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

Proceedings of the International Conference

Date: March 10

Beijing, China 2023

上合组织国家的科学研究：协同和一体化
国际会议

参与者的英文报告

International Conference
“Scientific research of the SCO countries: synergy and integration”

Part 1

2023 年 3 月 10 日，中国北京
March 10, 2023. Beijing, PRC

Proceedings of the International Conference
“Scientific research of the SCO countries: synergy and integration” - Reports in English

(March 10, 2023. Beijing, PRC)

ISBN 978-5-905695-82-7

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。
作者对所引用的出版物，事实，数字，引用，统计数据，专有名称和其他信息的准确性负责

These Conference Proceedings combine materials of the conference – research papers and thesis reports of scientific workers. They examine technical, juridical and sociological aspects of research issues. Some articles deal with theoretical and methodological approaches and principles of research questions of personality professionalization.

Authors are responsible for the accuracy of cited publications, facts, figures, quotations, statistics, proper names and other information.

ISBN 978-5-905695-82-7

CONTENTS

PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

SOCIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCES

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.11.90.008

用于形成发展战略业务实体的数字工具（以农工综合体为例）

DIGITAL TOOLS FOR THE FORMATION OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES BUSINESS ENTITIES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX)

Grachev Ivan Dmitrievich
Doctor of Economic Sciences, Chief Researcher
Central Economics and Mathematics Institute of the RAS, Moscow
Larin Sergey Nikolaevich
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Leading Researcher
Central Economics and Mathematics Institute of the RAS, Moscow
Noakk Natalia Vadimovna
Candidate of Psychological Sciences, Leading Researcher
Central Economics and Mathematics Institute of the RAS, Moscow

如果不提高经济管理决策的质量，俄罗斯经济数字化的成功发展是不可能的。 为此，使用经济学、物理学和其他自然科学领域开发的所有大型数据集数字处理工具似乎是合适的。 本文证实了经济实体使用数字经济物理工具和统计调节方法提高经济管理决策质量和发展战略形成的可能性。 提出了一种基于马科维茨投资组合理论和拒绝趋势线性等可选限制的改进经济实体投资优化方法的变体和其他限制。 获得的结果可用于改进估计并提取有关农产工业企业产品生产之间隐藏关系的更多信息，以便在实施其发展战略时做出更有效的管理决策。

关键词：企业实体，发展战略，投资优化方法，马科维茨投资组合理论，经济物理工具。

Abstract. *The successful development of the digitalization of the Russian economy is impossible without improving the quality of economic management decisions. To do this, it seems appropriate to use all the tools for digital processing of large data sets, developed in economics, physics and other natural sciences. This paper substantiates the possibility of improving the quality of economic management decisions and the formation of development strategies by an economic entity using digital econophysical tools and the method of statistical regulation. A variant of improving the methods for optimizing the investments of economic entities based on the theory of investment portfolios of Markowitz and the rejection of optional restrictions such as linearity of trends and other restrictions is proposed. The results obtained can be used to refine estimates and extract* *additional information about the hidden relationship between the production of goods by agro-industrial enterprises in order to make more effective management decisions as part of the implementation of their development strategies.*

Keywords: *business entity, development strategy, investment optimization methods, Markowitz investment portfolio theory, econophysical tools.*

1. Introduction

The digitalization of the Russian economy generates large arrays of various data, which, as a rule, contain hidden significant connections that are not obvious to a decision maker who is not armed with modern digital methods. It seems appropriate to use all the tools for digital processing of large data arrays, developed in physics and other natural sciences, to improve the quality of economic management decisions. This paper presents the possibility of digitally improving the quality of choosing an import substitution strategy using computer methods for solving ill-posed physics problems.

2. Literature review

Some works have developed, adapted to the level of linear approximations and visual images, methods for optimizing the investments of business entities based on the theory of investment portfolios by Markowitz [3, 5, 7]. In this paper, we will consider the development of techniques using the simplest variants of the method of statistical regulation [2]. They have been experimentally tested on the example of the implementation of import substitution strategies by large agricultural enterprises and have shown high reliability and efficiency [1]. This makes it possible to improve the methods used in terms of avoiding optional restrictions such as trend linearity, etc.

3. Materials

As experimental data, we will take the indicators of Table 1 from [6], which are indexed by rows m - time, and by columns n - agricultural crops (industries, goods, etc.). The yield of each crop changes every year. This allows us to state that the yield (profitability) is a random variable (see Table 1) superimposed on the trends individual for each crop. Compared with [6], the requirement for the linearity and profitability of agricultural crops in time remains common in the formulation of the problem.

Let's assume that all table data are united by rows by some common trend of arbitrary nature (increasing, descending, quasi-periodic...) while observing the requirement of smoothness. Then it can be argued that the general country and sectoral trends should also affect the dynamics of each of the agricultural crops (industries, goods, etc.), and therefore, linear approximations can be considered as intra-group differences that more accurately distinguish between the effectiveness of investments.

4. Results

A priori, it can be assumed that such a joint rather than line-by-line processing of the entire data array (see Table 1) should allow more accurate assessment of both the differences between agricultural crops and, to an even greater extent, the real pairwise correlations of the temporal dynamics of the yield of various crops.

Formally, this statement corresponds to the notation (1):

$$F = \bar{a} \times \bar{I}_m^T + \bar{b} \times \bar{X}_m^T + \bar{I}_n \times \bar{\gamma}^T + \xi \qquad (1),$$

where F – matrix of experimental data based on Table 1;

$\bar{\gamma}$ – the discretization of an arbitrary m-smooth function common to all data;

$\bar{a}$ – vector of constant coefficients of deviations from the general trend;

$\bar{b}$ – vector of coefficients of linear deviations from the general trend;

$\bar{I}_m$ – unit vector (m×1);

$\bar{I}_n$ – единичный вектор (n×1);

$\bar{X}_m$ – unit vector (n×1);

ξ – matrix of residual deviations, which we will a priori consider uncorrelated.

Table 1

Crop yields for 2013-2018

Name of culture	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cereals and leguminous crops	22	24,1	23,7	26,2	29,2	25,4
Cereal crops	22,4	24,4	23,9	26,5	29,7	26,2
Wheat	22,3	25	23,9	26,8	31,2	27,2
Winter wheat	29,9	35,1	32	37,6	41,7	35,2
Spring wheat	14,2	14,7	15,5	15,7	18,9	16,8
Rye	18,9	17,7	16,7	20,3	21,7	20
Winter rye	18,9	17,7	16,7	20,3	21,7	20,1
Triticale winter and spring	24,1	26,4	23,1	27,8	29,1	27
Barley	19,2	22,7	21,3	22,1	26,2	21,6
Winter barley	40,3	35,9	40	39,5	41,9	38,8
Spring barley	18,1	21,8	20	20,8	25,2	20,5
Oats	16,4	17,1	16	17,3	19,6	17,3
Rice	49,5	53,6	55,8	53	53,1	57,6
Buckwheat	9,2	9,3	9,5	10,6	10,2	9,5
Millet	11,8	12,3	12,9	15,4	13,4	11,6
Legumes	12,1	14,6	15,9	17,5	20,1	13
Oilseeds	13,3	12,4	12,9	13,9	14,1	14,7
Rape	11,3	12,6	11,2	11	15,8	13,3
Winter rapeseed	16,6	16,8	19,3	18,2	22,7	19,8
Spring rapeseed	9,9	11,2	9,8	10,2	14,5	12,4

Sugar beet	442	370	388	470	442	381
Vegetables	214	219	226	229	241	243
Gourds	105	104	109	119	126	147
Forage crops						
Root crops and sugar beets	273	253	267	255	252	262
Crops for silage (without corn)	97	88	95	99	109	88
Corn for feed	193	159	208	195	185	194
Annual herbs						
for hay	16,7	16,8	16,8	20,2	19,6	18,1
for fodder, haylage, grass meal	71	71	73	76	84	76
Perennial grass						
for hay	16,4	16,3	16,7	18	18,2	17,5
for fodder, haylage, grass meal	1,3	100	104	109	110	102
Cultivated pastures and hayfields						
for hay	16,1	16,3	19,1	16,9	17,4	17,7
for fodder, haylage, grass meal	55,8	61,1	61	55,7	50,6	47,2
Natural hayfields in agricultural organizations						
for hay	9,1	9,3	9,3	10,1	10,3	10,7

With a vector reformulation according to [5], (1) is transformed into a system of linear overdetermined (m × n) equations for 2n + m unknowns, represented by a block vector

$$\bar{\varphi} = [\bar{a}; \bar{b}; \bar{\gamma}] \quad (2)$$

Omitting the transformations that are optional for this article, the statistical regularized solution (1) taking into account (2) has the form

$$\bar{\varphi}_\lambda = (K^T \times K + \lambda \times \Omega_2)^{-1} \times K^T \times \bar{f} \quad (3),$$

where K is a block matrix of the form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} m \times E_n & \langle\bar{X}\rangle \times E_n & \bar{I}_n \times \bar{I}_m^T \\ \langle\bar{X}\rangle \times E_n & (\langle\bar{X}^T \times \bar{X}\rangle) \times E_n & \bar{I}_n \times \bar{X}^T \\ \bar{I}_m \times \bar{I}_n^T & \bar{X} \times \bar{I}_n^T & n \times E_m \end{bmatrix} = K \quad (4)$$

$\bar{f}$ – block vector of the form:

$$[\bar{f}_1; \bar{f}_2; \bar{f}_3] = \bar{f} \quad (5)$$

where $\bar{f}_1 = F \times \bar{I}_m$ (6)

$\bar{f}_2 = F \times \bar{X}_m$ (7)

$\bar{f}_3 = F^T \times \bar{I}_n$ (8)

E - unity Diagonal Matrix,

$\langle\bar{X}\rangle = (\bar{X}_m^T \times \bar{I}_m)$ (9)

Ω_2 – Tikhonov-type block stabilizer [5] in the simplest case using second-order smoothness on $\bar{\alpha}$ и $\bar{b}$.

λ – stabilizing parameter, in the simplest version, calculated in 1 step according to the formula

$$\lambda = \frac{S_p(K \times \Omega_2^{-1} \times K^T \times A)}{(\bar{f}^T \times A \times \bar{f}) - S_p(V_\xi \times A)} \quad (10),$$

where A – an arbitrary matrix, which, in particular, can be E, Ω_2 etc.;

V_ξ – a covariance matrix of random deviations from trends ξ, which are a priori assumed to be independent and normal with a given dispersion equation.

Although from general considerations, the joint processing of a type 1 table by (1-10) should give more accurate and stable estimates of the elements $\bar{\alpha}$ and $\bar{b}$, чем построчная обработка коротких временных рядов по m-индексу. Поэтому прежде чем рекомендовать ее к практическому использованию целесообразно проверить ее на модельных экспериментах.

Below are selected results of a series of such cyclic experiments, where $\bar{I}_n$ are chosen as $\bar{a}_0$, $\bar{b}_0$=0,05×$\bar{X}_n$, as b, and $\bar{\gamma}_0$ is a quadratic curve of the form (0,01÷0,1) ($\bar{X}_m \otimes \bar{X}_m$), where ⊗ is the symbol of element-wise multiplication, ξ random errors with standard deviation from 0.01 to 0.2.

According to the results of model experiments, the deviations of the reconstructed values $\bar{A}_\lambda, \bar{B}_\lambda, \bar{\gamma}_\lambda$ from the true values were compared with the deviations $\bar{A}_0, \bar{B}_0$ from $\bar{A}_R, \bar{B}_R$, calculated line by line using the standard multiple correlation method.

The results were compared according to the estimates of standard deviations:

$$SA_\lambda = (\langle(\bar{A}_\lambda - \bar{A}_0)^T \times (\bar{A}_\lambda - \bar{A}_0)\rangle)^{1/2}; \quad SB_\lambda = (\langle(\bar{B}_\lambda - \bar{B}_0)^T \times (\bar{B}_\lambda - \bar{B}_0)\rangle)^{1/2} \quad (11)$$

$$SA_\lambda = (\langle(\bar{A}_\lambda - \bar{A}_0)^T \times (\bar{A}_\lambda - \bar{A}_0)\rangle)^{1/2}; \quad SB_\lambda = (\langle(\bar{B}_\lambda - \bar{B}_0)^T \times (\bar{B}_\lambda - \bar{B}_0)\rangle)^{1/2} \quad (12)$$

5. Discussion

The first estimates showed the stability of the regularized algorithms for all realistic error levels and a two-threefold decrease in the residual SA_λ, SB_λ compared to line-by-line processing SA_0, SB_0. This allows us to recommend the methodology for processing real multi-commodity (diversified) data tables.

In addition, digital experiments show the possibility of visualizing the choice of the most profitable crop, taking into account the possible risk in the simplest version of the linear objective combined function $\bar{U}$ of the form

$$\bar{U} = z \times \bar{P}(m+1) - (1-z) \times \bar{\delta}(m+1) \quad (13)$$

where z – parameter (0÷1);

$\bar{P}(m+1)$ – resulting projected returns in the (m+1) year;

$\bar{\delta}(m+1)$ – predictive estimates of standard deviations of crop yields for the (m+1) year.

In the model example, crops are ranked by return from 0 to 30, and risks grow in antiphase with return.

The typical result presented in Figure 1 illustrates the visual possibilities of the methodology and the feasibility of improving the objective function (13) taking into account modern ideas about the asymmetry of income and losses [4].

The result presented in Figure 2 illustrates the difference made in the calculation of industry-wide trends by conventional averaging and smoothing by (3) under conditions of errors comparable to the annual increase in yield.

In general, theoretical estimates and model tests allow us to begin experimental testing of the method of statistical regularized assessment of general trends in profitability and the most efficient industries in practice.

6. Conclusion

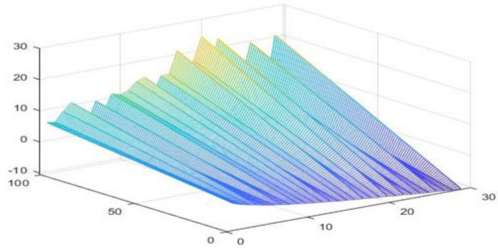


Figure 1. *Combined return of different crops with different levels of risk*

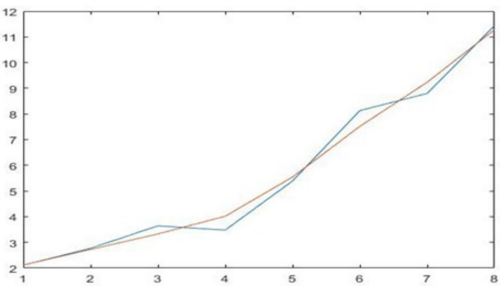


Figure 2. *Smoothed by (3) and averaged in the usual way (according to the OLS) integral return with an error level comparable to the increase in return.*

Thus, in this article, studies were carried out and results were obtained on closed digital model experiments with closed data close to practically recorded ones. When determining a ranked list of import-substituting crops, it was shown that it is possible to refine estimates and extract additional information about the hidden relationship of produced goods (crops) in order to make more effective management decisions.

References

1. Gertsekovich D.A. Formation of an optimal investment portfolio based on a complex of effective portfolios // Bulletin of Moscow State University. Series: Economy. - 2017. - Issue. 5. - Pp. 86-101.

2. Grachev I.D. Probabilistic-statistical model of the market. Methodology and econophysical tools for modeling economic progress. - Germany, Saabruken: Lambert Publishing House, 2011. - 340 p.

3. Damodoran A. Investment appraisal: Tools and methods for assessing any assets. - M.: Alpina. 2007. - 1340 p.

4. Kahneman D., Tversky A. Rational choice, values and frames // Psychological journal. - 2003. - T. 24. - No. 4. - Pp. 31-42.

5. Sharp, W., Alexander, G., Bailey, J. Investments. - M.: INFRA-M. 2016. - 1040 p.

6. Gertsekovich D.A., Podlinyaev O.L., Larin S.N. Strategic development of the agro-industrial complex of Russian economics on the basis of involved investments. Journal of Economy and entrepreneurship. - 2020. - Vol. 14. - No 1(114). - Pp. 137-143.

7. Markovitz H.M. Portfolio selection. J. of Finance. - 1952. - Vol. 7. - № 1. - Pp. 77-91.

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.90.93.009

从线性商业模式到数字平台：转型的好处和风险

FROM LINEAR BUSINESS MODEL TO DIGITAL PLATFORM: BENEFITS AND RISKS OF TRANSITION

Kovalenko Boris Borisovich
Doctor of Economic Sciences, Full Professor
ANCO of Higher Education «University under the IPA EurAsEC», Saint-Petersburg, Russia

Kovalenko Elena Georgievna
CEO, «ComplexSnab» Co Ltd., Saint-Petersburg, Russia

抽象的。 这篇文章讨论了采用线性商业模式的公司创建自己的数字平台的问题。 作者介绍了数字平台的特征、可能的类型以及国外和俄罗斯市场数字平台公司的发展前景。 分析结果使作者能够确定与公司从线性业务模型过渡到数字平台相关的机遇和风险。 公司在制定公司战略时将这些风险考虑在内很重要。

关键词：公司，线性商业模式，数字平台，风险。

Abstract. *The article deals with the problem of creating their own digital platform by companies with a linear business model. The authors presented the characteristics of digital platforms, their possible types, the prospects for the growth of digital platform companies abroad and in the Russian market. The results of the analysis allowed the authors to identify the opportunities and risks associated with the company's transition from a linear business model to a digital platform. It is important for companies to take these risks into account when developing a corporate strategy.*

Keywords: *companies, linear business model, digital platform, risks.*

In the 21st century, there is an active development of companies that use a digital platform business model. The platform business model existed in the industrial age as well. For example, this business model was used by media companies that connected advertisers and subscribers of newspapers and magazines, beauty salons, where groups of clients and craftsmen interact, etc.[1] But it is thanks to digital and communication technologies (ICT) that platform business models have become widespread in many sectors of the global economy.[2]

This is due to the fact that the use of ICT allows you to create platforms at a lower cost, simplify customer access to the platform and the relationship between them. This leads to increased network effects and, accordingly, the dynamic growth of platform participants.

Digital platform companies penetrate different markets and change the conditions of competition there in the direction of its complication and increase in dynamism. The results of the study show that the competitiveness of companies from traditional industries can decrease up to the complete loss of their market positions. In such conditions, companies need to understand the features of the digital platform business model and, if necessary, make decisions: either create their own digital platform based on the existing client base or join an existing one (or several).

At the same time, the issues of transition from a linear business model to a digital platform and the associated risks have not yet been studied by market researchers and experts. The study was carried out using the theory of two-sided markets, the theory of the firm and the theory of management.

Digital platforms include such business models that enable direct interaction between two or more groups of participants using information and communication technologies. Digital ecosystems are a combination of companies that can include digital platforms as well as digital service companies that come together to serve different markets.

The functioning of digital platform companies is based on the principles of the theory of two-sided markets. According to this theory, the value that participants on one side of the platform receive increases if the number of participants on the other side (or sides) increases.

The presence of network effects that arise in multilateral markets allows digital platforms to quickly grow a customer base or take a dominant position in the market.

Consider the main functions of the digital platform.[3]

1. Attract participants to the platform.

2. Creation of a coordination system to ensure effective contacts between participants. This is necessary so that participants can easily find each other in order to conduct transactions / exchange / interaction.

3. Development and provision of services/tools to participants in order to simplify access to the platform and enhance interaction with participants. For example, navigation tools, helpdesk, tools for creating content and uploading it to the platform, etc.

4. Creation of standards, norms and rules of conduct for participants on the platform.

Currently, the active growth of digital platform companies is taking place in China and the United States. In accordance with the data of the Report of the Institute for Economic Policy named after E.T. Gaidar, the capitalization of digital ecosystems has grown in the US by 8-10 times, and in China by 5-8 times.

According to MCKinsey's calculations, the amount of digital platform revenue in the United States by 2025 could be about $60 trillion. USA. At the same time, the share of such companies in global GDP will increase from 1-2% in 2020 to 30% by 2025. [4]

There are different approaches to the classification of platforms. Let's consider some of them.

1. According to the functional areas of activity, the following platforms can be distinguished [5]:

- information search and advertising services (Yandex, Google);
- online trading (Wildberries, OZON, Aliexpress, Amazon Marketplace);
- social networks (Twitter, Facebook, TikTok);
- rental housing (Airbnb);
- messengers with advertising functions (Facebook Messenger);
- transportation (Uber, Blablacar), etc.

2. Depending on the purpose of the platform (transactional, innovative, hybrid).

3. Exchange platforms (goods/services/money): ebay, PayPal.

4. Platforms for creativity: YouTube.

5. Depending on the method of obtaining revenue / profit, one can distinguish:

- platforms with an advertising business model (Google, Baidu, Google News);
- with transaction payments of participants (Amazon, Ozon, Wildberries, Booking.com, VKpay);
- with a subscription on a permanent or temporary basis (Netflix, Spotify, WhatsApp, Skype).

6. Free platforms (Freecycle, Wikipedia).

Currently, foreign platform companies from the USA and China are at the stage of maturity. Russian digital platforms are either at the stage of inception or formation. As of mid-2022, the value of digital platform companies from Russia amounted to 0.76% of the value of the 100 largest global digital platforms.

The results of the analysis show that digital platform companies from Russia mainly operate as transactional platforms (see Table 1).

Table 1.

Examples of foreign and Russian digital platforms depending on the purpose of the activity

Platform type	International companies	Russian companies
Transactional	Instagram, Snapchat, Facebook, Appstore, GooglePlay, Uber, Airbnb	ЯндексТакси, Вконтакте Wildberries, Ozon

Innovative	IBM Watson, Amazon AWS, Apple iOS, Google Android, Microsoft Azure, GE Predix	
Hybrid	Microsoft, Apple, Google, Tencent, SalesForce, Amazon	

Source: compiled by the authors

Sberbank has the largest number of users among Russian ecosystems, Yandex - more than 100 million people, VK (Mail.ru Group) - 90 million people, MTS - about 80 million people, X5 Retail Group - more than 70 million people. [4] The results of the analysis of digital platform companies confirm the effectiveness of the digital platform business model. [6]

In the context of the development of the platform economy for companies in traditional industries, it becomes necessary to form their attitude and determine their positions towards this form of doing business. Companies face the following strategic options:

1. Accession to an existing industry market platform or several platforms.
2. Creation of own digital platform/ecosystem and management of its development. [7]

According to BCG [4], the main stages in the growth of a digital platform are:

- the stage of origin (development of the basic business model);
- stage of formation (mobilization of the client base);
- stage of maturity (development of the business model).

Let's consider these stages in more detail.

At the inception stage, it is important to decide on the following tasks:

- assessment of the prospects for serving the selected market with one platform;
- decision on the creation of a closed or open platform.

Closed digital platforms are created when a company wants to gain a dominant position in the market and implement the Winner Takes All strategy. The possibility of monopolizing the market of one platform is possible if the company has significant resources (finance, digital infrastructure, personnel, etc.), has a differentiated value proposition, and the costs of customers to switch from one platform to another are significant. Open platforms are created so that there are no dominant players in the market.

At the stage of forming a client base, it is important to solve the problem of pricing. Various pricing strategies are used, for example:

- subsidizing those customers who are the most sensitive to the price of products/services;
- provision of special conditions of service for the most priority categories of customers;
- introduction of permanent discounts on a certain side of the platform, etc.

At this stage, the tasks associated with estimating the magnitude of network effects are also relevant. This assessment allows you to determine the amount of investment required to maintain network effects.

At the stage of platform maturity, scaling tasks are solved: expanding the range of services for existing customers, entering related markets with the current range of products/services in order to attract new customers.

As the analysis shows, following the strategy of creating your own platform provides companies with linear business models with huge growth opportunities. At the same time, this strategy carries not only advantages, but also risks (see Table 2).

Table 2.

Benefits and risks associated with the implementation of a corporate strategy aimed at creating your own digital platform

Advantages	Risks
- Presence of network effects, allowing to quickly increase the client base and take a dominant position in the market.	- Inability to realize the potential of network effects and attract new participants (producers/consumers) to the platform.
- Ability to provide customers with an integrated and customized value proposition	- Dissatisfaction of existing customers with the actions of 3rd parties on the platform.
- Expansion of the range of offered products / services through the participation of 3rd parties.	- Dissatisfaction of existing customers with complementary products (price, quality, etc.). Loss of positions by the base product due to offers from third parties.
- Knowledge of the features of the functioning of the industry and the behavior of customers in a particular market allows us to simplify the transition to a digital platform.	- Lack of necessary organizational competencies to manage the operation of the platform.
- Growth is associated with the expansion of the networks of platform participants (no significant investment in physical assets is required).	- Lack of resources in case of exponential growth of networks (digital infrastructure, personnel, software, etc.)

Source: compiled by the authors

If the assessment results show that the risks of creating their own platform are high, companies may choose to join the existing platform(s). The advantage of this approach is the expansion of the company's customer base and simplification of access to it through the use of digital channels.

However, this approach also carries risks:

- increase in the cost of participation on the platform;

- the ability of the platform to develop products/services that duplicate the value proposition of the participants, thereby allowing it to intervene in the business processes of the participants;

- loss of regular customers who can move to other participants on the platform.

The results obtained show that markets with digital platforms have great growth prospects. Companies from traditional industries operating within linear business models can pursue strategies to create their own platform or join an existing one. To adopt a sound strategy, it is necessary to assess the opportunities and risks of implementing these corporate strategies.

References

1. *Tirol' ZH. Ehkonomika dlya obshchego blaga/ ZH.Tirol' – M: Izd-vo Instituta Gaidara, 2020. S.696*
2. *Srnichek N. Kapitalizm platform. / N. Srnichek – M: Izd. dom Vysshei shkoly ehkonomiki, 2019. – S.128.*
3. *Moazed A., Dzhonson N. Platforma: Prakticheskoe primenenie revolyutsionnoi biznes-modeli. / A. Moazed, N. Dzhonson – M: Al'pina Pablisher, 2019. – S. 288.*
4. *Institut ehkonomicheskoi politiki im. E.T. Gaidara. Tsifrovye ehkosistemy v Rossii: ehvolyutsiya, tipologiya, podkhody k regulirovaniyu (ehlektronnyi resurs). URL: https://www.iep.ru/files/news/Issledovanie_jekosistem_Otchet.pdf.*
5. *Vail P. Tsifrovaya transformatsiya biznesa: Izmenenie biznes-modeli dlya organizatsii novogo pokoleniya /P. Vail. – M: Al'pina Pablisher, 2019. – S. 188.*
6. *Lints K. Radikal'noe izmenenie biznes-modeli: Adaptatsiya i vyzhivanie v konkurentnoi srede./K.Lints - M.: Al'pina Pablisher, 2019. – S.509.*
7. *MITSloan Management Review, Tsifrovizatsiya: Prakticheskie rekomendatsii po perevodu biznesa na tsifrovye tekhnologii. / – M: Al'pina Pablisher, 2019. C. 210.*

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.74.99.010

中国的扩张主义政策及其战略发展
CHINA'S EXPANSIONIST POLICY AND ITS STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT

Kharlanov Alexey Sergeevitch
Doctor of Economic Sciences, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Full Ptofessor
Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, Moscow c.

Bannikov Sergey Alexandrovich
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation

Novikov Maxim Mikhailovich
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Doctoral Candidate
St. Petersburg State University of Economics

Boboshko Andrey Alexandrovich
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
St. Petersburg State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering

摘要.作者将中国贸易的不平衡性和特殊性及其向欧盟国家和南美洲和中美洲的加速扩张视为世界经济中国化计划和世界汉学重构计划的一部分，明确阐述在中共二十大关于全球工业发展的决定中，加强了工业4.0中投资和技术参与的因素。 基于中国 ICT 标准和正在进行的全球数字化的进一步数字风暴。

关键词：中国、美国、欧盟、扩张、贸易额、ICT、人工智能、大数据、世界经济、CPC、投资、地缘经济学、工业 4.0、NBICS、SELAC、SCO、金砖国家。

Abstract. *the authors consider the imbalances and peculiarities of China's trade and its accelerating creeping expansion into the EU countries and South and Central America as part of the plan for the Chineseization of the world economy, and for the sinological restructuring of the world, clearly articulated in the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPC on the development of global industries with the strengthening of the factor of the presence of investment and technological involvement of them in Industry 4.0. based on Chinese ICT standards and the further digital storm of ongoing global digitalization.*

Keywords: *PRC, USA, EU, expansion, trade turnover, ICT, AI, Big Data, world economy, CPC, investment, geoeconomics, Industry 4.0, NBICS, SELAC, SCO, BRICS.*

China, as a real superpower, is facing new risks of its development and growing threats in the field of national security, which has led to an increase in its defense budget, as Wang Chao said as the official representative of the PRC at the 1st session of the National People's Congress (NPC).) of the 14th convocation. In 2022, the PLA (People's Liberation Army of China) will receive a 7.1% increase in defense spending (up to 1.451 trillion yuan or $ 229.7 billion), and before that in 2021, the growth was the same by 6.8% (to 1.356 trillion yuan or $209.1 billion). This dynamics of investment in national defense is especially relevant in the run-up to a possible conflict between the US and China over the island. Taiwan, which, since the US Relations with Taiwan i. (1979) was declared by the Americans as "a zone of their strategic interests as part of the strengthening of the Americans in the Asia-Pacific region." As well as 2 US national security doctrines (2018 and 2022), where China, together with Russia, is a potential threat to the star-striped geopolitical opportunities for further development, is a comprehensive and systemic confrontation in all areas.

These actions of the Americans are very alarming for the Celestial Empire and affect the quality of trade and investment relations between the United States and China, as the two largest economies in the world. At the same time, the growing trade turnover during the technological decoupling between the two leading digital powers increasingly covers the areas of key competencies and forms a polarization in the ICT sector and in high technologies of the NBICS [1;3].

Since 1979, starting with the initiatives of R. Nixon and the "shuttle diplomacy" of Henry Kissinger, which filled the Celestial Empire with new characteristics of a global factory and assembly shop, led to a steady growth in bilateral trade between the United States and China, the transfer of ideas and technologies. The intensification of the exchange of materials and labor resources of various levels of training and education became the basis for the development of bilateral trade and economic relations and led to the desired entry of China into the WTO in 2001. As Xi Jinping noted on September 23, 2015 at a meeting of Chinese and American businessmen in Seattle, due to the gap in the stages of development and convergent diversification of industries, the imbalances of the national economies of China and the United States are difficult to overcome, but at the same time, trends in the distribution of goods and services are laid down and implemented. Industry 4.0., a new robotic way of articulating the priorities of the behavioral economy in matters of targeted exchange and saturation of global markets with a wide range of gadgets and network infrastructure ecosystems [2;3].

Modern China is the United States' largest trading partner, its third largest export market, and its largest source of imports, making any countermeasures against it worldwide difficult. New World, as a global technological and financial leader, is in turn the largest export market for Chinese goods and the sixth largest supplier of imported goods and services to China. China's exports to the United States today include mainly manufactured products and equipment for aviation and mechanical engineering, while the United States actively promotes high-tech goods, ICT services and software to China, as well as agricultural products, which are later refined by China (in particular, soybeans). and wheat) to finished products with high added value. The key group of goods in the export of the "red empire" is the products of general and special engineering, including electronics. This is significantly reflected in the lion's share of China's exports, and also adds priority to light industry supplies, along with metal and chemical products. At the same time, unbalanced items of export and import of trade between the two powers are increasingly becoming the basis for new, previously not arising problems in the system of trade and international cooperation relations [3].

China, taking into account the attempts of the United States in the WTO and the return by D. Trump of the Monroe Doctrine, previously abolished by B. Obama, rather firmly and in a short period (15-20 years) tied the whole world through a system of bilateral counter agreements in trade, technology and investment from South America to Europe and the Middle East, this is especially pronounced in Africa and in the integration unions of Asia and the countries of Oceania [4].

At the same time, it is important to remember that China is the largest foreign holder of US Treasury securities - in the amount of about 1.14 trillion. dollars, which were previously invested from Chinese foreign exchange reserves in US government bonds, keeps interest rates low by the US Federal Reserve. This leads to the interdependence of both powers from each other, inextricably pulling together in a single chain of opportunities of the lender and the borrower, the investor and the producer, which maintain the unity of the market situation and work out the entrances / exits to the trade areas of the country's presence for business from both sides. The US public debt currently exceeds $31.4 trillion. dollars, and the main creditor is China and its financial and investment structures, which have intensified US-Chinese trade, credit, innovation and technological relations. The reverse side of this different level of intensity of contacts and interaction has given rise to distortions in achieving the goals of states in relation to each other, narrowed the scope of common approaches in matters of competitiveness and the doctrines of national security and self-sufficiency [3;5].

The defining macroeconomic characteristic of US-Chinese trade has been the growing deficit of the US in trade with China since 1990, a significant part of this deficit has been marked by an itemized increase in deficits and financial shocks in America's trade balance itself. At the same time, it should be noted that the reasons for the growing deficit lie, first of all, in the peculiarities of the American economy itself, namely, in the low savings rate of the striped star flag, which is inherent in both households and the public sector.

This figure in 2018 was only about 3%. A low savings rate means a high consumption rate, on which the growth of the American economy is based. Based on this scenario, it is logical that a trade deficit is formed. Moreover, if it had not arisen in trade with China, it would have appeared in trade with some other country. The situation in the Chinese economy is the opposite of the American one: China has an overestimated savings rate, economic growth is not so much based on the domestic consumer market, the economy is “skewed” towards the export sector, which was facilitated to some extent by economic policy (undervaluation of the yuan exchange rate, revaluation) . Exchange rate manipulation gives price advantages to Chinese exports. Since the mid-1990s, the yuan has remained unchanged against the US dollar. Chinese exporters were required to sell 100% of foreign exchange earnings to banks, and there was a limit on the daily fluctuations of the dollar on the foreign exchange market. The actual fixing of the exchange rate provoked accusations from the US government of deliberately cheapening its own currency to stimulate exports. However, changes began only in 2005, when it was announced that the yuan would be pegged not to the US dollar, but to a whole “basket” of eleven leading world currencies. In recent years, the Central Bank has made efforts to stabilize the yuan, and at the end of 2018, the yuan strengthened against the dollar by 469 basis points to 6.7472 [4; 6].

There are other reasons that exacerbate the US trade deficit, in particular China’s violation of intellectual property rights. China links access to its market to technology transfer. In modern investment projects, foreign forms typically provide investment, technology, management know-how, and intellectual property, while the PRC provides land rights, financing, political connections, and market knowledge. In turn, back in the late 1940s, the United States established a number of restrictions on the export of high-tech products to China due to military and political considerations. There are three types of high-tech products that are subject to US export controls: ammunition, dual-use goods, and commercial goods. Ammunition - products with a military purpose. Dual-use goods are goods that have a potential military function. Chemical and biological goods are typical examples of dual-use goods due to their potential use in chemical and biological weapons. Other technical products have only purely commercial value, not potential military use, and are subject to relatively weaker controls. The United States has a particularly tight control over the export of technologies in the field of artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics. According to the US position, almost every modern technology has a dual purpose: AI can both optimize factory production and contribute to the improvement of military technologies through Big Data algorithms and neural networks; drones can deliver bombs and missiles, just like regular mail packages [3].

In addition to these factors, there are also structural reasons for the trade imbalance. The countries are at different stages of development: while the US is a large developed country, China is still among the developing countries. In this regard, the states have different comparative advantages, which explains the complementarity of the economies of the two states. China has a capacious domestic market and cheap labor, while the United States has a huge amount of natural resources, as well as high-tech products. The size of China's surplus in trade with the United States is systematically overestimated, since the capital-intensive parts of its labor-intensive industrial products are mostly imported from the countries of Southeast Asia [7;11].

