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| A | SOCIAL SCIENCES |
| B | PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS |
| C | CHEMISTRY |
| D | EARTH SCIENCE |
| E | BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES |
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A SOCIAL SCIENCES

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| AA | PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION |
| AB | HISTORY |
| AC | ARCHAEOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY, ETHNOLOGY |
| AD | POLITICAL SCIENCES |
| AE | MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND CLERICAL WORK |
| AF | DOCUMENTATION, LIBRARIANSHIP, WORK WITH INFORMATION |
| AG | LEGAL SCIENCES |
| AH | ECONOMICS |
| AI | LINGUISTICS |
| AJ | LITERATURE, MASS MEDIA, AUDIO-VISUAL ACTIVITIES |
| AK | SPORT AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES |
| AL | ART, ARCHITECTURE, CULTURAL HERITAGE |
| AM | PEDAGOGY AND EDUCATION |
| AN | PSYCHOLOGY |
| AO | SOCIOLOGY, DEMOGRAPHY |
| AP | MUNICIPAL, REGIONAL AND TRANSPORTATION PLANNING |
| AQ | SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION, SAFETY IN OPERATING MACHINERY |

MOTIVES AND OBJECTIVES OF CRIME COMMISSION AGAINST INFORMATION SECURITY

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Abstract: The article discusses the motives and goals of committing crimes against information security. The authors conclude that the motive for crimes against information security is a deliberate motivation, through which the subject has the opportunity to satisfy his own needs via the commission of a crime. If you establish the motive, you can get the answer to the question why the crime was committed. The goal is the result image, which is important for the subject when the crime is committed. If the goal is set, then, accordingly, there is an answer to the question why the crime against information security was conceived and committed.

Keywords: motive, goal, crime, cybersecurity, information security, digital technology, information protection, cybercrime.

1 Introduction

In the modern age of digital technologies, information security becomes vital for all participants in legal relations. It accumulates the methods and means of information system protection, which includes the totality of information resources of citizens, companies and the state, as well as digital technologies and software and hardware systems.

In this regard, knowledge of ways to protect the information infrastructure from criminal encroachments becomes increasingly relevant (Begishev et al., 2019). Computer attacks (Begishev et al., 2019) and other information security incidents negatively affect the performance (Malik & Islam, 2019) and cybersecurity state (Khisamova et al., 2019) of any organization in the context of digital crimes (Bokovnya et al., 2019).

Digital technology is an integral part of our daily lives. Regardless of whether we have a computer at home, whether we use the opportunity to receive state and municipal services in digital form, or simply operate electronic gadgets, the dependence of society on technology increases. A secure digital environment enhances public confidence and contributes to a stable and prosperous state. Government and the business community are also leverage the power of the technological revolution through the wider adoption and application of digital technology. Traditional forms of crime have also evolved. Criminal associations begin to master the information and telecommunication network called Internet. Digital crime is developing at an incredibly fast pace; new types of criminal acts appear constantly. Therefore, we must keep up with digital technologies, understand the opportunities that they create for cybercriminals, and how they can be used as a tool to combat cybercrime (Begishev et al., 2020).

All this determined the importance of a comprehensive study of crime motives and goals against information security

2 Methods

The materials for the work were the provisions of the Russian criminal and information legislation, as well as regulatory legal acts in the field of information security.

The reliability of the obtained results is provided on the basis of the analysis of a significant and necessary array of legislative norms, statistical data, as well as the use of modern study methods of legal establishment: historical and legal, logical, formal, legal, comparative law, system-structural and other methods of scientific knowledge.

3 Results and discussion

There is a number of definitions of information security in the literature. In particular, according to T.A. Martirosyan information security is a state of security of an individual, society and state in the information sphere from possible internal and external threats (Martirosyan, 2005). According to V.D. Kurushin and V.A. Minaev, information security is a state of information environment security for society, ensuring its formation and development in the interests of citizens, organizations and the state (Kurushin & Minaev, 1998). A.V. Mnatsakanyan notes that information security is a constantly maintained and ensured state of information sphere protection in state interests, the interests of society and citizens (Mnatsakanyan, 2014). Most fully, in our opinion, information security is determined by T.A. Polyakova: in her opinion, this is a state of RF national interest protection in the information sphere from internal and external threats. This sphere consists of a combination of balanced interests of an individual, society and the state, which corresponds to the principle of national security provision in the information sphere, as defined by the Strategy for the Development of the Information Society in Russian Federation (Polyakova, 2008).

V.A. Shepetko singles out the following goals of information security:

- prevention of information leakage, theft, loss, distortion, and falsification;
- prevention of threats to individual, society, and state security;
- prevention of unauthorized actions destroying modifications, distorting, copying, or blocking information;
- prevention of other forms of unlawful interference with information resources and information systems, ensuring the legal regime of documented information;
- protection of the constitutional rights of citizens to maintain personal secrets and confidentiality of personal data available in information systems;
- maintaining state secrets, confidentiality of documented information in accordance with the law;
- ensuring the rights of subjects in information processes and during the development, production and application of information systems, technologies and the means of their provision (Shepetko, 2016).

The encroachment on information security at all levels becomes global. Crimes committed in the area under consideration are of the most diverse nature and orientation.

Today, there is a number of classifications of crimes in the field of information security, sponsored by the experts of the United Nations Economic Development Organization, participants in the Conference of Lawyers in the USA, etc. However, the conceptual approach to the concept of "information security", formulated in the Russian Federation Information Security

Doctrine, indicates the need for classification of crimes in the field of information security, taking into account Russian legal realities. For this reason, we agree with A.V. Mnatsakanyan, who identifies four groups of crimes in the field of information security: crimes against the interests of the state in the information sphere, crimes against the interests of an individual in the information sphere, crimes against the interests of society in the information sphere, as well as the crimes in the field of computer information, which are included in the Chapter 28 of RF Criminal Code (Mnatsakanyan, 2014).

Given the above classification, motives and goals of crimes in the field of information security are of interest. The motive acts as a driving force in the process of committing a crime. According to M.P. Chubinsky, motive can be defined as “an internal force, which, generating a volitional process, moves an individual in his conscious activity and leads, with the help of his whole psyche, to the results that appear outside” (Chubinsky, 1982). The main characteristic of a motive is awareness. It is necessary to achieve a goal. In this direction, one can agree with B.S. Volkov, who believed that “motive, consciousness, will and other psychological signs appear in unity and interdependence” (Volkov).

The goal is what the criminal is striving for. It is a certain result of the motive for the crime, its model, or, according to A.V. Borzenko, “an ideal image of the desired future result of human actions” (Borzenkov, 1987).

The motive and purpose are optional signs of the the crime subjective side of the crime; there is an inextricable link between them, and they are spelled out in the disposition of the criminal law.

There are various classifications of motives for crime in the legal literature. The researchers P.S. Dagal and D.P. Kotov divided motives into situational (random) and personal (stable) motives. The classification proposed by these authors was the following:

- 1) “basic”, socially dangerous motives (political, religious, personal “basic” motives);
- 2) socially neutral motives (resentment, material interest, enthusiasm, etc.);
- 3) socially positive motives (social interests, altruism, protection of personal rights, friendly feelings, etc.) (Dagal & Kotov, 1974).

Also there is an opinion that the motive can be targeted, orienting and technical, contributing to the selection of both an object and the way of behavior (Sklyarov, 2004). Such a division is also permissible, since the levels of goal setting can be different, determining one or another level of motivation.

T.A. Plaksina believes that the motive and purpose can determine the social danger of a crime, taking into account their inherent dynamic characteristics (Plaksina, 2006).

Motives and goals are diverse (Efremova, 2017; Rogova et al., 2016; Efremova et al., 2019). Often they are characterized by different content, strength, as well as the ability to be updated and by other characteristics.

4 Conclusions

Let's consider the main motives and goals of committing crimes against information security.

1. Selfish motives. First of all, selfish motives in the field of crimes against information security have a financial basis. So, fraudsters focus their activities on confidential information obtaining regarding the data of citizen bank cards, access to the accounts of legal entities with the aim of stealing money. Besides, often the personal data of citizens becomes the prey of criminals. The stolen data used first for criminal purposes: to obtain a loan, draw up false transactions, buy and sell real estate, etc.

In the banking sector, selfish motives can also be performed in the field of transferring funds from one account to another, and during manipulation with the official duties of specialists who have access to the bank information resources.

Another direction for the implementation of selfish motives is the spread of malicious programs to penetrate into information systems of citizens and organizations and obtain some expensive information.

Sometimes they commit crimes in order to get software or databases free of charge, which also become the subject of sale.

2. Hooligan motives. This motive is quite common, usually minors commit crimes in the field of information security from hooligan motives. In particular, they may commit unauthorized access to the databases of large companies, including financial ones, in order to destroy information stored on some server.

