society.

Thus, it can be stated that the methodological attitudes of the ancient authors were perceived and revised by Al-Farabi, and in the new socio-cultural conditions he communicated the philosophical worldview of the era of polytheism in relation to the era of Islamic monotheism. Based on this, any appeal to the legacy of Al-Farabi is tantamount to the appeal of a deep and versatile encyclopedia, which sets out the foundations of humanistic ideas on which civil society should rely. In his "Treatise on the views of the inhabitants of a virtuous city," Al-Farabi compares a virtuous city with a healthy body, where all the organs of which help each other in order to preserve the life of a living being and make it as complete as possible. Any person who sets himself the goal of making his own contribution to the socio-political life of his community should take an active life position and immerse himself in public life, while arm himself with the principles of reasonable activity, moral values, moral behavior. Based on this, it is worth saying that in order to resolve complex and long-standing problems ... it must be remembered that the struggle is between different religious beliefs, between civilizations and only through the prism of a deep analysis of the past [9].

It should also be remembered that “the source of modern world-scale problems is not that global processes unify sociocultural life, reducing the degree of its adaptively necessary diversity, but most likely they should be associated with a low degree of development of the changes taking place in the modern world, and with the level of existing connections of people with the environment, which does not correspond to its state” [10]. A person has the moral right to productively participate in the activities of society if he has a certain level of personal development. So, the humanistic ideals of Abu Nasr Al-Farabi are still in demand today, due to the fact that a virtuous society is built through relying on the moral categories of each person and human society. Thus, if we project the conclusions of al-Farabi's teachings to the present, then we can say that one of these categories is civil society, which is supposed to be built on the principle of goodness in relation to people to each other.

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高等教育：大流行时期的远程工作
HIGHER EDUCATION: DISTANT WORK AT TIMES OF PANDEMIC

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这篇文章探讨了在 Covid-19 大流行期间可以建立团队凝聚力和富有成效的远程教育过程的条件。 作者分析了小组工作活动和小组决策的有效技术问题。 比较研究的方法用于定义组织远程小组工作的方式及其成功的程序和完成。 作者提供了远程工作活动的例子：案例研究和基于他们自己的实践的解决方案的适当决策技术。 明确消除社会文化障碍，营造舒适的氛围十分重要，因为在远距离学习中，合作互助，使协调复杂的工作成为可能。

关键词：远程工作，团队凝聚力，交流活动，决策技巧。

Abstract. *The article looks into the conditions under which it is possible to create group cohesion and fruitful distant educational process at times of Covid-19 pandemic. The authors analyze the issue of group work activities and efficient techniques for group decision-making. The method of comparative study is used to define the ways of organizing distant group work and its successful procedure and completion. The authors provide examples of distant work activities: case studies and proper decision making techniques for their solution based on their own practice. It is defined that eliminating of sociocultural barrier and establishing comfortable atmosphere is of great importance as during distant studies it leads to cooperative mutual assistance, making it possible to coordinate work of great complexity.*

Keywords: *distant work, group cohesion, communicative activities, decision –making techniques.*

Introduction

During COVID-19 pandemic when authorities make people stay home or even forcibly lock down some countries, the situation creates unique challenges not only for business but higher educational establishments as well. How can teachers motivate students to do their best and feel like a full member of educational environment if they work distantly? What exactly is distant working?

For the majority of students, it means working remotely, from home or campus, having virtual "face-to-face" communication thanks to computer. Due to the development of IT this kind of communication is not something new for the majority of young people but when there are no other ways of communication it may become tiresome and even irritating especially for those who prefer active working in group to passive sitting before the computer.

But what we've learned along the way is that distant work can turn out to be effective alternative to classroom work if participants are completely involved in communicative activities like discussions, role and business games, case studies and problem-solving tasks. And of course students have to be involved in decision – making process as the content and completion of any communicative activity.

So, two interconnected issues are of great importance for teachers in higher educational establishments: 1) to form a coherent student group; 2) to organize productive group work that motivates. Taking into account that students can't meet face to face often and the main part of the studies are held on-line both issues are a rather difficult question.

Research Methodology

To answer these questions we apply to the idea of group cohesion and the method of comparative study of group decision –making techniques as a tool of our research. Our long pedagogical practice may also be considered as the platform for the research in this sphere. So, how to organize group discussion and find ways to come to agreement if you are a member of a virtual team? Which techniques for group decision making should be chosen?

Traditionally all kinds of classroom communicative activities and students' self-study are held by small multinational groups of students from different countries who study international business and management in RANEPA. We greatly support the communicative approach to learning [5] and prefer offering lots of practical tasks to do instead of telling about them to students. All variety of case studies, discussions, role plays, business simulation games, problem-solving tasks and other kinds of activities are in usage.

Also we have had the experience of teaching the strategies and tactics of intercultural professional communication in the English language to the students of International Business Studies faculty as a special integrative course that comprises the courses of Business English with the course of lectures on the Basis of professional cross-cultural communication [2]. This course is presented to students not only using Power point presentation but also comprises lots of different forms of communicative practice and practical tasks for group work.

The problem of forming group coherence, creating the atmosphere of fruitful cooperation appeared to be extremely important: it is known that the essence of group activities is in the establishment of such cooperation, when the behavior of each varies and to some extent is regulated by the fact of participation of others [1].

Real communication is an exchange of information and ideas that provide cooperative mutual assistance, making it possible to solve and coordinate the tasks of great complexity. The integral characteristic of the system of intra-group relations is a degree of cohesion, the index of which can be the frequency or degree of coincidence of opinions, assessments, attitudes and positions of the group's members in relation to the objects most significant for the group as a whole.

It is known that cohesion is a key concept of the theory of group dynamics developed by K. Levin [4]. It is defined by him as a total force field that forces members of the group to stay in it. The more united the group, the more it meets the needs of people in emotionally saturated interpersonal relationships.

Nowadays may be more than usual the atmosphere of attentive attitude to each other and mutual support, a sense of group identity is needed and it is possible to create it among students if this aim is highlighted as one of the aims of contemporary education. Cohesion also generates emotional attachment, the adoption of common tasks, ensures the stability of the group even in the most frustrating circumstances. It takes time and efforts to form group cohesion but it bears fruit.

Group cohesion from the point of view of communication processes in a small group was also investigated by Leon Festinger. Cohesion was analyzed by him on the basis of data on the frequency and strength of the communicative connections found in the group. The central concept through which analysis was performed was the concept of cognitive dissonance - the individual's awareness of the opposite to his beliefs opinion of another person or group [3]. According to the researcher, the processes of social communication and social influence are intertwined with the processes of the emergence and elimination of cognitive dissonance. If dissonance exists, there is also a desire to reduce it, and the more dissonance, the stronger the desire to eliminate it.

Students should be aware that disagreements exist in all kinds of group as a reality and boosting force of their development. And there are some ways to eliminate disagreements and come to agreement: it may be independent change of the opinion on the problem by a person for more prevalent; it may be a change of person’s opinion under the influence of other members of the group; it may be person’s assertion of the superiority of own opinion when a person uses his social influence and communication to reduce dissonance [3].

The main techniques for group decision-making in distant education

In any case any disagreement can be transformed with the help of discussion into agreement and cooperation if a group is able to come to mutual understanding and knows techniques of group decision making.

We may recommend starting the work with a new group of students with Didactic group decision-making method. It may be named both: a kind of training and a role play.

This kind of decision-making training is also effective in cases when the group is not flexible enough and it needs additional practice in understanding advantages and disadvantages of a situation or action. This is a kind of training that brings great benefit to participants because initially they are sure that only one - their opinion is correct and may be taken into account.

The case should be rather concise and have two options, e.g. “The staff of a company should decide whether to relocate their company during the crisis or not”. The background information about the company is given to students.

The recommended procedure during Didactic method is as following:

1) The group is divided into two parts. A problematic situation is presented orally or in a form of a text. It is underlined that there are only two ways out of this situation. The first part of the group has to support and find advantages for the first solution – “Yes”, the second group – for the second one – “No”. Both groups take time and present their arguments for their solution as best.

2) Without making final decision the groups are asked by the teacher to change their roles. Now the students have to support and find advantages in the solution that they were against a few minutes ago. The discussion procedure repeats.

Talking about the company under discussion - the result may be different, but talking about students - it is fruitful. The interchange of the ideas and acceptance of different points of view leads to mutual understanding of facts and people’s positions. It may lead to widening the situation, finding additional arguments and possessing practical skills of discussion. [2]

There are some other ways to come to group solution under the conditions of distant working. Among them: Nominal technique, Delphi technique, and Brainstorming.

For the majority of teachers and students Brainstorming is the only technique that is known and regularly implemented in the classroom. This fact is confirmed by our teaching practice, too, as our students didn’t know other methods before entering our program. Admitting all the advantages of such method we have defined that it loses a lot of efficiency, excitement and speed when applied distantly. The Brainstorming technique may be used if IT Platform allows the group to be shared into subgroups for discussion. But again it has its disadvantages: it is practically impossible for a teacher to monitor the discussion and assist students if needed. As we mentioned before Brainstorming was known by all the students but we had to point out some important rules that a student have to follow:

- No initial idea is criticized or rejected.
- The team is interested in developing a high number of ideas and not concerned with quality or feasibility yet.

It is necessary for different opinions to be heard and taken into account. Formal and informal leaders play an important role in decision-making process. A certain role is played by the size of a group: the larger the group, the more difficult it is to manage the communicative process. That is why we prefer our students to work in groups of five - six people.

The next algorithm of Brainstorming technique we recommend to our students:

1. Establishment of facts: after the problem is posed it is a kind of data collection. During this period, we should refrain from evaluations, and focus on the maximum objectivity of information.

2. Assessment of facts: it is of evaluation nature. Members of a group at this stage should be able to express everything they think about the collected data. The main thing here is to fix the assessments and not individual positions of people.

3. Search for solution: it aims at developing various solutions. The group needs to demonstrate their ability to imagine. One of the criteria for the effectiveness of passing this phase is: absence or minimum number of cases of ignoring the opinions expressed and refusals to defend one's opinion.

4. Making decisions: irrelevant is the decision-making phase, when the proposed solutions are compared with the diagnosis made in the second stage. The final decision is made on the basis of the analogy of advantages and disadvantages of the proposed options, their elimination, the combination of several into one, the development of "third" ways [6].