At the end of 2022, US foreign trade with China grew to $690.59 billion, which was a new historical record, according to data from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). At the end of last year, the American economy imported $536.75 billion worth of goods from China and exported goods worth $153.84 billion. By 2021, the figure increased by 5%. The previous high was recorded in 2018 - before the start of the trade wars, which were actively unfolding during the period when Donald Trump was the President of the United States.

China is the third country in terms of trade with the United States. The second place belongs to Mexico ($779.3 billion - export $324.38 billion, import $454.93 billion), the first - Canada ($793.84 billion - export $356.11 billion, import $437.73 billion). Thus, about 13%, one-seventh, of all US foreign trade is with China [11].

Within the framework of global trade, as a single semantic field, a geo-economic structure focused on markets and maximizing profits, which China is engaged in in its ongoing policy of long-term expansion on a bilateral basis with almost all developed and newly industrialized countries. It is a paradox that these internal agreements are eroded in the general context of the WTO and do not harm the Chinese economy, which is developing in the form of a giant vacuum cleaner, pulling out everything that is useful to the Celestial Empire at a big discount and in the direction necessary to maintain a high pace of development of the Chinese economy itself.

So, in the case of the interaction of the "red empire" with the countries of the Latin American region, this history of economic penetration lasts for more than one decade and has a leading value, after the United States, which is strengthening and remains unchanged for Chile, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Cuba, Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Panama through mutual diversification and optimization of trade balances in foreign trade, on a mutually beneficial and pragmatic basis, strengthening the countries of the region with investment and infrastructure projects, in construction and in technological cooperation ties. Since 2000, in these areas of interaction, in just 13 years, the volume of trade has grown 22 times and amounted to a jump from $12 billion to $275 billion, and since 2015, at the PRC-CELAC (Community of Latin American and Caribbean States) summit, the Chinese financing initiative was adopted until 2025, regional infrastructure projects up to

$250 billion ($35 billion until 2019, and with the development of bilateral trade, China is ready to add another $250 billion until 2025). Transformed by Chinese specialists, builders and technologists, the local infrastructure is being transformed into ambitious projects, such as the laying of a transoceanic canal, which should connect the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea through the territory of Nicaragua, further, it is planned to commission a transoceanic corridor between Peru and Brazil, where helper countries Chile and Peru have become infrastructure platforms for pulling the continent into new logistics routes across the Pacific coast with Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina. In response, the countries of the region are increasing their oil supplies to the Middle Kingdom: in 2011 - 8%, and in 2018 already more than 13% [8].

At the same time, the weight of the trade of the countries of the region with the United States, which are trying to keep their development in the paradigm of the Monroe Doctrine, as the basis of their strategic interests, begins to decline in favor of China [1;3]. Exports of South and Latin American countries to the States from 2001 to 2019 decreased from 56% to 43.3%, while imports of American goods in parallel also decreased from 46.3% to 32%. Chinese expansion in trade led to a 20-fold increase in trade (imports from China to the states of the region increased from 2.9% to 18.2%, while the share of exports to China by them changed from 1.5% to 12.3%). This genesis of the development of relations in South America is not a critical and strategic trend in Chinese trade, but due to the synergy of transformations and investments, it accelerates Chinese influence in the region [1;11]. In terms of resources, in addition to oil, China is already approaching the material and raw material cooperative production and logistics chains for gas, uranium, silver, diamonds, lithium and the entire range of polymetallic ores that abound in local lands. Tourism and medical services, mobile infrastructure and digital projects are growing especially brightly [3;9].

In cooperation with the EU, whose GDP today is 22% of world GDP and is equal to $16 trillion, China has already acquired 15% of the volume in the creation of this amount of goods and services. This became possible in the paradigm when China, as a "world factory" and a state with a capacious and growing market and solvent demand, and the EU remained a forge of personnel and technologies, in which the United States has always tried to infringe and restrain the Celestial Empire. The dynamics of trade here also speaks of the expansion of Chinese companies to Europe: from 2001 to 2017, EU imports from China increased from 88.7 billion euros to 402.4 billion euros, and exports in the same period from 30.2 billion euros to 195.3 billion euros. This growth of mutual commodity-investment and scientific-technological processes and projects is facilitated by a whole range of interstate communication tools: the Dialogue on Strategic Relations with the participation of officials (since 1998), the High-Level Dialogue on Economics and

Trade (since 2012), Asia-Europe Conference (ASEM, since 1996) and High-Level People-to-People Civic Dialogue (since 2012). These targeted actions of China for assimilation in the Old World and for the growing "brain drain" from Europe are being conducted on the "Track 1.5" platform, which has become an ecosystem for the activity of civil servants, non-governmental actors and scientific personnel in the implementation of "One Belt, One Belt" projects and tasks digital transformation of ICT industries for the growing Sino-European development based on the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. The countries of the new European degree of involvement, the former countries of the Warsaw Pact and the CMEA, are especially sensitive and are involved in trade and technology projects in the 16 + 1 format in the geography of Central and South-Eastern Europe [3;10].

Since 2014, convergent processes of investment interaction have had the effect of exceeding Chinese FDI in the EU. It is these FDI that since 2010 accounted for 6.4% in the European portfolio, which grew to 36.8% in 7 years and amounted to about 40 billion euros (which is approximately 25% of all China's FDI in foreign projects). Especially these Chinese finances were needed and used in infrastructure projects of transport logistics, new routes and the introduction of alternative transport systems in the Visegrad states (Slovak and Czech Republics, Poland and the Hungarian Republic), which, together with Germany, are the central and "hard" core of the EU. China's investments touched on transport corridors and hubs from the east through Belarus, became part of the land transport system of Greece and Turkey on the railway and in Central Europe. The PRC also implemented through sister cities the ideas of transcontinental corridors, such as German Duisburg or Spanish Madrid with Chinese counterpart cities of central subordination in Chongqing and Zhejiang province. Later, a new Xian-Mannheim route was built with a length of 11,300 km through many countries in Europe and Asia, the Black and Caspian Seas. Now, in 2023, 16 main routes connecting Europe and China are organized through Xi'an [3;4].

These interests of the Europeans and their growing dependence on the Chinese pool of investments and technologies led in 2019 to the PRC-EU state program "Strategic Perspectives for the Development of the EU-China Relationship".

The influence of the PRC and its FDI is especially strong in the countries of Africa and Oceania, but here the raw material and political aspect of the battle with the United States for world leadership and the resource base for its support is more present.

In contrast to the strategy of island chains, which the United States and its partners are trying to implement in Oceania and in the Asia-Pacific countries, China itself is building a series of alluvial base islands from the standpoint of overcoming enemy containment chains: 1st chain - islands that block China's access to the Pacific Ocean and limit space its maneuver in the East China and the Yellow Sea (from the Kuriles through Taiwan to Indonesia and the Philippines); 2nd chain - from Japan to the Mariana Islands; 3rd chain - from the Aleutian Islands through Hawaii to Oceania. And while China's efforts through trade, investment and joint infrastructure projects exceed American investments in the Asia-Pacific region. Therefore, any investment in Oceania is China's own contribution to its national security. And the flow of Chinese tourists fills the budgets of the island states by at least a third, contributing to the further Sinification of the region [3; 6].

In matters of China and Africa with 1.4 billion people and 55 countries, they created a pool of 50 states of mutual interest and investment cooperation.

And here, the expansion of the PRC is especially multi-vector and covers all the main mineral and raw material components of the "black continent" in 25 years, exchanging strategic materials for food and sharing outsourcing some network opportunities for using local, cheaper labor for the new "factory of the world". Turnover since 2000 has grown from 10 billion to 203 billion in 2022 and continues to grow through barter and tolling schemes, through joint production of primary processing of ores and pumping out oil and gas products and rare earth, transuranium elements from the countries of the "collective South" [7; 8].

The common solution for the coming expansion of the Celestial Empire in all countries of the world should be the communist idea of the victory of labor and justice on 20% of the world's land, which should be provided by the 100th anniversary of China, with the unification of the two territories, continental and insular, socialist and capitalist. Therefore, the philosophy of further trade and innovation priorities in the world, as the Great Power of the rising East, remains a model for everyone who knows how to combine the interests of the state and private capital through cultural and civilizational evolution and the ideology of the exceptional success of national traditions and historical heritage. At the same time, the success of the Chinese model combines both the Stalinist mobilization model and the involvement of all start-ups from leading companies and technology parks of the world, based on the exploration of Chinatowns and Chinese international campuses and innovative nanowire zones, as the bases of Industry 4.0. Asian dominance. And these ideas are already being addressed in the BRICS and the SCO, they accompany our Northern Sea Route project and build a polycentric architecture of a multipolar world of various unions and associations [3;11].

At the same time, one must always keep in mind the main idea of Chinese all-country assimilation of everything for the sake of the Chinese global dream - "what is good for China is good for the world", which will always be a "red thread" and in any stratagems will remain in the pockets of our partners yes while at the existing ideal level of modern relationships, repeatedly confirmed by our leaders V.V. Putin and Xi Jinping [13].

References

1. *China explained the increase in the defense budget. 04.03. 2023 News.*
2. *Zvereva V.S., China in the vastness of Latin America: modern geopolitical realities // Bulletin of the Moscow State Regional University. Series: history and political sciences. -2019.-№2.0С.171-182.*
3. *Razumovsky D., Chinese expansion in Latin America: what does the Atlantic Council recommend? // RIAC. -2018.*
4. *Kharlanov A.S., Maksimtsev I.A., Boboshko A.A., Novikov M.M., China is a strategic partner and valuable neighbor. Civilization choice and modern trends of cooperation: monograph / response. ed. S.V. Loktionov.- Moscow: 2022.-190 p.*
5. *Caldor' K. Supercontinent: The Logistic of Eurasian Integration. K. Caldor// Stanford, CA, Stanford University Press.-2019.344 p.*
6. *Nosov M., EU AND CHINA: TRADE OR STRATEGY / M. Nosov / / Modern Europe.-2018.- No. 6.- P.5-17.*
7. *Tail E. China has become the largest trading partner of the EU // Kommersant. - 2021.*
8. *China and the EU/ 2016.*
9. *A new land-sea route of China-Europe freight trains was launched in Xi'an // Xinhua News Agency.-2022.*
10. *Gulevich V. China invests in Oceania // International life.-2018.*
11. *Belyaev S., Chinese investments in Africa: the practice of the China-Africa Development Fund// RIAC.-2018.*
12. *USA |Import and export| Whole world| All products| Cost (USD)/ Tradeeconomy/ru/-2020.*
13. *How China perceives Russia: Beijing and Moscow have become closer, but have not become allies. Fu Ying. Professor at Tsinghua University. Center for International Security and Strategy. Former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. Russia in global politics. No. 1. 2016.*

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.10.28.011

用于监测研发发展优先领域的研究和信息工具

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION TOOLS FOR MONITORING PRIORITY AREAS FOR R&D DEVELOPMENT

Larin Sergey Nikolaevich
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Leading Researcher
Central Economics and Mathematics Institute of the RAS, Moscow
Khrustalev Evgeny Yurievich
Doctor of Economics, Chief Researcher
Central Economics and Mathematics Institute of the RAS, Moscow
Ermakova Yasmina Maratovna
Researcher
Central Economics and Mathematics Institute of the RAS, Moscow

抽象的。 本文提出了一种解决开发研究和信息工具以监测研发发展优先领域的问题的方法。 这篇文章证实了使用"漏斗"方法选择资源和创新想法的便利性，以及用于监测它们的研究和信息工具。
关键词：监测、研发发展、优先领域、效率、研究和信息工具。
Abstract. *The article presents an approach to solving the problem of developing research and information tools for monitoring priority areas of R&D development. The article substantiates the expediency of using the "funnel" method for selecting resources and innovative ideas, as well as research and information tools for their monitoring.*
Keywords: *monitoring, R&D development, priority areas, efficiency, research and information tools.*

Introduction

Significant limitation of competition of domestic manufacturing enterprises and their artificial exclusion from the chains of globalization of the world economy poses a number of new tasks for them. One of the most important among them is to increase the scientific justification and monitoring of the effectiveness of activities carried out as part of the development of priority areas of research and development (R&D). Development of marketing information and analytical tools is the reason of increasing the effectiveness of such events. Such tools make it possible to most objectively evaluate the results obtained in the course of individual R&D, conduct their comparative analysis, and also determine the contribution of research and development and other organizations to their implementation. However, currently existing methods do not have such capabilities, since they use mainly subjective quantitative characteristics and their weighting coefficients for monitoring purposes.

New market requirements form the prerequisites not only for the emergence of innovations, but also for a significant increase in their localization. In this regard, it is necessary to improve methods of managing the creation of innovative products (services, technologies). The introduction of such methods in the market will expand the range of offers of new products and services, as well as provide consumer demand for them from various groups of the population and other enterprises. In this regard, it seems relevant to adapt existing and develop new methods for monitoring the effectiveness of the implementation of activities in the framework of the development of priority R&D areas. Their practical application will entail the emergence of a synergistic effect due to a more rational use of available resources, expanding the practice of using modern innovative mechanisms and information and analytical tools to monitor the implementation of activities.

Main part

For the practical realization of these activities, it is necessary: to develop mechanisms for transferring the innovative potential and resources that the region has into innovative products (services, technologies); develop mechanisms for bringing these products to the market; develop and implement new marketing mechanisms for generating demand for innovative products (services, technologies) and their promotion to the market [1].

The selection of resources for their transfer into innovative products (services, technologies) is advisable to use the “funnel” method. Its essence lies in the sequential execution of the following operations.

1. Selection of resources for creating new products (services, technologies).
2. Evaluation of the possibility of obtaining these resources.
3. Generating a new business idea.
4. Testing the idea of creating new products (services, technologies).
5. Initial selection of an idea for its practical implementation.
6. Formulation of the idea in the form of an innovative project.
7. Determining the conditions for the implementation of the project.
8. Development of a prototype of new products (services, technologies).
9. Entry of innovative products (services, technologies) to the market.
10. Further improvement and introduction of innovative products (services, technologies) to new markets [2].

The mechanism of this method is based on the conditional allocation of the entire set of resources, their selection from the point of view of the prospects for creating new products (services, technologies), the further generation of ideas for creating new products (services, technologies), the selection of potentially promising ideas, the choice of a specific idea. Taking into account the above circumstances, the selection of innovative products (services, technologies) for their subsequent implementation should be based on the determination of a number of criteria values for the effectiveness of this process, depending on various groups of potential users: the state, the population, business structures, etc. Usually determined: target efficiency, economic efficiency, socio-economic efficiency and number of other indicators [3].

For the initial assessment of innovative ideas, we can use the tools to stimulate innovation and the methodology for its practical implementation. The main purpose of the technique is the ability to relatively quickly assess the prospects of an innovative idea with a small expenditure of resources, which will make it possible to make an informed choice among alternative options for its implementation.

It seems appropriate to use the following areas of assessment:

1. Market opportunities - an assessment of its size, development dynamics, the presence of barriers to entry into the market, the degree of competition intensity, the value of the market rate of return.

2. Business opportunities - assessment of the correspondence of an idea with the experience and capabilities of enterprises in the region.

3. Justification of the idea - assessment of the level of attractiveness and complexity of the implementation of the idea.

4. Availability and accessibility of resources - assessment of the availability of existing and the necessity to attract additional resources to implement the idea.

5. User capabilities - assessment of the price and production characteristics of an idea (product, service), what consumer problems and how the idea solves, does it have unique properties.

6. Opportunities for patenting an idea – assessment of the necessity for patent or other protection of an idea.

The assessment methodology implemented in practice through the formation of appropriate tables for each area of assessment. Each indicator presented in the tables (matrices) evaluated on a 10-point scale (from the minimum score (-5 points) to the maximum score (+5 points)). Then the scores summed up: first for each table separately, and then for all tables together.

The final values obtained as a result of summation characterize the expert assessment of the degree of riskiness (probability) of the implementation of the idea. To obtain more accurate estimates and improve the validity of the final results, we can implement weighting coefficients that take into account the importance of a particular indicator for a particular area of innovation activity.

When comparing alternative ideas, it is necessary to approach their evaluation with the same criteria. The algorithm for implementing the methodology provides for the sequential execution of the following steps:

Stage 1. Business idea formulation, brief description.

Stage 2. Evaluation of the idea in the proposed areas using tables 1–6.

Stage 3. Summing up the assessment. Summing up is carried out by filling in the table below 7.

Stage 4. Evaluation of the prospects for the implementation of the idea as part of the implementation of this stage, we can make a conclusion about the prospects for the implementation of the generated idea. If there are good prospects, it is possible to admit the idea for further consideration for its implementation as an innovative entrepreneurial project.

Table 1

Direction «Market Opportunities»

Negative indicators			**Positive indicators**		
–5	**–2,5**	**0**	**0**	**+2,5**	**+5**
The market is too small to develop an idea			The market has good prospects for the development of the idea		
Potential market is static or tends to shrink			Potential market sector is in the growth stage		
Entry to the market is limited by serious barriers			Entering the market will be relatively easy		
Market leaders are large firms with unlimited resources			Competitors in the market are weak and will not be able to organize a rebuff to the emergence of a new structure		
There is fierce competition in the market, which reduces profit margins			Profit margin in the market is attractive and not limited by competition		

Table 2

Direction «Business Opportunities»

Negative indicators			**Positive indicators**		
–5	**–2,5**	**0**	**0**	**+2,5**	**+5**
The implementation of the idea will entail the diversification of the company's product range			The idea lies in line with the mission of innovative development of the company		
The idea will require the development of a new client base			The implementation of the idea focused on the existing customer base		
The implementation of the idea will require the involvement of new knowledge and qualified personnel.			The implementation of the idea will not require the involvement of new knowledge and qualified personnel		

Operational phase will require investment in production and/or distribution systems	Existing production and distribution system will not require investment during the operation phase

Table 3

Direction "Substantiation of the idea"

Negative indicators			**Positive indicators**		
–5	**–2,5**	**0**	**0**	**+2,5**	**+5**
The implementation of the idea based on new principles and concepts			The implementation of the idea based on proven principles and concepts		
The implementation of the idea implies the creation of a new product concept			Implementation of an idea is a new application of a product or process		
The successful implementation of an idea depends on the results of other developments			The successful implementation of an idea does not depend on the results of other developments		
The successful implementation of the idea requires the integration of several complex systems			The successful implementation of the idea does not require the integration of complex systems		
Additional permits and approvals required for the successful implementation of the idea			Successful implementation of the idea does not depend on additional permits and approvals		

Table 4

Direction "Availability and accessibility of resources"

Negative indicators			**Positive indicators**		
–5	**–2,5**	**0**	**0**	**+2,5**	**+5**
Successful implementation of the idea requires a significant number of additional resources			Successful implementation of the idea does not require a significant number of additional resources		
Developing and implementing of the idea will take a lot of time			The development and implementation of the idea will not take much time		
The development and implementation of the idea largely depends on external funding			We have our own resources to develop and implement the idea		
Additional specialists required to develop and implement the idea			No additional specialists required to develop and implement the idea		

Table 5

Direction «User capabilities»

Negative indicators			Positive indicators		
–5	**–2,5**	**0**	**0**	**+2,5**	**+5**
The implementation of the idea does not provide any additional benefits for users			The implementation of the idea will provide unique benefits for users		
The implementation of the idea will not improve the performance of the product			The implementation of the idea will improve the performance of the product		
The new product will not have a price advantage			The cost advantages of the new product will be significant		
The implementation of the idea will require special efforts to reduce the negative impact on the environment			The implementation of the idea will not have a negative impact on the environment		
The benefits of implementing the idea will not be appreciated by users			From the implementation of the idea, users will receive great convenience and satisfaction of their needs		

Table 6

Direction "Opportunities for patenting an idea"

Negative indicators			Positive indicators		
–5	**–2,5**	**0**	**0**	**+2,5**	**+5**
Other firms can easily copy the idea			It will be difficult for other firms to copy the idea		
The prospects for effective patent protection of the idea are very weak			An idea can be protected by registration, patenting, etc.		
Income from licensing will not cover the costs of developing and implementing the idea			It is possible to receive additional income through licensing agreements with other firms		

Table 7

Final assessment of the possibility of implementing the idea

Direction of evaluation	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL
Points							

Otherwise, the methodology allows the possibility of combining new parameters for the implementation of the idea under consideration or the development of new ideas, where various combinations of existing and new factors, characteristics, variables and other components will be used as parameters.

Conclusion

As a result of the practical use of the "funnel" method and described above research and information tools and the methodology for selecting innovative ideas, we can monitor priority areas for the development of R&D. This can help to make a more informed choice of ideas for creating innovative products, technologies, services and their subsequent implementation as part of the development of priority R&D areas.

References

1. Kryukov V.V., Razumova Y.V., Solodukhin K.S. Multicriteria optimization in problems of investment policy management // Creative economy. – 2022. – Vol. 16. – № 12. – P. 4857-4870. – doi: 10.18334/ce.16.12.116539.

2. Putivtseva N.P. and others. Comparative analysis of the application of multicriteria methods // Scientific result. Information technology. – 2017. – № 1. – P. 40-47.

3. Golovina O.D., Pushin I.N. The main methods and models for selecting investment projects in the portfolio // Management: theory and practice. – 2020. – № 1-3. – P. 106-110.

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.95.49.012

战略变革和人事风险管理

MANAGEMENT OF STRATEGIC CHANGES AND PERSONNEL RISKS

Ershova Nataly Anatolievna
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia

抽象的。 本文致力于将人力资本管理机制作为组织经济增长的关键因素来管理战略变革和可能的人事风险的实际问题。 作者指出，由于组织变革和人事政策的实施，以及可能导致财务损失的风险情况的发生，也有可能失去劳动力资源份额，即人力资本。 转型三角被认为是有效实施战略变革的条件。

关键词：战略变革管理，人力资本，人事风险，人事安全。

Abstract. *The article is devoted to the actual problem of managing strategic changes and possible personnel risks in the mechanism of human capital management as a key factor in the economic growth of the organization. The author notes that as a result of the implementation of organizational changes and personnel policy, and the occurrence of a risky situation that may entail financial losses, it is also possible to lose the share of labor resources, i.e. human capital. The transformation triangle is considered as a condition for effective implementation of strategic changes.*

Keywords: *strategic change management, human capital, personnel risks, personnel securit.*

In today's digital economy, any organization must undergo transformational change in order to survive the competition. The emergence of new technologies and discoveries require the replacement of existing standard methods of work. Companies that operate and seek only to reduce costs and maintain profit margins without increasing it will simply not survive in an environment of uncertainty and will be forced to leave the market.

Therefore, constant development and dynamism are a must for an efficient company. At the same time, it should be taken into account that the growth of an organization depends on the stages of its life cycle, and is interspersed with regular periods of decline. And in order to get out of the crisis and start a new successful stage, strategic changes are needed.

First of all, companies need strategies to adapt to constantly changing environmental factors. For this, new information and digital technologies are used to quickly reorganize and move forward, fulfilling the tasks set.

The difficulties associated with the management of strategic changes and possible personnel risks in the mechanism of human capital management are a new threat and indicate the increasing importance of human capital as a growth factor in the development of an organization and the possibility of increasing profits.

Management in the field of human capital is based on the company's personnel policy and management decision-making. Options for alternatives in solving personnel problems should take into account all possible financial consequences, such as the level of unforeseen behavior of the individual. In this regard, risk management is a necessary element in the system of coordinating the growth of human capital and the development of an organization, strengthening its competitiveness.

Personnel risks are "the probabilities of causing material or moral damage to an enterprise in the process of making and implementing personnel decisions [2]".

Management of strategic changes and ensuring the economic security of the company is a condition for protection from negative factors of the external and internal environment, as well as cost reduction and economical use of resources in order to increase profitability and guarantee sustainable development of the enterprise in the future.

The system of economic security includes the following functional elements: financial, personnel, informational, technical, legal. The experience of foreign and domestic enterprises shows that the most serious threats to ES are the actions of their own employees. Therefore, human resource management of the organization, i.e. human capital is of particular importance in countering security threats during organizational change

Personnel risks as an element of the implementation of organizational transformations are "risks associated with the likelihood of the implementation of anthropogenic threats, that is, threats emanating from people" [2].

These include:

"training risks", i.e. possible losses of the organization - financial damage in the event that the employee received professional knowledge at the expense of the organization and quit;

"risks of loss of material resources" due to insufficient control, non-compliance with safety regulations, non-compliance with the law, both employees and managers;

"risks of deformation and leakage of information" by employees of the organization at the stages of its arrival, distribution between departments, processing and preservation.

The internal forces for change within an organization are usually found in process and behavior issues. Process problems are breakdowns in decision making and communication breakdowns. Decisions are either not made, or they are made too late, or these decisions turn out to be weak in terms of their quality level. Communication turns out to be either closed, or excessive, or inadequate. Tasks are not set or are not solved to the end, since the person in charge “did not receive instructions.” Due to inadequate or lack of communication, the customer’s order is not executed, the complaint is not considered, the supplier is not invoiced or the delivery of the goods is not paid. The conflict between individuals, individual units reflects disruptions in the processes of transformation within organizations.

Low morale and high employee turnover are symptoms of behavior problems that should be looked for. A certain level of dissatisfaction among employees is noted in most organizations - ignoring staff complaints and suggestions is dangerous. The process of change includes “recognition”. At this stage, management must decide whether or not to take action.

In many organizations, the need for change is invisible until some major disaster occurs. Workers strike or seek union recognition before management finally recognizes the need to act. However, the need for change must be recognized, and if it is recognized, then its precise nature must be determined. If the problem is not well understood, then the impact of change on staff can be extremely negative.

Components of the transformation process - 3 ***axes of the transformation process: from top to bottom*** - determination by the company’s management of the main transformation trajectory so that the personnel are clearly oriented in the upcoming restructuring and participate in it effectively;

from the bottom up - the actions of the company’s employees aimed at introducing innovations, rationalization proposals for solving reorganizational problems and increasing profitability;

horizontal (cross-functional) - changes in the main activities of functional units in order to achieve significant changes and results in such areas as costs and quality

An integrated approach to company reform

Thus, the three axes shown in the figure make up a transformation triangle (Fig. 1). The presented complex pyramid steadily combines innovative proposals and information communications.

If even one axis is broken, then the entire program of reorganization is doomed to failure. With the loss of stability of the "top-down" axis, the management clearly does not understand and is not able to direct the initiative of the staff to take concrete steps to reform the organization.

When difficulties are found with the "bottom-up" axis, this will mean that the employees have lost interest and enthusiasm for restructuring, perhaps the reorganization process has dragged on in time, which means there is no more opportunity to form new competencies to increase labor productivity.

And the last option for the unsuccessful implementation of reforms is the weakening of the horizontal axis, which means the loss of the so-called "critical mass of transformations" and the failure to achieve an increase in the quality of the implementation of various business processes. Therefore, it is obvious that the successful implementation of the program of reorganizational changes is possible only with the complex and coordinated actions of all the company's personnel, and this, in turn, reduces personnel risks.

As a result of the implementation of organizational changes and personnel policy, and the onset of a risky situation that may entail financial losses, it is also possible to lose the share of labor resources, i.e. human capital. (Table 1).

Table 1

Loss of human capital and labor

Events (reasons)	**Loss of human capital (consequence)**	**Loss of labor (result)**
«Death (death) Dismissal (leaving the organization), Rotations (transition to another position)	Loss of an employee in the workplace - no longer working	Quantity of labor
Strikes Disease Sabotage	Loss of work volume – work less	
Injury Retraining	Loss (change) of qualification - can no longer	Quality of labor
Conflict with management Conflict with colleagues Internal conflict	Loss (change) of motivation - no desire to work	
Leadership not qualified		Measures of Labor» [3]
Change of circumstances	Unplanned results of work - we do not know what needs to be done	

These losses of human capital serve as the basis for the formation of a system for determining and assessing personnel risks.

In addition to the loss of human capital, the company will lose material and technical means, finances, reputational risks may also arise [4]

Conclusions: Effective management of organizational changes and personnel risks is based on the following recommendations[5]:

- a "network of communications is needed to ensure the speed, simultaneity of information transmission and its filtering;

- in the top management environment, the redistribution of functions: one group provides control of the moral climate in the organization, the other - supports normal work with a minimum level of disruption, the third special group organizes a way out of a crisis situation;

- it is necessary to form several specialized units, led by a headquarters headed by the head of the organization [6]".

References

1. Ershova N.A., Pavlov S.N. INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN THE SPHERE OF ECONOMIC AND ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT ON THE BASIS OF THE CONCEPT OF DIGITALIZATION. Financial economics. 2022. No. 3. P. 77-79

2. Shikhverdiev A.P. Human capital management as a factor in ensuring corporate security of the enterprise. - Syktyvkar: Ed. SyktSU, 2012. - 136 p.

3. Ershova N.A., Yutkina O.V. Rice Management - Textbook Publisher: Moscow: Russian State University of Justice, 2019, 68 p.

4. Utkin I.A. Management of transformational processes in the economic system based on the project approach. Bulletin of the Saratov State Technical University. 2008. V. 1. No. 1. P. 183-189

5. Ershova N.A. The evolution of leadership competencies of human capital in the «digital» international economic environment. Information support of scientific and technological progress: analysis of problems and search for solutions. collection of articles of the International Scientific and Practical Conference. Information support of scientific and technological progress: analysis of problems and search for solutions. Collection of articles of the International Scientific and Practical Conference, 2022, pp.102-111

6. Ershova N.A., Kosareva T.N. ALGORITHM FOR MAKING INNOVATIVE DECISIONS UNDER UNCERTAINTY Collection of articles following the results of the International Scientific and Practical Conference (Kaluga, June 08, 2020). - Sterlitamak: AMI, 2020. - p.28-33

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.85.66.013

实体经济部门：科米共和国竞争环境的发展
REAL SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY: DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT IN THE KOMI REPUBLIC

Tikhomirova Valentina Valentinovna
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Senior Research Officer,
Institute of Socio-Economic and Energy Problems of the North
Komi Scientific Center of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences
Syktyvkar c., Russia

注解。　本文讨论了企业实体对行政壁垒的监控和对竞争环境状况的评估。据透露，科米共和国的商业实体指出，竞争发展的主要负面障碍是行政和经济因素，这些因素减少了新参与者进入市场的现有激励措施，增加了非生产成本，从而降低了竞争力。

关键词：实体经济，竞争环境，监管，行政壁垒，税收。

Annotation. *The article discusses the Monitoring of administrative barriers and assessment of the state of the competitive environment by business entities. It was revealed that the main negative barriers to the development of competition, business entities of the Republic of Komi noted administrative and economic factors that reduce the existing incentives for new participants to enter the markets, increase non-production costs and thereby reduce competitiveness.*

Keywords: *real sector of the economy, competitive environment, monitoring, administrative barriers, taxes.*

At present, the social sphere has a legal interpretation in accordance with the "Standard for the Development of Competition in the Subjects of the Russian Federation", where the importance of sectors of the social sphere is determined taking into account the list of priority and socially significant regional markets aimed at improving the standard of living of the population [1].

In the regulation on the executive authorities of the Republic of Komi, the development of competition is defined as one of the main priorities of the region's activity [2]. By order of the Government of the Republic of Komi, the Ministry of Economic Development and Industry is the authorized body for promoting competition in the region [3]. A list of priority and socially significant markets has been approved to promote the development of competition in the republic with the rationale for their choice [4].

An important characteristic of the competitive environment in the markets for goods and services is the share of non-state (non-municipal) ownership. The development of competition in these markets will increase the share of non-governmental organizations and market participants, which is provided for by the federal Competition Development Standard developed by the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation and the Agency for Strategic Initiatives. The introduction of the "Standard" involves identifying the development potential of the regional economy of the Russian Federation, including human potential.

As part of the implementation of the Competition Development Standard in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, it is planned to carry out:

- monitoring of administrative barriers and assessment of the state of the competitive environment by business entities;

- monitoring consumer satisfaction with the quality of goods and services in the commodity markets of the region and the state of price competition;

- monitoring the satisfaction of business entities and consumers of goods and services with the quality (level of accessibility, understandability, ease of obtaining and sufficiency) of official information on the state of the competitive environment in the markets for goods and services in the region and activities to promote competition in the region.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Industry of the Republic of Komi, together with local authorities of municipalities of urban districts and municipal districts, the State Autonomous Institution of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Multifunctional Center for the Provision of State and Municipal Services of the Republic of Komi" annually conduct surveys of business entities and the population.

The survey of economic entities with the distribution of organizations by business categories (large, medium, small) and by industry was carried out by local governments. The sample of business entities represents the business community according to the criterion of industry affiliation and place of business registration - in proportion to their share in the relevant indicators in the country. In 2020, 667 business entities took part in the survey of business entities, of which 338 individual entrepreneurs (50.7%) and 329 legal entities (49.3%). Representatives of enterprises registered in municipalities of urban districts were 38.5% of the respondents and 61.5% were registered in municipalities of municipal districts. The main geographical market for the sale of products (works, services) of enterprises represented by the respondents was the market of the Republic of Komi in 31.2% of cases, and the local market of the municipality in 63.4%.

The survey was conducted in all municipalities of urban districts and municipal districts of the republic. The calculation of quotas for the survey was made on the basis of the methodological recommendations of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation dated March 11, 2020 No. 130 "On approval of a unified methodology for monitoring the state and development of competition in the commodity markets of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation" [5].

Monitoring of administrative barriers and assessment of the state of the competitive environment by business entities. The main economic factors in the analysis of the competitive environment, on which the level of competition in the market of goods, works, services depends, researchers identify the imperfection of the tax and credit systems, the pricing policy of the state, restrictions on demand from the population, high payback periods, non-payments, high inflation and financial instability.

In 2020, business entities of the Komi Republic noted administrative and economic factors as the main negative barriers to the development of competition, which reduce the existing incentives for new participants to enter the markets, increase non-production costs and thereby reduce competitiveness (Table 1).

High taxes, according to the respondents, are the most significant administrative barrier for conducting current activities or starting a new business. From 2015 to 2019, this indicator, according to entrepreneurs, was the highest from 59.2% to 58.3% (the exception was 2017), i.e. remained virtually unchanged. However, in 2020 it decreased significantly (21.7%) compared to 2019 (58.3%) by 36.6%, which is associated with state support for entrepreneurship in the Komi Republic [6].

The state program of the Republic of Komi "Development of the economy" has expanded the access of small and medium-sized businesses to financial support [7]. But, despite the measures taken, this tax still ranks first among administrative barriers.

Next in the ranked series is such an indicator as the restriction (complexity) of access to procurement by companies with state participation and subjects of natural monopolies. It was noted by 13.0% of owners of private companies (2015 - 3.3%, 2018 - 2.8%). During the period under review, this figure increased by 9.7%. And the number of respondents who noted the instability of Russian legislation regulating entrepreneurial activity decreased by 24.4% (from 36.5 to 12.1%), which indicates state regulation of certain types of entrepreneurial activity. There is a trend of development and improvement here. There was also a decrease in the indicator of complexity of obtaining access to land plots by 21.7% (from 27.3 to 5.6%), the complexity (prolongation) of the procedure for obtaining licenses by 7.6% and corruption by 5.3% (from 8. 4 to 3.1%). In 2020, 11.1% of entrepreneurs reported the absence of barriers, in 2015 their number was 11.6%, that is, it decreased by only 0.5%.