3. Revenge. This motive is also often present when they commit crimes against computer security. The subjects of such crimes are the persons who try to avenge, for example, in their opinion, for the unjustified dismissal from work. For this reason, using unauthorized access, such persons penetrate the information systems of the revenge object and destroy or damage the software, which often has nothing to do with the reason for revenge.

4. Commercial espionage, diversion. The motive here is the desire to obtain the necessary information for its subsequent transfer for remuneration to third parties or, conversely, the public dissemination of information that discredits the object of the infringement. Often, criminals, after gaining access to personal data of clients (mobile or insurance company, banking organization, etc.), make them publicly known. Since such data is a trade secret, a number of company customers are often forced to refuse the services of this company after the dissemination of such information because they violated the terms of data confidentiality.

5 Conclusion

Thus, it can be concluded that the motive for crimes against information security is a deliberate motivation. After the motive implementation the subject is able to satisfy his own needs through the commission of a crime. If you establish the motive, you can get the answer to the question why the crime was committed. The goal is the result image, which is important for the subject upon the commission of a crime. If the goal is set, then, accordingly, there is an answer to the question why the crime was conceived and committed.

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Alexandra Yuryevna Bokovnya – writing of the original draft of the paper based in the research results;

Ildar Rustamovich Begishev - references work and data analysis, editing of the final text of paper;

Albina Aleksandrovna Shutova – main idea, conceptualization;

Diana Davletovna Bersei- methodology and results;

Elena Anatolievna Pershina - project supervision, communications;

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Primary Paper Section: A**Secondary Paper Section: AG, AD**

PRETERITES IN THE SLAVONIC-RUSSIAN PROLOGUE OF THE XV CENTURY

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Abstract: This article's research subject is preterites in the previously not described Slavic-Russian Prologue from June to November 1429, posted in an electronic resource (<http://www.stsl.ru/manuscripts/index.php>). Based on the uniqueness of the Prologue as a genre and as a text representing a creative interpretation of the primary sources, the semantics and functioning of linguistic units are of particular significance in this work. This is especially valid in terms of analyzing the formation of the Russian normative and literary tradition. Microcontexts in which past tense forms of verbs were utilized were chosen by constant sampling from a specified Prologue (438 sheets of handwritten text). Subsequently, contextual grammatical and stylistic semantics of preterites (as the components of a single grammatical paradigm) were analyzed and described.

Keywords: grammatical paradigm, preterite, aorist, imperfect, perfect

1 Introduction

The research problem, the results of which allowed us to write this article, has repeatedly turned out to be the focus of attention of many scholars, namely: V.V. Borodich, E.M. Vereshchagin, B. Gavranek, A. Gamanovich, V.M. Zhivov, L.P. Zhukovskaya, A.M. Kamchatnov, V.V. Kolesov, V.G. Kostomarov, P.S. Kuznetsov, B.A. Larin, D.S. Likhachev, T.P. Lomtev, S.P. Lopushanskaya, V.M. Markov, Yu.S. Maslov, S.D. Nikiforov, N.V. Novikova, P.V. Petrukhin, V.I. Postovalova, M.L. Remneva, E.A. Fet, G.A. Khaburgaev, P.Ya. Chernykh, E.N. Eterley, and many others. The purpose of our study is related to the need to clarify some aspects of the Russian literary standard developed using the material of a previously unexplored ancient manuscript. There is still no unanimity in the answers to this question since many of the most important questions in the history of the Russian Language are traditionally resolved through the use of foreign material (Markov, 2001). Between the elements of different origins and between the markers of different regulatory standards (as for preterites, first of all), the text demonstrates quite meaningful, systemic relationships, and not just random interference of various communicative formats.

The priority rule of the Prologue is a book, with the active use of simple preterites. Does this indicate that the Prologue is divorced from the real speech of that period? In connection with the analysis results of the text under study, it is necessary to give a negative answer to the question posed, contrary to the usual point of view. Church Slavonic language of the Russian edition (in which, first of all, Prologues were written), which served important spheres of culture, is the literary Language of Russia of the XI - XVII-the centuries. This Language had a multi-component paradigm of preterites, and the East oral Slavic of the historical period had no simple preterites as such. Therefore, when the thing is about the preservation of the written Language in the monuments of a complex system of past times, one probably should bear in mind that we are talking about a norm that is formally preserved as the tradition result, as the sign of a literary language. The Church Slavonic edition — Russian and normative — was well known to Russians and actively interacted with Old Russian languages as a version of a higher

and prestigious level. All of the mentioned above is confirmed by the results of contextual semantics and stylistics analysis of the studied Prologue.

2 Methods

The primary research method is the historical method, which permitted us to unveil the functions of preterites in the Slavic-Russian text and trace the features of the literary tradition development in verb forms. This method's result and descriptive and systematizing methods are the text-forming functions of preterites, which define the event and modal polyphony of fragments. The methods of component and contextual analysis of linguistic units enabled us to pay attention to the syncretism of semantics and grammar of verb forms and maximize the use of the full potential of their grammatical semantics, syntagmatic and paradigmatic. The analysis of the paradigmatic and syntagmatic connections of linguistic units deepened the idea of the oral and written forms of language interaction during the formation of the literary tradition and the literary norm. The comparative method permitted us to compare the studied manuscript's data with Slavic writing's oldest manuscripts and later works, thus emphasizing the truth of the proposed conclusions.

3 Results and Discussion

T.I. Froyanova, examining various writing manuscripts of the 12th-15th centuries, notes that the business texts of the indicated period often use aorist in perfect meaning exclusively to enhance the bookish style (Froyanova, 1970). Thus, already during the indicated period, the specially updated semantics of the components of the preterite paradigm was a stylistic marker of texts of a high book standard. At the same time, let us disagree with the researcher: the aorist "effectiveness" is not identical to the perfect.

At the same time, the semantics of effectiveness (without a modal axiological connotation) is the characteristic of aorist forms, indeed. Similar cases occur in the Prologue of the 15th century. Regularly, the aorist forms serve to indicate some final action that completes the sequence of actions indicated by the participles. It is probable that in such cases, the participles semantically compensate for the circumstantial "insufficiency" of the aorist semantics, introducing dynamic layering and volume into the text, taking actions from one plane, and creating some semantic stereo effect. Regarding this case, syntactic homogeneity is established between the forms of the aorist and the participles, and parallel structures are built in a sentence or a text, sequentially.

The meaning of the result conveyed by the forms of the aorist in the context of Prologue plots is organically combined with the main meaning of the aorist - action as a certain fact of a historical nature in the past, without an additional shade of expression or evaluation - in the headings of memorable events to which this or that day is dedicated. Within a single plot fragment, the aorist's forms in their basic meaning fulfill the function of the leading narrative form, lining up on the principle of stringing into homogeneous rows of predicates and filling the living space with dynamics and eventfulness. Moreover, the number of aoric forms can be very large in a relatively small volume of text. For example, more than 30 forms of aorist were found in the "Memory of the Holy Martyrs Fotian, and Anikit" (2 pages of the Prologue), including the connective components of compound nominal predicates, and aorist forms were used 49 times on 3 pages of the narrative in the "Word of the Barbarian the Robber". In everyday narratives, the aorist forms used in the Prologue function as designations of the main life milestones, representing a chain of names by which it is easy to restore the entire biography of the saint.

Aorist forms in a context can be surrounded by various

circumstantial shades, combined with the semantics of aorist performance. In particular, these may be the shades associated with the speed of the indicated action, and in the case of a long homogeneous chain of aoric forms, with the action swiftness. Thus, St. John Chrysostom, reflecting on the effectiveness of prayer, emphasizes the need to pray not only with the lips but with the heart. This fragment is contained in the analyzed Prologue, and the actions related to the effectiveness of heartfelt prayer, with the instant response of God to the call of a warm heart, are indicated by a number of aorist forms that follow one after another in the space of just a few lines of text. Note that the Prologue has the cases of aorist form use in the sense of a pluperfect effect, which, in general, confirms the conclusions of researchers about the aorist semantics erosion during the indicated period.

The aorist forms used in the Prologue under consideration are often the result of the undoubted influence of spoken Language on the book-written standard. For example, in the "Sacred memory of the royal and divine temple of the Almighty Savior Christ, our God", the aorist book form is found instead of the expected, according to the colloquial form model. And these are not rare cases. There is no reason to consider such formations, which are a cross between an aorist and the sacrament, random errors or evidence of illiteracy of scribes who did not understand the rules of preterite form development. The scribes use the forms of preterite very competently. The "hybridity" of preteritic formations is probably the consequence of the active interference of styles and genres with a lively and conscious perception of the preteritic language resources.