Nominal group technique works out very effectively if the task is defined in a concise and clear way. In the Nominal group technique, members do not discuss the issue and potential solutions orally. Instead, the group uses a written process to develop their creative ideas on a given task or problem.

The great advantage to this type of group decision-making is that no one member of the group can dominate and this point eliminates the interpersonal aspect, which can sometimes distract people from the goal of research. Students show their creativity in full without any fear of being misunderstood or even laughed at.

The steps of the Nominal group technique consist of:

- Team members write down their ideas to solve the problem.
- Each idea is cataloged by a teacher, and systemized to avoid repetition. No

idea is discussed between members at this time!

- All ideas are demonstrated in the screen. But nobody knows who suggested which idea.
- An open forum is held to discuss and assess each idea presented.
- Members then vote secretively for the final solution.

This technique demands more time than Brainstorming but it gives students the possibility not only to present their ideas but to be honestly assessed by other people without any interpersonal clashes.

The example of the Case Study using Nominal group technique:

You work at an Oil Refinery Plant that hasn't been modified for a long time. Each year you prefer to be economical and refuse to buy new expensive equipment that can help reduce pollution in the area.

At the moment there is a crisis situation because local community and authorities think Oil Refinery is guilty of river pollution that led to serious ecological problems last week.

What urgent measure should be undertaken by CEO to improve the image of the company and find the way out of the crisis situation.

One more technique relevant to be used during on-line communicative activities is Delphi technique. The Delphi technique consists of the use of surveys to develop a final solution. A team of experts create a survey that is administered to the team. This team may consist of students who are delegated this role or teachers who prepare the list of solutions on their own. If it is needed there may be not one round surveys presented. After each round of surveys, new questionnaires are created and administered until a final solution is able to be rectified.

The next algorithm of Delphi technique can be recommended:

- Team members are given questionnaires with a list of possible solutions.
- Each idea is thought out individually without oral discussion.
- Members of the group mark the idea they think is the best to be implemented in the situation under analysis.
- All questionnaires are collected, analyzed and the solution supported by the majority of people is sounded out. It will be implemented.
- If no solutions are supported by the majority of participants, anew round is held, using some of the old and possible new ideas.

The example of Case Study using Delphi technique:

You are a new director of a famous company that produces sports equipment. The company was rather successful not long ago but now it has serious financial problems due to mismanagement at times of economic crisis.

Your competitors use your difficulties to attract your employees to their companies. They offer bigger salary and better working conditions that is why you have staff turnover in all departments.

What urgent measure should be undertaken in your company?

1. *Introduce flextime system of work for managers; organize corporate transport for employees to / from work.*
2. *Provide free lunches for everybody; redecorate your office and install sports facilities for employees to use them during the break.*
3. *Make 1/3 of the staff redundant and increase salary to those employees who will remain in the company.*
4. *Announce changes in the terms of Labor Contract, increase the sum of medical insurance and perfect pension scheme.*

This technique provides the practice of analysis of other people's ideas, understanding pros and cons of the situation under discussion, making a choice out of several options. The group work organized in a form of Delphi technique is traditionally vivid and efficient.

In our opinion another bit of information on the topic of group work should be presented to students as future professionals in business. It is the fact that group decision-making is not a universal way of solving a problem. It may be unacceptable in different situations, i.e. in the the case when an immediate solution is required and a group solution needs time.

One more drawback of group decision-making is that a group can work out the solution that suits the majority of group members, but it may be not the best optimal solution to the problem under analysis. This is because of group thinking - or the effect of equalization when the majority of people vote for something that is already known, stable and understandable but not for innovative and unusual suggestions.

Thus, consensus that is understood as a unanimous decision is not always a prerequisite for the effectiveness of group work. That is why there exist preventive measures that help to avoid rejecting of new ideas. It may be introduction of "devil's advocate" into the group, whose responsibilities would include constructive criticism of all proposed activities and ideas. Some other methods may be implemented: involvement of a new member to a group; invitation of "spectators" during discussion; a delay of making a final decision, etc. Finally, in modern conditions, it may be the use of IT and computer programs.

Result

As a result we would like to mention that all presented here techniques of decision-making were trained in the classroom and successfully used by the students during practical tasks and self-study. Simultaneously our efforts to create a comfortable atmosphere during distant classes bore fruit as students' feedback was positive and full of excitement.

We may name as the most efficient for distant work in group Nominal decision-making technique. Besides the advantages mentioned before it gives possibilities to create numerous alternatives while looking for additional information, developing new ideas and gathering many opinions in real situations that need solution. Students like it as they have complete freedom in creativity and expression their ideas.

So, thanks to solving two interconnected problems: how to form a coherent student group and organize productive group work that motivates students, we can definitely answer that under the conditions when students can't meet face to face often in class and the main part of the studies are held on-line it is possible to make educational process useful and interesting.

Our research shows that distant work "works out" in comfortable atmosphere if students are involved in communicative activities that contain their professional and personal interests. Students have great possibilities to realize their feeling of an equal member of a team, develop empathy, readiness to offer information to others, assess achievements of others, and propose a plan of joint activity.

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学龄前儿童民族区域教育
ETHNO-REGIONAL EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOLERS

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文章探讨了在学前儿童和小学生德育中运用民间教育学手段的问题。作者分析了科学家对现代世界对其人民传统的无知问题的观点和方法。 作者认为，在与儿童一起工作时，对地域文化的特殊性进行深入和科学地考虑的问题是紧迫的。

关键词：民族传统，民族教育学，自我意识，民族文化，民俗，民族文化能力，多民族环境

Annotation. *The article deals with the problem of using the means of folk pedagogy in the moral and aesthetic education of preschoolers and students. The authors analyze the views, approaches of scientists to the problems of ignorance of the traditions of their people in the modern world. The authors consider the problem of deep and scientifically grounded consideration of the peculiarities of regional culture in working with children to be urgent.*

Keywords: *national traditions, ethnopedagogy, self-awareness, culture of the people, folklore, ethnocultural competence, polyethnic environment*.

Back in ancient Greece, Aristotle wrote about the all-round development of the child. Today it is an important goal of modern education. This goal can be achieved by successfully solving many educational problems. Among these educational tasks, a special place is occupied by issues of moral and aesthetic, as well as patriotic education of the younger generation.

In accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard of preschool education, the educational process has a specific direction towards “the development of norms and values adopted in society, social and emotional intelligence, emotional responsiveness, empathy; fostering a respectful attitude and a sense of belonging to one's family and to the community of children and adults in the Organization; the formation of positive attitudes towards various types of labor and creativity; formation of the foundations of safe behavior in everyday life, society, nature ”[44].

Experience shows that in modern society we are increasingly faced with the problems of ignorance of the traditions of our people among modern children and their parents. Many scientific papers have been published on this issue. For example, domestic scientists such as N.A. Vetlugina, A.V. Zaporozhets, A.N. Leontiev, N.I. Zagorenko, A.V. Zosimovsky, T.P. Gavrilova, B. S. Bratus, S. A. Kozlova, A. P. Usov, N.N. Poddyakov, V.A. Averin, V.I. Garbuzov and others. According to these scientists, children in our world are becoming more cruel, indifferent, material values dominate spiritual ones, they have ceased to understand and appreciate the aesthetic component of our society.

Naturally, we are looking for the main reason for this change. We believe that one of the reasons for the change is the disconnection of peoples from their national roots (culture, traditions). Unfortunately, there is such a phenomenon - people are far from the origins of their national culture. In solving this problem from early childhood, parents should impregnate their children with the peculiarities of the culture of their people and instill respect, understanding of neighboring cultures [30, p.156]. And the school will support this, because parents and teachers are partners in the upbringing and education of children. We solve the problem in cooperation.

Many teachers turned to the problem of using the means of folk pedagogy (Volkov G.N., Bogush A.M., Khanbikov Ya.I., Nigmatov Z.G., Shaimardanov R.Kh.) in moral and aesthetic education. According to scientists, in fairy tales, sayings, epics, riddles, songs, all folk wisdom and experience are collected, contributing to the development of personality, the assimilation of social norms, values of experience.

In pedagogy, various means of educating preschoolers have been identified. Among them Afanasyev A.N., Zhigulsky K. note the special significance of folk holidays as a synthesis of various types of folk art and traditions. Today, at a time when many educational programs have been developed, teachers of preschool institutions, in search of funds for effective activity, turn to the traditional folk heritage, seeing in it the primary source of morality, aesthetics and patriotism.

In the practical activities of teachers of a preschool educational organization, national traditions are perceived as an area of educational influences in a preschool educational organization. In modern conditions, there is an awareness of the spiritual foundations of the development of society. The problem of deep and scientifically grounded consideration of the peculiarities of regional culture in working with children is urgent.

Preschool teachers, teachers and scientists of the Elabuga Institute of the Kazan Federal University in their teaching activities are actively working in this direction. They conduct scientific and practical conferences, forums and methodological seminars for teachers of a preschool educational organization, develop joint action projects in the direction of ethno-regional education of preschool children.

The need to introduce a regional component is foreseen. The Law on Education of the Russian Federation speaks of the need for educational activities to introduce a regional component. In the content of individual sections of preschool education (familiarization with the environment, the formation of ideas about nature, holidays and entertainment, etc.), one can see the inclusion of native culture and national traditions.

In practice, teachers of a preschool educational organization organize various types of events, conferences, competitions on this issue. In Yelabuga, the republican competition of children's creativity "Мин бит татар малае!" "I am a Tatar!" The competition was held with the aim of identifying and developing young talents, fostering respect for their native language in children, attracting attention and introducing children and parents to the spiritual traditions and historical and cultural heritage of the Tatar people.

Such contests help to preserve the traditional culture of the Tatar people, the language and allow them to properly educate the younger generation. Provides natural familiarization of children with national traditions, affirms fundamental, spiritual and aesthetic values in their minds.

Also, in Kindergarten No. 38 "Golden Key" of the Elabuga Municipal District of the Republic of Tatarstan, the Competition "The Best Connoisseur of Folk Traditions and Cultures" was held within the framework of the All-Russian rally of creative teachers "Creativity, inspiration and skill - the unity of three!" dedicated to the Year of Native Languages and National Unity in the Republic of Tatarstan. The purpose of the competition: to identify and disseminate the innovative experience of teachers, to improve the scientific and methodological support of the educational process. More than 50 creative teachers took part in the competition in such nominations as: Best author's development "Knowledge of languages means having many keys to one lock"; Quiz for children (teachers) "Commonwealth of the Volga Peoples".