Table 1

Distribution of answers to the question: "Which of the listed administrative barriers are the most significant for conducting current activities or opening a new business in the market, mainly for the business you represent?" 2015–2020, in % of the number of respondents

Administrative barriers:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
High taxes	59,2	44,2	28,8	54,9	58,3	21,7
Restriction/difficulty of access to procurement by companies with state participation and subjects of natural monopolies	3,3	8,6	2,2	2,8	7,1	13,0
Instability of the Russian Legislation regulating Entrepreneurial Activity	36,5	29,4	14,7	26,9	23,1	12,1
Complexity / lengthy procedure for obtaining licenses	15,7	20,1	7,1	9,2	14,9	8,1
The need for partnerships with authorities	9,5	18,0	4,1	7,6	8,5	7,5
Quality standards and requirements	-	-	5,8	6,5	10,6	6,0
Difficulty in obtaining access to land	27,3	25,2	10,0	15,1	13,2	5,6
Corruption (including bribes, provision of preferences to certain participants on obviously unequal terms)	8,4	15,8	4,9	6,7	5,9	3,1
No barriers	11,6	8,0	5,6	13,1	8,8	11,1

Source: [8].

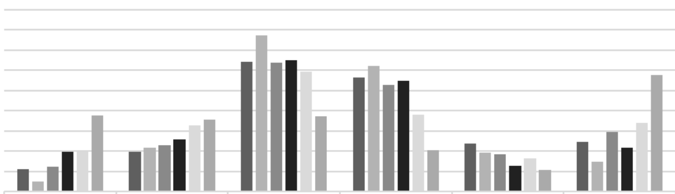
Also, over the indicated period, such administrative barriers as the need to establish partnerships with authorities (a decrease of 2.0%), standards and quality requirements have undergone minor changes.

In order to identify the attitude of business representatives to the state of the competitive environment in the Komi Republic, the respondents were asked to express their agreement or disagreement with the statement "Increased competition in the market has a positive impact on business." In 2020, 59.1% of respondents agreed with this statement, 40.9% disagreed.

At the same time, in a number of municipalities, the attitude of business to increased competition was negative. Thus, 80.0% of respondents in MD MA "Koygorodsky" did not agree with this statement. In the MD MA "Izhemsky", the number of such respondents was 76.7%, in the MD CD "Vuktyl" - 70.3%. The majority of respondents of the municipality of municipality "Knyazhpogostsky" (54.4%), the MD MA "Troitsko-Pechorsky" (54.5%), the MD MA "Priluzsky" (53.8%), and the municipality MR "Sosnogorsk" (52.4%) and MD MA "Udorsky" (51.9%).

To assess the state of competition, the respondents were asked to choose the statement that most accurately characterizes the conditions for doing business, which they represented. The statement “we do not need to implement any measures to increase the competitiveness of our products, works, services (price reduction, quality improvement, development of related services, etc.) corresponded to the definition of “no competition”. In 2020, this answer option was the first in the ranked series, it was chosen by 18.9% of respondents (in 2015 - 5.5%, in 2018 - 9.9%). Over the indicated period (2015 - 2020), the number of business entities who believe that there is no competition increased by 13.4% (Figure 1).

17.8% of respondents indicated weak competition (in 2015 - 9.9%, in 2018 - 12.9%). This trend continues from year to year. 18.7% noted moderate competition in business (in 2015 - 32.1%, 2018 - 32.5%), where over six years the decrease was 13.4%, high and very high - 15.6% (in 2015 - 40.2%, 2018 - 33.8%). These indicators for the indicated period also fell sharply by 24.6%, which indicates a significant decrease in the competitive environment in the Komi Republic.



	Нет конкуренции	Слабая конкуренция	Умеренная конкуренция	Высокая конкуренция	Очень высокая конкуренция	Затрудняюсь ответить
2015	6%	10%	32%	28%	12%	12%
2016	3%	11%	39%	31%	10%	7%
2017	6%	11%	32%	26%	9%	15%
2018	10%	13%	33%	27%	6%	11%
2019	10%	16%	30%	19%	8%	17%
2020	19%	18%	19%	10%	5%	29%

Figure 1. *Dynamics of assessments of the state of competition by business representatives in 2015–2020, in % of the number of respondents. Source: [8].*

An important factor in the functioning of a business is the increase in the number of competitors among entrepreneurs in the main market. In 2020, when answering the question about the number of main competitors, 22.6% of respondents (6.0% a year earlier) noted that they have no competitors. 34.6% of respondents had 1 to 3 competitors (in 2015-2018, on average - 36.1%, in 2019 - 27.7%).

An analysis of respondents’ assessments of changes in the number of competitors in dynamics over the past three years suggests that for the majority of respondents the number of competitors remains unchanged. In 2020, 50.1% answered this way (in 2018 - 41.2%, in 2019 - 41.4%). In 2015–2017, an average of 36.1% thought so. In the last three years, for most business entities, the number of competitors has remained stable. Depending on the place of business registration, this was the opinion of representatives of economic entities of the MD MA "Pechora" (86.7%), MD MA "Ust-Kulomsky" (74.1%). At the same time, in a number of municipalities of the Komi Republic, the majority of respondents announced an increase in the number of competitors: in the MD MA "Ust-Tsilemsky" (58.3%), in the MD MA "Syktyvkar" (41.3%). In MO MR "Sysolsky" entrepreneurs noted, in general, a reduction in the number of main competitors (21.9%).

In the context of municipalities of urban districts and municipal districts, a large number of competitors were noted by respondents who registered their business in the MD MA "Kortkerossky" (39.1%) and the MD CD "Syktyvkar" (37.0%), from four to eight competitors - in MO MR "Ust-Tsilemsky" (41.7%). One to three main competitors were noted by the majority of respondents in the MD MA "Ust-Kulomsky" (63.0%), the MD MA "Ust-Vymsky" (59.1%) and in the MD MA "Koygorodsky" (50.0%) . Entrepreneurs in the MD MA "Udorsky" (46.3%), MD CD "Inta" (37.5%) and MD MR "Troitsko-Pechorsky" (36.4%) declared the absence of major competitors.

The most common business development measure used by business representatives in the region is the acquisition of technical equipment. This measure was used by 61.6% of respondents over the past three years. In the focus of the sociological study were identified educational areas in which the respondents lack knowledge. Hence, the second most popular place is the training and retraining of personnel (33.9%). The third is the acquisition of technologies, patents, licenses, know-how (29.4%).

Conclusions

Thus, as a result of the analysis of the structure of administrative barriers, it can be concluded that, first of all, it is necessary to reduce the tax and administrative burden on business, as well as competently improve legislation. There is a desire to reduce barrier regulation through the adoption by the Government of the Russian Federation of a conceptual approach to "barrier-free" regulation. However, at present, state authorities, urban districts and municipal governments impute to business a large number of paid services in the course of its economic activity, which is reflected in an increase in the cost of products, works, services, reducing its competitiveness [9].

Despite the downward trend in the estimated level of competition intensity in the Komi Republic in recent years, all surveyed entrepreneurs in the region continue to apply measures to develop their business. The most common business development measure is the acquisition of technical equipment, training and retraining of personnel.

The work was carried out within the framework of the state task of the Research and Development Institute "The real sector of the economy of the northern regions of Russia: problems and development prospects" Internet number / Registration number 122031500421-1, NIR-2022-2024

References

1. *Standard for the development of competition in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation: Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1738-r.*
2. *On the executive authorities in the Komi Republic: Law of the Komi Republic of October 31, 1994 N 8-RZ.*
3. *On the determination of the authorized body to promote competition in the Komi Republic: Decree of the Government of the Komi Republic dated October 23, 2014 N 354-r.*
4. *On approval of the List of priority and socially significant markets for promoting competition in the Komi Republic: Decree of the Head of the Komi Republic dated December 14, 2015 N 360-r (as amended on July 17, 2018).*
5. *On approval of a unified methodology for monitoring the state and development of competition in the commodity markets of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation: Order of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation No. 130 dated March 11, 2020.*
6. *The subprogram "Small and medium-sized businesses" of the State Program of the Republic of Komi "Development of the economy": approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Komi dated October 31, 2019 No. 521.*
7. *The state and development of competition in the commodity markets of the Komi Republic at the end of 2020: Report of the Ministry of Economic Development and Industry of the Komi Republic. Syktyvkar 2021 URL: https://econom.rkomi.ru/dokumenty/dokumenty-v-sfere-podderjki-i-razvitiya-predprinimatelstva (Date of access: 06/19/2021).*
8. *The state and development of the competitive environment in the markets for goods and services in the Komi Republic: Analytical report. Syktyvkar, 2020. 312 p.*
9. *On measures to eliminate administrative restrictions in the implementation of entrepreneurial activities. URL: http://www.spp.spb.ru/ru/node/1170 (date of access: 07/13/2021).*

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.69.83.014

战后苏联的技术现代化（1946-1955）

TECHNOLOGICAL MODERNIZATION IN THE USSR IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD (1946-1955)

Narimanova Olga Vladimirovna
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, Head of the Department
Ryazan State Medical University

Narimanov Nariman Fariman oglu
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor,
Academy of the FPS of Russia

注解。　文章讨论了战后（1946-1955 年）我国科技现代化的经验，这是创造先进经济和技术潜力的基础。　国内基础科学与应用科学的形成过程，以科学与工程学院、高新技术产业的形成为特征。　特别关注三大科技项目——核、导弹、火箭和太空的开发和实施。　有效的国家战略规划政策和支持国家技术现代化的重要性，强调了该领域独特的管理决策。

关键词：技术现代化、科学技术和技术发展、技术突破、基础科学和应用科学、科技项目、核项目、火箭项目、火箭和航天项目。

Annotation. *The article discusses the post-war experience (1946-1955) of scientific, technical and technological modernization in our country, which was the basis for creating advanced economic and technological potential. The process of formation of fundamental and applied domestic science, the scientific and engineering school, the formation of high-tech industries is characterized. Particular attention is paid to the development and implementation of the three largest scientific and technological projects - nuclear, missile and rocket and space. The great importance of an effective state policy of strategic planning and support for the technological modernization of the country, unique management decisions in this area is emphasized.*

Keywords: *technological modernization, scientific, technical and technological development, technological breakthrough, fundamental and applied science, scientific and technological project, nuclear project, rocket project, rocket and space project.*

Introduction

The need to counter military threats and sanctions pressure from the collective West requires Russia to mobilize efforts and resources to overcome the technological gap as soon as possible. In this regard, it is of great interest to study the post-war experience of the USSR, when, in conditions of huge economic and human losses, the country made a real breakthrough in scientific, technical and technological development, created a powerful scientific, economic and technological potential, which became the basis for development in subsequent decades. The study of this experience is important for modern Russia.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the main directions and methods of technological modernization of our country in the post-war period.

Materials and methods

The study is based on scientific publications of experts in the field of economics, as well as statistical data. General scientific research methods were used: analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, systematic approach, historical analysis, comparative analysis, economic and statistical analysis.

Results and discussion

During the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet Union suffered colossal human and economic losses. According to the French economist A. Claude, our country accounted for 128 billion dollars out of 260 billion dollars of all world losses (49%). The economic losses of other countries participating in World War II were incomparably lower: Germany suffered damage in the amount of $48 billion (18.5% of global losses), France - $21.5 billion (8.2%), Poland - 20 billion dollars (7.6%), Great Britain - 6.5 billion dollars (2.5%). The United States not only did not suffer losses, but also significantly enriched itself in military supplies, concentrating more than 60% of the world's gold reserves by the end of the war. The human losses of the Soviet Union during the war years were estimated at 28.6 million people. According to Western experts, it would take at least 15-20 years for the Soviet Union to overcome the devastating consequences of the war [1]. However, in 10 years the country not only fully restored the economy, but also carried out its technological modernization, ensuring parity with Western countries. The most important role in this was played by competent strategic planning, as well as effective state management of the economy.

In March 1946, a plan was adopted for the post-war reconstruction and development of the economy for 1946-1950. In contrast to Europe and Japan, which received assistance from the United States, the Soviet Union, on its own, restored the destroyed economy in 5–6 years and ensured high economic growth rates [2].

In January 1948, the State Committee for the Introduction of Advanced Technology was created in the country, which was entrusted with the function of determining priorities for the development of science and technology, planning and organizing the most important scientific and technical developments of national importance, as well as introducing discoveries, inventions and results of exploratory research into production. Under the Committee, scientific councils appear and begin to work actively on the most important complex and intersectoral scientific and technical problems, and all R&D is coordinated. The tasks of updating the fleet of machine tools and equipment are in the focus of attention of the sectoral ministries and enterprises. The budget financing of scientific and technical research is expanding, the number of scientific organizations and design bureaus, the number of R&D is growing.

There is a rapid growth in the number of people employed in science and higher education. Thus, in 1954, compared with 1940, the number of university students in the country increased from 812 thousand to 1 million. 730 thousand (by 113%); the number of scientific institutions - from 1821 to 2795 (by 53%), including research institutes - from 786 to 1196 (by 52%); the total number of scientific and technical workers - from 96 thousand to 210 thousand (by 118%), the number of employees of research institutions - from 26 thousand to 89 thousand (by 242%), the number of graduate students - from 17 thousand to 31 thousand (by 82%). The number of people with secondary specialized education is also growing rapidly: the number of students in technical schools and other secondary specialized educational institutions increases from 975,000 in 1940 to 1,839,000 in 1954; by 89%. Despite the negative demographic consequences of the war, the number of students in the senior (8-10) grades increased over this period from 860 thousand to 2 million 900 thousand (by 237%) in cities and from 640 thousand to 2 million 200 thousand. (by 243%) in the countryside.

By the mid-1950s, the share of the Soviet Union's spending on education in the national income reached 8%, which was 2 times higher than in the United States [3].

In order to accelerate scientific, technical and technological development, starting from 1943, basic scientific centers were formed in the structure of the Academy of Sciences, which for decades become outposts of advanced domestic science, provide scientific groundwork and technological breakthroughs. Among them: Institute of Atomic Energy (established in 1943, today it is the National Research Center "Kurchatov Institute"); Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics (established in 1945, today - A.I. Alikhanov Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics); Institute of Physical Chemistry Institute (established in 1945, today it is the A.N. Frumkin Institute of Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry of the Russian Academy of Sciences);); Institute of Macromolecular Compounds (established in 1948, today - Institute of Macromolecular Compounds of the Russian Academy of Sciences); Institute of Nuclear Problems (established in 1949 in Dubna and possessed at that time the world's largest particle accelerator, today it is the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research - an international intergovernmental research organization); Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics (established in 1953, today - Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics. V.A. Kotelnikov RAS). In 1944, the Academy of Medical Sciences was created in the Soviet Union, and in 1951, the Physico-Technical Institute (Phystech), which became the country's leading institute of a new type and introduced a new system for training scientific personnel in the field of theoretical, experimental and applied physics, mathematics, computer science , chemistry, biology, and interdisciplinary research. A fundamentally new system of education has begun to be implemented at Phystech: students are trained in their specialty directly by scientists, including academicians of basic scientific institutes, using their advanced technical equipment. In 1952, the Institute of Scientific Information began to operate in the country, which became the world's largest scientific center, accumulating, analyzing, processing and publishing the most relevant and important domestic and foreign scientific information. Now it is the "All-Russian Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of the Russian Academy of Sciences (VINITI)".

Measures taken at the highest state level in the post-war period to effectively support domestic fundamental and applied science, their integration with the education system have yielded remarkable results. A brilliant constellation of talented scientists has formed in the country, who have brought world fame to Russian science. Among them are L.D. Landau, N.I. Bogolyubov (theoretical physics), A.F. Ioffe, Ya.I. Frenkel, V.E. Lashkarev (semiconductor physics), M.V. Keldysh, S.A. Sobolev, I.M. .Nesmeyanov, S.S. Nametkin, A.K. Arbuzov, N.N. Semenov (chemistry). The scientific discoveries of these researchers provided technological breakthroughs in many areas - in the creation of nuclear energy, space exploration, the development of electronics, the use of oxygen in coke production, the creation of new materials and alloys, innovative methods of metal processing, and others [4, 5].

A real technical revolution took place in the development of machine tool building - a key industry that determines the technical level of all other industries. In the 1950s, Soviet machine tool building reached the world's leading technological level. By 1950, the physical volume of production of machine tools exceeded the pre-war level by 60%. The production of the most complex precision machine tools increased from 17 pieces in 1940 to 2744 pieces in 1950 (16 times or 16041%), large, heavy and unique - from 421 to 1537 pieces (36.6 times or 3560%) , modular machines - from 25 to 400 (16 times or 1500%). From 1950 to 1955, the production of metal-cutting machine tools increased by more than 60% and was almost equal in volume to the production of such machine tools in the United States. The output of precision, large, heavy and unique machine tools, as well as special, specialized and modular machine tools, doubled over this five-year period compared to the volume of 1950. Since the mid 1950s. the country is increasing the export of machine tool equipment to foreign countries.

Thanks to increased investment in machine tool and mechanical engineering, the multiplier effect kicked in, so rapid economic growth spread to all industries. Domestic mechanical engineering is reaching the world technical level. If in 1945 the Soviet Union lagged behind the United States in terms of the capacity of units in the ferrous metallurgy and electric power industry by at least 10-15 years, then by the mid-1950s this gap was completely overcome, and some facilities under construction in these industries began to surpass American ones. For the first time, mass production of automatic lines in mechanical engineering begins. In 1951, the world's first automatic plant for the production of automobile pistons began to operate in the USSR. In the USA, a similar plant was launched only at the end of 1954.

The high pace of technological development has spread to the automotive industry. On October 15, 1956, the first Volga car (GAZ-21), which had a unique design for that time, was reliable and comfortable, rolled off the assembly line of the Gorky Automobile Plant. Soon he began to be exported to 75 countries of the world, where he received the highest reviews, and in 1958 he was awarded the Grand Prix at the international exhibition in Brussels EXPO-58. At this exhibition, the exhibits presented by our country received 527 awards. In addition to the Volga car, among them were the sensational space satellite (represented by a mock-up), the TU-114 aircraft, the MAZ-530 car, and the Temp-3 TV. In general, the number of introduced new types of machinery and equipment by the mid-1950s increased several times in the USSR, and in a number of industries - 10 times [6].

The developments in the field of advanced types of weapons that began in the United States required the creation in our country of fundamentally new technologies and the latest sectors of the economy. To solve this problem in the first post-war years, three special committees are created - the so-called Special Committees, directly subordinate to the country's top leadership: Special Committee No. 1, formed in August 1945, whose task was to create nuclear weapons; Special Committee No. 2, which appeared in the spring of 1946 and was engaged in the development of rocket technology; Special Committee No. 3, organized in the summer of 1946 and aimed at creating radar and missile defense systems.

The work on the nuclear project was headed by two basic scientific institutions - the Radium Institute, established back in 1918, and the Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute (LPTI), headed by A.F. Ioffe. Since 1933 I.V. Kurchatov began to lead the department of nuclear physics of this institute. In 1943, he was appointed scientific director of work on the use of atomic energy, as well as head of the "Laboratory No. 2" of the Academy of Sciences - the main research center on the uranium problem. Thanks to the efforts of the national scientific and technological school, nuclear weapons were created in the country in 1949 and thus achieved nuclear parity with the United States. In 1953, a successful test of thermonuclear weapons ensured the superiority of the USSR over the United States, which by that time was far behind in creating a hydrogen bomb. At the same time, active developments were carried out in our country for the peaceful use of atomic energy. In 1954, the world's first Obninsk nuclear power plant began operating, marking the beginning of the rapid development of a new advanced industry - nuclear energy.

The implementation of the second major scientific and technological project - a missile one - suggested the creation of a new strategic bomber as a means of delivering atomic weapons. As a result of the hard work of the Design Bureau under the leadership of A.N. Tupolev, on May 19, 1947, the first aircraft of the TU-4 model took off, which was soon launched into mass production. By 1952, 847 aircraft had already been produced in the country. If the TU-4 became a copy of the best American B-29 heavy bomber at that time, then the TU-95 aircraft created after this was an original domestic development that surpassed all foreign analogues that existed at that time. TU-95, which first took to the air on November 12, 1952, became the world's best aircraft of this class. Since 1955, the serial production of these machines, which are in service with the country in our time, begins. On the basis of the TU-95, the TU-114 civil passenger aircraft was created, which operated long-haul flights from 1959 to 1976.

In March 1951, OKB-23 of the Ministry of Aviation Industry headed by V.M. Myasishchev was created in the country, which, together with the Central Aerohydrodynamic Institute. N.E. Zhukovsky (TsAGI) and other scientific and specialized organizations began work on the creation of a heavy intercontinental bomber with jet engines capable of flying over long distances at transonic speeds. Such an aircraft (M-4) was successfully created and took off on January 20, 1953, having developed a record speed at that time for aircraft of this class - 947 km / h. This testified to a qualitative technological leap in the domestic aircraft and rocket industry. Our country received strategic bombers that surpassed their foreign counterparts. In the United States, for the first time, they started talking about the technical lag behind Russia in the field of aircraft manufacturing [7].

The third major scientific and technological project - rocket and space - was aimed at creating a domestic ballistic intercontinental missile capable of carrying nuclear warheads. In May 1946, by a secret government decree, a special committee on jet technology was created, as well as a system of research institutes, design bureaus and test sites. Among them is NII-88, one of the divisions of which is Department No. 3 for the development of long-range ballistic missiles under the leadership of S.P. Korolev. In 1950, on the basis of Department No. 3, OKB-1 was organized, which today is known as the Energia Rocket and Space Corporation.

S.P. Koroleva. In 1946, on the initiative of S.P. Korolev, the Council of Chief Designers of Space Technology was established, which included leading domestic designers in rocket engines, control systems, radio equipment and launch complexes. Among them - S.P. Korolev, V.P. Barmin, V.P. Glushko, V.I. Kuznetsov, N.A. Pilyugin, M.S. Ryazansky. The informal council becomes a coordinating body for managing the system of scientific and technical developments and controls the work of ministries, departments, research institutes, design bureaus and manufacturing enterprises. In May 1946, a special Kapustin Yar test site was created in the Astrakhan region for testing ballistic missiles. The experimental launch of the first such R-5M rocket was made on February 2, 1956. The first intercontinental missile capable of carrying nuclear weapons was the R-7 model, successfully launched on August 21, 1957 from the new Baikonur missile range. On October 4, 1957, the first artificial satellite of the Earth was launched into space from this test site.

On December 17, 1959, the Government decided to create a new branch of the Armed Forces - the Strategic Missile Forces, which became the main means of protecting our Fatherland from external military aggression. On April 12, 1961, the world's first manned flight into space took place. The carrier rocket "Vostok" with the spacecraft "Vostok-1" launched the first cosmonaut of the Earth Yu.A. Gagarin into outer space. This provided our country with the status of a leading space power, the undisputed world leader in space exploration [8].

Along with S.P. Korolev, an outstanding designer V.N. Chelomey made a huge contribution to the development of domestic rocket technology and astronautics. He became the creator of cruise missiles for submarines and large surface ships. From 1953 to 1984, V.N. Chelomey developed and ensured the production of 14 cruise missile systems adopted by the Navy. He also became a pioneer in the design of spaceplanes capable of not only maneuvering in orbit, but also flying unmanned to the Moon, Mars, Venus and then returning to Earth. Special merit belongs to V.N. Chelomey in the development of homing ballistic missiles, in the creation of UR-100 and UR-500 missiles - the famous Proton. In addition, the General Designer V.N. Chelomey for the first time created university structures of engineering education integrated with industry, the importance of which in the system of technical education cannot be overestimated. The first example of such integration was the department of V.N. Chelomey at the Moscow State Technical University. N.E. Bauman [9].

In the post-war period, radio electronics was also created and developed rapidly in our country. The industry included dozens of research institutes and many enterprises. By the mid-1950s, there were 156 electronics factories operating in the country, employing 470,000 people. The production of semiconductor devices during this period increases by more than 30 times, cathode-ray tubes - by

15 times, and vacuum devices - by 3 times. The mass production of radars and control systems for air defense missile systems, as well as radios and televisions, begins. The first television centers are being created, world-class computers are being developed and introduced. In 1951, the first computer in Europe appeared - a small electronic calculating machine, which began to be used to solve practical computing problems.

The recognition of the indisputable merits of our country in scientific, technical and technological development, in the implementation of a radical technological breakthrough in the post-war period was a high assessment of the domestic level of science and technology in the previously secret review and analytical report of the US CIA dated July 21, 1959. In this report, American analysts recognized the world leadership of the USSR in the development of physics and mathematics, nuclear energy, space exploration, in certain areas of electronics, in heavy industry, metallurgy, and oil production. The parity of our country with the United States was noted in geophysics, electronics, and industrial technologies. The backlog was revealed in chemistry, biology, agriculture, telecommunications and light industry [10].

Conclusion

Thus, in the post-war period, in the shortest historical time, a powerful scientific, economic and technological potential was created in our country, which ensured reliable parity with the West, and in many industries, world leadership. Economic growth during this period was the highest in our history and measured in double digits. The main conditions for success should be recognized as follows: 1) competent strategic thinking of the country's top political leadership, its ability to accurately assess the geopolitical situation, determine the main strategic goals and development priorities and outline effective ways to achieve them; 2) unbending political will and consistency of the first persons of the state in ensuring national interests and implementing the planned course; 3) unique organizational solutions for the creation of a world-class scientific and engineering school, a high-tech new production base, advanced branches of the military-industrial complex; 4) skillful and effective use of advanced foreign developments at the initial stage of the country's modernization program.

References

1. Aidinov Kh.T. Restoration of the economy of the USSR in the post-war period (1945-1948) // Power. - 2016. - No. 10. - pp. 160-164.

2. Yasin E.G. Russian economy. Origins and panorama of market reforms. – M.: Publishing House of Moscow State University. - 2019. - 448 p.

3. Melyantsev V.A. East and West in the second millennium: economy, history and modernity / V.A. Melyantsev. – M.: Publishing House of Moscow State University. - 1996. - 304 p.

4. Narimanova Olga Vladimirovna, Narimanov Nariman Fariman oglu. The reasons for Russia's technological lag // Proceedings of the International University Scientific Forum "Practice Oriented Science: UAE – RUSSIA – INDIA". (January 27, 2023. UAE). - P. 22-31. DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.64.17.052

5. Narimanova Olga Vladimirovna Narimanov Nariman Fariman oglu. Technological sovereignty of Russia: directions and tasks of achievement // Proceedings of the International University Scientific Forum "Practice Oriented Science: UAE – RUSSIA – INDIA". (January 27, 2023. UAE). - P. 32-40. DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.81.65.053

6. Galushka A.S., Niyazmetov A.K., Okulov M.O. Growth crystal to the Russian economic miracle. - M. - 2021. - 360 p.

7. Sudarikov A.M., Frolov M.I. The role of Soviet science in the creation of the country's nuclear missile shield in the post-war decade. - [Electronic resource]: URL: https://crystalbook.ru/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/rol-sovetskoy-nauki-v-sozdanii-raketno-yadernogo-shita-stran-v-poslevoennoe-desyatiletie. pdf

8. Rocket and space corporation "Energy" named after S.P. Korolev. 1946-1996 / Ed. Yu.P.Semenova. – M.: RSC Energia Publishing House. - 1996. - 671 p.

9. General designer, academician V.N. Chelomey. – M.: Air transport. - 1990. - 80 p.

10. National Intelligence Estimate, Soviet Science and technology, CIA historical review in full, 21 July 1959, Number 11–6–59. - [Electronic resource]: URL: https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/ docs/ DOC_0000273186.pdf

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.59.54.015

俄罗斯经济发展模式：十九世纪末至二十一世纪第一季度
MODELS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA: LATE NINETEENTH - FIRST QUARTER OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

Narimanova Olga Vladimirovna
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, Head of the Department
Ryazan State Medical University
Narimanov Nariman Fariman oglu
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor,
Academy of the FPS of Russia

注解。 本文致力于分析我国在 19 世纪末至 21 世纪第一季度期间所采用的经济发展模式。 详细描述了每个模型的主要特征和由此产生的经济发展成果。该研究使我们能够从该国的历史和经济经验中吸取教训，以解决俄罗斯的现代问题。

关键词：经济发展模式、经济增长、国家、公共行政、技术、市场、改革、经济增长率。

Annotation. *The article is devoted to the analysis of economic development models that were practiced in our country during the period: the end of the 19th - the first quarter of the 21st century. The main features of each model and the resulting economic development outcomes are described in detail. The study allows us to draw lessons from the historical and economic experience of the country to solve modern problems in Russia.*

Keywords: *model of economic development, economic growth, state, public administration, technologies, market, reforms, economic growth rates.*

Introduction. In the development of the Russian economy from the end of the 19th century to the present, several historical stages are clearly traced, within which various economic development models were implemented.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the content, differences and features of economic models, as well as their contribution to the country's economic growth.

Materials and methods. The study is based on scientific publications of experts, as well as statistical data. General scientific research methods were used:

analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, a systematic approach, historical analysis, comparative analysis, economic and statistical analysis.

Results and discussion. Depending on the sources, factors and mechanisms of economic growth, as well as average annual rates of economic growth, the following models of economic development are distinguished: 1. Model of demand (1885-1913); 2. Model of restoration (1921-1928); 3. Model of advance (1929-1955); 4. Model of fading (1956-1991); 5. Model of raw materials (1999-2021). The periods of the First World War and the Civil War (1914-1920), as well as the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) are excluded from consideration, since at these stages there was a significant economic decline and the principles of the military mobilization economy were in effect [1].

1. Model of demand (1885-1913). This is an economic model in which demand determines supply. It is based on private property and a market mechanism, a freely convertible national currency - the "golden ruble" (appeared in 1897), is characterized by a significant attraction of direct investment, foreign financing, which resulted in the largest external debt in the world by 1913. By this time, the Russian economy ranked 5th in the world after the USA, Germany, Great Britain, and France. In terms of industrial production, it lagged 14.3 times behind the United States, 6 times behind Germany, 4.6 times behind Great Britain, and 2.5 times behind France. Labor productivity in Russia during this period was 9 times lower than in the United States [2].

Within the period from 1985 to 1913. two stages are distinguished: from 1885 to 1906, when the average annual economic growth rate was 2.8%, and from 1907 to 1913 - the period of P.A. Stolypin's transformations - when the average annual economic growth rate reached 5.2% and was one of the highest in the world. At this time, the agrarian reform of P.A. Stolypin was carried out, aimed at the destruction of the peasant community and the formation of a class of free farmers, some of whom moved to free lands in the east of the country. The large-scale state project for the economic development of the eastern lands stimulates the development of the economy and leads to a twofold increase in the pace of development. In general, within the period under review (1885-1913), the average annual growth of the economy was 3.4%.

2. Model of restoration (1921-1928) was observed during the New Economic Policy period. To understand the specifics of this model, it is necessary to take into account that after the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, the creation of a planned economy based on state ownership and centralized management began in the country. The task was to implement a project that is alternative to the market economy, but at the same time more efficient. In the conditions of the emerging administrative-command system, there was no place for private property, ex-

ploitation of hired labor, or market mechanisms. However, the devastating consequences of the First World War, foreign intervention and the Civil War forced, in order to restore the economy as soon as possible, to postpone the implementation of the plans for a while. Private property in the field of small business, free trade, a return to a freely convertible national currency - the “golden gold piece” were temporarily allowed, and foreign investment began to be attracted in the form of concessions and foreign financing. In the period 1921-1928. the average annual economic growth rate was 12.7%. By 1928, the main indicators of the country’s economic development exceeded the level of 1913: national income - by 19%; fixed assets - by 36%; industry as a whole - by 32%; heavy industry - by 55%; light industry - by 20%; agriculture - by 33%. The model of the new economic policy was aimed specifically at restoring the economy destroyed by wars. It is important to consider that in the period from 1921 to 1926. the average annual growth rate was 14.8%, and in 1927-1928. – only 6.7%. The initial rapid growth was largely due to the effect of a very “low base”, since during the years of war and devastation (1914-1920) negative growth rates were observed - the economy on average shrank by 11.7% annually. In the second half of the 1920s, the “low base” effect exhausted itself, so there was a significant reduction in the average annual economic growth rates [3].

3. Model of advance (1929-1955). The content of this model lies in the leading dynamics of supply, i.e. creation of new industries and industries and modernization of existing ones. Thus, it is supply that outstrips and stimulates demand.

The basis of the advance model is the industrialization carried out by the state. Its task is to create new industries and industries based on innovative technologies, advanced technological order. By 1929, the development of industry and technology in our country was in decline due to the hardest legacy of two wars, which caused huge material, technological and personnel losses, led to the exodus of millions of educated people abroad. The good technological groundwork that had previously been available in a number of industries was almost completely lost, and the general backwardness of the economy intensified. The country did not have such industries as non-ferrous metallurgy, machine tool building, automobile, tractor, chemical, aviation industries, and the production of agricultural machines. A significant part of the technologies necessary for their development was simply absent in the country. Therefore, at the first stage of industrialization, the country’s leadership decided on a large-scale import of human capital. This meant attracting the world’s best specialists from abroad - engineers and workers who were direct carriers of advanced industrial and construction technologies, who owned scientific methods of organizing labor and production. It was also decided to organize technical cooperation with the world’s leading companies and purchase modern industrial equipment from abroad. All these issues were under the direct control of the country’s top leadership. In parallel with this, the national scientific, technological, educational school was restored and strengthened.

After the successful implementation of industrialization, the advancing model aims at maintaining the advanced level of technological development of the economy by the state. With this the goal is to carry out constant and frontal modernization of previously created industries, and new industries and innovative technologies are also being created [4, 5].

The country’s economy is becoming a single integral system capable of implementing strategic goals and state development programs due to the high concentration of economic resources on them and the full use of economies of scale. In the post-war period, three major scientific and technical projects were successfully implemented in the USSR: nuclear, missile, and rocket and space, which for many decades provided the country with a powerful technological and economic potential, reliable parity with the West, and in many areas, world leadership.

The monetary system is also subject to the tasks of stimulating economic growth. It created two circuits of money isolated from each other - cash and non-cash. The non-cash monetary circuit provided settlements between enterprises and the necessary long-term financing of capital investments in the accelerated development of means of production. The cash circuit was intended for settlements of the population and retail trade. The state centrally maintained the correspondence of natural-material and cash flows in the economy to prevent inflation.

An important role in the economy in the period from 1929 to 1955. artels, handicraft farms, personal household plots played.

The lead model should be recognized as the most productive in the history of the domestic economy in terms of average annual growth rates. During the period of catch-up development in relation to the countries of the West (1929-1940), these rates were 14.5%. At the next stage, in 1946-1955, when the Soviet Union became, along with the United States, one of the leaders in the world economy, they amounted to 13% [6, 7, 8].

4. Model of fading (1956-1991) was characterized by the elimination of many key factors of economic growth that operated within the framework of the lead model, and led to the loss of its main advantages. So, since 1956, at the state level, there has been a rejection of large-scale development goals, goal-setting and planning begin from the achieved level.

In the system of state planning, the concentration of funds in the priority strategic directions of the development of the national economy of the country is replaced and replaced by the struggle for resources between different groups of influence. Reforms in the management of the national economy lead to the rejection of the development of the country’s economy as a single integral system. For example, the reform of 1957 consisted in replacing the centralized sectoral management system that had developed since the mid-1930s with management based on the territorial principle. However, in reality, this only led to the destruction of the country's unified scientific, technical and technological policy and the disintegration of economic ties. Research, design and design organizations, which had previously been under the jurisdiction of the sectoral ministries, were cut off from the industrial enterprises that were subordinate to the territorial bodies.

By the mid-1960s the country returned to a centralized sectoral system of government with the help of sectoral ministries. However, during the reform of 1965, the country's leadership again decided to revive the idea of decentralization of management - now at the level of enterprises. The economic independence of enterprises was significantly expanded: the requirements for meeting planned targets were relaxed for them, they were given more freedom in the disposal of profits and material incentives for employees.