The ordinary meaning of imperfect forms is the value of the subject state, often with a modal connotation (Elliott, 2000). This can also be facilitated by the lexical semantics of the verb, as, for example, in the "Memory of the Most Reminiscent and Blessed Queen and Ktitoritsa Irina from the Blessed Church of the Almighty Savior Christ."

The use of imperfect forms in the meaning of a prolonged or repeatedly repeated action, against which events occur, most often indicated by the aorist and the sacraments, is reflected in "Presentation of the holy first martyr Archdeacon Stephen", "Word of St. John Chrysostom", "The memory of the venerable father Theodosius, the igumen of Orovsky."

In those cases, when the forms of the imperfect in the meaning of long-term action are used to describe the torment suffered by the holy martyrs, the narrative takes on maximum severity ("The memory of the holy martyr Ii"). When the forms of imperfect, in the meaning of repeated, frequent actions performed in the past, are used to describe completely unusual acts, from the point of view of an ordinary person, performed by saints, an expressive and emotional shade appears in the narrative ("The word from the life of St. Markial") (DeLancey, 1997).

In some cases, there is a peculiar interference of two communicative standards - oral (with the focus on the processes taking place in the Old Russian Language) and book-written (with the focus on the Church Slavonic pattern). The result of such interference is, for example, -хуть, -шетъ forms, which are often found in other texts of the Russian edition ("The word about the Deacon Raphael"; "The word from the Life of St. Markial"; "In Memory of our Venerable Fathers Dalmatians, Favst, and Isaac"; "In memory of the holy martyr Ii"). Similar processes are observed during the formation of aorist forms. All of this can be interpreted as an argument in favor of the fact that native speakers mastered the book norm and tried to consciously change it in accordance with the contemporary conversational standard, perceiving this norm as living, natural, and modern.

M.A. Kazazayeva (2000), analyzing the use of perfect forms and plusquamperfect in "The Tale of Bygone Years", notes the high frequency of perfect forms with a complete set of components, with the exception of several cases of 3rd person forms. This is also indicated by S.I. Merechina, analyzing the texts of the works by Cyril Turovsky (Merechina, 2001). The considered

Prologue makes it possible to agree with the conclusions and observations of researchers. As a feature of perfect forms, one should note their semantics, not duplicated by any other verb forms that function in the text: the semantic specificity of the perfection is noteworthy, which is associated with the designation of an action that has not just an actual result, but an observable (De Haan, 1999; Givón, 1982) and extremely significant result linking the past-present-future together ("Memory of the priesthood of the royal and the divine temple of the Almighty Savior Christ, our God").

The forms of perfect, denoting the relevant and significant result (Klenin, 1993; Haugen, 1972) in the context of the Prologue, can acquire the connotation of a well-known, indisputable fact ("The Word of Holy Ephraim"). In such cases, the effective semantics of the perfect can include semantic nuances inherent for plusquamperfect ("Word from the Patericon").

The importance and uniqueness of the action indicated by the perfect form can be emphasized by the strong semantic position that the shape of the perfect takes in the fragment (Baayen, 1997). In the end of the text, for example, the perfect form can indicate the action in which the main idea of the fragment is summarized ("The word of holy Ephraim").

The few plusquamperfect forms found in the Prologue under consideration are used in their basic meaning - an action performed in the past before another action performed in the past, which allows you to arrange the actions in the past tense space in a relatively chronological sequence ("The position of the honest belt of the Most Holy Mother of God").

Denoting an action committed in the past earlier than the narrated events, the form of past perfect tense can introduce into the context the semantic circumstantial elements of remoteness degree concerning the indicated action from the moment that is reported in the text ("Memory of the Holy Martyr Tation"). This text shows that due to the use of the past perfect form, there is not only the distribution of actions in the past in chronological order, but also the indication of a long time: the martyr had the faith of Christ for a very long time, that is, a very long time.

4 Summary

In general, the analysis of the Prologue makes it possible to assert that native speakers were fluent in the book norm and consciously focused on it, reading and creating written texts. Like the colloquial standard, the book norm was perceived as living, natural, modern, and not just traditionally copied and replicated from text to text. The functioning of preterites evidences this in the studied Prologue with the maximum use of their grammatical semantics full potential - both syntagmatic and paradigmatic.

5 Conclusions

Thus, the choice of preterite in the Prologue is dominated by the artistic and communicative intentions of the author (translator/interpreter). Preterites introduce event and modal (Shirokova, 2010) polyphony into the Prologue text. The semantic potential of each verb form of the past tense and the preteritic paradigm as a whole in each specific case is intended to convey the deep value concept of not only a text fragment but of the whole era as a whole (Shayakhmetova & Zholobov, 2018; Shakurova & Yusupova, 2017; Shkurko et al., 2017).

There are not so many cases of aorist form used in the Prologue (in their main meaning). If there are other verb forms in the context, then the aorist interacts with them and produces many additional meanings (Fattakhova et al., 2019; Rakhimova et al., 2017). There are also the cases of aorist form used in the sense of past perfect.

The systemically defined grammatical semantics of imperfect is the meaning of an extended action or a state in the past (often with a modal or emotionally expressive connotation, which can

also be facilitated by the lexical semantics of a verb). The semantic potential of the imperfect assumes its auxiliary and background character. A strong connection is observed between imperfect and aorist forms: imperfect forms play a significant role in aorist's semantic and stylistic potential implementation. The alternation of groups of imperfect and aorist forms allows you to vary the narrative pace. Imperfect is able to denote not only the action of a subject but also his condition, which has become his characteristic, a hallmark.

In the studied Prologue, perfect forms are used everywhere with an updated touch of performance. More precisely, the perfection denotes an action that preceded the moment of narration and led to the result observed at the moment of narration. In contrast to the effectiveness expressed by the forms of the aorist, the effectiveness expressed by the perfect forms emphasizes the result significance of the result for the present and the future, without actualizing the cause. In the context of the perfect form, they can take on a hue of a well-known, indisputable fact, including the semantic form characteristic of the past perfect.

The duration of the action indicated by the perfect is variable. In general, the perfect form is the form with a strong end-to-end beginning. It is capable of linking the past-present-future in the context. This "transtemporality" of the perfect gives it a special status within the framework of the preterite paradigm.

The semantics of the past perfect in the Prologues are clearly outlined - this is an action that is outside the narrative chain of the text. In some sense, the productive component of the past perfect semantics is already manifested in the fact that the text took place, the considered event took place.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AJ, AI

EXPERIENCE OF THE LIBERALIZATION POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN TURKEY IN THE 1950S

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the problem of implementing the liberalization policy pursued by the Democratic Party of Turkey in the 1950s. The uniqueness of the formation and functioning of this model, based on liberalization policies, makes it possible to state with certainty that Westernization and liberalization policies have allowed Turkey to minimize the effects of social and economic shocks for more than a decade. The foundation of this model was laid in the early 1950s, during the rule of the Democratic Party in the Republic of Turkey. The article reflects the process of winding down reforms, shows the reasons for their failure and the removal of the Democratic Party from power in 1960. Among the countries of the Muslim world, Turkey stands out as the state where Westernization policies and democratic values of the West were most successfully pursued.

Keywords: history, foreign regional studies, Turkey, modernization, etatism, A. Menderes, liberalization, Democratic Party.

1 Introduction

The government of the Democratic Party came to power under conditions of Kemalist bureaucracy. The policy of etatism constrained the development of the economy. By the end of the 40s, there was widespread dissatisfaction with the existing orders in Turkey. In this situation, the one-party system was abolished. According to the results of the parliamentary elections of 1950, the opposition Party (DP) came to power.

Jelyal Bayar became President and A. Menderes was appointed Prime Minister. Liberalization of the political sphere and economic system is a common condition for the successful development of most Western countries. In the West, the transition to a multi-party system is seen as "liberalizing the political atmosphere." The transition to a multi-party system is the logical conclusion of the struggle of the Turkish bourgeoisie and the land aristocracy for their rights and interests. The ruling class needed a guarantor of their political and economic freedom, primarily through the party they created and brought to power.

2 Methods

The methodological basis of our study is the principle of historicism and the principle of objectivity. The principle of historicism considers all phenomena in the development and interrelationship of all sides, the political life of Turkish society, in the process of liberalization of all sides of the socio-economic and political course of Turkey in the 1950s. The principle of objectivity implies compliance with the prescribed rules of modern theories of social and political development of society when considering the problem. The authors of this work adhere to the ideas set out in the works of the French philosopher and sociologist Jacques Elloule and Yu Habermas, the essence of which is that the democratization and liberalization of society should be achieved by the formation of civic consciousness in society and man, rather than by changing the institutions of power and strengthening the vertical of this power (Habermas, 1995).