In kindergarten No. 39 "Kilechek" in Yelabuga, the Republican competition of oratory "Ellada - 2021" was organized for senior preschool children attending a speech therapy group. Interesting were the speeches of the orators-storytellers, who told the works of the authors as: D.N. Mamin-Sibiryak, V.Yu. Dragunsky, M.M. Prishvin, T. Kolomets, V. Oseava, etc. Carrying out such events contributes to the development in children of the ability to speak correctly, to feel more relaxed and confident. And such children are easier to make contact.

We believe that the introduction of a child to universal, civilizational values begins with the knowledge of culture, first of all, of his small homeland. The issues of cognition and appropriation of culture were studied by E.A. Baller, E.V. Ilyenkov, A.V. Kamenets, Yu.A. Lukin, E.Yu.Soloviev and others. Interest in the didactic aspect of acquainting children with a kindred culture and national traditions has grown.

In the work of A.B. Izmailov presents "Fairy-tale materials" in Russian folk pedagogy for the upbringing of preschoolers [24, p.256], in the study of MB. Kozhanova revealed the pedagogical process in a preschool educational institution in the context of the regional-ethnic orientation of education [27, p.201].

Such a process is considered as a specially organized interaction (in the form of assistance) of teachers and pupils in the implementation of the content of education using the ideas of folk pedagogy, as well as features, factors, means, methods of folk education in order to solve educational and educational tasks aimed at meeting the needs of society in a comprehensively developed personality [6, p.204-205].

The attention of researchers is also paid to the issues of preparing future educators for ethnological work in preschool institutions, for the work on mastering the ethnological vocabulary by older preschoolers (N.L. Emelyanova, Yu.N. Kosenko, L.S. Pletenetskaya) and its individual aspects: the formation of ethnocultural competence students of pedagogical institutes in a multiethnic environment [17, p.24] ethnopedagogical training.

In pedagogical science and preschool pedagogy, interest in national identity is increasing, attention is paid to the revival of folk traditions, the development and understanding of the role of one's nation, ethnos in the world historical process. The task of the teacher in the context of this problem includes the ability to predict and realize the potential of national traditions and customs; help to foster interest in the native culture and learn to be aware of oneself as the bearer of this culture [3, p.114].

The mechanism that makes it possible to include folk pedagogy in the modern educational process in a preschool educational organization is folk tradition, since it is tradition that expresses the essence of folk culture and its connection with social conditions; it still carries out the same educational and developmental functions. Ethnopedagogy clarifies the pedagogical capabilities of old customs in modern conditions and determines the appropriateness of new traditions and customs that contribute to the upbringing and development of the individual [11, p.112].

Education on folk traditions contributes to the formation of religious tolerance, interethnic tolerance. We believe it is extremely important that a new view of culture, as a unity of national, ethnic and regional, is emerging in modern philosophy. This can be explained, apparently, by the fact that not only general human life activity is recorded in culture, but also the qualitative uniqueness of historically formed specific territories is reflected.

The culture of Russia has developed in this multinational environment. Regional culture develops, feeding from two sources: internal self-development of national cultures and mutual influence, interaction, mutual penetration, but not the fusion of different cultures, but their creative mutual borrowing.

We believe that the main task of the kindergarten of the Russian cultural tradition is to lay the foundations of a spiritual and moral personality with an active life position and with creative potential, capable of self-improvement, harmonious interaction with other people. Traditions organize the connection of generations, they support the spiritual and moral life of peoples. The succession of elders and juniors is based precisely on traditions. The more diverse the traditions, the more spiritually richer the people are. Nothing unites people like traditions. Tradition contributes to the restoration of the now lost heritage, such restoration can be salutary for humanity.

Therefore, it is so important to develop a modern teacher's respect for traditions, a positive attitude towards them, a desire to support and preserve them.

In our study, the definition of "tradition" given by D.I. Vodzinsky: traditions are firmly established, inherited from previous generations and supported by the power of public opinion, forms of people's behavior and their relationships, or the principles by which universal human culture develops [52, p. 64].

Of all the traditions that influence the formation of personality, scientists assign a special role to educational traditions. L.I. Bozovic, L.S. Vygotsky argued that human development is carried out through the assimilation of all previous cultural experience. Based on the positions of B.N. Bessonov, N.K. Dmitriev, K.S. Davletov, A.M. Suleimanov, we considered folk holidays, folk games, folklore as means of ethnographic culture [7, p. 15].

The initial theoretical provisions for the development of the problem under study was the relationship: "education-culture-national culture-personality". According to N.A. Berdyaev, S.I. Hessen, the task of any education is to familiarize a person with the cultural values of science, art, morality, law, and economy.

Multicultural education of children should be carried out in three directions:

- information saturation (communication of knowledge about the traditions, customs of different peoples, the specifics of their culture and values, etc.);
- emotional impact (in the process of implementing the first direction -

information saturation - it is important to evoke a response in the child's soul, "stir up" his feelings);

- behavioral norms (the knowledge gained by the child about the norms of relations between peoples, the rules of etiquette must be necessarily fixed in his own behavior) [31, p. 209-211].

The tasks of the teacher of a preschool educational organization are to reveal the spiritual and moral potential of the works and bring it to the child in an accessible form. We attach great importance to increasing the vocabulary of children, through a semantic explanation of unfamiliar words, their origin (etymology) and historical significance.

Thus, having studied the role and place of national traditions in the upbringing of children of the sixth year of life, we can state the following: In the content of individual sections of preschool education (acquaintance with the environment, the formation of ideas about nature, holidays and entertainment, etc.), the inclusion of native culture and national traditions can be seen.

In pedagogical science and preschool pedagogy, interest in national identity is increasing, attention is paid to the revival of folk traditions, the development and understanding of the role of one's nation, ethnos in the world historical process.

The task of the teacher in the context of this problem includes the ability to predict and realize the potential of national traditions and customs; help to develop an interest in the native culture and learn to be aware of oneself as a carrier of this culture. The mechanism that makes it possible to include folk pedagogy in the modern educational process at preschool educational institutions is folk tradition, which expresses the essence of folk culture and its connection with social conditions; it still carries out the same educational and developmental functions.

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用于形成研究文化的数字服务
DIGITAL SERVICES FOR THE FORMATION OF A RESEARCH CULTURE

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揭示了研究文化的组成部分。 考虑了提供研究活动文化的数字服务。已经确定了可能被数字服务取代的研究微技能。 对技术手段进行审查，以简化研究活动实施中的一些实际任务的实施。

关键词：研究文化，教育数字化，数字服务。

Abstract. *The component composition of the research culture is revealed. Digital services providing a culture of research activity are considered. Research micro-skills potentially replaced by digital services have been identified. A review of technical means to simplify the implementation of a number of practical tasks in the implementation of research activities is carried out.*

Keywords: *culture of research, digitalization of education, digital services.*

The purpose of our study is to examine the potential of relevant digital services that provide a culture of research. In modern psychological and pedagogical research (I.V. Nosaeva, E.D. Andreeva, N.V. Petrova, I.F. Isaev, etc.), various definitions of the concept of "culture of research activity", or research culture, are proposed. In our work, we will rely on the definition of the researcher N.V. Petrova, who reveals this concept as "an integrative, dynamic personality quality, characterized by a value attitude towards research activity, an unsaturated need for search activity, a combination of methodological, ideological, general subject, reflective knowledge and research skills, and a high potential of research abilities" [7]. The specified definition contributes to the awareness of the component composition of this concept, which determines the accent tasks in the formation of the culture of students' research activities. These tasks include: the formation of the knowledge component (methodological, ideological, general subject, reflective, as well as a holistic picture of the world); skills and abilities of the process of scientific knowledge; research consciousness (value attitude). Moreover, some of the components are formed empirically in the process of studying and analyzing natural and social phenomena. On the basis of conscious experience, further interaction with the subjects of the surrounding world takes place in the framework of research activities.

The very process of acquiring research experience has universal requirements, which include standard procedures, stages, and scientific methods used. In this way, subjectivity, fragmentation, unreasonableness are reduced, and specific characteristics of research activities are acquired. These include: objectivity, theoretical and practicality, rationality, verification, reproducibility, consistency and criticality [9]. These features standardize the understanding of the values, ethical norms and principles of partnership in the research community, which are the guiding lines of the research culture. Analyzing the points of view of the authors Petrova N.V., Komarova I.V., Shikhova O.N., we come to the conclusion that the fundamental value in the study is the awareness of the need to implement the process of movement towards truth or knowledge itself [7, 6, 9]. Guided by norms, cognition ensures the accumulation of the researcher's cognitive experience, forms his research consciousness and position in the socio-cultural space.

The research culture meets the needs of the individual in assigning values to reality. It manifests itself in the individual system of ideas about the diversity of sign-symbolic, social and other worlds, which is supplemented throughout life. The sum of these worlds forms a unique socio-cultural landmark of a person in life and profession in particular. According to O.N. Shikhova, in the pedagogical process, research culture serves as a means (tool) for the formation of competencies in teaching students future professional activities, including research activities [4].

Research culture, according to researchers, helps to form a willingness to accept reality, the need for constant adaptation to changing conditions, to form the ability to build an individual route and follow it and optimize the process of gaining knowledge, etc. [9]. Thus, the research culture is aimed, first of all, at the acquisition of skills and abilities of scientific knowledge, value attitude to research activities.

Research activities are characteristic of the level of higher education in areas corresponding to the profile of training specialists. The first research papers appear at the initial stage of the specialist (reports, term papers, thematic reports, solving a creative, research problem with a previously unknown result).

In order to avoid the establishment of a false model of behavior, the most appropriate is the formation of a research culture from the first research steps. The passage of the stages of becoming a researcher includes the sequential performance of tasks in an individual rhythm to achieve maximum progress for each student and strengthen their values through experience. This implies the need to introduce a long-term spiral method of building a program, where the elements are arranged not only sequentially, with gradual complication, but implies a cyclical preparation: from taking notes of scientific papers, writing abstracts to completing the thesis.