The economic reform of 1987 completed the actual and legal autonomization of hundreds of thousands of enterprises and actually recognized the priority of the interests of individual enterprises over the national interests of the development of the country's economy as a whole. In accordance with the reform, a gradual revival of private property began, the state monopoly of foreign trade was liquidated, the number of branch ministries and departments was reduced, commercial banks began to be created. The two-circuit monetary system was liquidated, it was allowed to transfer non-cash money into cash, intended for long-term financing of capital investments and settlements between enterprises. This was one of the main causes of hyperinflation and an acute shortage of goods. Investments in the economy practically ceased, the movement of natural-material flows was disrupted, and the general chaos of the economic system began.

During 1956-1991 there is a gradual decrease in the rate of economic growth. Due to inertia and a large margin of safety of the economic potential created in the country, the average annual economic growth rate is still 4.9%. It should be noted that along with the development of many unfavorable trends during this period, a fundamentally important and valuable innovation was carried out, the ideas and goals for the implementation of which were formulated as early as 1940. It was supranational money (transferable ruble), which operated from 1964 to 1990 and became the world's first implemented project of a supranational currency. The transferable ruble served foreign economic relations between the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (MEA) for 25 years, as well as their economic ties with Finland, Mexico, Iraq and other countries [9].

5. Model of raw materials (1992-2021). Since 1992, the official transition from a planned socialist economy to a market economy based on the recommendations and advisory support of the IMF, primarily in the field of monetary, tax, budgetary, financial policy and structural reforms. From June 1, 1992, Russia becomes a

member of the IMF and regularly (usually once a year) holds consultations with it. In the process of market transformation, mass privatization of state enterprises is carried out, the transition to market organizational and legal entrepreneurship. Privatization is carried out on the basis of a strict scheme that involves the transformation of socialist property, created over many decades by the hard work of several generations of people, into the private property of a limited group of people. The population of the country perceives this as an extreme injustice. The transition to a market based on IMF recipes is presented as the only way to overcome the contradictions that have accumulated in the economy, increase its competitiveness, eliminate the growing technological gap with the West, and ensure sustainable economic growth. However, despite all the efforts made, it was not possible to solve the planned tasks for 30 years.

One of the main reasons for this is the loss of economic and technological sovereignty of the country as a result of the implementation of the neo-liberal course led by the IMF and the World Bank. Instead of a socially oriented market economy and technological modernization, this course led to the formation of an export-raw material model of the country's development, undermining the real sector of the economy, deindustrialization and increasing technological backwardness. To a large extent, this was due to the pegging of the domestic currency to the dollar since 1992, which serves as an instrument of the US global financial dominance and the IMF's tough globalist pro-American policy. If before 1992 the money supply in our country was determined by the volume of the entire economic turnover and the economic resources involved in it, then after the ruble was pegged to the dollar, the value of the ruble supply in circulation began to be determined by the size of the dollar assets available in the country. In this regard, the Russian economy has become increasingly dependent on export foreign exchange earnings. Since Russia's export opportunities have traditionally been associated with the sectors of the energy and resource complex, the government began to try to maximize export dollar earnings from the sale of oil, gas and other raw materials. It was these actions of the government that automatically turned on the resource-raw material type of development. The degradation of industrial sectors, primarily technologically intensive ones, began. This was also provoked by the absence of any protectionist measures to protect the domestic industry in the conditions of the abolition of the foreign trade monopoly of the state. The policy of liberalization of imports led to the fact that high-quality foreign industrial products flooded into the country, which pronounced a final verdict on many domestic industries and types of production that had lost competitiveness by that time.

If at the beginning of 1992 the Russian economy still had a powerful and fairly diversified industrial complex, then joining the IMF was the beginning of the country's deindustrialization. After all, the main part of investments began to be directed to the raw material export industries, where the profitability is 3-5 times higher than the profitability in industry due to large foreign exchange earnings from exports. In addition, the ruble ceased to be an investment currency, since the interest rate for a loan in Russia turned out to be incomparably higher compared to the dollar lending rate abroad. The national currency became more and more vulnerable, the dependence of the domestic economy on the dollar grew [10, 11].

Deindustrialization has generated many negative consequences: aging of the production base; undermining the scientific and technical potential of the country; degradation of fundamental, applied and industrial science; rupture of ties between fundamental science and the design and technological sphere; the outflow from the country of scientists, qualified scientific and technical personnel; threatening dependence on imports of machinery and technologies; a decrease in the competitiveness of domestic products industries in world markets, including high-tech ones; further deterioration of innovation performance.

Under the influence of the resource (raw material) rent distribution model, the ideology of an entire active generation, as well as the main part of the Russian elites, was formed, which is poorly compatible with the interests of the development of the domestic economy and with innovative motivation. We can talk about the loss during this period not only of technological, but of the country's cognitive sovereignty [12].

New barriers to the economic and technological development of Russia arose in connection with the imposition of sanctions against it in 2014, as well as their unprecedented tightening against the background of the extreme aggravation of geopolitical contradictions and the start of a special military operation in Ukraine on February 24, 2022. The most painful for our country were the sanctions in the technological sphere, since their main goal is to completely undermine the scientific, technical and technological potential of the country, to strike at its strategically important industries, including the military-industrial complex, shipbuilding, the development of quantum technologies and artificial intelligence. The US, the EU and their allies are striving to limit high-tech imports to Russia as much as possible, primarily in the IT industry, microelectronics, mechanical engineering, and the aerospace industry.

Within the resource model of the economy, several stages can be distinguished, characterized by completely different average annual rates of economic growth. Thus, in the period from 1992 to 1998, there was an average annual contraction of the economy by 6.8%; during 1999-2008 the average annual growth of the economy rises to 6.9%; in the period from 2009 to 2019, the average annual growth of the economy remains at the level of 1%; in 2020-2021 there is an annual decline in GDP due to the coronavirus pandemic.

Conclusion.

The study shows that the highest average annual economic growth rates (14.5%) in our country were observed during the implementation of the lead model (1929-1955), which is based on the outstripping supply dynamics. During this period, a developed industry was created, advanced scientific and scientific and technical schools were formed, large-scale scientific and technological projects were implemented - nuclear, rocket and rocket-space. The most unfavorable period was the period of implementation of the raw material development model (1992-2021), which began along with the market transformation. The country abandoned the planning system, including strategic planning, as well as the mechanisms for ensuring the priority of national economic interests over private ones. Attempts to integrate into the global economic system have resulted in Russia losing a significant part of its economic and technological potential, as well as sovereignty in many areas.

An analysis of the economic successes and failures of our country allows us to draw the following conclusions. In such a huge country as Russia, successful economic development is impossible without effective public administration, regulation and strategic planning. The state should play an active role in determining the main strategic goals and priorities for the development of the national economy, show the will and consistency in the implementation of the course to achieve them. The most important task is to ensure an optimal balance between state and market regulators of the economy. At the same time, the state should act as the main investor, ensuring the concentration of the country's resources in priority areas of economic and technological development. This is especially important in the context of extreme aggravation of political tension and growing threats of military aggression from the West.

References

1. Galushka A.S., Niyazmetov A.K., Okulov M.O. Growth crystal to the Russian economic miracle. - M. - 2021. - 360 p.

2. Yasin E.G. Russian economy. Origins and panorama of market reforms. – M.: Publishing House of Moscow State University. - 2019. - 448 p.

3. Gregory P. Economic growth of the Russian Empire (late XIX - early XX century). New calculations and estimates. M.: ROSSPEN, 2003. - 253 p.

4. Belousov A. R. Formation of the Soviet industrial system // Russia XXI. - 2000. - No. 2. - p. 28-77.

5. Belousov A. R. Formation of the Soviet industrial system // Russia XXI. - 2000. - No. 3. - p. 22-67.

6. Khanin G. I. Soviet economic miracle of the 50s. Myth or reality? // Free thought. - 2003. - No. 7-8. -[Electronic resource]: URL: https://istmat.org/node/57493

7. Aidinov Kh.T. Restoration of the economy of the USSR in the post-war period (1945-1948) // Power. - 2016. - No. 10. - p. 160-164.

8. Grebenyuk P. S. The Gold Factor and Soviet Gold Industry during the Stalin Epoch // Bulletin of St. Petersburg University. Story. 2019. V. 64. Issue. 3. p. 890–912. https://doi.org/10.21638/11701/spbu02.2019.305

9. Khanin, G.I. Economic history of Russia in modern times: monograph: In 2 volumes / G.I. Khanin; Novosib. state tech. un-t. - Novosibirsk, 2008. - V. 1. The economy of the USSR at the end 30s - 1987. – 516 p. (Series "Monographs of NSTU").

10. Narimanova Olga Vladimirovna, Narimanov Nariman Fariman oglu. The reasons for Russia's technological lag // Proceedings of the International University Scientific Forum "Practice Oriented Science: UAE – RUSSIA – INDIA". (January 27, 2023. UAE). - P. 22-31. DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.64.17.052.

11. Narimanova Olga Vladimirovna Narimanov Nariman Fariman oglu. Technological sovereignty of Russia: directions and tasks of achievement // Proceedings of the International University Scientific Forum "Practice Oriented Science: UAE – RUSSIA – INDIA". (January 27, 2023. UAE). - P. 32-40. DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.81.65.053.

12. Peskov D. Island "Russia". Presidential Special Representative on the new digital strategy. [Electronic resource]: - URL: https: //amp.rbc.ru/rbcnews/opinions/ economics/09/06/2022/62a0e95b9a79472d8b71320713.

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.47.57.016

宗教极端主义是恐怖活动的危险来源

RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM IS A DANGEROUS SOURCE OF TERRORIST ACTIVITY

Khalilov Elvar Mirzaalakbar ogly
PhD in Law, *Teacher*
Azerbaijan University of Languages,
ORCID: 0009-0001-4685-2263

注解。 该研究的目的是制定组织、法律、预防、信息、分析和其他措施，以加强阿塞拜疆和其他独联体国家对极端主义的反击。 研究打击恐怖主义和其他极端主义表现形式的实践以及某些反极端主义措施的应用，使执法机构和特殊服务部门能够发现、调查和预防恐怖主义性质的犯罪。 对宗教极端主义的刻板印象阻碍了其在宗教极端主义背景下对宗教的诸多方面的正确认识。 打击宗教极端主义不能侵犯信徒自身的权利。

关键词：宗教极端主义，恐怖主义，恐怖行为，宗教极端组织，宗教狂热。

Annotation. The purpose of the study is to develop organizational, legal, preventive, informational, analytical and other measures to strengthen the counteraction to extremism in Azerbaijan and other CIS countries. The study of the practice of combating terrorism and other manifestations of extremism and the application of certain measures to counter extremism makes it possible for law enforcement agencies and special services to uncover, investigate and prevent crimes of a terrorist nature. Stereotypes about religious extremism hinder its correct understanding against the backdrop of the many aspects of religion in the context of religious extremism. The fight against religious extremism must not violate the rights of believers themselves.

Keywords: religious extremism, terrorism, terrorist acts, religious extremist organizations, religious fanaticism.

In the activities of various religious structures belonging to certain religions or denominations, the true of real introduction into their activities of extremist attitudes, orienting towards terrorist methods of struggle, is of significant importance.

The entire historical experience of human civilization convincingly testifies to the close relationship between religious extremism and terrorism. The religious factor plays a significant role in the formation of extremist behavior, as well as terrorist activities. Religious extremism is a particularly relevant problem today, when the world is witnessing the activation of various religious extremist organizations and movements that preach the ideology of violence based on declaring a "terrorist war" on all enemies. At the same time, religious extremists use the most dangerous terrorist forms and methods of activity, including large-scale terrorist acts with the destruction of a large number of people, as happened in the United States on September 11, 2001, where the main suspect, as the results of the investigation show, is Osama bin Laden and led by him religious extremist terrorist organization Al-Qaeda.

The Article 1 of the Law of the Azerbaijan Republic "About fight against religious extremism" religious extremism (religious extremist activities) based on religious strife, religious radicalism or religionism defines as the actions directed to violent change of the constitutional system of the Azerbaijan Republic, including to change of its secular nature, and also to violation of territorial integrity of the state or to the forcible seizure of power; creation of illegal armed groups or groups and participation in them; implementation of terrorist activities and etc. The law religious radicalism understands as religious radicalism is the behavior expressing commitment to extreme religious views within any religion, showing hard line in approval of exclusiveness of these religious views and which is characterized by use of aggressive methods and means in distribution of these views, and the religionism as the extreme degree of religious belief excluding any critical approach and which is followed by blind subordination to religious regulations. The religionism acts as one of ideological fundamentals of religious extremism;

It should be noted that terrorist acts committed on the basis of religious extremism are undoubtedly socially dangerous, aimed at violating the safety and security of the population, various interests of the state and citizens.

The religious factor plays a significant role in the formation of emotional and psychological, extremist behavior, as well as terrorist activities. It is necessary to proceed from the fact that religious concepts, images, belief systems and mythologies have sufficient potential to express completely opposite socio-political goals, including with the use of various extremist and terrorist forms of activity. Concepts that justify violence with religious dogmas have their ideological justification at the level of a developed ideology (formed over the centuries and having its own theorists and practitioners) or at the level of doctrines (which have relatively few followers).

Various religious concepts that justify the use of violence in the struggle for power are rooted in the contradictory interpretation of texts embedded in religious sources (Bible, Koran, Talmud, etc.), which ambiguously interpret some of the religious and moral duties of believers. Here, the most significant is the different interpretation or coverage of the essence of religious teachings and the incorrect instruction of believers in their life behavior. Numerous contradictions in religious texts can be reduced to one main issue concerning the moral aspect of the use of violence by believers. As follows from the content of religious texts, violence is not only possible and justified, but in some cases its use in the process of religious activity is prescribed for believers. The inconsistency of religious texts is actively used by supporters of religious extremism in the ideological justification of its use in achieving their religious and political goals. At the same time, religious ideologists speaking of its high purpose mystify the issue of violence, its nature and causes. In this regard, it is important to determine the main essential characteristics of religious extremism and formulate its general concept.

Religious extremist activity is a criminal activity of various organizations, groups, carried out under religious cover and aimed at forcibly changing the constitutional order, seizing power, inciting religious hatred and other use of violence to achieve political goals.

Recently, the spread of ideas of religious extremism has been extremely promoted by the intensification of the activities of radically minded categories of people among believers. Using this factor, religious extremist centers create a powerful propaganda apparatus that uses both conservative traditional and the most modern ways and methods of orientation. The most common ones include: preaching in mosques and churches, publishing printed materials (magazines, books, booklets, posters), broadcasting on special radio and TV channels, using the worldwide computer network Internet. All these methods, in turn, contribute to the involvement of more and more supporters of religious extremism, including those belonging to the middle and well-educated segments of the population.

For example, "On a criminal case initiated by the State Security Service of Azerbaijan on the fact of the creation of illegal armed groups consisting of citizens of Azerbaijan under the control of Iranian special services, conducting special military exercises outside the country by instilling radical extremist religious views, involving them in committing terrorist and provocative actions on the territory of various states with concealment of identity and under other names, extradited Taleh Yusifov" [2].

Religious extremists are characterized by an intolerant attitude towards any dissent, fanaticism, rejection of the present and idealization of the past. Most of them blindly believe that they have absolute truth and they should be honored to fulfill their mission. At the same time, most importantly, religious fanatics do not care about the moral side of things: whether they have the right to endanger the lives and safety of many hundreds and even thousands of people in the name of achieving happiness in their understanding.

The forms and methods of activity of religious extremists are directly proportional to the degree of merging of radical religious ideology with the practice of terrorist activities. At present, the main ones include the propaganda of the ideas of radicalism in the form of reading specially prepared sermons, publishing newspapers and magazines, use of radio and distribution of television materials on the worldwide computer network Internet; creation of religious extremist organizations by deploying their governing and supporting structures, recruiting and attracting militants, as well as direct participants in the terrorist attacks, establishing contacts and interaction with other extremist organizations and transnational criminal groups; organizing the training of terrorists in specially created camps, where they are trained in military affairs, conducting sabotage and terrorist operations, methods of conspiracy, and are also subjected to targeted indoctrination. Thanks to this, the ranks of religious extremist organizations are constantly replenished with well-trained terrorists from a military point of view, who are ready to sacrifice themselves in the commission of a terrorist act; violent seizure and retention of power in countries with "illegal", from the point of view of religious radicals, regimes; organization of coups and coups against governments of "infidels" by religious extremist organizations and terrorists in order to create "correct" states with a theocratic form of government and legislation; waging a "terrorist war" by physically eliminating "infidels" with the use of cold steel, firearms and explosives. At the same time, "infidels" are often understood not only as "enemies of their religion" and other religious concessions, but also their fellow believers, who, according to extremists, lead an "unrighteous" lifestyle. In addition, religious extremist organizations widely use the tactics of "non-addressed" terror, and the places where the explosions are carried out are chosen places where people gather, mostly civilians; explosions, arson, destruction and destruction of buildings, public institutions, diplomatic and international missions, technical facilities and cultural values in order to destabilize the socio-political situation and demonstrate their capabilities to "enemies of religion"; hostage-taking, including in air and sea transport, as well as in public places (hospitals, shopping centers, enterprises) in order to force authorities to comply with political demands under the threat of massacres of abducted persons and hostages; threats to carry out terrorist acts and destroy life-support facilities of society, important industrial enterprises, as well as the use of weapons of mass destruction, which can cause an ecological catastrophe and pollution of a large area in order to put pressure on state bodies in order to force them to make concessions and implement the demands of religious extremists.

Recently, there has been an increase in the number and number of active members and supporters of religious extremist organizations in a number of countries, as well as the radicalization of their forms and methods of activity. There are single governing bodies that ensure close interaction between them in various areas, provide financial and other types of assistance. At the same time, there is a noticeable tendency to create an international network based on the so-called "dormant cells" of religious extremists formed in countries where there are numerous religious communities of this religion. Agitators of such cells (largely autonomous) are engaged in recruiting new supporters of the radical persuasion, carry out preparatory work for the organization of terrorist acts, equip caches with weapons and explosives. A number of religious terrorist organizations have recently changed their tactics and organizational structure, are moving towards the creation of flexible decentralized "networks" of militants who know each other well and trust each other, which makes it difficult to introduce intelligence agents into their environment. They are also distinguished by high mobility, since religious terrorists can penetrate into a specific country one by one and, after committing a terrorist attack, take refuge in pre-prepared shelters. The financing of such "flying squads" is noted by the fact that they are often associated with organized crime, as well as various "charitable" foundations. The emergence of such organizations became possible due to the intensive development of communication systems and information technologies. Their members communicate with each other and coordinate their actions on cell phones, use satellite communications and e-mail. All this provides additional conditions for increasing the level of conspiracy, maneuverability and, ultimately, for achieving the effect of surprise in the implementation of terrorist attacks. Some members of the "cells" prefer to act independently, using the cover of refugees, preachers, etc.

Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami (Islamic Liberation Party) founded in Jerusalem in 1953. The purpose of the organization is the restoration of a just Islamic way of life and the Islamic state (caliphate) and the embodiment of the Islamic system in it. The peculiarities of the party are that it does not directly participate in the political life of states, does not engage in recruitment and propaganda. There is no exact data on the number of members of this party, the approximate number is about a million people around the world. The party is active in Russia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine. "Special services of the Azerbaijan have revealed a cell of the religious extremist organization "Hizbi-Tahrir" in the country. Six activists of this cell were arrested, among which five are citizens of Azerbaijan, and one is Ukrainian. … Members of the group were preparing terrorist attacks against the US Embassy in Azerbaijan and representative offices of international organizations in Baku. During a search in the apartments of the arrested, books of a religious extremist nature, explosive devices and instructions for their use were found" [1].

Islamic Liberation Party adheres to strict principles of secrecy, "Typically the circles consist of five individuals and take place at HTB members' houses once a week and last for two hours. Gender segregation is strictly maintained – men and women do not attend the same halaqa and the two sexes have developed entirely separate organizational structures at a localized level" [3, p.72]. "As of February 2008, following countries to our knowledge have some form of ban in place on Hizb-ut-Tahrir: Germany, UAE, Russia, Pakistan (pending an appeal), Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Syria, Turkmenistan" [3, p.5]. Terrorists from such groups try not to advertise their extremist views and pretend to be adherents of a "conservative" religion, outwardly condemning violence. All of the above features once again emphasize the danger posed by religious extremists and reveal their terrorist activities. Religious extremist organizations, in fact, being terrorist organizations of the "new generation", differ significantly from the "traditional" ones, built on the principles of mass character and a rigid organizational hierarchy. This allows us to talk about the formation of a new international network of religious extremists, the so-called "religious-terrorist international", which, by its actions, pursues the goals to destabilize the socio-political situation in a number of countries, and to create conditions for conflict and crisis situations in many parts of the world.

"Labeling groups or individuals as extremist is often misleading. The label has a narrow pejorative meaning which too often associates extremism with terrorism (e.g., the Bali bombings, or the Paris attacks). Failure to understand the complexity of religious extremism risks stigmatizing some religious groups as irrational and supporting of violence when this is not the case" [6, p. 10]. Such stereotypes hinder the correct understanding of religious extremism against the backdrop of the many aspects of religion in the context of religious extremism.

These negative stereotypes can lead to division, loss of status and discrimination, as well as wasting resources on untargeted counter-terrorism initiatives and squandering political capital. We hope that a fuller understanding of religious extremism will contribute to better understanding and subtle dialogue. Understanding the multifaceted nature of religion in the context of religious extremism will help describe this phenomenon accurately and make it easier for scholars to understand the complex group processes associated with religious change, which have so far been overlooked.

In religious and political extremism, along with terror, hostage-taking occupies an important place. This classical method is more common, based on the goals of extremism, but not the main. The choice of method depends on the goals. The objectives of hostage-taking are to achieve a specific political goal, which is the driving force behind religious extremists; a way to prove the readiness of a religious extremist organization to violate domestic and international legal norms, and thereby draw attention; an action of retribution (for the inflicted "humiliation", for the arrested "colleagues", etc.); solving private, related tasks (obtaining funds and weapons, exchanging hostages for their organization members) and etc.

Religious extremists usually proclaim their “more democratic stereotypes of religious culture”, but when taking hostages and in other circumstances, they use violence, humiliate the human dignity of all, without distinction of personalities.

Based on world and domestic experience, as well as on the results of an analysis of the practice of combating terrorist manifestations, in order to strengthen the counteraction to extremism in Azerbaijan and other CIS countries, it is necessary to carry out organizational, legal, preventive, informational, analytical and other measures. Significant among them are the development of action plans to combat religious extremism, taking into account the inviolability and priority of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens; targeted media coverage danger of religious extremism; inform the population about the forms, methods and specific actions of religious extremist organizations; inform the public about the measures taken to curb the terrorist activities of religious extremists; review the current legislation from the position of its effectiveness in protecting the individual, society and the state from illegal manifestations of religious extremism; develop and strengthen the international legal framework for cooperation between the CIS countries and other states in the fight against international religious extremism and terrorism; in the defense laws of the CIS member states, it is advisable to clarify and specify the issues of the participation of the armed forces in the fight against religious extremism (in the presence of threats to the constitutional order, the territorial integrity of countries, the emergence of large centers of religious extremism).

Thereby, analyzing the activities of various religious structures belonging to certain religions or confessions, it is necessary to determine the degree of real introduction into their activities of extremism installations that focus on terrorist methods of struggle. Comprehensive study and implementation of the above provisions in the practice of combating terrorism and other manifestations of extremism will enable law enforcement agencies and special services to detect, investigate and prevent crimes of a terrorist nature. The fight against religious extremism must not violate the rights of believers themselves.

References

1. В Азербайджане выявлена ячейка религиозно-экстремистской организации «Хизби-Тахрир»/ © Кавказский Узел, 03 января 2002. URL: https://www.kavkaz-uzel.eu/articles/14276/

2. Талех Юсифов экстрадирован в Азербайджан 26 декабря 2022 / https://www.trend.az/azerbaijan/politics/3687108.html

3. Houriya Ahmed & Hannah Stuart Hizb ut-Tahrir: Ideology and Strategy by Houriya Ahmed and Hannah Stuart The Centre for Social Cohesion, November 2009, London -177 p.

4. House of Commons Hansard Written Answers, 19 February 2008: Column 588W. URL: https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmhansrd/cm080219/text/80219w0026.htm

5. Law of the Azerbaijan Republic of December 4, 2015 No. 27-VQ "About fight against religious extremism". URL: https://cis-legislation.com/document.fwx?rgn=83389

6. Susilo Wibisono, Winnifred R. Louis, Jolanda Jetten. A Multidimensional Analysis of Religious Extremism Frontiers in Psychology, –Volume 10 – 2019, p.1-12. https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.02560/full

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.98.62.017

联盟国家海关监管的创新
INNOVATIONS OF CUSTOMS CONTROL APPLIED IN THE UNION STATE

Grekov Ivan Vladimirovich
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Lecturer
Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA)

注解。 本文分析了风险管理系统在海关监管（国际、国家和部门）实施框架内的三个监管层面，适用于俄罗斯联邦和白俄罗斯共和国。 基于分析结果，为了统一海关监管的法律基础，作者建议创建一个风险管理的联盟概念，以及通过州际关系实际实施该概念中规定的措施。 在联盟国家海关委员会一级建立的中心。

关键词：联盟国家、海关监管、俄罗斯联邦、白俄罗斯共和国、流程、概念、州际中心、风险管理系统、国家监管水平、风险、风险概况。

Annotation. *The article analyzes three regulatory levels of application of the risk management system in the framework of the implementation of customs control (international, national and departmental), applied in the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus. Based on the results of the analysis, in order to unify the legal foundations of customs control, the author proposes the creation of a Union concept for risk management, as well as the actual implementation of the measures laid down in this concept, through an Interstate Center established at the level of the Customs Committee of the Union State.*

Keywords: *union state, customs control, Russian Federation, Republic of Belarus, process, concept, interstate center, risk management system, levels of national regulation, risk, risk profile.*

A Union State is a commonwealth of two states (the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus) to implement uniform approaches to economic (for example supporting some particular sections of economy) and political (for example, unifying and harmonizing legislation within the area of foreign trade activity) types of action, also including holding events aimed at uniting material and intellectual potentials of the states.

The process of customs control of the Union State is implemented through the System of Risk Management (further on – SRM) envisaging the principle of selectivity applied to product batches with a high risk level of customs control form and the measures providing.

SRM in the government bodies of the Union State nowadays has a different structure and work peculiarity, however the international legal framework regulates the same limits of its practice.

This current research considers the regulatory features of SRM practice applied in the customs bodies of the Union State from the international level to national and departmental.

The international level of SRM regulation is presented in the form of standards, conventions, compilations, agreements of customs code of the EAEU foresees the legal foundation for arranging the balanced legal national framework of the SRM application by customs bodies.

The national level of SRM regulation is presented in the governmental authority supervising the departmental level and is presented in the form of laws, resolutions, governmental standards and other documents. The level mentioned above includes norms referential to the departmental level.

The departmental level of SRM regulation is presented in the form of administrative documents (orders, prescriptions, methodical recommendations, procedures, provisions, letters and so on) detailing the SRM application in the of a separate customs body. In frequent cases the documents of the indicated level have a limited viewing status and are missing from the open sources of information.

According to the results of the analysis conducted on the regulatory level of SRM in the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus the application of risk management standards at each of the levels («ISO» – at the international level, «SSB» and "SSR").

For example, the article by Moiseeva A.V. states that the diversity of international standards, ratified at the national level and regulating common approaches to risks indicates the relevance of their usage in the national practice predefining the fragmentary risk management redirection to the comprehensive one [1].

Alongside with the relevant legal acts regulating the SRM application in the Russian Federation and in the Republic of Belarus at the departmental level are missing in the open sources of information due to the limited viewing status.

Simultaneously with the indicated factor the analysis conducted on the positions of the national and departmental levels of the legislation on the SRM application by the customs bodies of the Union State within the open information framework points that the fixed in them positions regarding the process of SRM functioning meet the requirements displayed at the international level regulating common approaches to SRM application.

The updating process of the current of regulatory legal acts aimed at their accordance with the updated international approaches of using SRM takes a regular place at the national level of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation.

It's important to note that the mentioned above thesis was defined as a conclusion to Mazannik J.M. research, aimed at analyzing the legal grounds for SRM using when applying forms of customs control and measures of their providing in the republic of Belarus establishing [2].

Some similar functioning features represented in compiling, revealing and using the risk profile with the help of a special software device involving filling out a report on the results of applying the measures of minimizing risks are present in the applying practice in the customs bodies of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus.

One of the updated proposals of unifying the approaches of risk management applied by the customs bodies of the states-participants of the Union State is the creation of the Union concept of risk management which will be establishing the basic conditions and the development SRM lines of the Union State along with the setting some particular aimed indicators of evaluation including those directed at economic security increase and also considering the events provided by the customs service development strategy.

The Union concept of risk management will include:

– defining the development lines and SRM enhancement of the Union State;
– defining the strategic and tactical tasks of the SRM of the Union State;
– establishing the trends of the harmonization and unification of the normative SRM regulation of the Union State;
– establishing the innovative approaches to analyzing and monitoring the performance of a customs operation;
– systematizing the process of risk management of the Union State and the process of coordinating the interaction of mobile groups.

The mentioned above correlates with:

– point 7 of Chapter III of the Interaction Order of SCC of the Republic of Belarus and the FCS of Russia with the Interstate center approved by the Customs board Resolution of the Union State on the 15th of September 2022 [3];
– the harmonizing aim the of the customs legislation of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus provided by article 1 of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus [4];
– subpoint 4.2 of the Point 4 of the Chapter II of the Provision of the Customs committee of the Union State [5].

It's worth noting that according to the results of the analysis conducted in 2016 [6] on the applying practice of SRM at the level of the state members of the EEU the absence of supranational body involving the coordinating and applying SRM functions for the state members of the EEU is revealed as one of the problems.

In order to solve this problem an Interstate center for coordinating work on risk management as well as analytical functions and monitoring the performance of a customs operation of the Customs committee (further on - the Interstate center) is established in 2022 within the structure of the Customs committee of the Union State [7].

Establishing the Interstate center involves the implementation of the events provided by the Union program on harmonization of the tax and customs legislation of the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation, along with cooperation in the customs area [8].

Concluding the research let's note that unifying the legal foundations of the customs control of the Union State is manifested in the creation of the Union concept on risk management and practical implementation of the events, provided in this Concept through the Interstate center work.

References

1. *The Review of the international and national standards in the area of risk management. Moiseeva A.V. The National Research Mordovian State University named after Ogarev N.P. (Saransk). Economy and Management. «A Young Scientist», № 10 (144), 2017 March, pp 261-263.*

2. *The legal foundations of using the system of risk management while operating the customs control. Mazannik J.M. The updated problems of theory and practice of the customs business within the international economic integration [electronic source] the scientific-practical conference material, The Republic of Belarus, Minsk, pp 67-71.*

3. *The Order of the Customs Committee of the Union State, dated 05.12.2022, № 17 «On the Implementing the resolutions of the Customs Committee of the Union State».*

4. *The Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus on harmonizing the customs legislation of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus and cooperation in the customs area.*

5. *The Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Union State, dated 16.07.2001., № 18.*

6. *Risk Management when Customs Controlling of the Goods in the State Members of the EEU: the current analysis. The Herald of the Russian Customs Academy, № 3, 2016, pp155-162.*

7. The results of the Creation of the Intestate Center in the Customs Area are Summarized at the Customs Committee Board. The official site of the FCS of Russia. Electronic source.- Available at: https://customs.gov.ru/press/federal/document/364452 (the date of reference 25.01.2023)

8. The Interstate center will coordinate the work of the customs mobile groups of Belarus and Russia. Electronic source/- available at: https://www.belta.by/amp/economics/view/ mezhgosugarstvennyj-tsentr-budet-koordinirovat-tamozhennyh-mobilnyh-grupp-berarusii-i-rosii- 540295-2022 (the date of reference 30.01.2023).

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.47.63.018

全球化和媒介化背景下俄罗斯和中国音乐教育体系互动的载体
VECTORS OF INTERACTION OF THE RUSSIAN AND CHINESE SYSTEM OF MUSIC EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION AND MEDIATIZATION

Nadolinskaya Tatyana Vasilievna
Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Full Professor
Rostov State University of Economics (RINH)

抽象的。 本文致力于分析基于多元艺术方法的音乐教育系统。 本研究的目的是从方法论的角度理解现阶段文明发展阶段中俄两国音乐教育体系的转型过程。 M.M.的内容特点 展示了巴赫金及其对包括俄罗斯和中国在内的不同国家音乐教育体系发展的重要性。 揭示并表征了两国普通教育和专业教育中音乐教育内容研究的目标设定、普遍和不同趋势。 分析了媒体化对数字环境中交互式和远程学习出现的影响。 对教师-音乐家的数字能力进行了有意义的描述。 这对于在虚拟教育空间中实施创新活动是必要的。

关键词：文化对话、创新技术、跨文化交流、媒体化、音乐教育、系统、专业培训、教师-音乐家、数字环境、数字能力。

Abstract. *This article is devoted to the analysis of musical education systems,which are based on a polyartistic approach. The purpose of this study is a methodological understanding of the process of transformation of the system of music education in Russia and China at the present stage of civilization's development. The content characteristic of M.M. Bakhtin is shown, as well as its importance for the development of music education systems in different countries, which includes Russia and China. Goal-setting, general and different trends in the study of the content of music education in the general and professional education of the two countries are revealed and characterized. The influence of mediatization upon the emergence of interactive and distance learning in the digital environment is analyzed. A meaningful description of the digital competencies of a teacher-musician is given. That is necessary for the implementation of innovative activities in the virtual educational space.*

Keywords: *dialogue of cultures, innovative technologies, intercultural communication, mediatization, music education, system, professional training, teacher-musician, digital environment, digital competencies.*

At present, the problem of transformation of the system of music education in the context of global changes in all spheres of society contains more unanswered questions than clear answers. Globalization is an objective process that disperses according to its own internal laws and is a historical form of modernization. O.A. Snegovoi notes that westernization is a negative factor such a form of modernization. It leads to destructive processes in the spheres of culture and education [11].

Unlike globalization, the interpretation of the concept of "mediatization" is hampered by the ambiguity of translations, which do not always accurately reflect the essence of this phenomenon. Most scientists define it as an integration of media into various spheres of society, including the field of music education. One of the definitions of mediatization is given by I.V. Rogozina: "This is the process and result of a global impact on the thinking of individuals with the help of various media, expressed in the formation of a picture of the world through specific media cognitypes" [9, p. 121]. Consequently, mediatization is a two-way process of mutual influence of media on social, cultural and educational spheres of human life, which is constantly enhanced and transformed.

The processes of globalization and mediatization significantly expand the forms of interaction and mutual influence between countries and peoples of different states and continents, including between the West and the East. Thus, Russia and China have multilateral ties in the system of general and professional music education, which originated in the middle of the last century. They are actively developing the pedagogy of cooperation at the present time.

In our opinion, a more accurate definition of changes in the system of music education in Russia and China can be described as the concept of transformation (translated from Latin as "transformation") of the forms, methods and technologies of music education at all stages and levels of education. We also note the annual intensification of international cooperation of the exchange students, which are studying in Russian universities. A number of scientists (M.D. Kornoukhov, A.S. Petelin, L.I. Ukolova and others) emphasize the need of focus on the modern system of music education on the dialogue of cultures (the theory of M.M. Bakhtin) and the formation of a productive intercultural dialogue in aspect of the future profession [7].

The purpose of the study is a methodological understanding of the process of interaction between the Russian and Chinese systems of music education at the present stage of the development of civilization.

Modern scientists from different countries rely on the legacy of M.M. Bakhtin. His aesthetical and philosophical concepts are based upon the idea of a dialogue, an interpretation of a dialogue not only as a form of communication between individuals, but also as a way of interaction between phenomena and objects of culture and art. An important category of his concept is "polyphony". The philosopher distinguishes this category as a possibility of polyphony and equality of existence in the world and works of art, consciousnesses in relation to each other as a single cultural whole. In the concept of M.M. Bakhtin, the word (thought, consciousness) acquires many new meanings only in dialogue and comprehension of one's own "I" through dealing with the "other" [10, p.72].