3 Results and Discussion

Having come to power, Prime Minister A. Menderes began to pursue a policy aimed at the transition of the country to democratic tracks. The first steps taken by the Government were the following.

On June 14, 1950, the Democratic Party passed a bill allowing reading "azan" not only in Turkish, but also in Arabic (Bozdağ, 2004).

Mustafa Kemal set up a radical policy of laicism and pursued it since 1924. Permeating the entire structure of Muslim society, Islam was both a consolidating factor and a hindrance to the creation of national unity (Imamutdinova et al., 2019).

The next step was the law abolishing the prohibition on teaching religious subjects, both in primary and higher education. New mosques began to be built and restored throughout the country. These innovations were met with great inspiration and approval among the clergy and rural population of the Republic. In June 1950, a number of media laws were passed, and the "Press Act" was amended, leading to the emergence of liberal publications.

In the economic sphere, the policy of the ruling party was aimed at the complete transfer of the management of State enterprises to private ownership. In August 1950, the Government of A. Menderes introduced a bill to the Majlis encouraging foreign investment in the country's economy, which led to a rapid increase in the rate of production and an increase in the economic performance of the production sector. The new Government has passed through the Majlis draft laws on privatization of the public sector of the economy, and many public enterprises have passed into private hands (Rosaliyev, 1962). The capitalization of production and the transition of State-owned enterprises to the private sector provided incentives to the banking system. Banks issued loans for the development of production and the purchase of state-owned enterprises. Foreign capital was actively attracted to the oil industry. American and British oil companies British Petroleum, Mobil Oil, Royal Cottage Shell have become active participants in economic activity in the country (Alibekov, 1966). Privatization of enterprises, introduction of the latest technologies led to growth of quantitative and qualitative indicators in industry. However, the advancement of liberalization policies has faced a number of challenges. The policy of "grow in every quarter of our millionaire" was not successful. This is due to the fact that large loans were issued only to selected borrowers or the loan was provided at significant interest rates beyond the scope of a simple owner or small merchant. The "policy of economic democracy" led to the rapid enrichment of members of the government, deputies, and the commercial and industrial

bourgeoisie. While in 1950 the number of entrepreneurs who submitted a tax return was 45,774, in 1960 more than 210 thousand declarations were submitted (Capitalism in Turkey, Socio-economic development in the 1950s-1980s, 1987). In 1953, there were 11 millionaires in Turkey, and by 1960 their number had increased to 110; 227 industrialists had revenues from 500 thousand to 1 million lire per year, incomes from 20 thousand and more than 500 thousand entrepreneurs (Rosaliyev, 1980). The process of concentration and centralization of capital was most evident in relatively developed manufacturing industries - sugar and textile. Of the new industries, a rather high degree of concentration was observed in the cement industry, but heavy industry was not going through the best of times.

As for working issue, the government of A. Menderes pursued inconsistent and unbalanced policies. One of the ruling party's pre-election slogans was to grant freedom to trade unions. With the coming to power of the Democratic Party, this slogan was successfully forgotten. By creating the appearance of a working issue, the DP actively supported the creation of new trade unions. At the consultative Labor Assembly convened in February 1954, recommendations were made to the Government on 28 counts relating to the socio-economic situation of the working class, including the revision of the old Labor Law, the adoption of the Law on Agricultural Labor, the revision of the Law on Trade Unions, Collective Agreements, the Attitude to Strikes, the Establishment of a Wage Scale, etc. Since the Government was not bound by these recommendations, most of them were not implemented. Discussions in the Majlis over social problems initiated by opposition parties revealed a total reluctance to meet trade unions and their lack of any real plans to increase employment and reduce unemployment. Another mistake was that in the process of inter-party struggle the ruling DP and the opposition People's Republican Party (NDP), fighting for influence on the working class, sought to protect him from participation in the social political life of the country. The DP tried to create the appearance that the problem of the settlement of relations between workers and employers was resolved quite successfully. Legislation in the sphere of social relations, which was adopted in the 1950s, was widely advertised. At the beginning of 1952, a law on a partially paid (50%) day off was approved, which applied only to enterprises with 10 or more workers. In the following years, the Labor Act was amended to cover small enterprises with four to nine employees. Under pressure from workers' demands, the government passed a wage scale law. This law applied to less than half of the country's wilayets and only in the main industries. Some types of insurance have been expanded. At the end of 1959, 526.5 thousand workers were insured, while the majority of workers (more than 1.7 million) employed in small-scale artisanal enterprises and agriculture were not covered by law. The concessions noted above were partial. Some of them, such as the Wage Scale Act, in practical application due to rising inflation, the high cost of life has actually lost its meaning (Tunaya, 1960). The DP, under various pretexts, refused to grant workers' trade unions fundamental rights, especially the right to strike, which would enable them to fight for their economic interests and improve social conditions. The main argument of the refusal was that while 1952 unemployed persons were registered in 11300, in 1958 they became 50900, in 1959 - 53300, and in 1960 - 57300 thousand people. It was only in April 1960 that the Government of the DP, based primarily on the considerations of the pre-election campaign, passed through the Majlis the Law on Annual Paid Leave for Workers and Employees of Industrial Enterprises Subject to the Labour Law (Kireev, 1991).

In order to develop the agricultural sector, the DP is initiating the adoption of a number of bills on agricultural subsidies by Turkish banks. A. Menderes declared his main task in the village to turn Turkey into the main exporter of cereals. However, for this purpose it was necessary to carry out reforms in the village. The work of the peasants was manual; agriculture needed machinery and modernization of the means of production. The A. Menderes government, with U.S. credit support under the Marshall Plan, purchased U.S. tractors, harvesters, seedlings,

irrigation and drainage facilities, mineral fertilizers, and other means of production. Within the framework of the mechanization program of the village in 1950-1956 more than 40 thousand tractors and agricultural machines were purchased.

These measures were positive: in the Turkish village appear infrastructure, paved roads, treatment facilities, and land reclamation, drainage of marshes, hand plough came tractor, and sowing areas for cereals were expanded. The massive outflow of peasants from the village and the natural growth of the population, despite the increase in the sown area, meant that Turkey was unable to provide itself with grain. The rise of social inequality in the Turkish village and the impoverished of the peasant masses was the logical result of DP policy. The famous Turkish writer Yakub Kadri Karaosmanoglu, in response to the statement of the Minister of Government of DP Samed Agaoglu that it is now impossible to find in Anatolia what was described in his book "Alien," published in the early 20s, wrote that having visited many villages, he found no changes noted by the Minister: "I got acquainted with the peasants who make up the majority there, with their material and moral level, and I found no difference compared to the previous time. Still everyone walks in lochs, with pale faces, and if I asked about anyone, I was told that "went to Istanbul to look for work" (Karaosmanoğlu, 1955). The lack of credit, in particular, the very meagre amounts of credit for peasants when they were granted land excluded the possibility of increasing production. The government of A. Menderes, in connection with the financial crisis since 1958, reduced loans for agriculture and put peasant farms in an even more difficult position. The low yield of peasant farms led to an increase in debt to credit cooperatives, which peasants were unable to repay. In order to prevent the loss of peasant votes, the DP resorted to the installment of peasant debt. Before the 1957 elections, the DP, with great concern for their outcome, decided to installment the peasant debt to the Agricultural Bank in the amount of 200 million lire for a period of five years (Moiseyev, 1960).

The low level of development of owns industry has also significantly hampered the development of rural production. The government understood the need to carry out agrarian transformations, but the bourgeoisie did not or did not want to understand that a driven and slaughtered Turkish peasant could not raise productivity with primitive tools of labor. With the coming to power, the DP concentrates all spheres of the state apparatus in its hands. The new government carried out a purge of the state apparatus from individuals associated with its predecessor DP, the People's Republican Party (NRP). All wilayet governors, city mayors, county chiefs have been retired. DP supporters were appointed in their place. The change of parties in power has led to a number of changes, both in domestic and foreign policy. The government has concluded a number of military cooperation and mutual assistance treaties with the United States. Relations were established with Israel. A number of diplomatic agreements were signed with the USSR.

In 1952, the Republic of Turkey joined NATO, since 1959 it has been hosting medium-range tactical missiles, deploying radar installations, and a number of military treaties have been concluded between Turkey and the United States, mainly treaties on the supply of arms and training of the military (Vdovichenko, 1966). And in 1955 Turkey became the founding country of the Organization of the Central Treaty, known as SENTO.