The formal curriculum allocates sufficient time for the "average" student, however, the time required for mastering in each specific case (individual format) often does not coincide with the average, which can be overcome through individualization of training [12]. Individualization of training meets the differing needs of students, the depth of the material being mastered, the speed of perception of information, i.e. we are talking about an "individual educational trajectory" (term by I.S. Yakimanskaya) [11], including the mechanisms of self-organization and self-realization of the individual, adaptability to individual personality characteristics, which contributes to the personal progress of each, and not just the "average" student.

Thus, having defined the concept of "culture of research activity", having considered its component composition, its potential in educational activities and the path of formation within the framework of higher education, the final goal of this activity and the requirements for acquiring research experience, we will transfer it to the current conditions of digitalization to consider the potential of digital resources in terms of optimizing research activities.

Many issues of the formation of a research culture are related to the issues of digitalization. In accordance with the concept of implementing national goals in the field of science and higher education until 2030, digitalization, representing the introduction of digital means in education, is determined by ensuring the availability and individualization of higher education. According to the concept, the ultimate goal of the modernization of education is to ensure the presence of the Russian Federation among the leaders in the ranking of countries with outstanding success in scientific activities and a high level of authority of researchers, which also determines the formation of readiness for international interaction and research culture as the key tasks of higher education [1]. The foregoing implies that the intended concept is the actual means of developing students' research culture are digital means.

The introduction of digital technologies in education has a number of advantages: it increases the speed of knowledge production, monitors the implementation of standards for the products of scientific activity, and also individualizes learning by using artificial intelligence and neural network technologies, as a result of which knowledge turns into information or data that digital algorithms use directly [14, 13]. With their help, it is realistic to build information systems that predict on the basis of an analysis of possible ways to achieve the goal, as well as to optimize a number of research tasks. Before looking at the potential benefits of digital media in shaping a research culture, consider the microskills involved.

Earlier, considering the tasks, we indicated the knowledge and value components, as well as the skills and abilities of scientific knowledge. Most of the above requires purposeful development or understanding through analysis and adjustments empirically, in turn, a number of micro-skills can be simplified by replacing them with the skills of using digital means. Researchers Krasnobaeva T.R. and Bryzgalova S.I., considering the problem of the component composition of research skills, identified micro-skills that, in our opinion, can be replaced by artificial intelligence operations. These include: selection of relevant authoritative sources (the basis of bibliographic search); control of compliance with the ethics of scientific citation (part of the ability to cite, refer ...); obtaining and summing up pre-experimental data, analyzing the results of the experiment (checking the results); visualization of content (use of graphics); registration of work according to digital science standards for quick search (report preparation); control of the timing of the work (planning and carrying out) [5,2]. We will sequentially consider each micro-skill and services that automate the implementation of actions.

The selection of relevant authoritative sources includes the search for information in accordance with its thematic content, citation, thematic direction, type, release time, limiting the flow. Criteria search in such systems helps to limit the area of actual sources of information to speed up their processing. In solving this problem, the search tools can be Official Google Scholar and Academia.edu - platforms with built-in parsing by parameters, as well as grouping texts by researcher with similar scientific interests. An additional opportunity is to search for co-authors and proposals for cooperation with various institutions. Such associations ensure the exchange of information at the ideological and practical levels, which contributes to the discovery of areas of greatest interest, and the interactivity of the loaded texts (the presence of hyperlinks) organizes the sources of information used.

Speaking about the ethics of citation, it is worth noting the importance of the formation of a value component, respect for the work of another. Observance of scientific ethics is considered to indicate all the sources used at the ideological level and when copying fragments of the text. Plagiarism, as the borrowing of parts of the work of third-party authorship without reference to the original, is considered a violation and is strictly controlled and regulated by the established norm of originality [4]. Ideological copying can't always be fixed in the mind of the reader, for this reason it is necessary to check the text on programs that analyze the text, identify the literary base, the changes made (syntactic or even translation from another language). The most thorough check of the Russian-language text takes place on the basis of Antiplagiat, and the foreign one on Turnitin. Based on the results of the check, it is necessary to supplement the list of sources and compare the percentage of originality declared in the requirements with the real one.

To check the results of the study, input and output surveys, questionnaires and tests are carried out, the content of which can be placed in digital format and disseminated through the broadcast of the link, the summary table of answers provides a convenient format for further analysis and formulation of conclusions. The channel for obtaining data can be programs for automated processing of answers to asked questions Google forms or Testograf.

The obtained statistical data is considered to be the most reliable indicator of the reliability of the evidence base and form a positive image of the researcher. Graphpad is a means of using appropriate statistical techniques to support claims in quantitative or qualitative research. An additional feature of the service is visualization in the form of graphs and charts exported in various formats.

Data visualization makes it easier to understand the material provided and to track the logic of argumentation. Visualization, replacing emotionality, is becoming not only a way to simplify understanding of content and organization of content, but also to attract and retain attention. Orange - provides a suite of automated data visualization, processing and analysis tools that create an interactive workflow for analyzing and visualizing data through the creation of charts, histograms, trees, dendrograms, networks, and heat maps.

Designing a paper according to digital science standards for quick search when compiling a report requires a strict narrative structure, parts of which are delimited by markers, as well as a description of the content with keywords that will become answers to the specified search parameters of another researcher. Thus, the text of the work becomes not only a presentation of the research, but also a theoretical ideological or practical component of other researchers. In finding the right cliché to structure information and minimize the assumption of spoken language in a foreign language, Imitative writing technique using REF-N-WRITE will help as a substitution and cliché search program.

Controlling the timing of individual activities is an indicator of effective consistent work. Visual Planner with Reminders - Trello does not replace the micromanagement of all activities, but serves as a motivational component and automates daily planning with a monitoring function that relaxes the requirements for the level of self-control. An addition to the organization of research is, for example, version control in Git and Bitbucket, which contains a record of all changes made to the document, with the ability to undo the changes at any time or return to an earlier version of the document, if the intermediate and expected results do not match.

Within the framework of the article, all the previously set goals were achieved. The analysis of the concept of "research culture" is carried out, its content is studied and the potential of digital tools for optimizing research activities is determined. The need for the formation of a knowledge component (methodological, ideological, general subject, reflective, as well as a holistic picture of the world), skills and abilities of scientific cognition, as well as research consciousness, mostly empirically, has been determined. Microskills have been identified that can be replaced by the skills of using tools that perform actions automatically instead of a person. These include: selection of sources, analysis of copies, processing of test results, questionnaires, visualization of content, design of work, monitoring of compliance with deadlines. Thus, a reserve for the intensification of research activities and ways of its optimization through the identified digital services were found.

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1930-1950 年代俱乐部活动在奥伦堡地区青少年个人素质形成中的作用
THE ROLE OF CLUB ACTIVITY IN THE FORMATION OF PERSONAL QUALITIES OF ORENBURG REGION TEENAGERS IN THE 1930s-1950s

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文章介绍了俱乐部活动在 1930-1950 年代奥伦堡青少年个人品质形成中的作用。 分析了回顾期内奥伦堡地区青少年俱乐部活动的总体状况并揭示了其发展方向； 确定了奥伦堡地区特色的俱乐部机构类型； 历史时期所要求的青少年人格品质得到证实。

关键词：青少年俱乐部活动，奥伦堡地区，俱乐部机构类型，青少年个人素质

Annotation. *The article presents the role of club activity in the formation of personal qualities of Orenburg teenagers in the 1930s-1950s. The general state of the club activity of Orenburg region teenagers in the period under review is analyzed and its directions are revealed; the types of club institutions characteristic of Orenburg region are determined; the qualities of a teenager's personality demanded by historical time are substantiated.*

Keywords: *club activity of teenagers, Orenburg region, types of club institutions, personal qualities of teenagers*

Extracurricular work in the 1930s-1950s of the Orenburg region was determined in accordance with the main directions of the development of the political course, as well as socio-economic factors. At the heart of the entire educational system was the communist ideology, orienting the efforts of teachers to subordinate the interests of the individual to the interests of the collective. These circumstances contributed to a decrease in the possibility of manifestation of subjectivity of a teenager.

Club activity allowed teenagers to independently plan and implement projects of social and personal transformation [1]. At the same time, there was a development of personal qualities of adolescents associated with independent decision-making. The origins of such a situation of self-determination of teenagers were laid already in the first years of Soviet power, and not only in Moscow, but also in Orenburg.

Analysis of archival materials showed that the predecessors of children's clubs in Orenburg region were playgrounds created by the Orenburg City Council in 1916-1917. The locations of these sites were the Field of Mars, the Nikolaevskaya site, the Poplar Garden.

In educational work, great importance was attached to the staging of amateur performances, in which teenagers developed such qualities as initiative, responsibility and artistry. In the study of Z.G. Safonova[2], the names of the performances are given – these are "Laundry in the nursery", "Turnip", "Mushrooms", "Brave Hare", "Goats and a Wolf", "Forest Princess" and many others.

An analysis of the literature [3] on the studied problem allowed us to establish that an important factor that determined the origin and development of club activities of teenagers in Orenburg region was the Resolution of the People's Commissariat of Education of 1919 ("On the organization of extracurricular education in the RSFSR").

Extracurricular institutions were given a key task - to promote the intellectual, physical and aesthetic development of adolescents.

It should be noted that on September 26, 1919, an organized meeting of children of workers of Orenburg was held at the Karl Marx Club (F.E. Dzerzhinsky Club). The speakers called on teenagers to join a children's club-theater and thereby join the construction of socialism. The appeal found a wide response. Soon clubs were created in the club: literary, choral, dramatic, sports. The first leaders of the club-theater were Viktor and Yakov Rozin [4, 5, 6].

Theater clubs participated in almost all political and economic campaigns. Half of the events were held in order to provide children with everything they need, primarily food. In January 1920, when the next "Week of Breadcrumbs" was held in favor of the starving of Moscow and Petrograd, the activists of the theater clubs alone collected 35 pounds of flour, 10 pounds of breadcrumbs, 3 pounds of millet. From April 11 to April 18, 1920, the City Committee of the RCP (b) and the RKSM, together with members of the children's proletarian club-theater, held a "week of proletarian children". Its main direction is the fight against homelessness. It is appropriate to mention that for the same purpose, a little later in Buguruslan, a special children's militia was created by the City Committee of the RKSM. During the "week" in Orenburg, 49 performances were given by the participants of the WPK-T, 11 rallies were held. At the same time, about 600 children joined the organization.