Miriam N. Torres (USA), professor at the State University of New Mexico, coordinator of language, literacy and culture programs, refers to Bakhtin's heritage as a field of humanization of language analysis in the study of the humanities [ibid, p. 385]. He puts forward the philosophy of dialogism to explain language, basic knowledge of the humanities and human existence. Another researcher, Professor of Philosophy and Theory of Languages Susan Petrilli (Bari, Italy) at the Department of Writing, Language and Art of the Aldo Moro University, opens up several concrete perspectives on the theory of polyphony for the formation of cultural tendencies and friendliness towards each other [8, p. 393]

Currently, digital and multimedia learning technologies are being intensively used. It allows us to move from passive to active perception through the conscious acquisition of knowledge. In her studies I.A. Nagayeva notes that the method of visualizing educational information has now gained an importance, since its use turns visualization into a productive methodological tool that effectively affects the quick and high-quality perception of the new material. It should be noted that, according to UNESCO, it is common for a person to remember up to 12% of the information heard and 25% of the information seen. Through the use of audiovisual perception, this process increases the assimilation of new material up to 65% [6, p. 27].

It is well known that in several countries the video content has become one of the key components of general and vocational education. Therefore, the main task of every teacher and student is the ability to work with video materials and media texts for educational purposes in a new, digital environment.

Researcher E.A. Bodina, analyzing the current trends in the development of the system of music education abroad, identifies the main directions of the so-called "musical revolution" through the activities of the media [1, p. 69]. The features of modern music consumption are becoming indifferent, non-judgmental, fragmented, mosaic, with minimal involvement of the emotional sphere at the level of media perception.

One of the directions is connected with the introduction of rock and pop music into the educational process. The fundamental position of the introduction of this direction is associated with the assertion that the absence of a melodic beginning in rock music does not mean that its expressive means are flawed and inferior. However, at the same time, foreign educators argue that musical subcultures cannot be evaluated in the same way as Western classical music.

It should be emphasized that the process of musical education is influenced by the polyethnic learning environment. It reveals national features of the music of various ethnic groups, their polyrhythmics, polystylistics, etc.

Research methods include: theoretical analysis of scientific research by Russian and Chinese scientists; pedagogical observation; identification and generalization of the main trends in the transformation of the system of music education.

In our opinion, some solid creative experience has been accumulated in Russia and China during the work with schoolchildren and musical teachers training. However, there is not a single fundamental study on general and various trends in the transformation of the system of general and professional music education in this two countries. In this regard, the study pays special attention to the development of musical art in the context of the coexistence of multiple cultures, mediatization of the system of music education in the digital environment.

It should be noted that globalization generates many ideas, paradigms, non-traditional approaches, modern technologies in the system of music education. Analyzing the system of music education, music teacher V.V. Lomanovich, who has worked in the Netherlands for 20 years, clearly defines the difference between the musical and pedagogical paradigms of education in Russia and abroad, which made her take a fresh look on the process of teaching music. Thus, adaptation to the new educational system required her to leave traditional approaches. Learning to play a musical instrument has become not the main goal, but, first of all, a mean of learning a huge musical material, the "world of music". This volume of knowledge includes not only aesthetic pleasure, but also ethical guidelines. She needed to move on to mastering technologies that reveal the content of a musical text, the accuracy of its reading, to turn to the sources of knowledge in working on texts that are revealed by hermeneutics, cultural studies, and philosophy [5, p. 491].

Based on the teachings of M.M. Bakhtin, V.V. Lomanovich notes that the nature of European music, covering the period from the 17th century to the beginning of the 21st century, is exclusively dialogic. As a result, the emergence of the phenomenon of the question-answer basis of music became possible. When perceiving musical works, this is revealed at the subconscious level. It is not necessary to have a special musical education to understand this. The presence of dialogue in music, if it does not have a pastoral tone, and other special musical constructions, is almost constant.

The Chinese researcher Chun Shin Ye emphasizes that in recent decades, the expansion of curricula in Western education systems is carried out by including the musical styles of the world in them [13]. The study of diverse music is also relevant for China, as it unites 56 nationalities that differ in their history, culture, religion and musical traditions. Meanwhile, diverse cultures, despite their differences, adhere to a common philosophy and do not lose their individuality.

At the same time, in China, unlike in Russia, music education is not free from political influence. Since Confucius, musical education has been closely associated with morality, ritual, beauty and goodness. The goal of modern music education in China is to instill in students love for their country, people, labor and socialism, i.e. preference is given to the utilitarian and social functions of music. At the beginning of the 21st century, the goals of music education in Russia and China are gradually converging, and the universality and accessibility of music education, the right to "understand, appreciate, feel, perform and compose music" [3, p. 69]. The students have ample opportunities to join the rich cultural traditions [12].

Russia and China are facing another common problem - the contradiction between the desire to preserve traditional cultural values and the widespread penetration of Anglo-American pop music that carries other values. Thanks to the active development of the media, including the Internet, it is becoming available to most of the world's population. However, China is less influenced by Western pop culture, since it adheres to the traditions of Confucianism in music education, which is aimed at educating the moral qualities of students. At the same time, along with the traditional approach, the ideas and methods of teaching Western music pedagogy are actively used in the system of conservatory education, and the methods of Dalcroze, Orff and Kodály are recognized in the system of general music education.

Since the end of the 20th - the first third of the 21st century, the processes of information and mediatization have been actively influencing all spheres of society, including musical culture. A.V. Denisov argues that "the fundamental categories of art are being rethought - text, work, genre" [4, p. 82]. This leads to a revision of traditional forms of communication, which leads to the emergence of many interpretations of works of both classical, folk and modern music. At the same time, artistic interpretation of works from different eras and styles does not find a place in the content of musical education, despite the fact that they are included in school programs of modern and jazz processing. It requires understanding of new means of musical language, processing and arrangement, and are available on the platform of various Internet portals (YouTube, Yandex, etc.). However, studies devoted to the development of patterns of media perception of artistic and musical media texts by students have not yet been conducted. The levels of media perception and the classification of the levels of assessment (analysis) of educational media texts have not been determined.

The mediatization of general and professional music education leads to the actualization of interactive and distance learning forms through the use of multimedia technologies in the digital environment. The integration of music education and media education sets tasks which require non-musical training in the field of music and media, cinema, information and communication and cloud technologies. They also require the development of value orientations and clear criteria for use in the musical or didactic aspect.

The emergence of distance learning forms (synchronous and asynchronous) and a new generation of schoolchildren, which are developing in the virtual educational space, require from teacher-musician to form several new digital competencies. These include:

• independent search and processing of musical information;

• organization of individual, group and collective forms of musical work in the digital environment;

• an ability to process, store and manage media texts in cloud technologies and services;

• creative self-development of a teacher-musician and students in the multimedia educational environment of a lesson, extracurricular event, subject, course;

• communication and communication in the digital environment.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the study made it possible to identify general trends in the transformation of the Russian and Chinese systems of music education, which include:

1) multicultural approach to music education;

2) the formation of national self-identification in the process of studying folklore;

3) mediatization of general and professional music education in the digital environment;

4) the formation of digital competencies of a teacher-musician.

The study of the main directions of the transformation of the system of music education in Russia and China will help us to further research the learning processes in Russian and Chinese schools and universities.

References

1. Bodina, E.A. Modern trends in the development of music education in Russia and abroad // Pedagogy of art: modern development trends, history and experience. – M .: IHO RAO, 2013. – pp. 67 – 71.

2. Gureeva, A.N. Theoretical understanding of mediatization in a digital environment // Bulletin of Moscow University. Ser. 10. Journalism. – 2016. – No. 4. – pp. 192 – 208.

3. Guan Yue, Zhou Fangzhu. A poly-artistic approach in introducing students of Chinese music schools to the music of the European tradition // Cultural and creative competencies in humanitarian education. Collection of scientific *articles based on the materials of the XXII International Scientific and Practical Conference: Yusov readings" (November 16-17, 2021). – M.: FGBNU "IHOiK RAO", 2021. – pp. 373 – 378.*

4. Denisov, A.V. Trends in the development and problems of professional music education in Russia // Bulletin of the UNESCO Chair "Musical Art and education". – 2013. – No. 4. – pp. 77 – 83.

5. Lomanovich, V.V. Dialogic the nature of V.A. Mozart's theatrical violin concertos in dramatic monologue // M.M. Bakhtin's legacy: culture-science-education-creativity: collection of scientific reports and articles. International Round Table dedicated to M.M. Bakhtin (May 22, 2018, Orel); [ed.-comp., per. E.A. Semenova]. – Moscow: FGBNU "IHOiK RAO", 2018. – pp. 229 – 238.

6. Nagaeva, I.A. The use of video content in the educational process // Education in the global world: innovations, problems and prospects: collection of scientific. articles on the results of the International Scientific and Practical Conference; [ed. by E.E. Kuzmina]. – M.; Berlin: Direct–Media, 2018. – pp. 26 – 30.

7. Nadolinskaya, T.V. Dialogue of cultures in the context of intercultural communication // Music and art education in the modern world: traditions and innovations: Materials of the IV International Scientific and Practical Conference on April 16, 2021 [ed.-comp. T.V. Nadolinskaya]. – Rostov n/A: RSEU (RINH), 2021. – pp. 132 – 139.

8. The problem of chronotope in modern scientific research: Sat. scientific works. Proceedings of the International Scientific and Practical Conference (April 19–20). – M.: IHOiK RAO, 2017. – 500 p.

9. Rogozin, I.V. Media picture of the world: cognitive-semiotic aspect: dis. Doctor of Philology. sciences. Barnaul, 2003. – 430 p.

10. The Russian Pedagogical Encyclopedia: in 2 volumes; [Chief editor V.V. Davydov]. – M.: The Great Russian Encyclopedia, 1993. Vol. 1. – 608 p.

11. Snegovaya, O.A. Globalization as a historical form of modernization // Historical, philosophical, political and legal sciences, culturology and art criticism. Questions of theory and practice. – Tambov: Diploma, 2013. pp. 165 – 167.

12. Sun Yuyang. Mastering of Russian musical culture by foreign students in the musical and educational process of a pedagogical university: abstract. dis. ... 13.00.01. – Voronezh, 2018. – 23 p.

13. Chun-Shin E. China // How to teach music abroad [author and preface by D. J. Hargreaves, A.K. North]. – Moscow: Publishing House "Classics-XXI". – pp. 65 –75.

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.31.84.019

西欧大学科学活动的优先方向

PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF WESTERN EUROPE

Pogrebnyak Natalya Nikolaevna
Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor
Russian State University of Justice, Crimean branch

注解。 在这篇文章中，作者考虑了欧洲大学学生研究活动的欧洲经验。 在此背景下，欧洲科学家在新的历史条件下积累的研究活动理论成果对我们的研究具有重要意义。
关键词：高等教育、大学、科学活动、科学学校、学生的科学研究。
Annotation. *In this article the author considers the using European experience of students' research activities in European universities. In this context, the theoretical achievements of European scientists on research activities accumulated in new historical conditions are very important for our research.*
Keywords: *higher education, university, scientific activity, scientific school, student's scientific-research.*

In the conditions of the scientific and technological revolution, when science has become a direct productive force, it is very important and important to study the European best practices of student research activities, to train highly qualified specialists who are able to independently and creatively solve research problems [1].

For our study, the works of European and domestic scientists devoted to the formation and development of large scientific and pedagogical centers, student research activities are of great interest (L. G. Brilev, V. B. Gasimov, K. A. Lange, L. S. Podymova , M. G. Yaroshevsky, A. M. Zuckerman, F. Buchberger, B. Campos, D. Kallos, J. Elliotte, C. Gipps, A. Hadfield, E. Hoyle, D. McLutyre, D. Manning, B . Rayne), which put the idea of effective influence of scientific and pedagogical complexes on the development of science in general, and, above all, on improving the professional training of a research student who could possess research skills. Each of the researchers of the problems of the formation of scientific schools, public scientific organizations presents his/her vision of the ways of developing the systems of research activities of students of European universities.

Today, the scientific activity of students from European countries has become a priority and is an integral part of the educational process at universities in Europe, which includes the participation of students in scientific conferences, research groups at faculties, individual departments; the use of experimental projects with elements of scientific research, the study of methodology and organization in the implementation of scientific research. After all, the task of attracting a student to research activities does not have any standard solution, like science, it has a creative character. Therefore, an urgent need for organization is the creation of a scientific atmosphere at universities, the intensive development of scientific schools, student circles, the desire for diversity in the developed topics, for the richness of the organizational forms of scientific teams.

At the end of the 20th - beginning of the 21st centuries, various models of research educational institutions (complex schools), various forms of ownership of educational institutions (state, private) appeared. Each model is characterized by certain organizational, content, technological and logistical innovations in its activities.

Today, special attention is paid to student scientific schools, the main goal of which is to attract creative and capable young people to research activities; expansion and deepening of students' knowledge; familiarization with the world achievements of science and technology, new scientific discoveries.

As you know, scientific schools are most effectively created and developed in the conditions of a university, which makes it possible to integrate the educational work of students with their scientific and social activities. In order for the process of scientific research at the university to proceed purposefully, it is necessary to focus on introducing students to independent scientific activity, raising the theoretical level of students, a special scientific style of leadership on the part of the teaching staff, the formation of a scientific community between teachers and students, which plays an important role in the development of personal responsibility of students [13; 42; 183; 212].

For example, in the Great Britain, in addition to the research activities of students at the university, research is carried out in research organizations, the largest of which are: the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) and the Scottish Council for Educational Research (Scottish Council for Research in Education - SCRE), which work on a contract basis; in particular, various ministries and public organizations pay great attention to scientific research aimed at the development of the language [6].

A special role in organizing and coordinating scientific research in the country is played by the British Educational Research Association (BERA), which coordinates scientific research in various fields of education. The association publishes the British Educational Research Journal 5 times a year, which publishes articles that have received positive reviews, and holds annual conferences on topical issues of pedagogical science.

At present, a very important issue in the development of policy in the research activities of students of European universities is the definition by universities of the main trends in scientific research: how and where are priorities set, what is their place in the system of research activities of students? In fact, the prioritization process is quite complex and is set at many different levels. It is worth noting that for such a large and diverse research systems that operate in higher education in Europe, it is very difficult to formulate the main priorities. In order to receive funding, research projects developed in the conditions of scientific schools must meet two requirements: first, they must be necessarily interdisciplinary; second, they must be inter-ministerial. Consequently, at each of the many different levels, there are priority areas for student research activities [4]. For example, the experience of the University of Cambridge is interesting, where each faculty is divided not into departments, but into research groups headed by a professor. Even on the website of the faculty, not groups are indicated, but the main areas of activity of the scientific school [3; 5].

It is noteworthy that students at universities in Europe work in identical scientific areas: *pedagogy, psychology, social sciences and philosophy, philology, cultural studies, theory of science, linguistics and literary criticism, history and art criticism, social sciences, English studies, American studies, classical philology, history arts, art and oriental studies, current scientific areas of Eastern Europe (including Russia), Spain, Canada, Latin America*. However, the scientific school is a fundamental cell of science and its influence on the student's worldview comes from the student's bench, it has a dominant influence throughout the entire research activity of students at the university.

It is important to emphasize that any scientific school has very close ties with various scientific laboratories that systematically experiment with socially significant educational innovations. The main goal of the laboratory is to create a new management system for student research activities, an organizational structure aimed at updating and deepening the content of the scientific process, searching for rational forms and methods for organizing student research activities, conducting search and experimental research aimed at developing and implementation of the results of scientific research into practice.

The content and specificity of the activities of the scientific laboratory are systemic experimentation and the introduction of educational innovations in the organizational structure of activities, modernization of the content of students' research activities, the use of information and communication technologies for scientific research (the Internet), the presence of scientific research groups, their leaders and scientific consultants [103].

For example, at the University of Birmingham (Great Britain) there is a scientific laboratory on the problem of information and communication technologies, whose students take part in the development of promising areas, in particular: “The use of information and communication technologies in the educational process” [389].

The scientific laboratory of the University of Leeds has positively proved itself in this regard. Being a creative voluntary association of young students, it contributes to the active involvement of students in the learning process by conducting research and experimental activities of students, participating in writing creative projects, self-determination in the future profession under the guidance of a supervisor (Director of Study).

In Germany, the pedagogical topics of research activities of students are developed in scientific and experimental laboratories at universities, as well as in research institutions of federal or regional (land) significance. Among them are the Scientific Research Institute for Problems of Education (Berlin); Federal Institute for Vocational Education (Berlin); Institute of Pedagogy (as part of the University of Tübingen; State Institute for Educational Research and Planning in Education (Munich); German Institute for International Educational Research (Frankfurt am Main); German Institute for Youth Affairs (Munich); Institute for Visual Aids for Science and educational institutions (Grunwald), the Institute of Pedagogy of Natural Sciences (as part of the University of Kiel), etc. [7].

For example, the *Berlin State University* is a large research center throughout the German-speaking part of Europe. Students of the University of Berlin successfully work in the experimental creative laboratory in scientific areas: *pedagogy, history of pedagogy, psychology, Protestantism, sociology, Catholicism, development of languages, philology, philosophy, general pedagogy; practical pedagogy; pedagogical exercises; pedagogical psychology; tasks of psychology and education; psychology in the study of logic, ethics and pedagogy* [2]. At the University of Berlin, over the course of its short history, a stable system of student research activities has been formed by the work of many teachers and scientists. Its most effective forms are: *student scientific society, scientific circles, societies, creative laboratories at departments, student scientific conferences, annual intra-university conferences, regional and international competitions of student research papers*. The leadership pays significant attention to science, thereby involving students, graduate students and teachers in joint scientific projects. A special form of attracting students to scientific work at the University of Berlin is the activity of the student scientific society (SSS), which makes it possible to single out gifted students from a diverse student body for science.

Thus, being in the structure of the university, the functional activity of the scientific school is a kind of link between the student and the world scientific environment, is closely connected with the scientific laboratory and acts as a creative organization with the aim of finding and experimenting new innovative theories, ideas and technologies.

Literature

1. Federal Law "On Education in the Russian Federation" dated December 26, 2012 No. 273 FZ. – 404 p.

2. Buchberger, F., Campos B.P., Kallos D., & Stephenson J. Green Paper on Teacher Education in Europe. – Sweden: Umea University, 2002

3. Commission staff working document. Snapshots Member States of the European Union. Accompaning the document. Communication from the commission to the council and the European parliament. European Research Area Progress Report 2014. – 113 p.

4. Hadfield, A. Bridging the gap. Teaching the EU for teachers: handbook / A. Hadfield et al. – Brussels, 2012. – 26 p.

5. French National Institute for Demographic Studies. [Электронный ресурс]. – URL: https://www.ined.fr/en/institute/who-are-we/organization/flow-chart/

6. National Teacher Research Panel. Who We Are. Our Values. Our Work. Effective Learning and Teaching in UK higher education. – London: University of London, 2011. – 132 p.

7. Structuring the European Research Area Human Resources and Mobility Marie Curie Actions. European Commission. Community Research. Work Programme. Edition September 2004. – 83 p.

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.36.18.020

体操方法与手段在7～9岁听障男童适应性体育锻炼中的应用效果

RESULTS OF APPLICATION OF METHODS AND MEANS OF GYMNASTICS IN ADAPTIVE PHYSICAL CULTURE WITH 7-9 YEAR OLD BOYS WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENTS

Novikova Mariia Vladislavovna
Head Coach
Rhythmic Gymnastics Academy in Karlovy Vary
(in cooperation with the Czech Federation of Rhythmic Gymnastics)
Karlovy Vary, Czech Republic

Novikov Ivan Vladislavovich
Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences
Senior Lecturer
South Ural State University, Chelyabinsk, Russia

Novikov Vladislav Vladimirovich
Associate Professor
South Ural State University, Chelyabinsk, Russia

抽象的。 对体操的方法和手段的使用进行了一项实验，这些方法和手段在适应性体育项目的可变部分中以听障和听不见的7-9岁男孩实施。 在对听力障碍男孩进行体操练习教学时，需要采用解剖建构的方法。 可以使用重复和间歇的方法来发展身体素质。 也可以使用循环训练方法，但要严格控制执行练习的技术（可以让第二位教练或助理参与）。 比较了体操课程与标准课程在适应性体育培养中使用方法和手段的体育训练课程的有效性。

在适应性体育教学过程中运用体操的手段和方法是行之有效的。 对听力障碍和听不见的7-9岁男孩的测试显示，身体素质明显提高。

关键词：体操，适应性体育文化，身体训练，协调能力，训练方法，训练工具，听力障碍，7-9岁男孩。

Abstract. *An experiment was conducted on the use of methods and means of gymnastics, which were implemented in the variable part of the adaptive physical culture program with hearing-impaired and inaudible 7-9 year old boys. When teaching gymnastics exercises to boys with hearing impairments, it is necessary to use dissected-constructive methods. Repeated and interval methods can be used to develop physical qualities. The use of a circular training method is also possible, but with strict control over the technique of performing exercises (it is possible to* *involve a second coach or assistant). A comparison of the effectiveness of physical training classes with the use of methods and means of gymnastics with standard classes in adaptive physical culture was carried out.*

The use of means and methods of gymnastics in the process of adaptive physical education is effective. Testing of hearing-impaired and inaudible 7-9 year old boys showed a significant increase in physical fitness.

***Keywords**: gymnastics, adaptive physical culture, physical training, coordination abilities, training methods, training tools, hearing impairments, boys 7-9 years old.*

Introduction

Physical culture is a part of the general culture of a person, an integral part of a healthy lifestyle, and also serves as a means of educating the younger generation. Physical education and sports contribute to the development of physical qualities and the preservation of children's health. One of the areas of work with children with disabilities is conducting classes on adaptive physical culture [12, 14, 20].

Performing exercises and observing the rules of organizing and conducting classes in adaptive physical culture, as well as the implementation of specific methods and means of physical education allows solving the problems of physical development and social adaptation of children with hearing impairments. Overcoming psychological barriers, the development of lagging (in comparison with normally hearing children) physical qualities and their socialization through involvement in mass physical culture and sports is more important in the process of preparing children with hearing impairments for future life in a natural environment [4, 7].

Adaptive physical culture and sports can significantly reduce the negative impact of deviations in the health status of disabled children and contributes to their better adaptation in society [8, 16, 18].

Currently, there are many special correctional programs for the education and upbringing of children with various developmental disabilities, which in turn require the use of innovative, effective technologies and techniques [2, 13, 17].

For classes with children with health limitations, it is necessary to use such methods and means of physical education that could take into account the characteristics of those involved and at the same time have a developing effect. One of the types in which various means and methods of physical education are implemented, as well as there is a wide variability in the use and combination of the exercises themselves, as well as their methods of performance, is the historically established set of exercises of gymnastics.

Gymnastics is a type of physical culture and sport in which there is a wide variety of means and methods of performing physical exercises. Gymnastics classes contribute to the development of all physical qualities and, in particular, coordination of movements. Motor actions and elements in gymnastics are distinguished by grace and aesthetic beauty, which contributes to the moral development of children [5, 6, 9, 11]. Gymnastics exercises contribute to the improvement of strength, speed, agility, flexibility.

Gymnastics classes are of particular value in the process of developing children's coordination abilities. And as it is known, it is the coordination abilities (the ability to maintain balance, kinesthetic ability, the ability to reconstruct motor actions) that are lagging behind in the process of physical development in children with hearing impairments.

Gymnastics classes are of particular value in the process of developing children's coordination abilities. And as it is known, it is the coordination abilities (the ability to maintain balance, kinesthetic ability, the ability to reconstruct motor actions) that are lagging behind in the process of physical development in children with hearing impairments.

Purpose of the study: improving the methods of physical training of 7-9 year old boys with hearing impairments.

Research hypothesis: it is assumed that the use of methods and means of physical education adopted in gymnastics will be effective in the process of physical education and the development of coordination abilities of 7-9 year old boys with hearing impairments.

Organization of research. During the pedagogical experiment, classes were conducted according to the developed methodology with boys of experimental groups (EG1 and EG2). On the basis of two special correctional educational institutions of the first type of Chelyabinsk, 90 7-9 year old boys participated. Of these, there were 60 hearing impaired boys and 30 inaudible boys.

For the experiment, hearing-impaired and inaudible children were divided into control (CG1 and CG2) and experimental groups (EG1 and EG2). The boys of the experimental groups trained according to the developed methodology using the methods and means of artistic gymnastics, which was implemented in the variable part of the physical culture program. Boys in the control groups were engaged in the state program on physical education for specialized correctional schools.

To check the effectiveness of the use of methods and means of gymnastics before and after the experiment, control testing of children was carried out.

When teaching gymnastics exercises to boys with hearing impairments, it is necessary to use dissected-constructive methods. The studied elements must be divided (dissected) into component parts and phases. And then work out until the correct technique is achieved. Then, combine these exercises into a holistic element.

Repeated and interval methods can be used to develop physical qualities. The use of a circular training method is also possible, but with strict control over the technique of performing exercises (it is possible to involve a second coach or assistant).

Among the variety of means of gymnastics, we used acrobatics exercises, exercises on gymnastic equipment - horse-swing (with handles), rings, vault, parallel bars (low) and a crossbar (low). We took into account the sexual and age characteristics of children, as well as the degree of hearing impairment. It is known that children with hearing impairments have deviations from the normal development of speech and cognitive sphere [1, 3, 10, 14, 15, 19]. This circumstance was also taken into account when conducting gymnastics classes, the instructor used methods of clarity and explanation.

The means and methods of gymnastics were aimed primarily at the development of lagging physical qualities of boys with hearing impairments, namely, the development of coordination abilities.

Research results. A mathematical analysis of the test results before and after the experimental study was carried out. The results of testing conducted during the formation of homogeneous groups are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1

Results of testing of hearing-impaired 7-9 year old boys in the control and experimental groups before the experiment

	Indicator, unit of measurement Indicator, unit of measurement	CG n=30 (M±m)	EG n=30 (M±m)	P
1	Ability to maintain balance (Romberg test, «stork» pose), sec.	3,3±0,3	3,4±0,4	>0,05
2	Ability to orient in space, test «throwing the ball at the target», number of hits	1,8±0,4	1,7±0,3	>0,05
3	Ability to maintain dynamic balance, test «walking on a gymnastic bench», sec.	3,1±0,6	3,1±0,4	>0,05
4	Ability to accurately reproduce the amplitude of movement, test «spreading arms», degree	5,5±1,1	5,6±0,9	>0,05
5	Ability to accurately reproduce a given amount of effort, CG	0,9±0,2	0,9±0,2	>0,05
6	Ability to differentiate spatial and force parameters of movement, test «reproduction of half of the maximum long jump», cm	7,5±0,4	7,4±0,5	>0,05
Note: CG - control group; EG - experimental group; n - number of subjects; M - average value; m - error of the average value; P - reliability of differences determined by the Student's table				

Table 2

Results of testing of inaudible 7-9 year old boys in the control and experimental groups before the experiment

	Indicator, unit of measurement Indicator, unit of measurement	**CG n=15 (M±m)**	**EG n=15 (M±m)**	**P**
1	Ability to maintain balance (Romberg test, «stork» pose), sec.	1,8±0,5	1,8±0,6	>0,05
2	Ability to orient in space, test «throwing the ball at the target», number of hits	1,4±0,2	1,4±0,3	>0,05
3	Ability to maintain dynamic balance, test «walking on a gymnastic bench», sec.	4,2±0,5	4,3±0,6	>0,05
4	Ability to accurately reproduce the amplitude of movement, test «spreading arms», degree	6,0±1,1	5,9±1,1	>0,05
5	Ability to accurately reproduce a given amount of effort, CG	0,9±0,2	0,9±0,3	>0,05
6	Ability to differentiate spatial and force parameters of movement, test «reproduction of half of the maximum long jump», cm	8,0±1,3	8,1±1,5	>0,05
Note: CG - control group; EG - experimental group; n - number of subjects; M - average value; m - error of the average value; P - reliability of differences determined by the Student's table				

As can be seen from Tables 1 and 2, the results of testing the coordination abilities of hearing-impaired 7-9 year old boys before the start of the pedagogical experiment, the results in the groups are almost the same and have no significant differences according to the Student's t-criterion, in all indicators.

Subsequently, a formative pedagogical experiment was conducted to introduce methods and means of gymnastics into the process of adaptive physical training. The results of repeated testing of the subjects' coordination abilities are presented in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3

Results of testing of hearing-impaired 7-9 year old boys in the control and experimental groups after the experiment

	Indicator, unit of measurement Indicator, unit of measurement	**CG n=30 (M±m)**	**EG n=30 (M±m)**	**P**
1	Ability to maintain balance (Romberg test, «stork» pose), sec.	4,0±0,4	5,9±0,3	<0,05
2	Ability to orient in space, test «throwing the ball at the target», number of hits	1,9±0,3	2,6±0,5	<0,05

3	Ability to maintain dynamic balance, test «walking on a gymnastic bench», sec.	3,0±0,5	2,2±0,3	<0,05
4	Ability to accurately reproduce the amplitude of movement, test «spreading arms», degree	5,3±0,7	3,1±0,8	<0,05
5	Ability to accurately reproduce a given amount of effort, CG	0,8±0,2	0,4±0,1	<0,05
6	Ability to differentiate spatial and force parameters of movement, test «reproduction of half of the maximum long jump», cm	7,3±0,5	5,0±0,9	<0,05
Note: CG - control group; EG - experimental group; n - number of subjects; M - average value; m - error of the average value; P - reliability of differences determined by the Student's table				

As can be seen from the data in Table 3, after the pedagogical experiment, the results in the experimental group of hearing-impaired 7-9 year old boys significantly differ from the results of the control group. This indicates a different effect of the use of experimental methods and the accepted methods of classes with boys with hearing impairments in classes using methods and means of gymnastics.

Table 4

Results of testing of inaudible 7-9 year old boys in the control and experimental groups after the experiment

	Indicator, unit of measurement Indicator, unit of measurement	**CG n=15 (M±m)**	**EG n=15 (M±m)**	**P**
1	Ability to maintain balance (Romberg test, «stork» pose), sec.	1,9±0,5	2,8±0,3	<0,05
2	Ability to orient in space, test «throwing the ball at the target», number of hits	1,5±0,4	2,7±0,5	<0,05
3	Ability to maintain dynamic balance, test «walking on a gymnastic bench», sec.	4,1±0,6	3,0±0,5	<0,05
4	Ability to accurately reproduce the amplitude of movement, test «spreading arms», degree	5,8±1,1	4,5±0,9	<0,05
5	Ability to accurately reproduce a given amount of effort, CG	0,8±0,2	0,4±0,2	<0,05
6	Ability to differentiate spatial and force parameters of movement, test «reproduction of half of the maximum long jump», cm	7,8±1,2	5,1±1,3	<0,05
Note: CG - control group; EG - experimental group; n - number of subjects; M - average value; m - error of the average value; P - reliability of differences determined by the Student's table				

As can be seen from the data in Table 4, after the pedagogical experiment, the results in the experimental group of inaudible 7-9 year old boys significantly differ from the results of the control group. This indicates a different effect of the use of experimental methods and the accepted methods of classes with boys with hearing impairments in gymnastics classes.

Results. The conducted pedagogical experiment allows us to conclude that the methodology we have developed for the formation of coordination abilities in boys with hearing impairments engaged in gymnastics proves its effectiveness.

Conclusion. Gymnastics is one of the most difficult, in terms of coordination, sports. To perform exercises from gymnastics, high requirements for physical and technical training are imposed on students. However, gymnastics classes have an advantage over some other sports. The advantage is expressed in the fact that due to its variability, gymnastic exercises are quite simple to dose physical activity, increase and decrease complexity.

In our opinion, the obtained results of the experimental study are a consequence of the fact that within the framework of gymnastics classes according to the developed methodology, a variety of physical exercises (elements and their combinations) is provided. As well as the availability of exercises due to the methods of training and consolidation of skills and abilities that are adapted to the individual characteristics of the students.

References

1. *Beketova, E. S. Ways of formation of communicative skills in children with hearing impairment / E. S. Beketova // Materials of the All-Russian scientific and practical conference "Science and Society". - 2017. - No. 4. - Pp. 10-13.*
2. *Voronov, N. A. Modern issues of adaptive physical culture / N. A. Voronov // Epoch of Science. - 2018. - No.14. - Pp. 231-233.*
3. *Gelogaeva, Z. H. Features of the emotional sphere in children with hearing impairments / Z. H. Gelogaeva, A. B. Akhmedov // Skif. – 2019. – №12-1 (40). – Pp. 152-156.*
4. *Grachikov, A. A. Sports training of skiers with hearing impairments / A. A. Grachikov, O. E. Evseeva, D. V. Alexandrov // Scientific notes of Lesgaft University. – 2020. – №5 (183). – Pp. 105-109.*
5. *Zayachuk T. V. Speed-strength abilities in gymnastics / T. V. Zayachuk, F. A. Mavliev, R. M. Valiullin, S. G. Borovik, Moiseeva A. L. // Scientific notes of the Lesgaft University. – 2020. – №10 (188). – Pp. 38-142.*
6. *Kazantsev, I. A. Problems of gymnastics in the XXI century / I. A. Kazantsev, D. V. Zhukov // Epoch of science. - 2019. - No. 20. - Pp. 263-266.*

7. Kilsenbayev, E. R. Features of social rehabilitation of hearing impaired persons / E. R. Kilsenbayev // Innovative Science. - 2016. - No.8-3. - Pp. 161-163.

8. Kipen, M. N. Physical development of children with hearing impairment / M. N. Kipen, A. N. Yakovlev // Izvestiya TulSU. - Physical education. Sport. - 2019. - No. 10. - Pp. 17-22.

9. Krushelnitskaya, O. B. Psychological features of children's motivation to engage in gymnastics / O. B. Krushelnitskaya, V. E. Terentyeva // Russian Psychological Journal. - 2020. - No. 4. - Pp. 21-33.

10. Kuznetsov, A. P. Differences in the development of thinking in children with hearing impairment / A. P. Kuznetsov // Questions of Science and education. – 2017. – №3 (4). – Pp. 88-90.

11. Mustaev, V. L. Directions of scientific research in gymnastics / V. L. Mustaev, O. I. Zagrevsky // Vestn. Volume. State University. - 2013. - No. 373. - Pp. 166-170.

12. Orekhov, S. V. The development of static equilibrium in pistol shooters with hearing impairment / S. V. Orekhov, G. I. Deryabina, V. L. Lerner // Physical culture. Sport. Tourism. Motor recreation. - 2019. No. 1. - Pp. 75-80.

13. Parshakova, V. M. Adaptive physical culture in modern education / V. M. Parshakova // International Journal of Humanities and Natural Sciences. - 2020. - №3-1. - Pp. 135-139.

14. Samodurova, T. V. Features of the development of auditory perception of speech in deaf primary school children in individual classes / T. V. Samodurova // Concept. - 2019. - №2. - Pp. 16.

15. Sutyrina, M. P. Experimental study of the communicative abilities of persons with hearing impairments / M. P. Sutyrina // MNKO. – 2016. – №5 (60). – Pp. 290-292.

16. Tikhomirova, L. F. Health saving technologies in inclusive education / L. Tikhomirova, T. V. Makeeva // Yaroslavl pedagogical Bulletin. – 2017. – No. 3. – Pp. 82-85.

17. Senkova, I. P. Contents of adaptive physical culture in Russia / I. P. Senkova // International Journal of Humanities and Natural Sciences. - 2020. - №3-1. Pp. 164-167.