4 Summary

Social and economic reforms in Turkish society were met at first with great optimism and encouragement. With Turkey's increased orientation towards the West, the values of the Western world (freedom of speech, thought) began to be instilled in society. Workers were granted a paid day off, a firm wage scale was established, but the national bourgeoisie did not seek to ensure the material and spiritual well-being of the Turkish worker. The agrarian issue was also not fully resolved, and there was a great shortage of land. Bank loans were not provided to small-scale farms, and the number of devastated peasants who

joined the ranks of the urban poor grew rapidly. Neither the economic nor the socio-political course was clear, nor did the party have a clear and clear agenda for implementing reform policies, and the reforms were therefore unbalanced and blurred. Economic liberalization was accompanied by a tightening of the political regime. Thus, the DP, formerly opposition and opposed to the dictatorship of the ruling People's Republican Party, itself quickly followed the path of creating its own dictatorship. At the same time, the leadership of the DP actively used ethnic and confessional forms of mobilization of public opinion in its favor. Since the mid-1950s, the Government has begun to suppress the freedoms itself granted (Starchenkov, 1986).

DP reforms - the abolition of censorship, the declaration of freedom of speech, of the press, freedom to choose a religion, and many other liberal freedoms - were generally progressive. However, this experience of liberalization proved unsuccessful, the severe socio-economic consequences of such a policy led to the performance of patriotic military and the removal of the DP from power in 1960.

5 Conclusion

The Government of the Democratic Party and Adnan Menderes has made a huge contribution to the development of the Republic of Turkey. During their ruling, for the first time in the State, they tried to implement liberalization policies in the broadest sense. However, many economic and socio-political gains have not been sustained. The ill-conceived policy of socio-economic and political reforms had brought the country into crisis. The economic crisis, violations of the constitution, violation of democratic freedoms, led to the military coup of 1960. The Prime Minister was convicted and executed. And in 1990 A. Menderes was rehabilitated posthumously. In his honor the Mausoleum was built in Istanbul. A. Menderes is named after Izmir International Airport and Aydin University, and many streets and avenues in Turkey are named after the Prime Minister of the Democratic Party.

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Primary Paper Section: A

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SECURITY IN RIGHTS AS A VARIETY OF NATIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract: Study purpose is to determine the signs of legal security on the basis of existing scientific views and current legislation, excluding its overly broad understanding, leading to the fact that any legal requirement is included in the content of national security. Methodology: the basis is the dialectical method of cognition of the facts of social reality, on which the formal legal and comparative legal approaches are largely based. The methods of analysis and synthesis, abstraction, deduction and induction have found their application both individually and as part of other methods. Main content. We analyzed the features of legal security: normative; legal system stability; focus on eliminating legal threats and others, as well as criticized the widespread understanding of legal security as a form of national security.

Keywords: law; safety; national security; legal security; compliance; signs of legal security; security strategy

1 Introduction

First of all, it is necessary to note the features of the study object and pay attention to the article title. Thus, two relatively new scientific areas have been actively developing in science in recent years. Firstly, they include a study of national security, within the framework of which the efforts of specialists in various fields of scientific knowledge (lawyers, economists, political scientists, philosophers, sociologists, managers, representatives of technical sciences, etc.) are integrated. At the same time, national security is examined from its own point of view, taking into account the specific features of the subject and method of a particular science, but, at the same time, the achievements of the closest branches of scientific knowledge are actively used, since national security is a complex problem. Secondly, they include the study of legal security or compliance, as an integral part (variety) of national security. Scientific research takes place both from the general to the particular, and from the particular to the general. Thus, there are works devoted not only to the general theoretical problems of legal security, but also studies taking into account its division, both on the basis of the branches of law and the branches of legislation.

2 Methods

We used such general scientific methods of cognition as: analysis method, system research method; private scientific methods: method of comparative law, formal-legal method, intersectoral method of legal research.

3 Results and Discussion

It is necessary to identify common signs of legal security and give its concept. Thus, according to I.S. Lapaev, compliance is "a state of security (protection, assurance) and streamlining of the vital interests of legal entities associated with their entry into the field of legal relations, due to effective lawmaking, uniform enforcement, stability and legal certainty of legal relations, high legal awareness" (Lapaev, 2013). Khokhloev I.A. believes that "compliance in the conditions of prevention and liquidation of

emergencies is a state of protection of the vital interests of public relations subjects in the field of prevention and liquidation of emergencies, where these entities can fully exercise their rights in accordance with applicable regulatory legal acts, demand from other entities the right to perform duties without fear of harm to life, health or property, as well as the state in which, regardless of adverse circumstances, the law implementation mechanism and the protection mechanism for the fundamental rights and freedoms of human and society are operated" (Khokhloev, 2008). According to T.B. Tyurina, "legal security of an individual is one of the types of personal security and is defined as the state of protection of his/her vital interests from the external and internal threats in the field of legal relations" (Tyurina, 2005). The author proceeds from the need to determine legal security in two interrelated aspects. Firstly, legal security as a condition, and secondly, as a process of ensuring. Legal security in the form of a state is characterized by the absence of various threats, as well as the presence of legal that can level such threats. The process of legal security itself already appears in the form of actions (dynamics) of various legal means used by the subject to eliminate the threat (Tyurina, 2005).

G.G. Gorshenkov defines legal security from the position of "the state of legal protection of an object in the presence of its necessary legal guarantees and legal support of normal life" (Gorshenkov, 2009). V.A. Osipov proposes to consider legal security from a wide and narrow perspective. In his opinion, "legal security in the broad sense characterizes the protection of various spheres of life (state, political, economic, spiritual-moral, information, environmental, social, etc.) by legal means, because it is impossible to ensure national security without legal mediation in modern conditions" (Osipov, 2009). In the narrow sense, it (legal security) is determined through the category of security of the legal system of society with the help of legal means, based on legal regulation (Osipov, 2009).

V.A. Osipov is not the first researcher who proposes to consider legal security in a narrow and a broad sense. Thus, according to A.F. Galuzin, "in the broad sense, it represents the security of legal system, and within the framework of law, legislation and other elements, its protection from dangers and threats of a legal nature, legal means to ensure all types of security (economic, political, natural and technological, etc.), in the narrow sense - this is an activity to prevent and minimize legal dangers and threats both in the law-making and law enforcement process" (Galuzin, 2008). The author, developing his concept, notes in another work that: "Legal security as an independent type of security is the protection of regulatory legal acts and enforcement from "legal" dangers, which determines the legal quality of security and secured types of social security through legislation and enforcement without risks" (Galuzin & Romashov, 2012). The feature of A.F. Galuzina's position is the definition of legal security from the opposite, and most likely paired category - legal danger.

Other researchers provide concise definitions of legal security. For example, according to A.A. Ter-Akopova, it represents "a state of legal protection of the vital interests of the individual (society and state) from the external and internal threats" (Ter-Akopov, 2001). B.V. Dreyshev also states his position very briefly. Thus, he indicates that: "Legal security should be understood as the state of security of the legal system" (Dreyshev, 1998). A.S. Shaburov considers the legal security in a similar way. He writes that "legal security is the security of the law itself. This is the security of the legal system" (Shaburov, 2015).

Thus, despite the presence of a variety of concepts and approaches to legal security, the authors, revealing its features, use such concepts as: "state of security"; "threat"; "legal means"; "interests", which brings them together in many ways. Legal security is considered both in a static and in a dynamic state. The

legal security objects are the legal system as a whole, as well as its elements such as the legal system and the legislation system.

At the same time, there was a tendency to distinguish two areas in understanding legal security. Firstly, it is considered as a state of guaranteeing the rights and legitimate interests of participants in legal relations created by legal methods, as a result of which the security of legal entities is ensured in various fields (environmental, financial, military, etc.). Secondly, it is understood as a special state of security of the legal system of society through law, law-making and law enforcement, that is, exclusively by legal means against legal threats.

It seems that both approaches are not mutually exclusive, but the first gravitates most to the concept of "legal regulation of national security". It seems that it is necessary to highlight the optimal "middle ground" between two approaches, which would not allow the phenomenon of legal security to turn into an infinitely broad concept. In view of the global regulation of public relations, penetration of law into an increasing number of the life fields of a state-organized society, the legal institutionalization of security, as such, and national, in particular, within which there is a special block of legal security, is ongoing.

Based on the foregoing, we can distinguish the most common signs of legal security, namely: formalization in legal norms of a different level of basic values of national security and threats; streamlining the interaction of social actors with the help of the power regulator - the law through which models of such interaction are created (institutionalized); direct or indirect participation in legal security relations of the state; high level of development of legal relations in society.

Based on the general signs of legal security, it is possible to determine its particular features, which more relate to legal security as an object of law enforcement activity, since legal security is not only a static phenomenon, but a process in which the threats are eliminated. Despite the very importance of the institutional aspect of legal security, the adoption of another law or by-law does not solve anything in itself, since its implementation and adjustment mechanisms are necessary, if there are various kinds of legal defects in it. The main drawback of all regulatory enactments regulating this area is the lack of systematic nature. Thus, ensuring legal security takes shape in two main areas: law-making and law enforcement, which means that it can be argued that there are two of its components in legal security. Firstly, it is a law-making component, the result of which is a high-quality regulatory legal act institutionalizing national security. Secondly, it is law enforcement, where extrapolation and implementation into reality of the result achieved within the framework of the law-making process takes place.