Thus, already in the first years of Soviet power, the club movement was widely developed in Orenburg region. Great importance in its organization was given to the creative activity of adolescents, the development of their personal qualities such as initiative, independence, striving for creativity, responsibility, initiative, and other defining qualities of the spiritual and moral sphere of personality development. The educational reforms of the 1930s led to a rigid organization and standardization of the system at all levels, which contributed to the complete absence of alternatives, namely, the right to choose students. A significant part of the Russian population remained illiterate. Another characteristic feature of the education system of the 30s was the active introduction of the cult of Stalin's personality into the minds of students. This led to stricter discipline, strict centralization of education management.

At the first stage of the development of the club activity of Orenburg teenagers, the number of clubs was insufficient. The underfunding of this area by the state was noted. In the preserved archival materials [6] for 1935, these shortcomings are recorded. Despite the negative trends in the development of teen clubs, there were also positive facts.

A puppet theater was opened in the model school No. 24, directions in the field of clubs developed in the following areas: chess, aero club, modeling, agricultural [7].

An analysis of the transcript of the regional meeting preserved in the archives on December 15, 1936, in which Komsomol organizers and committee secretaries took part, showed that the following areas developed in the club activities of teenagers: dramatic, physical culture, choral and aircraft modeling [8], as well as research and patronage work, landscaping and landscaping of streets [9].

In the 1930s, the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) attached great importance to the education of conscious builders of a new communist society in the development of club activities of teenagers by "developing a socialist attitude to study, work and social and practical work. It was necessary to strive to achieve such a situation that every child everywhere: at school, in the family, on the street, in the club - was "an example to all children"[10].

The fight against illiteracy in Orenburg region within the framework of club activities acquired quite large dimensions. We find confirmation of this in archival documents[11], which indicate that teenagers taught not only their peers, but also their own parents. In the city of Orenburg, 664 people were trained in 1930. In the Sharlyk district, 60 people have been trained by teenagers. In the summer of the same year, a cultural campaign to combat illiteracy was organized, in which about 500 teenagers took part.

As the analysis of historical and pedagogical literature on the problem under consideration showed, Pioneer Houses made a significant contribution to the introduction of teenagers to technical creativity, they became the center of the organization of teenagers' free time. The first pioneer house in the region was opened in January 1936 in Orenburg, and in 1937 10 more pioneer houses were opened in Orenburg: in Abdulino, Buguruslan, Buzuluk, Ilek, Pokrovka, Sorochinsk, Ponomarevka and three in Orsk[2].

The memo "On the state of extracurricular work in the Orenburg region in 1935" notes the following shortcomings in the development of club activities of teenagers:

- clubs in most collective farms are not organized;
- spontaneity in the organization of club activities;
- low material and technical base of clubs;

-insufficient attention of the Komsomol to the organization of clubs, of which there were 28. "There are pioneer counselors in 32 detachments, but they require mandatory training, more help from Komsomol organizations. The Komsomol district committee helps primary Komsomol organizations to work with children and pioneer detachments poorly. As a result, Komsomol organizations do not deal with these children and believe that their functions are over. And counselors and teachers should be engaged in work with children."

The interests of teenagers were harmoniously combined with the interests of the state. For example, if a country mastered technology, teenagers also wanted to master it. So, the campaign for technical knowledge began in 1932 with the organization of aircraft modeling clubs, radio and photography. In 1933, more than a hundred teenagers were engaged in aircraft modeling clubs in Orenburg. They learned to understand drawings, copy and independently design models of flying machines, comprehend the basics of controlling models of airplanes and gliders, got acquainted with the device of aircraft engines and the laws of aerodynamics. In 1934, aircraft modeler Maria Gerasimova won the championship among girls, her model flew 405 meters in 1 minute 55 seconds. Later, Gerasimova's model lasted 19 minutes and 15 seconds in the air. Gerasimova broke the world record for girls[8].

The development of technical creativity was not the only direction of the club activity of teenagers. Among the directions can be identified such as: collection of books for rural libraries, reading rooms, collective farm and state farm clubs; organization of posts for child protection at schools and institutions (housing and rental cooperative partnerships) to combat homelessness and neglect; campaigns to collect tree seeds for planting forest strips and participation in mass forest plantations; rodent control; cultural education among collective farmers.

In 1937, in order to eliminate homelessness, club associations were opened in factories where teenagers worked, as evidenced by a report from a member of the brigade for the survey of cultural and living conditions and industrial training Sinelnikov, who examined a furniture factory:

"1. 43 teenagers work at a furniture factory; 2. The age of teenagers from 13 to

18 years; 3. Komsomol members from teenagers – 2 people;4. Teenagers work in a room that is poorly heated, poorly lit and kept in unsanitary conditions; 5. Political information is carried out at the factory and a club for the study of the history of the CPSU (B) works" [11].

In club associations, teenagers liked to compose and conduct radio broadcasts. For example, in 1940 there was a radio program for pioneers "Lenin and Stalin in folk art" [12].

Great importance was attached to the employment of adolescents and the formation of conscious discipline in them. The Center for Documentation of the Modern History of the Orenburg Region has preserved a letter by N.K. Krupskaya to pioneers and schoolchildren "On conscious discipline"[9], in which it was noted that the behavior of adolescents in extracurricular time worries the whole society. The posts of young people controlled the loading and unloading of wagons, guarded trains with bread from looters and collected proposals for rationalization. Thus, at this stage, the purpose of the activities of club associations was to attract teenagers on the basis of public employment by voluntary association of interests.

The analysis of statistical materials allowed us to establish that there was a significant decrease in the club activity of teenagers during the years of the Great Patriotic War (1941 - 1945). This is confirmed by a sharp reduction in the number of club associations by almost half. Military-patriotic themes were clearly traced in the club activities, active explanatory work was carried out.

Club institutions were subject to accounting, which is confirmed by the "Instructions for the control accounting of public education institutions for local drug inspectors" for 1941. The control accounting of public education institutions was carried out by the TsUNKhU through the district and precinct inspection of the narkhoz account: "1. A club institution that is properly registered is an institution with the tasks of communist education, in which political and educational mass work, circle work, amateur art, lectures and reports, organization of cultural recreation of workers, etc. are systematically conducted [13].

As the analysis of the above-mentioned archival document shows, the following types of club institutions were distinguished: trade union clubs; reading huts; red teahouses (if political and educational work is carried out in them); club political and educational institutions serving the nomadic population; village Council clubs; collective farm clubs.

The main directions of the club's activities were: propaganda work, mass defensive work, pedagogical, socio-educational, military-patriotic. According to archival data [14], teenagers of club associations took part in medical and technical equipment of the front and the national economy. On May 7, 1943, Decree No. 1538 was issued, according to which students were to be actively involved in the collection of wild plants.

Archival documents and literature explained the role of club activities in supporting the front. In particular, it is indicated that "The Soviet Union is one big friendly family. All our people help the Red Army - old, young, men, women, boys, girls, boys, girls. Pioneers, schoolchildren do the right thing when they not only study, but also work, helping them to defeat the German fascist army more quickly. After all, each of us wants to drive the enemy off the ground as soon as possible. We decided to advise you to do what is necessary for the Red Army - collecting useful wild plants. Rosehip is an assistant to a fighter of the Red Army. In order for a person to be alive and well, he needs vitamins. There is vitamin "C". It can be found in rosehip. Scientists have calculated that 1 kg of dried mushrooms will replace 3 kg of meat.By collecting rosehip, mushrooms and other useful plants, you will become the real assistants of the front-line soldiers" [15].

The main reason for the decrease in the contingent of students of club associations during the war was the difficult material and living situation of the population. Newspapers reported that teenagers went to work in collective farms and state farms, enterprises and institutions to replace their fathers, older brothers and sisters who had gone to the front.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of September 17, 1941 "On teaching agricultural work to high school students, students of technical schools and universities" in the 1941-1942 academic year in all educational institutions, including in club associations, the study of agricultural business (cultivation of crops, tractor device) was introduced. In the first military school year, the club associations increased their attention to the military and sanitary training of students. In addition, the club actively studied military history, military weapons, studied military-applied sports.

Club days were held in schools. In confirmation of this, we present a plan for holding a club day on February 6, 1944 in the 7th "A" class of secondary school No. 32 in the city of Chkalov [16].

The club activity of Orenburg teenagers shaped their personal qualities. Attention was drawn to this in the regulatory documents, which directly set the task of developing the personal qualities of adolescents before the club associations. They demanded to pay special attention to their creativity, discipline, responsibility, diligence, such personality qualities that allow teenagers to be subjects of their own life activity.

Table 1
The plan of the club day on February 6, 1944, 7th "A" class, secondary school No. 32. Topic: "Komsomol in the Patriotic War"

No.	The content of the work	Who performs the Note
1	Report on the topic "Komsomol in the Patriotic War"	Member of the istor. mug X cl . Volkova
2	"The song of the brave" of the V-class teacher	Homeroom teacher - Lifshits
Homeroom teacher - Lifshits School Secretary - Dojina		

Thus, at different stages of the studied period, adolescents developed with varying degrees of intensity personality qualities demanded by historical time. In the 1930s-1940s, personality qualities in the field of artistic creativity developed. During the war years (1941-1945), strong–willed personality qualities were more in demand - perseverance, purposefulness, loyalty to duty, diligence.
In the 1946-1950s, much attention was paid to the personal and professional self-determination of adolescents, the development of their cognitive abilities, success, the possibility of self-determination and self-realization.

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训练综合体“传送带”作为发展三宝运动员功能能力和特殊格斗技能的通用工具

THE TRAINING COMPLEX "CONVEYOR" AS A UNIVERSAL TOOL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FUNCTIONAL ABILITIES AND SPECIAL FIGHTING SKILLS OF SAMBO ATHLETES

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文章考察了原始训练综合体“传送带”的结构和内容，其目的是提高动机水平，发展具有最高资格的运动员的功能能力。 文章的材料是构成培训综合体的模块的顺序介绍。

关键词：三宝； 教育和培训过程； 多功能性； 精英运动； 独特性。

Abstract. *The article examines the structure and content of the original training complex "Conveyor", the purpose of which is to increase the level of motivation, the development of functional abilities of athletes with the highest qualifications. The material of the article is a sequential presentation of the modules that make up the training complex.*

Keywords**:** *sambo; educational and training process; versatility; elite sports; uniqueness.*

Today, as never before, a person's lifestyle is increasingly becoming a measure of his health and longevity. Physical culture and sports have a significant impact on both human development in particular and society as a whole, being an integral part of the general culture.