18. Shcherbakova, Ya. L. Hearing disorders and methods of their correction / Ya. L. Shcherbakova, Yu. K. Yanov, V. Kuzovkov, E., S. M. Megrelishvili // RO. – 2014. – №6 (73). – Pp. 104-110.

19. Shchurova, J. E. Effect of hearing impairment on the intellectual development of students / Y. E. shchurova // KPZh. – 2016. – №6 (119). – Pp. 143-146.

20. Fifty Years of Research on the Intelligence of Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Children: A Review of Literature and Discussion of Implications / M. Vernon // Journal of Deaf Studies and Deaf Education. – 2005. Vol. 10(3). P. 225-231.

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.14.97.021

委婉语作为在英语课堂上形成道德价值观的一种手段
EUPHEMIZATION AS A MEANS OF FORMING ETHICAL VALUES AT ENGLISH CLASSES

Kungurova Irina Michaelovna
Candidate of Pedogogical Sciences, Associate Professor
Ishim Pedagogical Institute named after P.P. Ershov (a branch of Tyumen State University)
Slizkova Elena Vladimirovna
Candidate of Pedogogical Sciences, Head of Department
Ishim Pedagogical Institute named after P.P. Ershov (a branch of Tyumen State University)

抽象的。 本文致力于对委婉语这一现象的研究。 作者建议在英语课上选择委婉语替代品（粗糙、不合适的词汇）。 委婉语是学生言语行为中伦理标准和价值观的发展工具。
关键词：英语，委婉语，道德标准和价值观，言语行为。
Abstract*. The article is devoted to the research of such a phenomenon as euphemization. The authors suggest the option of euphemism replacements (rough, inappropriate lexicon) on softer at English classes. Euphemisms act as a development tool of ethical standards and values in students' speech behavior.*
Keywords*: English, euphemization, ethical standards and values, speech behavior.*

If we want to get acquainted with the mentality of the people, study their culture, imbue with traditions, then we need to plunge into the study of the language spoken by the representatives of this people. This is explained by the fact that every process that takes place in society is necessarily imprinted in the history of the language and is reflected in its further development. Today, English is recognized as the world language of communication. It has penetrated almost every corner of our planet, but the further the language spreads, the more changes it can undergo. The changes also affected the English language. The change of orientations in society, in most cases, in connection with new trends (linguistic and cultural-behavioral) was reflected in the language. By means of language, we can study the behavior of not only an individual person, but of the whole society.

This article will consider the topic of speech behavior, the regulation of which takes place not only within the framework of cultural traditions, but also within the standards of a particular society. The norms accepted in society are also relevant for verbal communication, since they serve as the basis for creating a stereotyped national assessment of the communicative situation and forecasts of its development.

Russian education does not stand still and actively follows modern educational trends with an emphasis on the education of an ethnically formed personality, which implies the formation of a special set of ethical values. We mean by the latter a reasonable and humane perception of the world around us, an emphasis not only on ourselves, but also on society and nature. Such values are formed not by an individual or representatives of any group of people, but by absolutely everyone, they are subject to socio-historical changes, and are of a universal human nature. A person develops throughout his life, absorbs knowledge, changes his worldview, and the most favorable periods are precisely the school and student periods of a person's life.

After analyzing the problem of the formation of ethical values among students, we came to the conclusion that modern conditions require the search for new approaches. One of the solutions is the use of euphemization in English classes, the practical use of euphemia in class, in speech.

What is the essence of the phenomenon we are considering? The lexical composition of any language contains rude, indecent, obscene vocabulary that should not be used in speech. Its essence is to replace this kind of vocabulary with softer, more acceptable and decent lexical units.

According to V.N. Yartseva, "euphemisms are emotionally neutral words or expressions used instead of synonymous words or expressions that seem obscene, rude or tactless to the speaker. They are also replaced by taboo, archaic names" [4, p. 214]. According to

I.R. Galperin, "a euphemism is a word or expression used to replace an unpleasant word or expression with a more appropriate one in the generally accepted sense" [1, p. 159]. V. I. Zabotkina understands "euphemisms" as "paths based on an indirect, polite, softening word or phrase used for pragmatic purposes" [2, p. 31].

Taking into account the meaning of the definitions of "euphemism" presented above, by "euphemization" we will understand the replacement of any undesirable word or expression with a more polite one in order to avoid direct naming of something that can cause negative feelings among communicants, as well as to mask certain facts of reality.

Euphemia as a phenomenon performs two main functions: softening a rude word or expression in the process of communication and masking reality. The communicants choose such designations that not only soften certain unwanted words or expressions, but also mask the very essence of the phenomenon. The euphemism of speech testifies to the high moral qualities and moral values of the communicants, to the developed intellect, sensitivity to the word, etc. Based on this, we can conclude that the problem of implementing ethical norms through euphemization should be of a methodical nature and be solved in English classes in the course of the formation of students' communicative and speech skills. An interesting fact is that the phenomenon of euphemization has been talked about a lot in scientific circles recently, although we note that the idea itself is not new. So, at the beginning of the 20th century, A.V. Mirtov mentioned the need to develop "delicate, polite or even just decent speech" [3, p. 31-36]. Despite the fact that the ideas of A.V. Mirtov touched on the Russian language, we believe that the program he created can be superimposed on the process of teaching students the English language. The program includes three stages:

- acquaintance with the "emotional nature of the word", its content of a "positive and negative" order;
- understanding the need to take into account with whom, where, in what conditions the process of communication takes place;
- introduction of the concept of "euphemism", familiarity with the techniques of euphemistic substitutions, working out the learned material in practice.

Let us consider in more detail how the steps listed above can be implemented in an English lesson. The teacher introduces students to vocabulary in the process of discussing the material intended for study. In the course of working with texts, students determine the content of the new vocabulary, its possible positive and negative connotations. For example, the phrase "to have excess weight" has a negative connotation and can be replaced by the following phrases: "ranior woman", "of classic proportions", "full-figured woman". Here are some more examples: "slender", "thin" (negative shade) - "sylph-like"; "the stomach" - "little Mary"; "middle of the body" - "midriff"; "todiet" - "tobant". Note that the euphemization of speech makes the speech itself more saturated and colorful, brings it closer to the speech of the native speakers themselves.

The teacher draws students' attention to with whom, where, under what conditions one or another lexical unit can be used. For example, let's take the phrase "to have excess weight" again, which in a conversation is more appropriate to replace with the euphemisms "ranior woman", "of classic proportions", "full-figured woman". This is due to the fact that the problem of "overweight" is very relevant today and torments a significant number of the fair sex, although in the Middle Ages, fullness, on the contrary, was considered the standard of beauty. Hence the euphemisms "renoir woman", "of classic proportions" appeared. This is where the students' attention should be focused.Everyone knows the situations to which the use of the word “nigger” in speech lead to (it came from the Spanish “negro”, in translation it means - black).

In isolation, the word itself does not carry any negative connotation, but it causes offense among Africans, since it was this word that was once used in relation to their ancestors, who, if we recall history, were slaves for quite a long time. The same can be attributed to the Indians, in relation to which it is preferable to use “native Americans” - “native Americans”. Thus, Africans and Asians can also be called “non-whites”. There are a lot of examples, they perfectly reflect various historical processes and phenomena in society.

At the final stage, the teacher introduces students to the possible methods of euphemistic substitutions, introduces the very concept of “euphemism”, organizes the development of the learned material through a series of exercises. As an example, consider the following exercise: Match the phrases with the appropriate euphemisms.

Euphemisms should be the subject of study not only in philology and linguistics, but also in cultural studies, since today the number of people with aggressive behavior is increasing, it is hard to imagine a person who neglects the requirements of tact, politeness, correctness towards others, decency, rules of conduct, etiquette. However, the use of euphemisms in speech must be accompanied by a good knowledge of the language, self-control. In tandem, this will avoid the unpleasant situations that we so often encounter around.

References

1. *Galperin I. R. Essays on the style of the English language. – M.: Publishing house of literature in foreign languages, 2000. – 462 p.*
2. *Zabotkina V.I. New vocabulary of modern English. – M.: Higher school, 1990. – 124 p.*
3. *Mirtov A.V. Seven Lessons of Politeness in Russian Language Classes (Euphemistic Exercises). Russian language at school. – 2016. – No. 8. – P. 31-36.*
4. *Yartseva, V.N. Big encyclopedic dictionary. – M.: Great Russian Encyclopedia, 1998. - 685 p.*

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.71.43.022

教师准备组织大学生项目活动的构成要素
COMPONENTS OF THE TEACHER’S READINESS TO ORGANIZE THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

Sanoyan Tatiana Vladimirovna
Educational psychologist
Maykop Industrial College, Maykop c., Russia
Master’s degree Student
Adyghe State University, Maykop c., Russia

Yurina Alla Anatolievna
Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor
Adyghe State University, Maykop c., Russia

抽象的。 本文考察了教师准备组织技术学校学生项目活动的组成部分。 提出了一个适当的方案，它配备了目标、目标、计划的结果、形式、方法和工作手段，还包括四个模块：激励价值、认知、活动和反思预测。

关键概念：项目、项目活动、中等职业教育、技校学生、教师准备组成部分。

Abstract. *The article examines the components of the teacher’s readiness to organize the project activities of students of the technical school. An appropriate program is proposed, which is equipped with a goal, objectives, planned results, forms, methods and means of work, and also includes four blocks: motivational-value, cognitive, activity and reflective-prognostic.*

Key concepts: *project, project activity, secondary vocational education, technical school students, teacher’s readiness components.*

At present, the modern education system is characterized by significant transformations, within which the state educational policy as a whole is changing. The success of the introduction of innovative mechanisms directly depends on the level of professional development of a teacher of general, professional and additional education. In 2022, the Decree of the President of Russia established the Day of Secondary Vocational Education, emphasizing the increasing role of this level of education in modern society. This fact causes an increase in research interest in the subjects of educational relations of the secondary special level of education.

The key direction of modernization of secondary vocational education (hereinafter referred to as SVE) is updating, qualitative improvement and enrichment of the forms and methods of pedagogical activity. The realities of the time require the ability of the SVE teacher to independently, consciously and responsibly make changes to the content of the activities carried out, to differentiate the current and modern forms of work, which is the basic indicator of his professional competence. One of the promising types of pedagogical activity is design, which is understood as the formation of a person's ability to plan, predict, create, execute and design.

In the scientific literature, the issue of forming a teacher's readiness for various types of professional activities is considered in sufficient detail (N.A. Alekseev, V.P. Bezdukhov, D.A. Belukhin, I.E. Bryakova, K.M. Dugay-Novakova, M.I. Dyachenko, E. I. Kazakova, JI.A. Kandybovich, V. P. Kashirin, A. V. Kiryakova, V. E. Radionov, V. K. Ryabtsev, A. D. Sazonov, V. F. Sakharov, V. A. Slastenin, V .I. Slobodchikov).

The analysis of the project activity of a person is devoted to the works of L.N. Bezmozdina, O.I. Genisaretsky, G.L. Ilyina, A.G. Rappoport, E.A. Rosenblum, V.F. Sidorenko, G.P. Shchedrovitsky and others.

In dissertation research, the issues of project activities of students (I.N. Bukhtiyarova, A.E. Veretennikova, S.I. Gorlitskaya, V.V. Guzeev, N.O. Dengin, I.I. Dzhuzhuk, L.S. Zhelnina , N. V. Matyash, O. M. Moiseeva, M. P. Pastarnak, N. Yu. Pakhomova, E. S. Polat, E. V. Rogaleva, N. G. Chanilova, T. S. Tsybikova and others .).

The object of our study was the process of becoming a teacher's readiness to organize project activities of students of secondary vocational education.

In the course of the study, the reliability of the hypothesis was tested: the program for the formation of a teacher's readiness to organize project activities of college students will have a positive impact on increasing the level of development of its structural components: motivational-value, cognitive, activity and reflective-prognostic.

The theoretical analysis of the research problem allowed us to highlight the features of the organization of project activities of students of secondary vocational education: involvement in the creative process; activity initiation; building a strategy for personal participation in a learning environment; creating an atmosphere of communication, cooperation and a special form of pedagogical support from the teacher and self-reflection from the student.

The readiness of the teacher to organize the project activities of students of secondary vocational education involves the integration of criteria (intellectual, emotional-value, activity); components (motivational-value, cognitive, activity and reflective-prognostic) and level indicators (cognitive literacy, motivational prognostication, instrumental skill).

Research work in the context of this area was carried out using the following methods:

1. Questionnaire for determining the interest and motivation of pedagogical design (O.A. Grishina) (motivational-value component of the readiness structure).

2. Methodology “Assessment of the teacher’s readiness to participate in project activities” (T.A. Panchuk) (motivational-value and activity components of the readiness structure).

3. Questionnaire “Identification of the level of teachers’ proficiency in the project method” (O.A. Grishina) (cognitive component of the readiness structure).

4. Methodology “The ability of self-government” (N.M. Peisakhov) (reflexive-prognostic component of the readiness structure).

The ascertaining stage of the experiment made it possible to identify an insufficient level of development of the components of the teacher’s readiness to organize students’ project activities: a low level of development of interest and motivation in pedagogical design (motivational-value component); difficulties in organizing project activities due to the insufficient level of formation of their motivational and creative orientation and creativity (motivational-value and activity components); problems in the development and implementation of the project on their own (cognitive component); low level of general self-management ability (reflexive-prognostic component).

Next, we proceeded to implement the formative experiment. We have compiled a program for the formation of the teacher’s readiness for the organization of project activities of students of the technical school. It was tested on teachers of the State Budgetary Vocational Educational Institution of the Republic of Adygea “Maykop Industrial College”

Program objectives:

1) development of interest and motivation among participants in pedagogical design;

2) reduction of difficulties in the organization of project activities;

3) improving the level of formation of the motivational and creative orientation and creativity of the teacher;

4) expanding knowledge about the types and structure of projects;

5) development of skills for the implementation of the project method in the experience of their teaching practice;

6) modeling situations of independent development and implementation of projects;

7) reduction of difficulties in mastering the stages of self-management;

8) increasing the level of development of the general ability of self-government in the subjects.

Planned results: increasing the level of development of the structural components of the teacher’s readiness to organize project activities of students of the technical school: motivational-value, cognitive, activity and reflective-prognostic.

The program is designed for 12 lessons of 60 minutes. Meetings should be held at least 2 times a week. The total duration of this program is 6 weeks.

The program uses the following

- forms of work: motivational lecture-navigator; reflective session; pedagogical workshop; training and development classes;
- methods: exercises, information sheets; analysis of problem situations; discussion; solution of design problems; brainstorming, etc.;
- means: verbal and non-verbal information; infographics; reflective questions; diagnostic tasks; involvement in activities; characteristics of prospects; criteria for evaluating an educational project.

The structure of the program classes involves the sequential implementation of a number of stages:

1) greeting of participants - methods that allow you to create the necessary atmosphere in the classroom and set up to work on a specific topic of the plan;
2) the main part is focused on the development and improvement of the components of the teacher's readiness to organize the project activities of college students: motivational-value, cognitive, activity and reflective-prognostic;
3) the final part - aimed at summing up the results of the work; systematization of the acquired knowledge and consolidation of the teacher's readiness to introduce project activities into the educational and upbringing process of students of a secondary professional institution.

A feature of the program is that it includes four blocks:

Block 1 - motivational-value - involves increasing motivation for the productive implementation of students' project activities; formation of value orientations for the improvement of one's own professional pedagogical activity;

Block 2 - cognitive - is aimed at expanding the knowledge of methodology, theoretical foundations, technologies for organizing and managing students' project activities;

Block 3 - pragmatist - is focused on developing the design, organizational, executive, and evaluation skills of students in the course of project activities of students of the technical school, including the ability to work in a team;

Block 4 - reflective and prognostic - is aimed at self-analysis, self-observation, self-assessment, self-correction and self-control of the teacher when organizing this type of professional activity.

The effectiveness of the program is determined by:

- an external result that can be seen, comprehended and included in everyday pedagogical reality;
- the internal result is the experience gained by teachers in the course of organizing students' project activities;
- the formation of personal skills and abilities: mental (proposing ideas, goal-setting, formulating tasks and hypotheses, choosing methods and methods

of activity, planning, reflection); presentational (building an oral report, choosing ways to demonstrate the results of the work done, compiling a written report); communicative (working out rational interaction skills); search engines (working with information in catalogs, on Internet resources, formulating key concepts); informational (structuring, receiving, transmitting, storing reliable information); conducting an instrumental experiment (organization of the workspace, selection of the necessary materials and equipment, carrying out planned activities, summarizing the work, analyzing the results).

The thematic plan of the program is presented in the table.

Table 1

No.	Work form	Subject	Duration
Block 1. Motivational-value component			
1.	Motivational lecture-navigator	«Projective activity of students as a motivational stimulus for the professional development of a teacher»	60 minutes
2.	Developing lesson	«Advantages and opportunities of project activities»	60 minutes
3.	Reflective session	«Professional skills of a teacher in the implementation of project activities of students of an educational organization»	60 minutes
Block 2. Cognitive component			
4.	Pedagogical workshop	«Basic concepts of the process of organizing students' project activities»	60 minutes
5.	Developing lesson	«Types and structure of projects of technical school students»	60 minutes
6.	Pedagogical workshop	«Content of the project»	60 minutes
Block 3. Activity component			
7.	Developing lesson	«The logic of the organization of project activities of students of the technical school»	60 minutes
8.	Training lesson	«Modeling of project activities of students»	60 minutes
9.			60 minutes
Block 4. Reflective-predictive component			
10.	Reflective session	«Indicators of success of project activities»	60 minutes
11.	Motivational lecture-navigator	«Technological map of project support»	60 minutes
12.	Reflective session	«Presentation and analysis of the results of the project activities of students of the technical school»	60 minutes

The control stage of the experiment was aimed at re-diagnosing the components of the teacher's readiness to organize students' project activities, according to the results of which our program showed its effectiveness. The findings of the experimental study confirmed our hypothesis that the program for the formation of the teacher's readiness to organize project activities of technical school students will have a positive impact on increasing the level of development of its structural components: motivational-value, cognitive, activity and reflective-prognostic.

References

1. Kapin, S.V. Readiness for project activities in the system of requirements for graduates of the Pedagogical College / S.V. Kapin // Problems of modern pedagogical education. – 2018. – No. 58-2. – P. 110-113.

2. Kirilova, G.I. Preparation of teachers for the organization of project research activities of students / G.I. Kirilova // Bulletin of the Kazan State Power Engineering University. – 2019. – V. 3. – No. 3. – P. 109-116.

3. Koryakina, I.V. Organization of project activities of a student of a technical school / I.V. Koryakina // Society: sociology, psychology, pedagogy. – 2019. – No. 5. – URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/organizatsiya-proektnoy-deyatelnosti-studenta-tehnikuma (date of access: 10/13/2021).

4. Ladner, M.N. Organization of project activities of students in college / M.N. Ladner // Pedagogical crossroads: school-family-society. – 2017. – P. 191-197.

5. Malinovsky, E.S. The readiness of students and teachers of a professional educational organization to implement socialization and educational projects / E.S. Malinovsky // Vocational education in Russia and abroad. - 2021. - No. 1 (41). -

6. Methodological recommendations for the organization of project activities of college students / comp. Mukhametzyanova N.N. - Arsk: SAPEI «Arsk Agro-Industrial Professional College», 2018 – 26 p.

7. Orlova, G.M. Formation of readiness of teachers for the design of conjugated educational programs in the "college-university" system: Thes ... of Cand. Ped. Sciences / G.M. Orlov. - Orenburg, 2018. - 197 p.

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.26.54.023

对作为 9-11 班学生备课基础的"体育"学科全俄学生奥林匹克运动会理论和方法论内容的分析

ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENT OF THE THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ROUND OF THE ALL-RUSSIAN OLYMPIAD OF SCHOOLCHILDREN IN THE ACADEMIC SUBJECT "PHYSICAL EDUCATION" AS THE BASIS FOR THE PREPARATION OF STUDENTS IN 9-11 CLASSES

Kovalev Aleksey Mikhailovich
Master's degree Student
Russian University of Sports (SCOLIPE);

Machkanova Yelena Vyacheslavovna
Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor
Russian University of Sports (SCOLIPE);

抽象的。　这篇文章分析了全俄学生奥林匹克运动会"体育"学科的理论和方法任务。 研究了 2019 年至 2022 年最后四年期间区域和最终阶段的数据。 揭示了学校体育课程特定主题知识领域任务中问题的相关性。 在此基础上，确定了奥林匹克竞赛中学童的理论和方法培训内容。

关键词：全俄"体育"学科学生奥林匹克竞赛，理论和方法之旅，9-11　年级学生的理论和方法培训。

Abstract. *The article is an analysis of the tasks of the theoretical and methodological round of the All-Russian Olympiad of schoolchildren on the subject of "Physical Education". The data of the regional and final stages for the last four-year period from 2019 to 2022 were studied. The correlation of questions in the tasks on a particular thematic area of knowledge of the school curriculum in physical culture is revealed. On this basis, the content of theoretical and methodological training of schoolchildren at the profile Olympiad is determined.*

Keywords*: All-Russian Olympiad of schoolchildren in the academic subject "Physical Education", theoretical and methodological tour, theoretical and methodological training of schoolchildren of 9-11 classes.*

Introduction

The All-Russian Olympiad for Schoolchildren (hereinafter referred to as the All-Russian Olympiad) is a system of annual subject Olympiads for students of general educational institutions. It is the most prestigious competition for high school students in Russian schools [1]. Every academic year, schoolchildren from all regions of the country consistently participate in the school, municipal, regional and final stages of the Higher School of Education in 19 academic subjects. At each subsequent stage, the number of participants is reduced, and the requirements for the level of preparedness of schoolchildren increase. Subject Olympiads have acquired special significance in connection with the relatively recent introduction of new rules for entering higher educational institutions. Successfully performing schoolchildren have special bonuses or apply for admission out of competition to prestigious universities in the country. Such an incentive makes it possible to involve a large number of students of educational institutions in school Olympiads.

Since 2000, for the first time, the list of subjects for which the All-Russian Olympiad for schoolchildren is held included the subject “Physical Education”. Unlike other subjects, physical culture imposes requirements not only on the intellectual level of students, but also on the possession of applied practical skills, on the level of development of physical qualities and abilities. Higher School of Education in the subject “Physical Education” traditionally takes place in two rounds - practical and theoretical and methodological.

The maximum result that a participant in the All-Russian Olympiad for schoolchildren can potentially receive is 100 points. The successful performance of students at the All-Russian Olympiad for schoolchildren in the subject “Physical Education” depends on serious versatile multi-athlon training. The means and methods of this process for most teachers are aimed at achieving high performance in the practical round tests. At the final stage of the Higher School of Education, it is represented by tests from four sections - gymnastics, sports games, applied physical culture, athletics. They account for 80% of the maximum points. Theoretical and methodological round of the Olympiad is implemented when the participants perform test tasks in accordance with the content of the section “Fundamentals of knowledge about physical culture” of the exemplary program of basic and secondary general education in physical culture and is estimated at 20 points out of 100 possible. However, to become one of the best you need to have a high score on all types of tests. With low performance in the theoretical and methodological round, it will not be possible to achieve the status of a winner or prize-winner of the High School of Education. Often, having a high level only in physical fitness for the Olympiad, a participant cannot claim high positions when performing in it.

The purpose of the study is to identify and classify the thematic sections of the training of students in general educational institutions of grades 9-11 based on the analysis of the content of the theoretical and methodological round of the All-Russian Olympiad for schoolchildren in the subject “Physical Education”.

Results of the study and their discussion. To determine the sections of the theoretical and methodological preparation of schoolchildren for the Olympiad in physical culture, an analysis of the tasks of the regional and final stages of the Higher School of Education for the past four years was carried out. As a result, more than 170 questions were considered, presented in various forms: in a closed form (with proposed answer options), in an open form (without proposed answer options), in the form of establishing a correspondence or correlation of data, in the form of listing positions, in the form of establishing the correct sequences, in the form of tasks. The percentage of different forms of questions is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

The ratio of tasks of the theoretical and methodological round of the Higher School of Education, presented in various forms

No.	Question Form	Percentage	Average number of questions per test
1.	Questions in closed form (with suggested answers)	38,6 %	8
2.	Open-ended questions (without suggested answers)	26,9 %	6
3.	Questions to establish compliance	15,7 %	3
4.	Questions for listing positions	7,4 %	2
5.	Questions to establish the correct sequence	6,9 %	2
6.	Questions in the form of tasks	4,5 %	1

The data presented in Table 1 indicate that most often in the theoretical and methodological round of the High School of Education there are questions in a closed form. They are the easiest to answer, they have the ability to guess the correct answer or act by elimination without having sufficient knowledge. Therefore, they are rated with the lowest number of points. The greater the requirements for knowledge in each of the forms of presenting questions, the smaller the number of them in tasks and the higher the score can be obtained with the correct answer to them.

All the analyzed questions were differentiated into groups depending on the thematic area of knowledge in physical culture to which they belong. The main sections of physical culture and sports knowledge are presented in Table 2.

Table 2
The main topics of the tasks of the theoretical tour of the Higher School of Education in Physical Education and their content

The main topics of assignments	Content
Theoretical foundations of physical culture and sports	- Basic concepts of the theory of physical culture; - Forms and functions of physical culture; - Means and methods of physical education; - Fundamentals of teaching motor actions; - Education of physical qualities and abilities; - Forms of building classes in physical education; - Sport as a component of physical culture; - Physical culture of personality.
History of physical culture and sports	- Ancient Olympic Games; - Modern Olympic Games; - History of physical culture and sports in our country; - Famous personalities in the field of physical culture and sports.
Sports and sports events	- Olympic sports; - Non-Olympic sports; - APSC «Ready for work and defense»
Medico-biological bases and health-improving means of physical culture	- Anatomical and physiological foundations of physical culture; - Healthy lifestyle; - Hardening; - Prevention of injuries in physical exercises and first aid.

Based on the analysis, we can also build a graph of the ratio of the number of questions from different sections of knowledge in the tasks of the theoretical and methodological round of the Olympiad in recent years. The results of the study are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. *The relative number of questions on various topics in the test tasks of the Higher School of Education in recent years*

According to the data presented in Figure 1, we can say that most often in the theoretical and methodological round there are questions on topics related to sports and sports events (more than half of all questions). Almost a quarter of the tasks is devoted to the theoretical foundations of physical culture and sports. Questions on the history and biomedical foundations of physical culture account for 15.9% and 10%, respectively.

The exemplary program for the subject "Physical Education" indicates a theoretical section, which in practice is implemented by a teacher of physical education only partially and extremely superficially. Therefore, when preparing for the All-Russian Olympiad for schoolchildren, it is necessary to pay more attention to acquiring knowledge in physical culture and sports than to the physical component. Most often, those schoolchildren who have a relatively high level of physical fitness go to the regional stage. Their theoretical preparedness in most cases is at a low level. In order to harmonize all types of preparedness and achieve the desired success in later stages, theoretical training should come to the fore and occupy a greater amount of workload.

As a result of the analysis, the following general topics of questions were identified that are found in the tasks of the All-Russian Olympiad for schoolchildren in the subject "Physical culture": the theoretical foundations of physical culture and sports, the history of physical culture and sports, sports and physical culture and sports events, medical and biological foundations and health-improving means of physical culture.

The data obtained in the course of the study on the topics of questions and their content can be used as directions for theoretical preparation for the All-Russian Olympiad for schoolchildren in the subject "physical culture".

References

1. Vdovina, T. O. All-Russian Olympiad for schoolchildren as an indicator of the effectiveness of work with gifted students / T. O. Vdovina, S. A. Karasev // Bulletin of the Saratov Regional Institute for the Development of Education. – 2018. – No. 1 (13). – P. 82-87.

2. Machkanova, E.V., Fedotova, A.A. Features of the preparation of schoolchildren of grades 9-11 for the All-Russian Olympiad of schoolchildren in the subject "Physical culture" / E.V. Machkanova, A.A. Fedotov // Scientific notes of the University named after P.F. Lesgaft. – 2019. – No. 1 (167). – P. 204-208.

3. Machkanova, E.V., Fedotova, A.A., Gudeleva, N.A., Kucheryavenko, A.V. Preparation of adolescents 15-17 years old in Moscow for performance at the All-Russian Olympiad for schoolchildren in the subject "Physical Culture" / E.V. Machkanova, A.A. Fedotova, N.A. Gudeleva, A.V. Kucheryavenko // Sports and pedagogical education. – 2019. – No. 3. – P. 38-46.

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.12.14.024

全球动荡背景下亚俄关系的社会动向

THE SOCIAL TRENDS IN ARMENIAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS ON THE BACKGROUND OF THE GLOBAL TURBULENCE

Poghosyan Gevorg Aramovich
Doctor, Professor of sociology,
Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law,
Armenian National Academy of Sciences

抽象的。 文章根据最近实证社会学研究的结果，分析了现代亚美尼亚社会的变化和情绪。 所进行的社会学研究的重点是从亚美尼亚民众的舆论角度来看亚美尼亚与俄罗斯关系的变化。 在现代世界秩序发生全球变化的背景下，对亚美尼亚-俄罗斯关系的分析性回顾对于识别当前的价值转移尤为重要。

关键词：亚美尼亚社会、价值观、取向、舆论、对俄罗斯的态度。

Abstract. *The article analyzes the changes and moods in modern Armenian society based on the results of recent empirical sociological researches. The focus of the conducted sociological researches was the changes in the Armenian-Russian relations from the point of view of the public opinion of the Armenian population. In the context of global changes taking place in the modern world order, an analytical review of the Armenian-Russian relations is of particular importance in terms of identifying the current value transfer.*

Keywords: *Armenian society, values, orientations, public opinion, attitude towards Russia.*

Introduction

For three decades after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the people of Armenia, as well as the political leadership of the republic, showed unwavering devotion to traditional friendly relations with Russia. Armenia, with its political course, geopolitical orientation and strategic priorities, has clearly positioned itself in a long-term partnership with the Russian Federation. The overwhelming majority of the Armenian people (about 75-80% according to various sociological surveys)[1] have always treated Russia and the Russian people as the most friendly

[1] Anatoly Topilin, Gevorg Poghosyan, Galina Osadchaya, Nikita Ryazantsev. Socio-economic Potential of the Armenian Diaspora in the Context of EAEU Integration // Central Asia and the Caucasus. English Edition. Volume 22. Issue 3. 2021, pp.109-119. DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.21.3.09

country and brotherly people. Russia currently has the largest Armenian diaspora, comparable in size to the population of Armenia.[2]

Russia is Armenia's largest economic partner. In terms of energy and security, it is the only strategic ally of Armenia. Culturally, historically and humanitarianly, traditional Armenian-Russian relations are unparalleled. At the same time, it is no secret that Armenia, like other post-Soviet republics, sought to develop international relations with the European Union, the United States, China, etc. The Russian Federation itself showed interest in establishing partnership relations with the EU and NATO until 2014. However, with the deterioration of relations between Russia and the West, and then open confrontation during the war in Ukraine, political balancing between these two centers of integration became problematic. The two major integration centers that exist today in Europe, the EU and the Eurasian Union, have entered a serious confrontational cycle in the struggle to attract the former Soviet republics into their orbit. Today, a large-scale special military operation is underway on the territory of Ukraine, which, in essence, is Russia's war against the collective West and NATO.

Geopolitical multi-vector approach and value dissonance

In the former Soviet republics, including Russia and Armenia, over the past decades, a whole socio-political stratum of people with pro-Western sentiments has formed. The main bearer of such sentiments and an active participant in various social actions is young people. Especially that part of the youth who was born and raised in an independent republic, did not study in a Soviet school, and who was not familiar with the traditions and norms of interethnic communication developed during the years of Soviet power. With the collapse of the great Soviet country, there was also a kind of split between the generations of fathers and children. The solidarity of generations, which was inherent and characteristic of the Soviet-style society, broke up. Some of the values that the generation of parents carried were partly rejected by the generation of children. Value dissonance and the collapse of intergenerational solidarity led to the fragmentation of society and the weakening of social solidarity. The social distancing caused by the coronavirus pandemic has also deepened the atomization of Armenian society. As part of the hybrid war that is taking place today on a global scale, various information campaigns in relation to Armenia have become an everyday reality.

Sociological studies conducted in Armenia over the course of many decades have invariably testified to the presence in the public consciousness of Armenians of several value constants that form the basis of their national identity. Among these constants, one of the first places was occupied by the nature and modality

[2] Интеграция VS Репатриация: *социально-экономический потенциал армянской диаспоры России.* Коллективная монография (Под ред. академика Г. А. Погосяна). Ереван. Изд-во «Гитутюн» НАН РА, 2022. 196 с. (на русском языке). https://www.academia.edu/90826945/

of relations with the historical neighbors of Armenia. Russia in this system of relations acted as a friendly country. Relations between the Armenian and Russian peoples have historically been of a trusting nature. However, this does not mean that the attitude of Armenians towards European countries and the United States was negative. Throughout its history, the Armenian people have maintained friendly relations with all peoples and countries in the East and West, Asia, Europe and America. He has always maintained good commercial, political, cultural and simply human relations with many peoples throughout the space from China to America. Evidence of this is the multimillion-strong Armenian diaspora, which has been happily living in more than a hundred countries of the world for centuries. The only exceptions are neighboring Turkey and Azerbaijan, due to well-known historical reasons. Many citizens of today's Armenia have close relatives abroad. The presence of close relatives who have moved permanently to foreign countries automatically creates the ground for positive political and cultural orientations of the population. In this regard, it is possible to single out social groups with emphasized pro-Western, pro-Russian and pro-Asian orientations. At the household level, there was and is no Russophobia among the Armenian population. Evidence of this is the benevolent attitude experienced by Russian tourists and tens of thousands of Russians who have recently moved to live in Armenia. The fact is, with the outbreak of hostilities in Ukraine, a large flow of immigrants to Armenia was formed. The vast majority are representatives of medium-sized businesses engaged in foreign economic activity. These are not political, but economic migrants, employees of IT companies, sometimes moving in entire offices, as it becomes inconvenient to work under sanctions in Russia. Hundreds of Russian companies have applied to move their business to Armenia; Thousands of Russians have already received Armenian citizenship. This gives them the opportunity to obtain Schengen visas on Armenian passports.

Another thing is that in social networks and in some media, the anti-Russian discourse in Armenia has clearly increased in recent years. Following the global trend of blaming Russia and Putin for everything, publications have also appeared in Armenia specifically aimed at strengthening anti-Russian sentiment. Anti-Russian statements and accusations began to be thrown into the public discourse more often. For this, any event in the country is put into action. There are also separate groups of journalists and political scientists in Russia who are interested in the deterioration of relations between Armenia and Russia. The close partnership between Russia and Turkey does not escape the zealous and suspicious attention of Armenians, and is used by our common adversaries to foment conflict in Armenian-Russian relations. There is a risk of an increase in anti-Russian sentiments in our population, since some local media do not miss the opportunity to spread compromising evidence against a strategic partner. We can say that in this sense there is a massive attack on public opinion, maximum attempts are being made to present Russia and its political leadership in an unseemly light.

In a word, active work is underway to reformat the public consciousness of Armenians. Of course, in many ways it is not an easy task, given the fundamental fact that the vast majority of Armenian society is traditionally positive towards Russia. Social consciousness in the conditions of the obvious apathy of the population and the practical helplessness of the political opposition may well become a convenient environment for such a reformatting. Let us note that the attitude of the Armenian authorities to these phenomena is ambiguous. The pro-Russian orientation is supported by the Armenian diaspora of Russia, but its voice is not very heard in the political discourse of Armenia. Unlike the Armenian diaspora in Western countries, the Russian diaspora is not sufficiently organized, does not have solid funds and has no experience in political activity. Therefore, its influence on the civil society of Armenia is practically not felt.