When the specific features of legal security are defined, it is also necessary to indicate a number of its other features. Thus, it appears in the form of a special property of the legal system, the state of individual, society and state. Then, "legal security from a functional point of view is also a certain activity, a form of purposeful activity of some entities related to law and legal sphere" (Fomin, 2007). Another feature of legal security is its extension to both the protection objects and the sources of dangers in a particular sphere. It should be particularly emphasized the extension of security not to all interests, but only to the most vital ones. Another legal security features is its quantitative and qualitative indicators related to the legal field, living space (which is protected), where the interests of the law subjects are implemented.

The following feature of legal security is associated with the stability of the legal system (Burke-White, 2004), especially such elements as the legal system and the legislation system. The endless amendments to regulatory legal acts that are not caused by objective processes in public relations negatively affect legal security. The legal system cannot be stable without a uniform law enforcement process.

Earlier, we, like other researchers (Itzhak, 2016), pointed out that an important feature of legal security is the protection of precisely the basic vital interests of the society's and state's individual. In this context, it is necessary to turn to our assumption made at the very beginning of this article that legal security is only a part of the national security. This issue formulation is due to the fact that the law mediates most areas of society and various types of security. The "National Security Strategy", approved by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 683 dated 31.12.2015, states that "national security includes the country's defense and all types of security stipulated by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the Russian Federation, primarily state, public, informational, environmental, economic, transport, energy, as well as personal security". Thus, the strategy actually makes the list of types of national security open, creating legal uncertainty. In this regard, they began to write about food, educational, religious, cultural security as types of national security in legal science.

Based on this thesis, we can inevitably conclude that legal security in all these areas is a form of national security. Researchers (Donohue, 2011; Gordon, 2014; Williams, Paul, 2008) come to this conclusion as a result of an analysis of both the "National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation" and other regulatory legal acts in which various types of security are classified as national, for example, the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 120 dated 30.01.2010 "On Approval of the Doctrine of Food Security of the Russian Federation"; the Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1734 dated 22.11.2008 "Transport Strategy of the Russian Federation Until 2030" and others. The economy and economic growth in the National Security Strategy are called national priorities and interests, and an unfavorable trend in the economy development, a lag in technological progress - the threats to life quality. The threats to economic growth include various types of economic offenses in a generalized form. If we turn to the level of a single, for example, particular infringement on the property of a citizen or a legal entity, and taking into account that the regulatory definition of national security contains the wording "the security state of an individual, society and state from the internal and external threats...", we can conclude that such an infringement is an offense against national security.

4 Summary

1. When determining the criteria whereon a particular block (part) of legal security will be included in the national security structure, it is necessary to proceed from a number of factors that should be identified, including using methods of other sciences (which are not legal). Firstly, they should be based on various kinds of statistical data, as well as expert assessments of latent offenses. On their basis, it is shown how certain processes are global and threaten a certain type of national security. Secondly, it should be borne in mind that certain legal threats (sometimes even single ones) in the regulation of critical infrastructures of potentially dangerous activities can lead to disastrous consequences for the entire cities, regions, affect the security of a significant number of citizens. Thirdly, it is necessary to take into account the fundamental international regulatory legal acts that counteract such negative phenomena as terrorism, extremism, slave trade, money laundering, etc.

2. The concepts of "legal security" and "legal security as a form of national security" are not identical. Legal security as a form of national security is part of general legal security. Moreover, we can call it the backbone of all legal security. This phenomenon is not static, but dynamic, which is constantly transforming due to the emergence of new types of threats and changes in the existing ones.

5 Conclusion

The legal security direction definitely refers to the new and rapidly developing. There are several approaches to determining legal security. The complexity of this category lies in the lack of

a clear scientific definition and such basic components as principles, goals, functions and support means.

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Primary Paper Section: A

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TATAR PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVITIES IN MARCH-APRIL 1917

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Abstract: After the February revolution of 1917 the task for the formation of institutions of state public power in the center and on the ground. Different social and political groups and parties began to fight for power and tried to implement their own projects of state structure of the country. One of the leading national and confessional forces in the late Imperial period in Russia were the Muslim Turks of the Volga-Ural region. After the February revolution, the goals of the national movement became the creation of religious and national-cultural autonomy, ensuring the official status of the Tatar language. Representatives of all major social groups of the Muslim community (the bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia, and the clergy) took part in the formation of Muslim Committees and Bureaus.

Keywords: The Volga-Ural region, national organizations, social movement, Turkic-Muslims, religious autonomy, national-cultural autonomy, bourgeois revolution

1 Introduction

The purpose of the article is to analyze the process of formation and evolution of national public organizations in March-May 1917, created by the Turkic-Muslim elite of the Volga-Ural region of the former Russian Empire. The basis of the national movement of Muslims in the region was formed by pre-party forms of social movement. After the February revolution these were Muslim committees and bureaus, i.e. bodies focused on solving urgent socio-economic problems of the population: education, charity, religion. Among the elite groups that formed the basis of these committees and bureaus, we should note, first of all, the bourgeoisie, the clergy, and the national intelligentsia – mudarrises (madrasah teachers) and lay school teachers. As a result, in July 1917, in the government of the national-cultural autonomy of Milli Idare (the National government) three ministries were created, representing the interests of the bourgeoisie (Maliya Nazarat), the clergy (Diniya Nazarat) and the teachers (Magarif Nazaraty). This group was focused on creating of the united Muslim religious autonomy and Muslim representative organ (the all-Russian Milli Shuro). By political orientation, they represented national liberals and moderate socialists. The basis of this movement was formed by the middle generation: 30-50 years (mostly 35-40 years) – the "Gasprinsky generation". In rural areas the public organizations were dominated by clergy.

2 Methods

In the late Imperial period the history of the national movement is partly reconstructed on the basis of the regional gendarmerie department data, but in 1917 an analysis of the social movement

by gendarmerie was not conducted, and the archives of the institutions themselves, unfortunately, have not survived. In this situation, the main source is the national press. In our work, we used the newspapers "Yoldyz" and "Koyash" (Kazan), "Irek" and "Tormysh" (Ufa). The first-hand data on the all-Russian movement of Muslims is given in the manuscript of I. Teregulov "Essays of the revolution and the social movement of Muslims in Russia" (Teregulov, 1926). A detailed study of the movement of Muslims in the Volga-Ural region in March-April 1917 in the Kazan and Ufa provinces is given in the work of A. Y. Khabutdinov (Khabutdinov, 2001). The discussions about the "Muslim" and "Turkic-Tatar" nation among Russian Volga-Ural Tatars in the early 20th century and transformation in the Volga-Ural region in 1917 were analyzed by D.M. Usmanova (Usmanova, 2018); (Usmanova, 2019). A.Y. Khabutdinov, M.M. Imasheva, B.R. Fahrutdinov discussed the projects of state and political development of Muslims in Russia in 1917 (Khabutdinov, Imasheva, Fahrutdinov, 2019). A.Y. Khabutdinov, M.M. Imasheva, R.R. Fahrutdinov, M.R., Yafyasova, A.N. Youzeev (A.Y. Khabutdinov, M.M. Imasheva, R.R. Fahrutdinov, M.R., 2019) analyzed the religious movement of that period. The corresponding sections of the 7th volume of the History of the Tatars (History of the Tatars, 2013) are devoted to this topic.

The methodological basis of the article is a systematic approach combined with the principle of historicism. The general scientific system approach involves the use of socio-historical, general scientific and interdisciplinary methods: problem-chronological, comparative-historical, retrospective, etc. The principle of historicism assumes consideration of the peculiarities of the formation and evolution of the national Tatar movement in the Volga-Ural region in the spring of 1917. The study of the evolution of the Tatar social movement in this period was carried out on a chronological basis. A systematic approach to the problem and a systematic analysis of the source material made it possible to identify the features of the Tatar-Muslim movement in Russia allowed to determine its content, clarify the range of tasks facing the bodies created by the Tatar national leaders, highlight their specific activities aimed at creating a national autonomy of Muslims in the Volga-Ural region and solving specific socio-economic, cultural and educational tasks.