Modern martial arts make high demands on the versatile fitness of athletes. They increase every year: physical, technical and tactical training becomes an important aspect. The technical one remains fundamental, which is a long-term and purposeful process of mastering new motor actions and improving the technique of those that have already been studied [1]. However, in recent years, there has been a need for the psychological preparation of athletes in connection with the difficult epidemiological situation and the general global problem caused by the coronavirus pandemic.

If we take into account the fact that at the session on July 20, 2021 in Tokyo, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) for the first time recognized sambo as an

Olympic sport [3], it can be seen that sambo is undergoing significant changes in the rules of the competition, which, of course, affects training of wrestlers, which needs to improve the methodology of the training process, including among highly qualified athletes. It is safe to say that the popularity of such a sport as sambo in the world is growing rapidly, and therefore competition is sharply increasing, in this regard, the level of motivation on the part of foreign athletes should increase: everyone wants to proudly represent their country at the Olympic Games and International tournaments in this kind of sport.

Sport, in particular sambo wrestling, develops in a person the wrestling qualities of a personality that are important for life: it teaches us to overcome difficulties, especially of a psychological nature, to act adequately in extreme situations, which makes people more viable in critical circumstances.

The formation of an athlete's motivation is one of the central problems of modern sports. Its relevance is due to the organization of the training process, in which the preparation of highly qualified sambists for competitions provides an optimal functional state, it is used as a basis for the manifestation of the best physical qualities of an athlete in the process of competitive activity. This phenomenon is explained by the fact that wrestling requires a high level of motivation to achieve sports results at the stage of higher sports mastery. Research shows that in competitive fights, in addition to the need to attack, defend and counterattack, an athlete faces a wide range of other tasks: to conduct reconnaissance, to retain the initiative, advantage, to restore strength, to demonstrate activity. In various works on sports motivation, the dependence is described: the wider the range of tasks successfully solved by an athlete in a duel, the more pronounced and more stable his motivation for achieving a high result is [2].

To achieve the maximum effect for solving these problems, we have developed a training complex "Conveyor", which is one of the tools for increasing the level of motivation, which is intended for highly qualified sambo athletes. Its structure is made up of various technical elements and special exercises for wrestlers, aimed at developing endurance and speed-strength abilities. It also includes the improvement and development of wrestling techniques in aerobic submaximal power.

The structure of this training complex is determined by three main modules: preparatory, main and final parts. During the warm-up, which is the preparatory stage of the training complex, the fulfillment of general developmental exercises and special tasks for sambo wrestlers becomes fundamental: each of the athletes should warm up well and prepare their body for the upcoming load with the help of running, acrobatic elements, standing and ground warm-ups. After the athletes have passed the period of training and adaptation of the body to physical activity, they conduct a light warm-up fight on the ground, while observing a special task set by the coach: the first number must conduct a painful hold, hold or turn over their opponent. The second number must take the starting position: "lying on your stomach". The first number actively conducts attacks, trying to complete the assigned tasks within two minutes, while the second number passively defends itself, not allowing his opponent to carry out technical actions, while not performing counter-actions on the ground. However, when attacking, the opponent must always return to the starting position, that is, lie on his stomach and defend himself throughout the time allotted for this task. After two minutes, the athletes change roles, and already the first number is passively defending itself, taking the starting position "lying on its stomach", and the second number actively attacks the first. Consequently, the total fight time in this mode will be four minutes. After wrestling on the ground, athletes restore their HR (heart rate) and prepare to form in one rank, so that the coach can form groups and explain to the athletes the tasks set in the main part of the training process.

To perform the "Conveyor" complex, it is necessary to divide the athletes into microgroups of four people in the corresponding weight categories. Each of the participants is assigned an individual number, which in the process of training determines his task. While training in this mode, athletes do not have a permanent partner, which allows them not to undergo significant fatigue from physical exertion and to recover in a short period of time for the next task.

The main part of the complex is made up of special tasks and exercises organized according to the principle of circular training. A certain amount of time is allocated for each task.

The first stage is a fight in the stalls of one participant against two opponents. Initially, the first athlete is attacked on the ground by partners nos. 2 and 3. The first number must confront two opponents at once, trying to avoid the attacking actions of the opponents. In turn, participants numbered 2 and 3, respectively, are allowed to carry out only painful techniques "lever of the elbow" and "infringement of the Achilles tendon", all types of holdings are also allowed. If the participants with numbers 2 and 3 performed a painful hold to the first, then they must immediately release and stop further actions so that the latter could rise to his knees and continue the fight. Participants numbered 2 and 3 must be very careful: they need to see when the first number makes the change, slapping their hand on the carpet or on their opponents. If these participants simultaneously sit down for a painful hold on the leg or on the arms and the first number has no opportunity to surrender, in this case, he gives a voice signal for surrender with the phrase "yes". Other painful holds are prohibited in order to avoid injury. During this period, the participant with serial number 4 does not perform any actions and waits for his turn to change partners. It should be noted that this type of fight involves the defense and simultaneous attack of the participant with the first serial number. His task is to skip fewer painful holds and try to do it yourself, which is much more difficult in a situation of struggle against two opponents. The task of the attacking side is to increase the load on the defending participant, as well as to hold holds and implement painful holds. However, it should be noted that during the implementation of this block, it is impossible to produce any types of knots (for example, the use of painful techniques on the joints, knee lever, painful technique "canary" is prohibited). The coach must control and observe all the struggling triplets: it is necessary to monitor and pay close attention to the athlete with the first number, as he is in a potentially losing situation. The duration of the fight in threes is determined by four minutes.

After the end of the time, the participant with the first serial number immediately assumes a prone position on his back, and the attacking side carries out a painful hold-arm of the elbow, sits on a painful hold on the right and left hands at the same time. The first task is to keep your hands firmly in the "lock" position so that the partners do not break the grip. In this case, the attacking side is prohibited from resorting to a painful technique, fully unbending the arm of the first number in the elbow joint. As soon as the grip is broken, the first number of the microgroup takes the starting position, firmly grabbing himself by both lapels of his equipment, and the partners again solve the problem described above. This continues for one minute. After that, the athlete with the first number goes to rest, instead of him comes the participant with the fourth serial number, who was not involved in the fight against the first.

Then there is a displacement: the task of the first participant is performed by the second, and those who have serial numbers 3 and 4 become the attacker. This approach is carried out until the next circle is completed. Then, in the same way, an attack is made on participant number 3 (those who have numbers 1 and 4 attack him) and on serial number 4 (participants with numbers 1 and 2 attack him). As a result, each number passes such a test: each number manages to play the role of an attacking and defending athlete.

After the attack was made on each number, the first stage of the training complex "Conveyor" ends. There is a general recovery of all athletes within three minutes, then the training participants overcome five laps by jogging at an easy pace, establish the rhythm of HR and breathing.

The second stage is standing up sketches. The work is carried out in microgroups: the participant under the first number makes speed tests of the second, third and fourth numbers for a certain time (one minute), then there is a change: the second number draws the first, third and fourth numbers. Each number should be sketched within one minute. It is worth noting that the time for rest is minimal. This is necessary in order to increase the load density at this stage. The final component - restoration - occurs in the same way as in the first component.

The third stage is the improvement of the throw-down technique. It is noteworthy that the athlete with the first number must first fall from the throw of the second number, then immediately the second number must make his throw. Therefore, the third number first rolls the first number, and then the first one rolls the third, and so on. At this rate, the loaded number should fall and perform throws within one minute. Participants need to try to get up from the throw as quickly as possible and just as quickly perform their technical action. In this mode, each number must work out for one minute, fall and throw in turn in its four. The final component - restoration and preparation for the final stage - occurs in the same way as in the previous components. An increase in rest time is possible in order to fully restore HR and respiration.

The fourth stage is competitive wrestling in a standing position according to the "Conveyor belt" principle: all athletes must also remember their number and fight in a strictly assigned order. By analogy with the previous stages, the load is performed first on the participant with the first number. He goes out to fight the second, at this time the third and fourth are resting and waiting for their turn. The fight in a standing position lasts for one minute, after the end of time, the second number sits down, and the third number comes out to fight the first, then the first fights with the fourth, and so on. No time is allotted for the participant under the first number to rest: all this time he takes up space on the carpet. The loaded number must go through exactly two laps and fight all the numbers for six minutes of net time. After the end of the fight in the standing position, the first number goes to rest, and the second and third numbers appear on the carpet for competitive wrestling in the same mode. Now the load is made on the second number, respectively, the second fights the third, then the fourth, and so on in a similar way. The second must, like the first, go through two circles according to the principle of the "Conveyor" struggle and carry out a struggle for six minutes with each number. Thus, each number in the existing four will spend twelve minutes of pure fighting time.

The final part of the training complex "Conveyor" involves relaxing exercises to relax muscles and increase the flexibility of the body of athletes, which are carried out for 15 minutes.

Thus, we can note the non-standard nature of the training complex described above, which consists in group work, constant change of the enemy and the conditions of the struggle. The "Conveyor" complex must be used in order to develop strength endurance, speed abilities and technical and tactical mastery. The implementation of the modules of the complex is possible in training activities, since with a frequent change of partner, each athlete must adapt and find the optimal approach, use his own technical arsenal, matched to each opponent individually. This will help you to act variably in a real fight in a competition.

"Conveyor" is notable for its versatility: special wrestling tasks are built in such a way as to help athletes not only develop their physical qualities, but also to form a sense of collectivism and the ability to work in a team.

The strongest in a sports duel is the one who is the most psychologically prepared, who has a stable competitive motivation. such an athlete is focused on achieving success. The described training process implements different approaches in terms of organizing the training of highly qualified sambists at the stage of higher sportsmanship. In this case, the main core is pre-competition training. The result of its use is that the training complex "Conveyor" helps to increase the level of motivation of athletes to achieve sports results, which further contributes to a worthy representation of their country at major international competitions.