Sociological review of modern trends in public opinion

In almost all sociological polls and studies we have conducted over the past thirty years, Russia has consistently ranked first among the countries friendly to Armenia. It can only be noted that in past studies, the percentage of those who noted Russia as such was much higher - 75-80%. In a representative nationwide sociological survey (1500 respondents), conducted by us in August 2022, the attitude towards Russia looked somewhat different.

Table 1.

"With which countries should Armenia maintain and deepen friendly and partnership relations?"

No.	**Countries**	**Percentage of responses**
1.	Russia	59,4%
2.	Iran	32,7%
3.	France	25,2
4.	USA	23,0%
5.	Georgia	14,3%
6.	China	13,4
7.	Germany	6,6%
8.	European Union	5,4%
9.	India	3,3%
10.	Turkey	3,3%
11.	Great Britain	2,5%
12.	Italy	1,5%
13.	None	1,6%
14.	Other countries	10,5%

Surely, here the largest number of respondents noted Russia in the first place. By the way, the older the age of the respondents, the higher the percentage of those who marked Russia in first place among friendly countries. So, if only 47.9% of young people mentioned Russia, then among middle-aged respondents 56.6%-60.0% already mentioned it, and among older respondents (70 years and older) 75.0% mentioned Russia. But in relation to such countries as the USA, Germany, the European Union, Great Britain and Italy, the opposite is true: the older the age of the respondents, the less they mentioned these countries. Interviewed women slightly more than men mentioned Russia and France. Rural residents of Armenia are noticeably more than residents of the capital - Yerevan, noted Russia and Iran (66.4% and 35.2%). And residents of other cities of the republic most often noted such countries as France, Georgia, China and Germany. Respondents with primary education mentioned Russia more than others (81.3%). And respondents with higher education (bachelor's and master's degrees) mentioned more countries such as Iran, France, the USA, China, Germany, the European Union and India.

In general, the share of those countries that marked Russia in first place among the countries with which Armenia should maintain and deepen friendly and partnership relations has noticeably decreased. Moreover, the decrease was due to an increase in the share of those who preferred neighboring Iran (32.7%), France (25.2%) and the United States (23.0%). Recently, the results of another sociological survey, conducted in January of this year, were published, according to which 40.1% of the respondents expect military-political support for Armenia from Iran; 34.2% - from France; and only 30% - from Russia[3]. In fact, in the issue of ensuring the security of Armenia, the role of our main strategic ally, Russia, has been greatly shaken in the eyes of our public. To understand the reasons for such changes in the geopolitical preferences of the Armenian population, it is necessary to plunge into the political context of post-war negotiations and hostilities on the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan in the context of the Karabakh events. The whole situation was strongly influenced by the resolute statements of official Iran regarding the inadmissibility of any changes in the existing Iranian-Armenian border. This Iranian statement certainly had a sobering effect on especially hotheads in Azerbaijan.

Approximately in the same spirit, the official representatives of France and the United States repeatedly spoke out, condemning the limited entry of Azerbaijani military formations into the border territories of Armenia (and subsequently the many-day blockade of the Lachin corridor connecting Karabakh with Armenia, which led to a real humanitarian catastrophe among the civilian population of Karabakh). All this, as we can see, did not pass by the attention of the concerned

[3] https://golosarmenii.am/article/170488/novoe-dostizhenie-komandy-pashinyana [Date of access: 01.02.2023].

Armenian public, and against the background of some restraint in assessments on the part of friendly Russia, it pushed the “pendulum” of public opinion in the direction of the more critical of the Azerbaijani aggression, the member countries of the Minsk group and Iran.

The depth and strength of our cultural and historical ties are evidenced by the answers of respondents in our sociological survey about the proximity and presence of elements of different cultures in modern Armenian culture. Answers were evaluated on a 10-point scale, where “10” was the highest score.

Table 2.
“Various features of what other cultures are present in Armenian culture today?”

No.	cultures	Average score
1	Soviet	**4,8**
2	Russian	**4,3**
3	European	**4,2**
4	Eastern	**3,1**

If we accept that Russian culture was dominant in Soviet culture, then it turns out that, in the opinion of the citizens of Armenia surveyed by us, most of all in modern Armenian culture there are features of Russian-Soviet culture (9.1 points). In second place are features of European culture (4.2 points), and in third place - Eastern culture (3.1 points). The difference in the ratings of men and women was quite insignificant. But residents of the capital awarded much more points to all positions and, especially, to the presence of elements of Soviet and Russian culture than rural residents. Differences in estimates depending on the age of the respondents are much more noticeable. Thus, with the increase in the age of the respondents, the points awarded to Russian and Soviet cultures increased significantly, and vice versa, the points awarded to European and Eastern cultures decreased. Young people gave the highest scores to the presence of elements of European culture (4.7), which was not really unexpected. The lowest scores for all positions were awarded to respondents with primary education (1.6-3.5 points). Depending on professional employment, this picture changed in a rather interesting way. Thus, the presence of features of Russian culture was given the highest score by self-employed respondents (4.7 points); the presence of European culture - students (4.7 points); Soviet culture - pensioners (5.7 points); and eastern culture - employees (3.3 points). Thus, it can be stated that after the collapse of the Soviet Union, there was some split between the generations of fathers and children. The solidarity of generations, which was inherent and characteristic of the Soviet-style society, broke up.

The views of the Armenian society and the political elite demonstrate quite serious differences. This is evidenced by the answers of respondents in our sociological survey, given in the table below.

Table 3.

"In your opinion, is Armenia moving in the right direction, or in the wrong direction?

No.	In the direction	Percents
1.	In the right direction	17,5%
2.	In the wrong direction	57,8%
3.	Did not answer	24,7%

As you can see, the majority of respondents believe that Armenia is moving in the wrong direction today. If we take into account that the political authorities are trying to change the geopolitical vector of the country's orientation from Russia to Europe (in fact, to Turkey), then it turns out that the majority of the population does not agree with this.

Let us also note that a quarter of the respondents (24.7%) declined to answer this question. In our opinion, this means that they, at least, do not consider the direction of the republic's movement to be correct. Note that older people believe that the country is moving in the wrong direction (58% - 59%) than young people (55.1%). In general, this suggests that the modern Armenian society quite soberly and rationally assesses the prospects for its sustainable development within the CIS and those integration political and economic unions to which the republic has joined, and thanks to membership in which it has been able to effectively develop the economy and provide for its safety. Whether the Armenian government wants it or not, sooner or later it will have to accept and take into account the country's public opinion if it wants to stay in power.

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.71.33.025

论社会保障机构企业文化的形成
ON THE FORMATION OF CORPORATE CULTURE IN SOCIAL PROTECTION INSTITUTIONS

Demidova Tatiana Evgenievna
Doctor of Historical Sciences, Full Professor
Russian State Social University, Moscow

注解。 本文致力于分析社会保护机构企业文化的形成。 作者得出的结论是，企业文化可以表现为集体精神生活的广阔领域，包括：道德规范和价值观体系、职业道德和企业准则，为全体劳动集体成员所接受和共享。

关键词：企业文化、准则、道德规范、价值观、专业精神、战略、工具、系统、管理。

Annotation. *The article is devoted to the analysis of the formation of the corporate culture of social protection institutions. The author comes to the conclusion that the corporate culture can be represented as a voluminous area of spiritual collective life, including: a system of moral norms and values, a professional ethical and corporate code, accepted and shared by all members of the labor collective.*

Keywords: *corporate culture, code, moral norms, values, professionalism, strategic, tool, system, management.*

Today the significant changes in the socio-economic life of the country have led to the important changes in management approaches to modern labor associations and organizations. Increasing the corporate professional perception of employees is one of the indicators of management success and it depends on the level of development of organizational culture. Dynamics, positive changes, traditions, values, ideology and philosophy are the criteria for the development of the organization's culture. In this regard, a modern manager needs to know the algorithms of these changes, correctly applying them.

Today, there are a number of contradictions between the developed level of corporate culture and the problem of the research of this issue regarding the work of social institutions.

There are also disagreements about the mechanisms of the organization's culture and the competencies of modern managers who can help regulate this issue.

In addition to the above-mentioned points, it is worth emphasizing the existence of the problem consisting of the lack of appropriate managerial practice and the necessary practical knowledge and skills of the heads of social protection institutions in modern conditions, since the limitations and state regulation do not provide opportunities for work in this direction compared to business structures.

There is the difference between the psychological aspect, based on a scientific approach, and the specific trajectories of managerial decisions taken in the process of practical professional activity of the heads of social institutions.

In accordance to the above-mentioned problems, the study of the formation and development of the corporate culture of social institutions and the development of practical recommendations seems extremely relevant.

Nowadays one of the key problems in modern Russian society is the sphere of economic transformations. And the question of cultural transformations in general is also very important, reflecting the attitude of modern society and the state to the social protection system. And we are to analyze: what is the attitude to the value orientations of social work, why there is psychological unpreparedness of modern specialists working in the public, how to develop their personal and professional qualities within the framework of enhanced regulation and forms of normative behavior.

We emphasize that the effectiveness of the activities of any organization is based on the mission of the organization and is associated with its organizational and legal form and industry affiliation. In other words: without changing the basic system of values, leaving the old level of consciousness, which is not flexible enough for modern organizations as multifunctional systems, it is often impossible to talk about improving the social sphere system only with the help of external attributes.

Let us consider the specifics of the concept of “social institution”, noting that its use is variable in various sources. Social services are institutions and enterprises that provide social services to the population. In addition, to this category also belong persons who are individual entrepreneurs and who conduct entrepreneurial activities for the implementation of social services to the population, but without the formation of a legal entity.

It is worth noting the interrelation of managerial and organizational relations that appear as a single whole. The most important task of a social administration in this area will be to maintain the level of continuous interaction of the above mentioned areas, which implies the possibility of more efficient and productive work.

Of course, today the attitude to determining the approach to social management and its nature has changed. It should be mentioned that the emphasis is made on cultural, moral, scientific, coordinating approaches.

In this regard, the formation of organizational culture is also undergoing changes. As a result, we may say that if the goal is aimed at changing the culture, then it is necessary to reconsider your attitude to stereotypes, knowledge, skills and abilities of employees as members of the labor collective.

Summarizing, we note the importance of the presence and predominance of humanistic values by an employee with attention to the peculiarities of the professional direction. This conclusion will be promising for any kind of corporate culture in general.

The period of formation of a social worker as a future specialist during his professional training is also significant. It is a personnel training in specialized educational institutions that provides opportunities for the practice of future specialists, for gradual awareness and immersion in the system of values of social work.

This basic factor subsequently affects the psychological comfort of the future specialist, because it helps to develop a conscious attitude to professional activity. Of course, the development of professional skills, the formation of competencies takes place directly in the course of practical activities, because of immersion in a specialized environment, but it we must stress the enormous influence of specialized education on the professional development of a future specialist.

Thus, it becomes obvious that one of the factors of the most successful activity of a social work specialist in a social protection institution is the availability of specialized education, which makes it possible to develop harmoniously and effectively because of professional activity, consciously approaching their work, which has specifics regarding communications in a profession of social significance.

Understanding the variability of scientific approaches, experience in studying the complex of social work technologies and the possibility of applying the knowledge gained in practice - consolidate the desire of a specialist to develop in his field, improving in it continuously.

Based on the above, we note that only the path of purposeful training in social work contributes to the formation of a social worker's value system, optimizing his activity and awareness in understanding the importance of his professional identification and is one of the ways to form and develop the corporate culture of the organization.

To understand and determine the ways of forming the corporate culture of social institutions, it is necessary to pay attention to a detailed analysis of the level of organizational culture in the current team of the company. We are talking about paying attention to a complex of aspects, including: psychological climate, friendly relations between employees and colleagues, sufficiency of financing of the organization. This helps us to understand the ways of formation and development of corporate culture:

- Competent and conscientious performance of the employees official duties, based on personal responsibility for their own successes and professional achievements;

- the continuity of generations based on the development of a system of spiritual and value orientations in order to preserve cultural traditions.

It also seems rational to identify goals that serve as a means of influencing the formation and development of the culture of the organization and professional identification of a specialist:

-desire to work in the chosen profession;
- professional and career growth;
- achieving a high social status in the workforce;
- respect for the interests of colleagues;
- self-esteem enhancement and self-esteem development;
- development of social activity:
- maintaining a healthy lifestyle.

For the realization of the set goals, various norms and principles that contribute to optimal conditions for this are necessary conditions:

- professionalism;
- responsibility;
- ability to work in a team;
- optimism;
- continuous improvement.

Thus, we can present corporate culture as a voluminous area of spiritual collective life, which includes: a system of moral norms and values, a professional ethical and corporate code, accepted and shared by the labor collective by all participants, the established traditions of the company.

Consequently, one of the ways to form and develop the culture of a social organization may be a constant analysis and improvement of the dynamics of the process within collective relations. The use of data based on the study of the trajectories of collective behavior throughout the organization in order to form the approach of the scientific apparatus of corporate culture will be also important.

Drawing conclusions about the ways of forming the corporate culture of social institutions, we note the need for continuous improvement of the culture of the organization. It ought to be based on the professional identification of each of the employees and the involvement of the entire organization in the process of its development as a system, which, accordingly, is possible only with a strong, cohesive team of employees.

Thus, having considered the corporate culture in the modern social sphere, there is every reason to recognize it as a powerful strategic tool in the management system, used as an effective mechanism for implementing the social policy of the state, which in modern market conditions is the most important function of society, and therefore needs to be improved competently.

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.85.15.026

环境教育：对困难的哲学分析

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION: A PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFICULTIES

Popkova Natalia Vladimirovna
Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Full Professor
Bryansk State Technical University

抽象的。 考虑了现代世界环境教育面临的主要理论困难。 结果表明，课程中存在一些没有科学根据的哲学思想和新闻口号会降低环境原则的理论有效性，并使环境教育复杂化。 例如，使用 V.I. 提出的智能圈概念的可能性。 Vernadsky，对于环境教育进行了分析。

关键词：生态教育，生态教育，技术社会，智慧圈，生物圈。

Abstract. *The main theoretical difficulties facing environmental education in the modern world are considered. It is shown that the presence in the curriculum of some scientifically unfounded philosophical ideas and journalistic slogans can reduce the theoretical validity of environmental principles and complicate environmental education. As an example, the possibility of using the idea of the noosphere, put forward by V.I. Vernadsky, for environmental education is analyzed.*

Keywords: *ecological education, ecological education, technogenic society, noosphere, biosphere.*

Introduction

Ecologization of public consciousness seems to be a necessary condition for solving the global environmental problem. Although environmental protection measures taken in the field of law and economics occupy the most important place in environmental policy today, they only serve to correct the mistakes made in the education of the current generations of "kings of nature", who are accustomed to taking into account only the interests of people (and by no means all of them). In order to interrupt the relay race of predatory nature management, it is necessary to develop ecological consciousness among new generations, and for this it is recognized that it is necessary to develop a system of ecological education, the basis of which is ecological education [2, 5, 6, 12, 14].

For several decades, attempts have been made to provide environmental education based on the theory of sustainable development and other scientific concepts [8, 18]. Unfortunately, they cannot be called satisfactory, that is, capable of reversing the negative trend of consumer attitudes towards nature in the near future. As before, modern man finds himself between two extremes - reckless consumerism (based on the long-disproved assumption of the inexhaustibility of natural resources) and ecological alarmism, which requires the rejection of further economic development, otherwise predicting the inevitable death of mankind in the near future (failure to fulfill these forecasts becomes cause ridicule over the idea of nature conservation and serves to strengthen consumer sentiment) [10]. It is necessary to develop a theoretically substantiated and practically implemented program of environmental education, which would make possible the ecologization of economic activity [7].

Let us consider the main theoretical difficulties facing the implementation of this task, and list the possibilities of philosophy for overcoming them.

Scientific facts and journalistic slogans

It is not for nothing that modern society is called technogenic - all activities of modern people are carried out through technology, so the solution of the problems facing humanity is automatically considered as the creation of another technology. Today, a successfully socialized person is one who uses new technologies; a successfully developing economy is one that creates advanced technologies. Therefore, calls to abandon the idea of scientific and technological progress for the sake of preserving nature actually mean a call for marginalization or economic backwardness. Not surprisingly, few are trying to implement such a call. There are no other ways to ensure the survival of people, except for the creation and improvement of the technogenic environment at the expense of the resources of the biosphere. Therefore, humanity inevitably faces a problem: increasing its well-being, it worsens the quality of the natural environment. The so-called environmentally friendly technologies, at best, reduce the harm done to the biosphere, and at worst, they turn out to be advertising tricks, means of economic competition. The second law of thermodynamics is merciless: the development of any system is accomplished at the expense of the external environment, in this case, the development of mankind is accomplished at the expense of the Earth's biosphere.

Another obstacle to the formation of environmental responsibility is the ecophobic orientation of mass culture, which still promotes the growth of material consumption as a measure of a successful and happy life. The result of the clash between concrete momentary interests and a lofty idea is not difficult to predict for the majority: emotional slogans act only on individuals and are powerless to reverse the mass trend. Calls to protect nature share the sad fate of all highly moral commandments formulated over the millennia. To change the mass consciousness, a large-scale social shift will be required, that is, the transition of society from a consumer orientation to a creative one. Until then, appeals - no matter how convincing - will not change the direction of civilization.

Moral considerations can become victorious opponents of economic gain. Therefore, a special place in the system of environmental education is occupied by environmental ethics, which includes the relationship of man with nature in the sphere of moral responsibility [4]. But, in instilling in people the need to observe the interests of all living things, supporters of environmental ethics do not take into account the balance of rights and duties necessary for morality. If a person is the same biological species as the rest, then he has the right to be guided by the same principle of the struggle for existence and the survival of the strongest, to which all living things obey: not a single animal cares about the interests of the creatures it devours and does not try to protect them. But if a person is subject to additional moral responsibility, then this, firstly, emphasizes his special position among other species (a thesis unanimously rejected by nature lovers), and, secondly, requires the recognition of additional rights for him (for example, the right to technologically change the biosphere) [14]. The assertion that a person should be more merciful than nature is not theoretically justified: when preaching mercy to our smaller brothers, people are guided by unnatural motives. The biosphere knows no pity and eliminates species that have lost in the struggle of life.

In addition, the goal of environmental protection is often formulated incorrectly i.e. as an ecological balance, that is, the possibility of a conditionally infinite existence of naturally formed ecosystems. This thesis could be accepted in the last century, when it was believed that the biosphere tends to homeostasis; but post-non-classical science, exploring self-developing systems, has shown that their development occurs through crises. In particular, the Earth's biosphere in its history has repeatedly met with the mass extinction of biological species (much larger than the modern one, in which humans are accused - for example, 250 million years ago, during the so-called Great Permian extinction, 70% of terrestrial animals and 95% of the inhabitants of the ocean disappeared) . Consequently, the biosphere does not strive for stability. Nature in its "natural" state is not a kind mother who takes care of every insect, but a cruel school of survival. An incorrectly formulated goal of environmental activity can compromise the very idea of nature conservation.

Thus, many ideas disseminated under the guise of environmental education are either not scientifically substantiated or are powerless in practice. Philosophy will not help in overcoming general social trends (the times when philosophical ideas became the engine of mass movements have long passed), but it is obliged to conduct a theoretical analysis of the ideas proposed by the defenders of nature and, having comprehended the scientific facts, give these ideas a form that can withstand the criticism of the ideologists of consumerism. This will give the conservation principles methodological rigor and categorical consistency.

Noospheric forecast of V.I.Vernadsky and the realities of the 21st century

Let us consider as an example of how philosophical thought is able to substantiate the idea of nature protection, put forward by V.I. Vernadsky, the concept of the transformation of the biosphere into the noosphere. The concept of «noosphere» today is repeatedly encountered in environmentally oriented journalism. The ideological value of this idea and its global scope are beyond doubt, but is it suitable for environmental education?

In the first half of the 20th century, the environmental problems threatening humanity seemed to be in the distant future: the attention of public opinion was riveted to other problems, socio-political. Few thinkers penetrated through the appearance of «man - the king of nature» and drew the attention of mankind to the abyss, to which technogenic civilization is moving faster and faster - to the ecological crisis that threatens it. Even fewer were those who could propose a plan for overcoming the approaching crisis - a plan that even now, in the 21st century, deserves attention, although it needs to be discussed and further developed. Among these scientists, who were far ahead of their time, is V.I. Vernadsky with the concept of the noosphere he formulated. A lot of scientific publications are devoted to how VI Vernadsky understood the noosphere; even more publications belong to philosophers who continued to develop this concept and adapted it to the realities of the post-industrial world [3, 13, 15-17, 19, 20]. What has come true over the past decades from the predictions of V.I. Vernadsky and what will require refinement, and possibly rethinking and even scientific criticism? According to V.I.Vernadsky, the noosphere or "sphere of reason" is an inevitable stage in the development of the biosphere, when the cultural biogeochemical energy developed by mankind will make man the main geological force on the planet. "The noosphere is the last of many states of the evolution of the biosphere in geological history, the state of our days," V.I. Vernadsky argued. – Now we are experiencing a new geological evolutionary change in the biosphere. We are entering the noosphere" [1, p. 482]. In the modern era, "the question is being raised about the restructuring of the biosphere in the interests of free-thinking humanity as a whole" [1, p. 480], and the next stage in the evolution of the natural environment will be the noosphere, resulting from the restructuring of the upper shell of the planet. A person rebuilds the planet «by scientific thought and state-organized, it-directed technology» [1, p. 260]. The process of evolution from elemental will become reasonable, and life will begin to conquer outer space. The technical activity of mankind was assessed positively by V.I. 259], creates "favorable conditions for the settlement of… parts of the biosphere where its life has not penetrated before, and in some places even any kind of life" [1, p. 260]. So, in order to create the noosphere, V.I. Vernadsky considered it necessary, firstly, to further develop science and technology, and secondly, to unite humanity, allowing the use of technology for the benefit of all living things. As we can see, the positive assessment of scientific and technological progress and the role assigned to it by V.I. Vernadsky in the development of the biosphere contrasts with the negative assessment of technology that prevails in modern ecological discourse. The fact is that V.I.Vernadsky saw social progress as a necessary condition for the noospheric transition - the unity of mankind had to be realized in the form of a collectivist society with conscious regulation of all aspects of life and a biophilic orientation of social consciousness. It is this point of the concept of V.I. Today, despite the global economic and information processes, humanity is ideologically divided: the political elites are aimed at a tough confrontation up to the threat of a third world war. Even the protection of the interests of the biosphere is remembered only within the framework of the ideological struggle; if people today exterminate each other, then one cannot expect them to care about nature. Predictions about the impending self-destruction of humanity were heard even under V.I. Vernadsky, but did not violate his optimistic view of the future: the scientist argued that the creation of the noosphere is a natural process, therefore the historical events necessary for this will inevitably occur. V.I. Vernadsky wrote that the restructuring of the biosphere "by scientific thought through organized human labor is not a random phenomenon that depends on the will of man, but is a spontaneous natural process", and scientific knowledge that has become a geological force "cannot lead to results that contradict that geological process of which it is the creation" [1, p. 253]. The unity of mankind will become a reality, and V.I. Vernadsky was sure that his state and ideological opponents would be defeated, since "the creation of the biosphere from the noosphere is a natural phenomenon, deeper and more powerful in its basis than human history" [1, p. . 261]. The biosphere will inevitably pass into the noosphere, which means that humanity will manifest itself as a single whole: inevitably, "events necessary for this will occur in the history of peoples." So, the construction of the noosphere according to V.I. Vernadsky "occurs independently of human will, spontaneously, as a natural process" [1, p. 291].

Today we cannot assess this opinion of V.I.Vernadsky otherwise than as too optimistic. Most of the philosophers who developed the concept of the noosphere (N.N. Moiseev, A.D. Ursul and others) just drew attention to the need to consciously build the noosphere in spite of the socio-political processes that oppose this. So, N.N. Moiseev did not believe that the noosphere would be established automatically, and saw it as the goal of organized activity: he emphasized that in the state of the noosphere, humanity would be able "not only to regulate its actions, but also to become a kind of control system of the biosphere, directing and the development of society so that it ... contributes to the development of the biosphere as a whole" [9, p. 186-187]. Therefore, the possibility of humanity's self-destruction, unfortunately, remains a threat and must be taken into account by the supporters of the noosphere.

The insufficient development of the noospheric concept of V.I. Vernadsky is used by his opponents in order to reject the idea of a beneficial anthropogenic impact on the biosphere as such and declare humanity a «cancer» of nature, up to recognizing its disappearance as desirable for the return of the biosphere to its «primordial» harmony. Such statements, in addition to ethical flaws, betray the lack of scientific erudition of their authors. The facts contradicting them were mentioned above - mass extinctions of biological species on Earth are known long before the appearance of man, therefore, the biosphere in its natural state is deprived of stability, and its evolution goes through crises. In addition, according to the principle of global evolutionism and the anthropic principle (basic for post-non-classical science), intelligent life is a natural stage in the self-development of the Universe and is able to play a positive role in the process of accelerating evolution. Modern scientific theories confirm the prediction of V.I. Vernadsky.

Therefore, the emergence of the concept of the noosphere looks natural. At the end of the 20th century, seeing that man transforms nature unreasonably, philosophers made an assumption about the possibility of a positive direction of its transformations and saw a similar combination of nature conservation and scientific and technological progress in the noosphere. The noosphere in the modern sense is a system of interacting society and nature, in which intelligent human activity is the determining factor in the development of the biosphere. To do this, people will have to control the exchange of substances between society and nature, intelligently managing natural processes proper and observing their own interests. The noosphere as the highest level of self-organization of the spiritual and material world on Earth can be considered as a universal goal. But nothing guarantees that this goal will be within the reach of earthly humanity, especially in its modern moral state.

Nevertheless, in view of the fact that many of V.I. Vernadsky's assumptions have not yet been justified, and the unity of mankind predicted by him is relegated to the distant future, the idea of the noosphere does not look promising for the tasks of modern environmental education. Like the dream of an ideal collectivist society, it serves as a beacon for daring researchers who develop large-scale pictures of the human future. To solve specific problems, the noospheric project seems to be too abstract and therefore it is necessary to supplement it with specific scientific and philosophical developments that involve such steps that will be implemented in the near future.

Conclusion

Thus, along with the practical difficulties that are inevitable in the organization of mass environmental education, theoretical obstacles will have to be overcome, caused by insufficient thoughtfulness of those environmental slogans with which the environmental movement is associated. Insufficient philosophical substantiation of the noble idea of protecting nature can lead to the disappointment of students in environmental activities and, paradoxical as this result may be, to the strengthening of the ideology of consumerism.

References

1. *Vernadsky V.I. Biosphere and noosphere. M.: Iris-press, 2003. 576 p.*
2. *Girusov E. V. Socio-ecological education // Century of globalization. 2015. No. 1. P. 125–129.*
3. *Grachev V.A. Scientific ideas of V.I.Vernadsky as a basis for a new worldview and sustainable development // Century of globalization. 2015. No. 2. P. 143-157.*
4. *Kerimova N.I. Concepts of ecological ethics // Alma Mater (Bulletin of Higher School). 2011. No. 8. P. 85-88.*
5. *Kostina I.B. Evaluation of the formation of environmental consciousness in adolescent girls in the learning process // Alma Mater (Bulletin of Higher School). 2021. No. 9. P. 48-53.*
6. *Kostina I.B. Value-worldview foundations of post-non-classical environmental education and their integration // Alma Mater (Bulletin of Higher School). 2016. No. 10. P. 115-118.*
7. *Mamedov N.M. Historical process and the concept of sustainable development // Century of globalization. 2010. No. 2, pp. 33–46.*
8. *Mayakova A.V. Identification and forecasting of socio-cultural risks of the modern anthroposphere // Alma Mater (Bulletin of Higher School). 2019. No. 7. P. 56-59. DOI: 10.20339/AM.07-19.056*
9. *Moiseev N.N. Universe. Information. Society. Moscow: Sustainable world, 2001. 200 p.*
10. *Popkova N.V. Philosophical ecology. M.: URSS, 2010. 351 p.*
11. *Popkova N.V. Philosophical foundations of environmental ethics and its teaching // «Alma mater» (Bulletin of Higher School). 2018. №2. pp.26-29. DOI 10.20339/AM.2-18.026*
12. *Prelikova E.A., Grachev S.V. Formation of environmental competence of university students // Alma Mater (Bulletin of Higher School). 2022. No. 26. P. 92-98.*
13. *Rezhabek B.G. Teachings of V.I.Vernadsky about the noosphere and the search for a way out of global crises // Age of globalization. 2008. No. 1. P. 159-167.*

14.Smirnov G.S., Smirnov D.G., Melikyan M.A. Russian noospheric university: the experience of conceptual design // Alma Mater (Bulletin of Higher School). 2022. No. 8. P. 23-29.

15.Turovsky M.B., Turovskaya S.V. The concept of V.I.Vernadsky and the prospects for evolutionary theory // Questions of Philosophy. 1993. No. 6. pp.88-104.

16.Ursul A D. V. I. Vernadsky and global research (on the occasion of the 155th anniversary of the scientist) // Century of globalization. 2018. No. 3. P. 3–14. DOI: 10.30884/vglob/2018.03.01

17.Ursul A.D. The Thinker of the Global Era (To the 150th Anniversary of the Birth of V.I. Vernadsky) // Philosophical Thought. 2013. No. 9. P. 1–63.

18.Chernov K.V. Worldview and methodological foundations of teaching disciplines on technosphere safety // Alma Mater (Bulletin of Higher School). – 2018. – No. 6. – P. 37-42. DOI: 10.20339/AM.06-18.037

19.Chumakov A.N. Noosphere of V.I.Vernadsky: Philosophical and Natural Science Content // Bulletin of Moscow University. Series XXVII. Globalistics and geopolitics. 2013. No. 1. P. 27–36.

20.Yanshina F.T. Evolution of VI Vernadsky's views on the biosphere and the development of the doctrine of the noosphere. M.: Nauka, 1996. 220 p.

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.23.78.027

王尔德童话集《快乐王子及其他故事》中的美女与青春

BEAUTY AND YOUTH IN COLLECTION OF FAIRY TALES "THE HAPPY PRINCE AND OTHER TALES" BY OSCAR WILDE

Plastinin Pavel Dmitrievich
Master's degree Student
Alexander Ivanovich Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia

抽象的。 尽管有许多关于艺术的内在价值及其独立于道德的陈述，但英国作家奥斯卡王尔德经常在他的许多作品中包含道德信息。 他的散文作品充满了植根于基督教、约翰罗斯金哲学和部分古代哲学的人文主义思想。 这一信息是通过美丽和青春的主题揭示的，在王尔德的作品中，这些主题被转化为道德范畴。 作为王尔德散文作品中这一过程的例证，选取了作者的第一部童话集《快乐王子》和其他童话故事。 得出的结论是，王尔德在他的散文作品中创造了一种特殊的青春哲学，这种哲学将通过他后来作品中的人物得到更充分的揭示。

关键词：英国文学、伦理、美学、文学童话、唯美主义。

Abstract. *Despite numerous statements about the inherent value of art and its independence from morality, the English writer Oscar Wilde often included a moral message in many of his works. His prose work is imbued with humanistic ideas rooted in Christianity, the philosophy of John Ruskin and partly in ancient philosophy. This message is revealed through the themes of beauty and youth, which in Wilde's work are transformed into moral categories. As an illustration of this process in Wilde's prose work, the first collection of fairy tales by the author "The Happy Prince" and other fairy tales was chosen. to the conclusion that in his prose work Wilde creates a special philosophy of youth, which will be more fully revealed through the characters of his later books.*

Keywords: *English literature, ethics, aesthetics, literary fairy tales, aestheticism.*

1. The understanding of beauty as one of the most important components of life and art appeared in antiquity. Beauty in the ancient world was identified with measure, order, harmony, symmetry. But first of all, beauty was understood by the Greeks as a phenomenon of a spiritual order, while through the above criteria it was correlated with the phenomena of the material order. This fusion was "discovered" in the classical era, at the same time it becomes the main criterion for the

perfection of a work of art. In Plato's philosophy, beauty was directly associated with goodness [2].

Antique art in close connection with ancient philosophy through the culture of the Renaissance was perceived by the Romantics, and through them by the Pre-Raphaelites. The Pre-Raphaelites and their "disciples" had a significant influence on Wilde. In his youth, he read Swinburne's poems and in his own poetic experiments relied heavily on his legacy[4]. While studying at Oxford, he met two prominent teachers, John Ruskin and Walter Pater.

Both Ruskin and Peter praised beauty. The beautiful in Ruskin's interpretation means primarily the moral strength of a person striving for perfection and happiness - not so much personal, but also public - as well as for the harmony of natural forms. Ruskin criticized the concept of "art for art's sake" and developed the idea of the connection between aesthetic and ethical principles in art and literature. It is characterized by constant attention to the moral content of any sphere of creativity[1]. Peter, on the other hand, admitted a certain admixture of evil in beauty. As Oscar Wilde's biographer Richard Ellman writes about their opposition: "... if Ruskin spoke of faith, Pater spoke of mysticism; Ruskin called for conscience, Peter for imagination. What Ruskin denounced as sinfulness, Pater affectionately took for waywardness.

With all the outward rejection of morality and talk about the fact that beauty is valuable in itself and does not have to be highly moral, Wilde's work, in particular, fabulous work, tells us the opposite. Wilde was troubled by questions of morality and often became the plot-forming problems of his works. Wilde left Peiter's form and Ruskin's content. The theme of the connection between beauty and morality has become one of the key themes of Wilde's work. It was studied in detail and deeply in the novel The Picture of Dorian Gray, but approaches to it were already outlined in the first collection of fairy tales, The Happy Prince and Other Tales.

2. "The Happy Prince and Other Tales", published in May 1888, is the first work that brought Wilde the fame of a writer, a man of art. The moral message of Wilde's tales is most obvious in it. Ellman writes about this, noting the ethical orientation of Wilde's fairy tale creativity, a kind of affront to selfishness, vanity and hypocrisy [5].

The positive characters of the fairy tales in this book are cute. First of all, this is emphasized by their external appearance, which, if not delightfully beautiful, is very attractive. Outward attractiveness, enhanced by youth, also becomes an emblem of inner, moral beauty.

So, the statue of the Happy Prince from the fairy tale of the same name (English - "The Happy Prince") has a striking artificial beauty, but the face of the prince is called "beautiful". In the same tale, emphasized beauty is also present in the guise of a needy playwright: *«"Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow," said the*

Prince, "far away across the city I see a young man in a garret. He is leaning over a desk covered with papers, and in a tumbler by his side there is a bunch of withered violets. His hair is brown and crisp, and his lips are red as a pomegranate, and he has large and dreamy eyes. He is trying to finish a play for the Director of the Theatre, but he is too cold to write any more. There is no fire in the grate, and hunger has made him faint."»[1]. The statue of the Prince gives the stones and gold with which it was decorated to needy people, thereby depriving itself of beauty. Note that both the playwright and the Statue of the Prince are both young. The tale is the first in the collection: it sets the point of view for all subsequent stories: to see behind the external beauty of certain heroes their high morality and kindness.

In "The Nightingale and the Rose" the Nightingale which is called "romantic" is in the foreground. This story outlines several themes that are very important for the development of youth as a moral category in the work of Oscar Wilde. So, the Nightingale speaks of a young student in love looking for a rose in the forest: *«Here at last is a true lover <…>Night after night have I sung of him, though I knew him not: night after night have I told his story to the stars, and now I see him. His hair is dark as the hyacinth-blossom, and his lips are red as the rose of his desire; but passion has made his face like pale ivory, and sorrow has set her seal upon his brow»*[2]. The external beauty of the young hero is again emphasized. Also, the Nightingale distinguishes a true lover in a young man. In the further work of Wilde, the theme of the sensitivity of a young heart, its susceptibility and ability to experience various feelings from love to hate fully and purely, will become important for understanding many of the motives of the characters.