3 Results and Discussion

Right after the February revolution in Petrograd, the leaders of the Turkic ethno-confessional movement in the Volga-Ural region began to reform the only body that represented their community in the Russian Empire at that time. Already on March 3, 1917, national leaders in the city of Ufa, where the Orenburg Mohammedan Spiritual Assembly (OMSA) was located, took this body under their control and deposed its head mufti M.-S. Bayazitov and qadi (judge) G. Kapkayev. The new body was called the Muslim Committee. At its request the Presidium of the Ufa Committee and the Provincial Committee of public organizations decided on March 7 to arrest M.-S. Bayazitov and G. Kapkaev. A 16-person Commission (Bureau) under the chairmanship of Imam Khabibulla Akhtyamov was established to manage the OMSA. It included two qadis, five Ufa imams, three Commissars and representatives of the Muslim Committee (Tormysh, March 8, 1917). Interim mufti Salihjan Urmanov issued an appeal to the OMSA clergy to support the new government (Tormysh, March 14, 1917).

On March 10, 1917, the Bureau elected two temporary qadis. At the same meeting, Ufa Committee for the dissemination of ideas of citizenship among Muslims was created, and its governing body was formed. Its Chairman, was social-democrat, Gumer Teregulov, Vice-chairmen – Zakir Kadiri (mudarris, editor of the "Tormysh" newspaper) and Galimjan Ibragimov (head teacher of the "Galiya" madrasah). Representatives of lay school and madrasah teachers dominated among its members. (Tormysh,

March 12, 1917). In fact, the same persons created the OMSA Commissariat and the Ufa Committee. (Tormysh, March 14, 1917). The Committee itself promoted the idea of cultural and national autonomy, giving the Tatar language an official status in state institutions in areas with a Muslim population, teaching in their native language in primary schools, educating the Tatar nation through lectures and articles in the media. The Committee played a major role in organizing and holding Muslim congresses in Ufa (April, August, 1917), and reforming of the OMSA (Bikbulatov, 1997).

On March 7, 1917 in Kazan the Provisional Muslim Committee was set up and a telegram was sent to the Provisional government expressing support. At first, the Committee consisted of 30-35 people and its main tasks were to "study the needs of the Muslims, organize their forces in a unified position, and prepare for the Constituent Assembly elections" (Koyash, March 9; March 12, 1917).

On March 12, 1917, the leadership of the Kazan Muslim Committee was finally formed. Its Chairman was socialist-revolutionary Fuad Tuktarov, Vice-chairmen – Gabdulla Apanay (from the imams) and Validkhan Tanachev. It's members included representatives from teachers, military, bourgeoisie and clergy. In the Kazan Muslim Committee itself, especially in its leadership, we see the predominance of the middle generation: 30-50 years (mostly 35-40 years) – the "Gasprinsky generation", i.e. the champions of Russian Muslims unity. The younger generation was represented by the military and the teachers, who advocated the separate existence of different Russian Muslims ethnic groups. The Committee elected members to the Executive Committee of the Kazan Soviet (Koyash, March 14, 1917). On March 19, the Committee forms its commissions: financial, legal, informational and newspaper. (Koyash, 1917, March 23).

At the beginning of April 1917 the Kazan Muslim Committee moved from organizational to practical issues. On April 9 the organization of national military units and "Milli Sermaya" ("The National Treasury") were discussed (Koyash 1917, April 13). On April 23, the program of the Kazan Muslim Committee was published. According to it, Russia had to be declared a Federal Republic. The autonomy of the Turko-Tatars was formulated as extraterritorial. In areas with a large number of representatives of the nation, the Turkic-Tatar language had to be declared an official one (Koyash, 1917, April 23).

In March-April 1917, two social groups were most active: imams and teachers, and a meeting of the bourgeoisie was held in Kazan. In Kazan the Clergy society (Golama jamgiyate) on April 26 adopted a project according to which the national autonomy was to be focused on solving religious, national and cultural issues. The Central organs of cultural autonomy were the Merkez Dini Shuro (Central Religious Council) and Milli Shuro (National Council) (Koyash, 1917, April 6). On March 25, the Ufa branch of the Union of clergy (Rukhanilar Itifaki) was established. On March 22, it was announced that the "Society of teachers" headed by the mudarris of the "Muhammadiyah" madrasah Akhmetzhan Mustafa had been established in Kazan and announced the preparation of the all-Russian Congress of Muslim teachers.

On March 4, 1917, in Kazan, a meeting of the most respected members-elders of the community, primarily the bourgeoisie decided to officially create the "Milli Sermaya" ("The national treasury"), for material support of projects of national-cultural autonomy, which amounted to 825.223 rubles on March 27. (Koyash, 1917, March 27).

On March 5, 1917, the first meeting of Muslims was held in Orenburg. It established a permanent Orenburg Muslim Bureau, which a few days later included representatives of teachers, clerks, imams and workers. The peculiarity of the Orenburg Bureau zone was the predominance of urban communities in the Urals, Kazakhstan, Turkestan and the Lower Volga.

After the provincial centers, the next level of organization was the district centers of the Kazan, Ufa and Orenburg provinces. On March 12, a Muslim Committee was formed in Belebey, Ufa province, headed by akhun (head of district clergy) and imam Jamaletdin Khuramshin, a former member of the I State Duma, and the Society of teachers was established (Tormysh, 1917, March 15). On March 25, a district Congress was held in Belebey under the chairmanship of imam J. Khuramshin. The delegates supported the ideas of elections to the Constituent Assembly; proclaiming the people's republic; creation of Muslim committees in large auls (villages) and turning them into a branch of the Ufa Committee for the dissemination of ideas of citizenship among Muslims; convening the provincial Muslim Congress, and convening the all-Russian Muslim Congress in Ufa. The appeal to the Provisional government and the Ufa Council also called for the Constituent Assembly to stop the war.

On March 12, a Muslim Bureau headed by Garif Faizi was formed in Sterlitamak, Ufa province. It included representatives of imams and teachers, and the Bureau supported the solution of national and religious issues (Tormysh, 1917, March 15). In the Birsik district of the Ufa province, the newly created charitable society became the center of activity. Imams constituted the majority of participants of the district assembly. (Tormysh, 1917, April 15). On March 22, a Muslim Committee was established in Mamadysh, Kazan province. (Koyash, 1917, April 12). The Chistopol Muslim Committee consisted of 2 clerks, 3 workers, 3 merchants, 1 peasant, 3 burghers, 1 soldier, 1 craftsman. (Koyash, 1917, May 4).

On April 14, a branch of the Union of clergy (Imamnar Itifaki) was established in the village of Arslanovo, Ufa province. Representatives were delegated to the Ufa district and provincial committees, to the Ufa provincial Muslim Congress, the all-Russian Muslim Congress, and to the permanent Commission under the OMSA. This assembly supported the activities of Zemstvo schools in their native language (Tormysh, 1917, April 14). On April 29, at a meeting of the mullahs of the Tetyushiyuezd of the Kazan province, a decision was made to create a uyezd society of clergy (Zhamgyate Golyama) and imams' committees in the volosts. (Koyash, 1917, May 8).

The Muslim committees and bureaus were set up in Troitsk and Orsk, Orenburg province. They sent telegrams to the Provisional government expressing support and demanding the lifting of all restrictions on religious and national grounds. Representatives of Kazakhs arrived at the Muslim Bureau in Troitsk, who were accustomed to consider Troitsk as their spiritual center.

4 Summary

After the February revolution Muslim Committees and Bureaus viewed themselves as national autonomous bodies representing all strata of Tatar society, rather than party organizations. The Muslim population was mobilized to address their issues in representative and executive bodies. In March 1917, the Muslim faction of Russian state Duma demanded that representatives of Muslims must be included in the executive power (Tormysh, 1917, March 17). Among Tatar society, we see a high level of support for the Provisional government, which declared equality for all Russian citizens.

On March 17, 1917, in Petrograd, a Provisional Central Muslim Bureau was formed from members of the Bureau of the Muslim faction and delegates from regions, in order to prepare for the all-Russian Muslim Congress and coordinate actions (II, 1917, March 23). On March 23 Sadri Maksudi urged to the convening of a national Congress in Ufa under the OMSA to turn it into a "religious and national center". S. Maksudi called for widespread organization of meetings and the creation of local bureaus (Koyash, 1917, March 23). On April 8, 1917 the Central Muslim Bureau in Petrograd announced the convocation of the all-Russian Muslim Congress on May 1, 1917 in Moscow. The main issues on the agenda of the upcoming Congress were declared the way of governing the state, national and cultural autonomy, elections to the Constituent Assembly, attitude to the war, the

creation of the all-Russian Muslim Council (MilliShura), the labor and land issue. (Koyash, 1917, April 9).