Conclusions

The uniqueness of the "Conveyor" training complex lies in the fact that this method of training sambists is not limited to certain tasks. The coach has the opportunity to individually select special stages in the main part, depending on what technical skills or physical conditions he wants to develop, improve or develop together with his athletes during the preparatory period of the competition.

This complex helps to assess the level of fitness in the pre-competition period of preparation for important starts. The main component of an athlete's fitness is psychological readiness, his ability to purposefully control his actions in a tough competitive struggle, the ability to voluntarily (consciously) form a pre-start state of "alertness" and prevent manifestations of "starting fever" and "starting apathy". In this case, the state of "sports form" is formed, which in the psychology of sports is characterized as "relative emotional stability". The "Conveyor" complex is as close as possible to competitive activity. In such conditions, athletes show their volitional qualities: purposefulness, decisiveness, perseverance, courage and self-control, and in conjunction with psychological training, the level of motivation of athletes also increases.

It is possible to test the "Conveyor" complex at training camps, since in such conditions high-level athletes gather, and then there is an opportunity to compete with potential rivals at the upcoming competitions. It is possible to organize the training process on the so-called "day of wrestling", when the strongest sambo wrestlers gather and arrange competitive fights among themselves. It is also planned to include the complex in the sambo wrestling training process at Yong In University. In order to create a competitive environment between students, it is necessary to form the readiness of athletes to overcome physical stress in the conditions of competitive activity.

As a result of the implementation of this unique complex, a clear system of organizing the educational and training process is formed. Athletes develop strong confidence in their strengths and capabilities to achieve victory in the upcoming tournaments. An optimally high level of aspirations is created, which is the basis of a person's focus on achieving success. The level of a sportsman's technical readiness is determined, wrestling skills of a motor action fulfillment are assessed taking into account the level of sportsmanship.

In connection with the above, it can be concluded that the improvement of the training process methodology using the "Conveyor" complex is the basis for achieving the desired sports results by highly qualified sambo athletes.

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中高层管理者的心理特征
PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MIDDLE AND TOP MANAGERS

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文章专门研究中高层管理者的心理特征问题。 本文提出了一项研究，其目的是确定中高级管理人员的心理特征。 研究的对象是中高层管理人员的性格。 研究的主题是中高层管理人员的心理特征。 为了实现这一目标，使用了以下方法：交流能力（COS）研究方法、“Kettel 测试”、成功动机测试 - 避免失败 A. Mehrabian 在修改 M.S. 马戈梅德-埃米诺夫。 进行了实证研究，对结果进行了介绍和分析，得出了结论。

关键词：个性、管理者、能力、沟通能力、动机倾向

***Abstract**. The article is devoted to the problem of psychological characteristics of middle and top managers. The article presents a study, the purpose of which was to identify the psychological characteristics of middle and senior managers. The object of the study was the personality of middle and senior managers. The subject of the research were the psychological features of the middle and top managers. To achieve the goal the following methods were used: the methodology of research of communicative abilities (COS), the "Kettel test", the test of motivation of achievement of success - avoidance of failure A. Mehrabian in modification of M.S. Magomed-Eminov. The empirical study is conducted, the results are presented and analyzed, conclusions are formulated.*

***Keywords**: personality, manager, abilities, communicative abilities, motivational tendencies.*

Introduction. In today's environment, organizations are placing more and more demands on their managers. In the situation of reorganization and restructuring of companies, these requirements increase many times. The head as the main subject of managerial activity forms his individual identity and uniqueness of the subjective factor, which crucially determines the nature of management in the organization [2]. In this connection the estimation of psychological peculiarities of the managers of different levels is one of the conditions for optimization of the management process and that is why it becomes a priority task of the personnel department [3, 5]. Assessment of psychological characteristics of middle and top managers, who coordinate and control the work of junior managers, heading the organization itself and major units for the successful operation and development of the enterprise as a whole, acquires a special meaning.

Purpose of the study: to identify the psychological characteristics of middle and senior managers.

Object of the study: the personality of middle and senior managers.

Subject of the research: psychological peculiarities of the middle and top managers.

Research methods and techniques. In our study we used testing, qualitative and quantitative analysis of the data obtained. The research was carried out with the help of the following techniques: the technique of research of communicative abilities (COC), the technique "Kettel test", the test of motivation of achievement of success - avoidance of failure A. Mehrabian in modification of M.S. Magomed-Eminov [1, 4].

Main part. Results. During the empirical research according to the aim and tasks of the research, the number of respondents included 24 people, heads of trade enterprises in Irkutsk city and Irkutsk region, 12 people were middle managers, 12 people were top managers.

At the initial stage of the research we studied individual-psychological peculiarities of middle and top managers.

The dominant individual psychological features of top and middle managers are as follows: abstract thinking, which is inherent in 30% of top managers and 20% of middle managers; emotional instability, which was revealed in 35% of top managers and 28% of middle managers, indicating insecurity, Moodiness, low stress tolerance, excessive emotional tension, frustration, low emotion control and behavioral control. 27% of top managers do not take into account public opinion, indicating that such people are characterized by independence, focus on their own decisions, independence, resourcefulness, desire to have their own opinion, perhaps even a tendency to oppose themselves to the group and desire to dominate it; 40% of middle managers are characterized by courage, inclination to risk, the ability to easily overcome life obstacles; trustworthiness, coziness, ability to get along with people are characteristic of 20% of respondents.

Next, we studied the level of communication abilities of middle and senior managers. All levels of communicative abilities were revealed in middle and senior managers. The dominant levels of communicative abilities in the majority of the tested top managers are "average" (40%) and "above average" (28%). For middle managers, the dominant level of communicative abilities is "above average" (40%). The examinees whose level of communicative abilities "above average" are not lost in a new environment, quickly find friends, constantly strive to expand their circle of acquaintances, engaged in social activities, help relatives, friends, show initiative in communication, with pleasure take part in the organization of social events, are able to make an independent decision in a difficult situation.

For examinees with an "average" level of communicative abilities, striving for contacts with people is characteristic, such people do not limit their circle of acquaintances, defend their opinion, and plan their work. However, the potential of these inclinations is not highly stable. It is worth noting that a small number of examinees from both groups are characterized by a "high" level of communicative abilities. In the group of top managers, only 12% of the subjects are characterized by such a level, and in the group of middle managers, 13% of the subjects are characterized by such a level. It is worth noting that only a small number of examinees in both groups have the following communicative characteristics: striving to organize and communicate; such people quickly orient themselves in difficult situations, behave at ease in a new collective; in an important matter or a difficult situation they prefer to make an independent decision, defend their opinion and get it accepted by comrades; they can bring life into unfamiliar company, love to organize various games, events, and to be persistent.

The level "below average" is characteristic of 21% of top managers and 13% of middle managers, indicating that such individuals do not seek to communicate, feel constrained in new company, prefer to spend time alone, limit their acquaintances, have difficulties in establishing contacts with people and speaking before an audience, poorly oriented in unfamiliar situations, cannot defend their opinions, and take hard feelings for offense. Manifestation of initiative in social activities is extremely low, in many cases, he prefers to avoid making independent decisions.

Particular attention should be paid to the managers whose level of communication abilities is "low". This level was detected in 9% of top managers and 16% of middle managers.

Next, we studied the motivational tendencies of middle and senior executives. For the majority of top executives tested (58%), the dominant motivational tendency is "striving for success. Such individuals strive to achieve their success no matter what. The majority of middle managers (56%) have "striving to avoid failure" as their dominant motivational tendency. Such people tend to act in any situation to avoid failure, especially where their actions are judged by others. The main thing is not to make a mistake, to avoid failure, even at the cost of a significant change in the original, main goal, its complete or partial non-achievement.

Conclusion and conclusions. Summarizing the results of our study aimed at identifying the psychological characteristics of middle and senior managers, we can make the following conclusions:

- dominant individual-psychological features of top and middle managers tested are: abstract thinking; emotional instability, which indicates insecurity, mistrustfulness, low stress tolerance, excessive emotional tension, frustration, low control of emotions and behavior, impulsiveness, affectivity and dependence on moods; high activity, tension, high work stress; dominance, self-confidence, which speak of a bossy, independent, self-confident.

- dominant in the majority of the tested top managers are "average" and "above average" levels of communicative abilities. For middle managers, the dominant level of communicative abilities is the "above average" level. It is worth noting that a small number of subjects in both groups are characterized by a "high" level of communicative abilities. The level of "below average" and "low" was also revealed in the subjects of top managers and in the subjects of middle managers.

- In the majority of top managers' test subjects, the dominant motivational tendency is "striving for success". Most middle managers have "striving to avoid failure" as their dominant motivational tendency.

After conducting a study of the psychological characteristics of middle and senior managers, we concluded that the managers of both groups need to increase and develop the level of communicative abilities, as well as stabilize emotional stability.

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高中生综合思维发展的方法与技巧

METHODS AND TECHNIQUES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SANOGENIC THINKING OF SENIOR SCHOOLCHILDREN

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在文章中，作者揭示了高中生生病思维的特点，指出了其发展的方法和技巧。 本文介绍了一项关于实施心理和教学计划以促进高中儿童“健康思考！”发展健全的思维的研究结果。
关键词：思维，健全和致病思维，高中生，健全思维发展计划
Annotation. *In the article, the authors reveal the features of sanogenic and pathogenic thinking of senior schoolchildren, indicate the methods and techniques for its development. The article presents the results of a study on the implementation of the psychological and pedagogical program for the development of sanogenic thinking in senior schoolchildren "Think healthy!"*
Key words: *thinking, sanogenic and pathogenic thinking, senior schoolchildren, program for the development of sanogenic thinking.*

In a difficult epidemiological situation in the world, the value of human health is increasing. The World Health Organization calls on to pay special attention to the primary duty of a person, as a biosocial being, to take good care of his physical, mental, intellectual health in order to form a strong nation.

The phenomenon of "health" belongs to the category of interdisciplinary. It is studied by medicine, sociology, valeology, psychology, pedagogy, etc. Each of these sciences focuses on certain aspects of this phenomenon. The issue of protecting and maintaining health is directly correlated with the level of development of healthy, productive thinking among representatives of society. This type of thinking in science is called sanogenic, which makes it possible for a person to be aware of and manage their mental states.