Another important discovery of The Nightingale and the Rose is the discovery of the opposition "young" - "old", which also has a variation of "young" - "adult". This theme will sound most fully in "The Picture of Dorian Gray", but its features can already be seen in the fairy tale collection under study. "Behind" the young student is the experience of reading old books that have a detrimental effect on young hearts. Disappointment in love - in one of the most important feelings for Wilde and it is emphasized by the last lines of the tale: *«So he returned to his room and pulled out a great dusty book, and began to read»*[3]. The young Student

[1] «Ласточка, Ласточка, маленькая Ласточка, - сказал принц, - далеко за городом я вижу молодого человека на чердаке. Он склоняется над письменным столом, заваленным бумагами, а в стакане рядом с ним лежит куча увядшие фиалки. Его волосы каштановые и свежие, а губы красные, как гранат, и у него большие мечтательные глаза. Он пытается закончить пьесу для директора театра, но ему слишком холодно, чтобы писать… В камине нет огня, и от голода он потерял сознание»

[2] «Вот наконец настоящий любовник», - сказал Соловей. «Ночь за ночью я пел о нем, хотя и не знал его: ночь за ночью я рассказывал его историю звездам, и теперь я вижу его. Его волосы темные, как цветок гиацинта, и его губы красные, как роза его желания; но страсть сделала его лицо, как бледная слоновая кость, и печаль наложила свою печать на его лоб «»

[3] «Итак, он вернулся в свою комнату, вытащил большую пыльную книгу и начал читать»

leaves attempts to love and plunges into philosophy, which is revealed in the form of a "big dusty book", as if opposing the beautiful rose, which the Nightingale obtained for the lover at the cost of his life.

In the fairy tale "The Devoted Friend", a young gardener named Hans appears, who "was not distinguished by anything, except perhaps with a kind heart and a funny round cheerful face", but "there was no such charming garden", like Hans. Further description of the wonderful garden of Hans works to create an image of the character. It is surrounded by continuous flowering and fragrance, while periodically giving way to hungry winters. In the end, the devoted friend Hans sacrifices his life for the hypocritical miller (adult).

3. The tale "The Selfish Giant" becomes a kind of culmination of the collection. In it, beauty and youth acquire a new, sublime content, for which Christian symbolism is already working.

The evil giant drives the playing children out of his garden, saying to them: *«"My own garden is my own garden," said the Giant; "any one can understand that, and I will allow nobody to play in it but myself."».*[4] The children leave the garden, and together with the children, flowering and joy leave the garden. Eternal winter settles in the garden. The usual course of life is replaced by eternal cold. And all this is because of the egoism of the giant: *«The Autumn gave golden fruit to every garden, but to the Giant s garden she gave none. "He is too selfish," she said»*[5].

Surely, the key image of the fairy tale is the image of the garden. It is described as an extremely beautiful place: *«It was a large lovely garden, with soft green grass. Here and there over the grass stood beautiful flowers like stars, and there were twelve peach-trees that in the spring-time broke out into delicate blossoms of pink and pearl, and in the autumn bore rich fruit»* [6] However, as soon as the Giant closed his garden from children, closed his soul from all people, and the garden began to die under the yoke of eternal winter. What makes a beautiful garden is not only wonderful trees and birdsong, but also the games of children, their very presence brings beauty and meaningfulness to the garden.

The image of the garden, as well as the motifs of flowering and abundance associated with it, is associated with the image of a Christian paradise, a lost paradise. But this lost paradise has nothing to do with Milton's. Children are deprived of their paradise not for sins, but because of the egoism of another - the Giant, an adult who wants a beautiful garden to be only his.

[4] «Мой сад – это мой сад, - сказал Великан - да будет всем известно, и я никому не позволю играть в нём, кроме себя самого»

[5] «Осень принесла золотые плоды в каждый сад, и лишь саду Великана не дала ни одного. "Он такой эгоист" сказала она.»

[6] «Это был большой красивый сад с мягкой зеленой травой. Кое-где над травой росли прекрасные цветы, похожие на звезды, и было двенадцать персиковых деревьев, которые весной расцветали нежными розовыми и жемчужными цветами, а осенью приносили обильные плоды»

The giant understands that selfishness is fatal to the human soul when he sees his garden blooming after a long winter; when he sees that winter has receded, as soon as the children appear in his garden. The giant repents for his deeds. The sign of this repentance is the destruction of the wall that he has built around the garden, as well as the help of a little boy who cannot climb a tree.

The image of the boy, his appearance is also extremely important. Wilde emphasizes that the boy is very, very small. He is as young as the Prince, as young as Hans. The motive of youth, directly related to the motive of beauty, and hence morality, is elevated here to the absolute. Small children in Wilde's work often turn out to be the only sinless creatures. And it is the little boy who cannot climb the tree that becomes the very lamb, after which beauty-kindness wins - in the garden and in the soul of the giant.

Many years passed, the Giant grew old and fell in love with children. One day he sees in his garden the same little boy whom he once helped climb a tree. He sees him with wounds on his arms and legs: *«For on the palms of the child's hands were the prints of two nails, and the prints of two nails were on the little feet.»*[7]. The parallel with the wounds of Christ is obvious. Wilde even makes a clarification: the wounds on the boy's feet and hands are from nails.

In this regard, it is very interesting to take a fresh look at the ascension of a boy to a tree by the hands of a giant. Based on the features of Christ, which were found in the portrait of the boy, it can be assumed that in the scene of the Giant's help to the boy, we see the motif of the atoning sacrifice. After all, the little boy, the only one of the children who were in the garden at that moment, was not afraid of the Giant and did not run away at the sight of him.

In the conversation between the boy and the Giant at the end of the tale, there is another motive that appears in the text only once, but is very important for it: *«"Who hath dared to wound thee?" cried the Giant; "tell me, that I may take my big sword and slay him. "Nay!" answered the child; "but these are the wounds of Love"»).*[8] The word "Love" is capitalized. Undoubtedly, this was done for a reason. Love is one of the basic Christian virtues. One of the saving Christian values, which in the context of the story of the Giant becomes an opposition to selfishness. And this value is connected with the motif of beauty through the image of a little boy and the whole story about a giant.

The boy comes to take the Giant to his garden. And here the author dispenses with symbols. He directly says where the Giant's boy will lead: *«You let me play once in your garden, to-day you shall come with me to my garden, which is Paradise»*[9]. Sincere repentance and virtue in the next life lead the Giant to Heaven.

[7] «На ладонях мальчика были следы от двух гвоздей, и следы от двух гвоздей были также и на его ногах»

[8] «"Кто на нёс тебе эти раны" закричал великан; "Скажи мне, и я возьму свой большой меч и поражу его" "Нет!" ответило дитя; "ведь эти раны подарила Любовь"

[9] «Ты позволил мне играть в своём саду, а сегодня я поведу тебя в свой сад, который зовётся Раем»

The point in the story is the moment at the very end of the tale, when the children discover the Giant dead. It is strewn with flowers - again the motif of paradise flowering.

5. The collection ends with a short fairy tale “The Remarkable Rocket”, the imagery and themes of which, at first glance, have nothing to do with the topic of this study. Meanwhile, it is this fairy tale, soaked through with sad irony, that bridges the gap from Wilde’s first fairy tale collection to the second.

Richard Ellman writes that this tale is dedicated to a friend of the writer, an esthete, a very influential artist, James Whistler, a vain man who jokingly called himself the most amazing. And Wilde did not like vanity: *“Mr. Whistler always wrote the word “art” (and, I believe, he writes it now) with a capital “I” ”*[5]. In this regard, it is noteworthy that the author speaks about the Rocket using the masculine personal pronoun of the 1st person - “he”, which is somewhat unusual for a Russian-speaking reader, but may also be due to the fact that a man, namely James Whistler, served as the prototype for this hero. However, in my analysis I will rely on the Russian tradition and talk about Wilde’s rocket in the feminine gender.

A puffy rocket prepared for the wedding celebration of a young prince and his bride. turns out to be useless. But even thrown into the ditch, she continues to insist on her importance: *«There is neither society here, nor solitude. In fact, it is essentially suburban. I shall probably go back to Court, for I know that I am destined to make a sensation in the world».*[10] The inventions of the rocket are based on the conviction of its importance as such: *«The only thing that sustains one through life is the consciousness of the immense inferiority of everybody else, and this is a feeling that I have always cultivated»*[11]. Boasting about its merits, the rocket itself is the loser: unlike the other pyrotechnics that she mocked, she is not destined to fulfill her destiny. She herself does not pay any attention to the fact that she has become damp, and is no longer fit for anything.

The rocket still takes off. However, she does not produce any of the furore she dreamed of. On the contrary, her boring flight and rapid fall are described with a fair amount of irony:*«And he certainly did explode. Bang! Bang! Bang! went the gunpowder, There was no doubt about it. But nobody heard him, not even the two little boys, for they were sound asleep. Then all that was left of him was the stick, and this fell down on the back of a Goose who was taking a walk by the side of the ditch. “Good heavens!” cried the Goose. “It is going to rain sticks;” and she rushed into the water»*[12] .

[10] «Здесь нет ни общества, ни одиночества. На самом деле, это, по сути, пригород. Я, вероятно, вернусь в Корт, потому что я знаю, что мне суждено произвести фурор в мире»

[11] «Единственное, что поддерживает человека в жизни, - это сознание огромной неполноценности всех остальных, и это чувство я всегда культивировал»

[12] «И он действительно взорвался. Бах! Бах! Бах! пошел порох, в этом не было никаких сомнений. Но его никто не слышал, даже два маленьких мальчика, потому что они крепко спали. Потом от него осталась только палка, и она упала на спину Гуся, гулявшего по краю канавы. «Боже мой!» воскликнул Гусь. «Будет палочный дождь»; и она пала в воду»

However, even a fallen and dying rocket does not give up its illusions: *«I knew I should create a great sensation»*.[13]

This stance of the Rocket prepares us for the ambiguous, not strictly positive characters that will appear in the "Pomegranate House". However, unlike a rocket, they will have the opportunity to correct themselves, realize their mistakes and atone for sins - before people, before the world, before themselves. After all, they will be gifted with the highest gift - youth, which will serve as a help to them in their spiritual development. And the rocket, damp, decrepit, associated with the figure of Whistler, who at the time of writing the tale was already over fifty years old, no longer has this chance.

Thus, it can be said that in the fairy tale collection "The Happy Prince" and other fairy tales, the beauty and youth of the characters act as a kind of marker, denoting a very special moral character of the characters. In the further prose work of the writer, the theme of youth will acquire complexity and versatility, and it will be possible to speak of youth as a moral category in the work of Oscar Wilde.

References

1. *Mikhalskaya Nina Pavlovna, Anikin Gennady Viktorovich. History of English Literature. A textbook for the humanitarian faculties of higher educational institutions - M .: "Academy", 1998. - 264 p.*
2. *Nagornova E. E. "Beauty" in ancient philosophy // Analytics of cultural studies. 2005. No. 4. URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/krasota-v-antichnoy-filosofii (date of access: 05/19/2022).*
3. *"The happy prince" and other fairy tales [Text] = "The happy prince" and other fairy tales / Oscar Wilde; [per. from English. K. Chukovsky, V. Chukhno, T. Ozerskaya]. - Moscow: Eksmo, 2011. - 224 p.*
4. *Tolmachev V. M., Kosikov G. K., Zinoviev A. Yu. and others. Foreign literature of the late XIX - early XX centuries. - Textbook Edited by V. M. Tolmachev. - Moscow. ACADEMA, 2003 - 496 p.*
5. *Richard Ellman. L. Motylev. Oscar Wilde: [biography]. - Moscow: KoLibri, 2012 - 702 p.*

[13] «Я знал, я произведу большой фурор»

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.90.34.028

联合国教科文组织世界遗产：中华人民共和国的立法倡议
UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE: LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Vagapova Firdaus Gabdullazyanovna
Candidate of Philological Sciences, **Associate Professor**
World Politics and Diplomacy, Kazan Federal University
Zaineeva Natalya Vladimirovna
Undergraduate
Institute of International Relations, Kazan Federal University.
Vagapov Renat Nail'evich
Candidate of Political Sciences, Associate Professor
Lomonosov Moscow State University

抽象的。 文化遗产保护在中国有着悠久的传统。 1982 年颁布的《中华人民共和国文物保护法》是保护中国遗产的重要组成部分。 尽管存在过去和现在的障碍，国家在世界遗产的管理和保护方面取得了重大进展。 中国当局高度重视文化遗产，因此，越来越多的地方被联合国教科文组织列为世界遗产。 文章从立法的角度阐述了中国文化遗产保护的进程。

关键词：文化遗产，中国，联合国教科文组织世界遗产，文化遗产地，联合国教科文组织，保护。

Abstract. *Cultural heritage preservation has a long tradition in China. The People's Republic of China's Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics of 1982 is the key component for safeguarding China's heritage. Despite past and present obstacles, the state has made significant strides in the management and protection of the world heritage. Cultural heritage is highly valued by Chinese authorities, and as a result, there are more and more places that have been designated as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. The article explains the process of cultural heritage protection in China from a legislative perspective.*

Keywords: *cultural heritage, China, UNESCO World Heritage, cultural heritage sites, UNESCO, preservation.*

Introduction

Considering recent major changes in human life, society, and the environment, as well as dramatic changes in the socio-economic realm and the advent of new anthropogenic, environmental, and man-made threats, there is now much discussion over the preservation of cultural and natural heritage sites. Since these monuments are of unique value to the whole world, their destruction would mean the loss of authentic proof of humanity's evolutionary progress. In this regard, cultural heritage research and preservation become more pertinent, acquire special value, and carry a significant semantic burden. The increased focus on the historical and cultural heritage of China can be directly linked to this tendency.

The People's Republic of China (PRC) has a vast and incredibly rich cultural past. Today, China is home to a wide variety of breathtaking natural landscapes and ancient cultural monuments, including the famous Great Wall and Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor. The UNESCO World Heritage List now includes 56 PRC sites, of which 38 are listed under cultural criteria, 14 under natural criteria, and 4 under mixed criteria [9]. There are many more places in China that are as spectacular and reflect the vibrant culture of the nation, in addition to the magnificent history of the country.

The objective of the study is to characterize the legislative initiative of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in the field of cultural heritage conservation and management.

Methods

The basis for this study is the historical-descriptive method, which made it possible to consider primary data, such as the history and origins of China's legislative initiative in the area of cultural heritage conservation, as well as the circumstances that led to its formation and important events. To examine the stages of the heritage management system's evolution, comparative historical analysis was used. The method of content analysis was used to examine official documents and their main provisions.

Scientific novelty

Russian scientists have not examined the issues of Chinese law creation on the preservation of tangible cultural heritage enough. Several studies on the protection of cultural heritage have been published in recent years, although the majority of them focus on China's intangible heritage rather than the legislation governing tangible historic sites. It is possible to identify the main directions of the PRC's activity in this area, as well as the role and influence of international experience on the national heritage system, thanks to the thorough study that was conducted for this article, which covers the main points of the Chinese legislative formation in the field of cultural heritage conservation and management.

Practical significance

The results of the work can be useful for further research as well as provide an opportunity to apply the positive experience of China in the field of heritage preservation to Russian reality.

Discussion and results

It is significant to highlight that cultural heritage preservation activities have a long tradition in China. Before the Sino-Japanese War broke out, i.e., between 1928 and 1937, several important conservation decisions were made. The Committee for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments was established in 1928 [1]. A teaching and research body, the Chinese Association of Architecture was founded in 1929 with the goal of conducting systematic scientific research on ancient Chinese architecture. Several important laws were also promulgated, including the Law on the Preservation of Ancient Objects, which consisted of 17 articles and defined the concept of ancient monuments and stipulated the steps that must be taken to maintain them [1]. Under the guidance of professional architects, a number of cultural sites were restored utilizing modern concepts and techniques in the 1930s.

A Register of Historic Architectural Sites in China, which contained 450 monuments, was created in 1948 as soon as World War II came to an end, setting the framework for designating the first cultural heritage sites that needed governmental protection.

The Chinese Civil War, fought intermittently from 1927 to 1949, ended with the victory of The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the establishment of the People's Republic of China. In the years that followed, the Chinese authorities issued orders and regulations restricting the export of cultural relics and enhancing their protection. In 1966, however, the Cultural Revolution began, which can be considered one of the most contentious chapters in Chinese history and a catastrophe for traditional Chinese culture as a whole. The aim of the campaign was to set up a struggle against the so-called bourgeois values and bureaucracy in the Communist Party and state. It was started by CCP Chairman Mao Zedong in an effort to uphold the party's ideology, retain power, and combat the ideas of the political opposition. Unfortunately, many cultural heritage sites and objects, including temples, palaces, and monuments that were regarded as remnants of the feudal system, were destroyed during the Cultural Revolution. All previous site preservation mechanisms and methods were lost.

This changed when the reform and opening up policy was implemented in China in 1978 and the fourth constitution since the establishment of the People's Republic of China was adopted in 1982. The Chinese government and citizens then showed a renewed interest in their country's rich cultural history. Massive urbanization, industrial growth, and unprecedented increases in social mobility have raised public interest in the nation's historical, cultural, and natural heritage and set challenges for its conservation and protection.

The PRC State Council compiled a list of 24 historical and cultural cities in February 1982, thereby marking the beginning of the system for protecting such places. The Cultural Relics Protection Law, which was enacted in November 1982

[5], served as the cornerstone of China's efforts to safeguard its cultural heritage. The law included 33 articles and 8 chapters when it was initially passed. The government was given primary responsibility for cultural heritage preservation, and it was declared that experts in heritage preservation were under its supervision. Additionally, this law specified the norms for the allocation of cultural property, the standards for protection, and archaeological excavations. The export, sale, and ownership of relics representing cultural heritage were all highly constrained by legislation. In a 1987 notice titled "On Punishing the Theft or Smuggling of Cultural Relics," the Chinese government stressed this and urged all pertinent authorities to intensify their efforts to prevent illegal trafficking in cultural heritage.

China recognized international standards for safeguarding historical and cultural heritage when it ratified the 1972 UNESCO International Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in December 1985 [2]. The Great Wall, Mount Taishan, the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor, the Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang, the Mogao Caves, and the Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian were the first Chinese sites to be inscribed on the UNESCO List in 1987 at the 11th session of the World Heritage Committee [9]. In 1989, China joined the 1970-adopted UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property [4].

China began the process of creating a contemporary legal system for the protection and administration of cultural heritage in 1982 with the enactment of the Cultural Relics Protection Law. The 1982 law is still in force, but due to changes in the state, it was no longer able to adequately address the demands of the current circumstances, leading to the discussion of revisions. Over the entire period, it was amended five times: in 1991, 2002, 2007, 2013, and 2015. The most significant of these changes occurred in 2002, when the number of articles in the law was extended from 33 to 80. As a result, both individuals and organizations were now permitted to purchase cultural relics through certain auctions and private transactions. However, the amendments from previous years only slightly modified a few articles. In 2003, the State Council unveiled rules for the implementation of the 1982 law.

Numerous specific regulations have also been passed by the PRC government and local authorities. Some of these regulations were created in cooperation with foreign institutions. One such regulation is the Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China, which were established in 2000 with support from the Getty Research Institute and the Australian Heritage Commission [8].

A new law governing the preservation of historic streets and neighborhoods, as well as the conservation of urban cultural heritage, was released by The Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development in 2004. These regulations limit the ability of certain cities to establish their own control mechanisms.

China joined the list of states parties to the 2003-adopted International Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in the same year [3]. A few years later, in 2011, the Law on Intangible Cultural Heritage of China, consisting of 6 chapters and 45 articles, was adopted [6]. The law defines oral traditions and expressions, traditional fine arts, handicrafts, rituals and festivals, sports and entertainment, and other heritage as belonging to the category of intangible cultural heritage. It is still in effect today and serves as the nation's fundamental law for the protection of intangible cultural heritage.

The regulations passed at the local level greatly aid in the preservation of cultural heritage and the campaign against its smuggling. For instance, on March 1, 2015, the Shaanxi Rules for encouraging the masses to protect cultural monuments went into effect. In fact, it was China's first regulatory act, adopted at the provincial level to support the efforts of regular people to safeguard cultural heritage [7].

Conclusion

In conclusion, China has made enormous strides in enhancing heritage preservation since the implementation of the reform and opening up policy in the 1970s. Institutions and departments have been built and expanded, and the number of protected sites has started to rise annually. Unfortunately, unlike now, the Chinese government has not always valued the country's cultural history. Numerous monuments were destroyed during the Cultural Revolution, resulting in irreversible losses. But in recent years, the PRC has realized once again how important historical and cultural heritage is. The Chinese authorities are aware of the heritage's political and financial potential in addition to the obvious genuine historical interest in it, as tourist destinations to the monuments are valuable sources of income and the sites themselves emphasize the state's national identity in the international community. It's also crucial to remember that the PRC government's increased efforts to safeguard the nation's cultural heritage have to contend with the effects of the country's rapid economic development. There are still instances when ancient monuments are destroyed due to new construction or a lack of maintenance, and old historic areas of cities are replaced with newer residential neighborhoods.

References

1. *Chronicle of activities for the conservation of historical and cultural sites in China // Chinese Information Internet Center. – URL: http://russian.china.org.cn/Sci-Edu-Cult/txt/2007-07/06/content_8489913.htm (date accessed: 28.02.2022)*

2. *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage // UNESCO. – URL: https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/ conventions/ heritage.shtml (date accessed: 17.02.2022)*

3. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage // UNESCO. – URL: https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/cultural_heritage_conv.shtml (date accessed: 17.02.2022)

4. Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property // UNESCO. – URL: https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000133378 (date accessed: 21.02.2022).

5. Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics // China Internet Information Center. – URL: http://www.china.org.cn/english/environment/34304.htm (date accessed: 18.02.2022)

6. Law on the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the People's Republic of China // Chinalaw.center. – URL: https://chinalaw.center/administrative_law/china_intangible_cultural_heritage_law_2011_russian/ (date accessed: 17.02.2022).

7. Lyapustin S. N., Barei N. S. Antiquarian market of China and the role of Chinese customs authorities in the fight against smuggling of cultural property // Customs policy of Russia in the Far East. 2017. No. 3 (80). – URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/antikvarnyy-rynok-kitaya-i-rol-tamozhennyh-organov-kitaya-v-borbe-s-kontrabandoy-kulturnyh-tsennostey (date accessed: 02.03.2022).

8. Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China // The Getty Conservation Institute. – URL: https://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications_resources/pdf_publications/pdf/china_prin_heritage_sites.pdf (date accessed: 24.02.2022)

9. The list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in China // UNESCO. – URL: https://whc.unesco.org/ru/list/?iso=cn&search=& (date accessed: 06.03.2022)

DOI 10.34660/INF.2023.22.24.029

通过研究克里米亚共和国人民的民俗遗产，形成多元传播过程的文化基础，作为一种在年轻人中培养宽容世界观的系统

（问题分析）

CULTURAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF THE PROCESS OF POLYOCOMMUNICATION AS A SYSTEM FOR EDUCATING A TOLERANT WORLDVIEW AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE BY MEANS OF STUDYING THE FOLKLORE HERITAGE OF THE PEOPLES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA (PROBLEM ANALYSIS)

Lykova Nataliya Nikolayevna
Candidate of Culturological Sciences, Associate Professor
Crimean branch of Russian State University of Justice

Summary. *The article analyzes the theoretical and empirical experience of working with students of the Crimean branch of the Russian State University of Justice in relation to the prospects of realizing the communication potential as a system of educating a tolerant world attitude in adolescents by studying the folklore heritage of the peoples of the Crimea. The author concludes that systematically organized educational work in the field of cognitive activity, on the example of cooperation between the youth of the University and the national cultural societies of the Republic, allows laying the basis for the revival of the moral potential of society in the face of the younger generation. In the modern conditions of the reforming educational space, the issue of introducing young people to ethno-cultural values through cooperation with national and regional societies and the search for new forms of poly-cultural communication is of particular importance.*

Basic concepts of article: ethnosocialization, polyocommunication, attitude to the world, folklore heritage, education system, cognitive activity, ethnoprejudices, social attitudes.

Analysis of the scientific problem: The material analyzes the theoretical and empirical experience of working with students of the Crimean branch of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education «Russian State University of Justice» in relation to the prospects for the implementation of the poly-communication potential as a system for educating a tolerant worldview in adolescents by means of studying the folklore heritage of the peoples of the Crimean Peninsula. The author concludes that systematically well-established educational work in the field of cognitive activity, using the example of cooperation between the youth of the University and the national-cultural communities and autonomies of the Republic of Crimea, allows laying the foundation for the revival of the moral potential of society in the person of students of the University. In the conditions of progressive poly-communicative contact, a tolerant attitude is brought up, which is inextricably linked with the spiritual, ethical and moral development of the personality of the younger generation. It is considered as the desire and ability to perceive another person as he is, the desire to enter into a dialogue with him. Known problems are not new. In different periods of the existence of society, it was updated from different positions, and in the present it is a kind of cross-coefficient of upbringing, education and culture of interethnic relations and all kinds of points of view on these relationships, a kind of dialogue tactic within the community, on the example of the Crimean branch of the Russian State University of Justice “.

Main material

There is a need for gradual ethno-socialization of students in relation to the issue of multicultural and poly-communicative elimination of illiteracy. Before the Crimean branch of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education «Russian State University of Justice», as well as a number of universities of the Russian Federation, the question arises related to the formation and development of a culture of interfaith relations and interactions in a multicultural educational space. It is no secret that today’s youth is characterized by a rather low culture of interethnic communication, which leads to negative actions. Increasing the spirituality of the perception of aspects associated with a multi-confessional culture will also eliminate the common causes of under-education of a teenager in other areas. For the Republic of Crimea, each of the ethnic groups and each of the confessions present in this territory is unique.

Professional training of future employees of the judiciary, who are trained by our university, cannot take place until the first-year student adapts to the conditions of the educational process. In this regard, the problem of student adaptation is an important aspect of the educational institution [5, p. 411].

In the Crimean branch of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education “Russian State University of Justice”, it became necessary to model the interethnic and interfaith educational space as a special socio-pedagogical environment. The educational space, built taking into account adaptive processes, makes it possible to implement a respectful attitude towards the subjects of socio-cultural life in the organization, a humane relationship between people, pedagogical and psychological support for the individual [4, p. 100].

Increasing education in the Crimean branch of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education «Russian State University of Justice» eliminates the common cause of lack of spirituality in the communicative sphere. Therefore, if the teachers of the Crimean universities strive to achieve the prosperity of the region, it is required to subordinate the entire educational and educational processes to the general goal - the education of ethno-confessional literacy [2, p. 45].

The basis of the principle of polycultural spirituality is education by personal example. Awareness of spiritual education is formed through the affirmation of the beautiful and bright, both in the external and in the internal awakening of the student of the Crimean branch of the Russian State University of Justice. But knowledge will not help make a teenager free from conflict if the young person does not have a clear example of multi-confessional tolerance. Kindness, calmness and openness are the main indicators of spiritual maturity [2, p. 47]. The whole problem is that young people do not know their duty to close people, to their native land, the history and traditions of their people. Boredom and monotony of existence are born out of ingratitude, which is compensated and asserts itself through robbery and lawlessness. [5, p. 402].

Modern society demands from educational institutions the revival of spirituality in the education system. Parents begin to look for universities where they teach not only in their specialty, but also try to form the spiritual foundations of life through understanding the ecocultural and ethno-confessional values of the region [2, p. 45]. They publish articles, ask to open courses or electives on the study of the poly-confessional space of their native land [2, p. 46]. In questions on what basis to revive the traditions of spiritual teaching, and what is the role of a teacher in the formation of a spiritual multi-cultural educational space, there is still no consensus [2, p. 46].

An important question is who will be the bearer of spirituality for young people? Who will be able to influence the development of a multi-confessional Crimean society by personal example [5, p. 402].

In view of the foregoing, in the Crimean branch of the Russian State University of Justice, the problem of educational activities, organization and implementation of activities aimed at the development of intercultural and interfaith communications has been updated [4, p. 103]. Such an example is the university-wide events, the «Festival of Friendship of Peoples», held every April at the university for the past six years; a number of creative projects implemented jointly with the House of Friendship of Peoples and national regional societies of the Republic of Crimea, because round tables on issues of ethno-confessional nature, polycultural education, educational nature about the traditions, beliefs and customs of the peoples of Crimea [4, p. 104].

The above approaches are implemented through subjects studied during the period of study at the Crimean branch of the Russian State University of Justice, such as Religious Studies, Cultural Studies. «World Artistic Culture» [4, p. 104]. Optional work has been introduced on the issues of culture and confessional ethics of the peoples of Crimea, which involves an in-depth study of ethnic culture, history, native language, and the geography of peoples' settlement. Topics such as «Classification of ethnic groups: anthropological, linguistic, economic and cultural», «The concept of ethnogenesis», «Ethnic identity» are considered. "The diversity of religious movements in the Crimea, historical retrospective and the present [4, p. 105].

Working with the national and regional societies of the peninsula allows teenagers to express themselves culturally, to join the world and regional cultural and historical values. For example, cooperation with the Regional Public Organization «Mordovia Society named after Fedor Ushakov», as well as the Public Organization «Regional National-Cultural Autonomy of the Estonians of the Republic of Crimea» Ühiskondlik organisatsioon «Krimmi Vabariigi eestlaste regionaalne rahvuskultuuri autonoomia» made it possible to take part in the All-Russian scientific and practical conference «Culture and art of the Finno-Ugric peoples in the territory of modern Russia : present in the future", held on August 17, 2019 on the territory of the Southern coast of Crimea (Alushta and Yalta); gave an opportunity for students to study the culture of the peoples represented and to cultivate a culture of interethnic communication. Students did not hesitate to achieve success in the field of folk dance and music. The conference featured dance sketches from the life of the Estonian youth community, taken from the best ballet performances of the Estonian people. The main idea of this work, throughout the course of studying the culture of Estonian folk dance, was based on the involvement of students in the dance of the stage, and not of the training order. Combining various folk dance movements, it was necessary to create scenically colored dance episodes from folk life, including both the dance technique and its style, and acting dance expressiveness [4, p. 106]. Given the fact that young people representing the culture of the Estonian people were not carriers of this culture. Moreover, students of the Faculty of Continuing Education for the training of specialists for the judiciary have mastered folk dance so professionally that they were invited to the events "Days of Estonian Culture in the Republic of Crimea", which will be held on September 22, 2019 in the village of Krasnodarka, Krasnogvardeisky district, on the territory of the ESTI TARE museum.

As the participants of the above events later noted, speaking at the conference «Polycultural Crimea - the basis of interethnic harmony» on December 8, 2020 in Simferopol, that all the accumulated experience gained as a result of ethnocultural performances shaped young people's desire to continue and improve intercultural communicative competence through teaching national style of communication, as well as to use intercultural dialogue in patriotic education, those who will enter the university further.

It is worth noting that the students themselves took an active part in the discussion during the conference «Polycultural Crimea - the basis of interethnic harmony.» They presented their proposals for interaction with children, adolescents, youth from different countries and peoples living in the Crimea.

Discussion is one of the most important forms of communication. Discussion is a fruitful method of solving controversial issues and, at the same time, a peculiar way of cognition. In the discussion, the moment of subjectivity is removed, the beliefs of one person or group of people receive the support of others and thus a certain validity [1]. Conducting discussions about the role of youth in the modern polyocultural space, developing youth educational projects on the territory of the Republic of Crimea and strengthening international contacts is one of the effective methods of forming a culture of interethnic communication [1, p. 23].

A striking example is the joint holding of national folklore concerts in the Crimean branch of the Russian State University of Justice, where students see the beauty and uniqueness of the national color of each represented ethnic group (in dance, song, national costume, game, in resurgent crafts, features of the national language). A folklore concert held as part of the event «Culture of the Peoples of Crimea» with representatives of various ethnic groups (Crimean Tatar, Karaite, Krymchak, Armenian, Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Azerbaijani, Jewish) showed good results [4, p. 103].

And here the sphere of interethnic communication is affected. Such events are needed in order to create an informal atmosphere, in our case, intercultural dialogue. Which can be implemented through holding diverse events both in the Crimean branch of the Russian State University of Justice and beyond. In continuation of the above, the festival can be included in the field of extracurricular study of national languages, and in the future, to make the days of national languages, students studying at the university, as the «Native Language Day» [4, p. 106]. This practice provides the following opportunities for the educational institution:

• increase the research and organizational-methodological levels of both the student and the teacher (for example, participation in conferences, round tables);

• acquire an additional opportunity to improve the skills of systemic thinking, analysis, synthesis, abstraction, comparison and generalization, to become a specialist within a specific issue and further use the experience in writing term papers and dissertations on the basis of the Crimean branch of the Russian State University of Justice;

• expand your horizons and social circle; develop communication capabilities, including poly-communicative ones;

• replenish your portfolio, which will allow the student to apply for an increased scholarship while studying, and later, upon graduation, present it for employment.

Conclusions and prospects for further research: The crisis of the modern educational system affects the intellectual, moral and spiritual nature of the crisis in adolescents themselves. The Republic of Crimea, as a traditionally multinational territory, is provided, in the person of the students of the Crimean branch of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education «Russian State University of Justice», an excellent opportunity for the development of polycultural communication as a system for educating students tolerant worldview through the study of the folklore heritage of the peoples of Crimea. The process of mutual knowledge of different cultures contributes to the expansion of creative ties of both ethnic groups within the university and beyond. This information leads to the achievement of a holistic harmony of the inner world of the student's personality, overcoming one-sidedness, rigidity and any bias of the points of view discussed, the successful addition and enrichment of communications in the ethno-dialogue and in the student environment, and in the dialogue of interuniversity communication.

References

1. Danilyuk A., Kondakov A., Tishkov V. The concept of spiritual and moral development and education of the personality of a citizen of Russia. — M.: Enlightenment, 2009.—23p.

2. Burdina G. Yu., Galochkina M. V. Improving the modern educational process through the development of tolerance // Scientific problems of education of the third millennium: Collection of scientific papers. Issue 7. Based on the materials of the VII All-Russian (with international participation) scientific and practical conference «Scientific problems of education of the third millennium» (October 25, 20013, Samara). / Ed.: Kochetova N. G., Lysogorova L. V., Chichkanova T. A. (responsible ed.). — Samara: TsDK «F 1»; «As Gard Publishing House» LLC, 2013. — pp. 43–51.

3. Lykova N.N. Prospects for the implementation of the motivational potential of students in the study of collective memory in the field of problem orientation / / Materials of the IV Interregional scientific and practical network Internet conference «Economy, management, law and society». Collection of abstracts of reports and communications. — Simferopol: IT «Arial». – 12/20/2019. – P.46 – 51.

4. Lykova N.N. Worldview competence as a factor in overcoming ethno-confessional tension in the educational space of the Republic of Crimea: experience *and problems // Conference: Religion. Society. Human. Collection of materials of scientific articles. Crimean Federal University. IN AND. Vernadsky. - Simferopol: IT «Arial». — October 17-18, 2019. - P. 100-107.*

5. Lykova N.N. Marchenko S.V. Features of the social status and value orientations of a young family of the Republic of Crimea (Sociocultural research) // Collection of articles of the International Research Competition «Vanguard of Youth Science». Russian Federation ICNP «New Science». – 11/15/2021. — Petrozavodsk. — P.402-411.

科学出版物

上合组织国家的科学研究：协同和一体化

国际科学大会的材料

2023 年 3 月 10 日，中国北京

编辑A.A.Siliverstova
校正A.I.尼古拉耶夫

2023 年 3 月 10 日，中国北京
USL。沸点：98.7。 订单253.流通500份。

在编辑和出版中心印制
无限出版社