In domestic and foreign research practice, there are various methods for the development of constructive, rational thinking (A. Beck, A. Ellis, R. McMullin, etc.); methodology of teaching sanogenic thinking (Yu.M. Orlov); technologies of teaching sanogenic thinking for children and adults (T.N. Vasilieva, O.S. Grebenyuk, S.N. Morozyuk, etc.).

The relevance of the formation of sanogenic thinking is based on the conclusion that there are a lot of diseases that arise as a result of an improper lifestyle, excessive emotional experiences, psychological traumatization of the individual. One of the most effective ways to correct an obvious outcome is to develop a positive mindset.

Proceeding from this, a research problem arises: what are the methods and techniques of sanogenic thinking in senior schoolchildren?

The hypothesis of the study is the assumption that

- senior schoolchildren are characterized by the dominance of the middle and low level of development of sanogenic thinking, which manifests itself in a tendency to destructive attitudes and beliefs, stay in negative emotional experiences;

- the use of such active methods as discussions, case tasks, activating and stimulating questionnaires, maps of the future, problem situations; techniques - game technologies, trainings and auto-training, sketches, metaphors, phrases-attitudes, etc. within the framework of a special psychological and pedagogical program will help to increase the level of mastery of the means of sanogenic realistic thinking, the level of self-esteem of sanogenic thinking of senior schoolchildren.

Yu.M. Orlov proposed to differentiate thinking focused on self-management, self-awareness, and self-control as sanogenic - pathogenic. By sanogenic thinking, the author understands a type of thinking aimed at generating health: resolving internal conflicts, reducing emotional, psychological and physical stress, preventing diseases of the body. According to the logic of Yu.M. Orlov, thinking that leads to dissonance, giving rise to diseases, is called pathogenic. For a more accurate understanding of the specifics of sanogenic behavior, it is important to highlight the features of pathogenic thinking: negative imagination as a way of cultivating negative emotions and reactions. For example, a person may have the following chain of events in his thoughts: analysis of resentment, building a plan for revenge, a feeling of uselessness and humiliation, a conclusion about his own inconsistency and uselessness of existence. Or an offended person who is unable to prevent the launch of an act of negatively colored thinking becomes pathologically touchy, which entails a loss of faith in himself, a low level of self-esteem. The lack of reflection skills leads to the fact that the individual is not able to analyze his own behavior and its consequences. There is a tendency to cultivate negative feelings in oneself (resentment, jealousy, bashfulness, fear, resentment, etc.); the tendency of the individual in his thoughts to return to the past again and again, to live with certain memories, which leads to shifting responsibility for what is happening to others; programming negative events in the near or future future; experiencing constant fear of misfortunes that will have to be faced in the future, etc. [4, p. 74-86].

Summarizing and systematizing the most striking manifestations of pathogenic thinking presented by Yu.M. Orlov, K.N. Morozyuk identified the main forms of its manifestation:

• psychological protection, which manifests itself through aggressive behavior, fears, the desire to go into the world of dreams, fantasies, etc.;

• negative nature of the displayed emotions (alertness, guilt, resentment, etc.);

• stereotyped and stereotyped thinking (imposing labels, role expectations, violent threats, thirst for revenge, etc.) [2, p. 218-224].

In contrast to the pathogenic, sanogenic thinking has a beneficial effect on the improvement of the psyche, reduces the level of internal tension, and eliminates past grievances. Sanogenic thinking, unambiguously, can be called conscious, having an arbitrary character.

V.A. Nasonov concretized the typical features of sanogenic thinking: a high level of concentration of attention on the positive aspects of the object of thought and awareness; possession of a wide range of knowledge that concretize the features and principles of the functioning of mental states that require constant self-control. Sanogenic thinking is interconnected with knowledge of the psychological foundations of personal development and formation. Consequently, thinking about offense will be based on knowledge of its structure, reasons for its appearance, options for manifestation. The ability for reflection and self-reflection includes a number of skills: analysis of one's own negative images of memory from the side of what is happening; work with negative emotions, feelings and manifestations; detailing actions and actions; systematization of past experience as a whole.

Sanogenic thinking has a fading effect on negative images that arise in our consciousness, by freeing ourselves from affective content. The point is that during repeated reproduction, consciousness does not plunge into a stressful situation, acute feelings do not flare up, since the content of the emotion is conscious, understandable and is not associated with negative reinforcement. In this case, a person develops the ability to timely stop a thought act, which carries emotional stress - the possession of a stop reaction, which prevents the consolidation of manifestations and traits of thinking of a pathogenic nature. Each person is faced with the task of cultivating confidence in himself, in his intentions, in the methods of the chosen behavior, which means possession of sanogenic thinking. [3, p. 64-69].

The most sensitive period of the formation of sanogenic thinking is school age, therefore, it is important for a modern educational psychologist to understand the similarities and differences of various strategies for the formation of health; to understand the process of thinking as the highest form of cognitive activity of a student; differentiate types of thinking (theoretical - practical, productive - reproductive, pathogenic - sanogenic, etc.).

As noted by D. Jampolski, senior schoolchildren with a successful variant of personality formation naturally have a high level of development of cognitive abilities, are confident in their own strengths, easily control emotional manifestations, successfully cope with educational activities, and quickly adapt to changing conditions. All of these personal properties and characteristics are the fundamental basis for the development of sanogenic thinking [1, p. 30-32].

The activity of a teacher-psychologist on this topic includes the following areas of work: diagnostics of the level of development and possession of the means of sanogenic thinking by senior schoolchildren; developmental work; individual psychological counseling of students on the formation of positive thinking; methodical work with teachers.

The methods for the development of sanogenic thinking in high school students are: thematic conversations and discussions, case tasks, activating and stimulating questionnaires, practical and theoretical studies. Techniques include games, trainings (social pedagogical, auto-training), metaphors, story tales, phrases, attitudes, etc.

Our experimental work consisted of three stages: ascertaining, forming and controlling. MBOU "Secondary School No. 7" in Maikop, Republic of Adygea, was used as an experimental base. The subjects were 63 students of the 10th-11th grades, of whom 31 people made up the experimental group (EG), 32 students - the control group (CG).

The ascertaining stage was associated with the diagnosis of the level of development of sanogenic thinking (SGT) in senior students of the experimental and control groups.

Empirical research methods were:

- methodology "Assessment of the level of SGT proficiency" (Yu.M. Orlov);
- “Methodology for self-assessment of the SGT level” (Yu.M. Orlov);
- "Cognitive-emotive test (CET)" (Yu.M. Orlov, S.N. Morozyuk);
- test "Necessary personality profile" (Yu.M. Orlov).

Analysis of the results of the ascertaining experiment allowed us to draw the following conclusions:

- the subjects of the experimental and control groups are dominated by low (38%; 36.5%) and medium (38%; 36.5%) levels of SGT proficiency;
- the average level of self-assessment of sanogenic thinking among the subjects of the experimental and control groups was (38%; 36.5%), respectively;
- the dominant characteristics of thinking in the subjects of both groups are "the

inconsistency of the behavior of others with my expectations" and "excitement of guilt in others". "Sanogenic realistic thinking" ranks third out of five diagnosed indicators.

For a more comprehensive study of the factors that ensure the development of sanogenic thinking, we studied the level of formation of the needs that determine it. As a result, we concluded that the three basic needs "need for achievement, need for affiliation", "need for dominance" are underdeveloped. The data obtained confirmed the relevance of the program for the development of sanogenic thinking in senior schoolchildren and determined the prospects of our work.

In order to conduct a formative experiment, we have developed and tested a psychological and pedagogical program for the development of sanogenic thinking in senior schoolchildren "Think healthy!" The program consisted of 12 sessions, each 45 minutes long. The meetings were held 2 times a week for 6 weeks. The thematic plan of the program included the following lessons: introductory "I and my thinking!", "The ability to forgive is the key to happiness", "My safety is in my hands!", "Say «no!» categorical conclusions and assessments", "I can give up thoughts that hurt me", "We leave the past in the past", the final lesson: "I can look at the world differently!".

The selection of psychological and pedagogical methods and techniques for the development of sanogenic thinking in senior schoolchildren was carried out by us taking into account some positions (advantages): in the course of classes, situations are created for studying oneself; there is an understanding and awareness of one's own emotions and feelings, their differentiation into positive and negative; the launch of the development of new ways of thinking is organized; the physical and mental activity of senior schoolchildren increases; the actualization of realistic means of sanogenic thinking is carried out.

At the control stage of the study, during repeated diagnostics of the level of development of sanogenic thinking in senior students of the experimental and control groups, analysis and interpretation of the data obtained, the subjects of the experimental group showed a decrease in the low level of possession of the means of sanogenic thinking from 38% to 19%; an increase in the average level from 38% to 43%; high - from 24% to 38%. The number of students with a conformal, predominant, anxious, sensitive and introverted type decreased, therefore, the subjects became more self-confident, learned to control their own emotions, began to cope more successfully with educational activities and more easily adapt to changing social conditions.

According to the results of the program "Thinking Healthy!" there was a decrease in the low level of development of sanogenic thinking from 29% to 14%, the average level increased from 38% to 48%, and a high level - from 33% to 38%. The positive dynamics of the formation of feelings, which determine the sanogenic direction of thinking, are revealed. "Self-deprecation of «I»" decreased from 48% to 38%; "Inciting guilt in others" - from 81% to 62%; "The behavior of others does not correspond to my expectations" - from 90% to 67%. "Appealing thinking" increased from 57% to 79%, "sanogenic realistic thinking" - from 62% to 86%.

As a result of the formative experiment, the need profile of senior schoolchildren has also undergone a change. There was an increase in the need for achievements from 67% to 86%; affiliations - from 86% to 95%; dominance - from 76% to 90%, which confirms the development of sanogenic thinking.

Thus, the implementation of the psychological and pedagogical program for the development of sanogenic thinking in senior schoolchildren "Think healthy!" contributed to an increase in their level of sanogenic thinking when using the selected methods and techniques, which confirmed our hypothesis.

The program for the development of sanogenic thinking in senior schoolchildren seems to us to be an extremely promising theoretical direction from the point of view of preventing diseases, developing healthy thinking in humans and can be introduced and successfully implemented both in the work of psychologists and in pedagogical activity.

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NOTES

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