5 Conclusions

Thus, in March-April 1917, Muslim committees and bureaus were established in many localities with sufficient Tatar population as national bodies that united representatives of all social groups. They focused on the political development of the Tatars, cultural and educational activities, creating the foundations of cultural, national and religious autonomy, and ensuring national proportional representation in government bodies. The leading role in these committees and bureaus was taken by the intelligentsia, represented by the leaders of the period of the Russian revolution of 1905-1907, both liberals and moderate socialists. Muslim Committees and Bureaus were mostly national, not political bodies (with the exception of Kazan, where the Muslim Socialist Committee was established). In the Muslim committees and bureaus in the provincial centers, we see the representation of such groups of the national elite as the clergy, mudarrises, bourgeoisie, teachers, military, and in the Ufa province – the nobility. In the uezd (district) centers and in rural areas, we see that the clergy have the most significant representation. In the second half of April, we are already seeing higher-level forums. April 14-17, 1917, the first Muslim Ufa provincial Congress was held, and April 20-27, 1917, the all-Russian Congress of Muslim teachers was held in Kazan. At this time, delegates are being elected to the all-Russian Muslim Congress in Moscow, which has brought the movement of Russian Muslims to a qualitatively new level.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AB

ADVERTISING NAME OF ORGANIZATIONS WITH THE POSITION OF MARKETING 3.0

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Abstract: Given the interdependence of business communications with human cognitive activity, it is necessary to recognize the productivity of phonosemantic techniques use in the naming of organizations. This article is devoted to the analysis of the names of commercial organizations in Naberezhnye Chelny. In the process of studying the theoretical and practical aspects of the development of an advertising name for organizations, the basic requirements for naming were established, the priority activities of the organizations of the auto award were identified. The purpose of the system analysis of lexical material was the further stratification of ergonyms on a semantic basis. The article uses the method of assessing the content of the core of ergonym, systematized means of artistic expression, taking into account the semantics of the name of the organization.

Keywords: Naming, marketing 3.0, advertising name, ergonyms, positioning, efficiency, promotion.

1 Introduction

Given the processes of globalization, spread in different spheres of human life, it is necessary to recognize the importance and prospects of new approaches to business. In the XXI century for the successful positioning of the organization is not enough to produce a quality product, it is necessary to skillfully sell it. From a variety of almost identical options, the consumer will choose the one that will cause a greater emotional response, and at the same time will correspond to his conscious choice. Landor brand consulting Agency (1941, San Francisco) and Interbrand brand consulting company (1974, London) played a significant role in the formation of naming as one of the marketing disciplines devoted to the development of names of organizations, evaluation of the semantic significance of naming in professional promotion (Purtov, 2019).

Assessing the main trends in marketing development, we can assume the beginning of the development of a completely new strategy in management - human marketing (era, personality-oriented) or marketing 3.0. The essence of which is a customer-oriented approach, involving closer communication with the consumer, the analysis of his individual needs and values (value creation). For consumers, their right to create a personalized product that meets individual requirements will become extremely important. Advertising name performs a number of general functions, such as identification, information, expression, aesthetics, legal responsibility, advertising attraction - attracting attention (attractive function) and impact on the psyche (suggestive function) (Purtov, 2019). Branding: yesterday, today, tomorrow. [El. resource] Access mode URL: <http://www.advertology.ru/article38614.htm> (appeal date 04/28/2019).

Romanova T. P. declares that the foundation of marketing consists of three components: positioning, differentiation, brand (Romanova, 2007).

As a result of the analysis of American companies, experts of Asian Wall Street Journal came to the conclusion that for a deep understanding of the true quality assessment of their products, it is necessary to introduce new analytical systems, the essence of

which is the key features of marketing 3.0 (Kartajaya et al., 2013):

1. Technological factor. (era of participation and co-creation of value)
2. Political, legal, economic, social factors (paradoxes of globalization and brands that have become icons)
3. Market (consumer creativity and independent communication).

For the first time, the influence on how the consumer's mind perceives the positioning of a product was noted by al Rice and Jack Trout in the work "Positioning" (Ries & Trout, 2000). This idea was developed in accordance with the understanding of the importance of the emotional component of sales. New concepts in the understanding of emotional marketing are described in the works of "Experimental marketing" Bernd Schmidt (Bernd Schmitt) (Schmitt, 2000), "Emotional branding" Mark Gobe (Gobe, 2010) and in the book by Kevin Roberts "Lovemarks: Future Brands" (Roberts, 2005). In the new era of marketing 3.0, companies are beginning to appeal to the minds of consumers.

The study is aimed at identifying the features of marketing 3.0, involves an analytical understanding of naming in a linguistic context, identifying the forms of its manifestation in communicative practice. The relevance of the work is associated with the role of naming in terms of marketing 3.0 study. One of the important tasks of the work is the system analysis of lexical material with its further stratification on a semantic basis.

2 Methods

In ergonyms, the phonosemantic enclosed structure is serving as a communicative dominant. In accordance with the trends of pragmatic attitude to the transfer of information, marketing 3.0 takes into account the interdependent intentions of the addressee and the addresser.

Originality, the use of specific methods of formation, which serve mainly for advertising name formation, are beneficial in ergonymy (Kryukova, 2007). According to Podolskaya N. V., ergonyms are names of business associations: a union, an organization, an institution, a corporation, a company, an institution (Podolskaya, 1988).

The article uses the method of assessing the content of the core of ergonym, systematized means of artistic expression, taking into account the semantics of the name of the organization. The semantic core of the work is a phonosemantic analysis of the names of organizations in Naberezhnye Chelny.

3 Results and Discussion

Most modern organizations, when choosing a name, are often governed by business laws, which dictate the search of creative, memorable advertising name. Artificial nomination, in which naming is designed to fulfil specific goals to create the image, influences the cognitive and emotional perception of the potential recipients. Organization recognition, efficiency, being catchy, which all help implement promotional activities, highly depend on the name choice.

On the basis of classification I. Imshenetsky (2007), which proposes to distinguish between substantive and formal methods of creating advertising name, naming techniques were systematized and are presented in table 1.

Table 1: "Naming Methods".

| Meaningful techniques | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Reception | The contents of the reception | Example |
| Etymology | The use of obsolete words and dialects | Office shop "Bureaucrat» |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Metonymy | Associativity of objects. | Hookah "Dut", leather goods "Pan Chemodan", shop curtains "Tul' Pan", a network of children's play centers "Neposedy» |
| Symbolism | The use of words and symbols | Sewing shop "Igolochka", underwear store "Decolte", plumbing "Vodoley", jewelry salon "Yakhont", a network of jewelry stores "585GOLD» |
| Humor | Funny play on | Shop non-standard gifts "OMG" (from English. "Oh my gift" Oh my gift! |
| Metaphor | Indirect comparison of an object with something | Network of shops of children's goods "Detsky Mir", sports shop "Champion", the operator of communication "Letay" |
| Geographical name | Include the names of geographic features. | Cinema "Madagascar» |
| Address of firm | In the name of the organization the legal address is specified | Shop fishing products "Rybolovniy na Usmanova» |
| Plot | The use of the plot | Quest project "Vyity iz komnaty", "Naity vikhod", operator "Letay" |
| Speaking the name | Mention of first or last name. | Network watch shops "KRONOS" (Kronos, God of time from Greek), a network of caffeine "Beanhearts" cafe "Dostoevsky", Yakhin Medical center. |
| Borrowing | Saving writing in another language, without translation. | Cosmetics store "l'etoile" (from FR. Star), the toy store "Uenchik" (with tat. Toys) |
| Formal techniques | | |
| Connection | Connection of significant morphological units of different words | ДОМ.RU, Uyuterra (uyut+Terra), "Dochki-synochki" stores. |
| Reduction | Abbreviation writing | KamAZ (Kama automobile plant) |
| Onomatopoeias | The use of sounds associated with the designated object. | Cafe "Nyam-nyam» |
| Layout | In one word, we find several | Shop "TRIkotaZH," telephone services "TatTeleKom", shop of professional cosmetics "BiGOODi» |
| Composition | Whole words | Gun shop "OkhotActive" pottery shop "EvroKeramika" shop building products "StroyLandiya", jewelry "Yuvelirtcentr» |
| Merger | The process of connecting words by overlapping the same parts of these words | Shop electronics "LaPotok", clothes shop "TRIkotaZH" shop of professional cosmetics "BiGOODi" |

The results of the study of the names of various companies in the city of Naberezhnye Chelny indicate the use of a variety of techniques to create the name of the enterprise.

A company name can only be successful if it meets the following criteria:

- 1) be pronounceable
- 2) have semantic associations
- 3) do not give false expectations
- 4) take into account the educational level of the audience
- 5) be culturally sensitive
- 6) be protectable
- 7) the brand should not cause negative associations (Illicheva, 2007).

Positioning in marketing 3.0 has unique characteristics, and the advertising name of the organization corresponds to the expectations and needs of consumers.

Commercial and non-profit organizations are equivalent to the town. Without the first ones commodity-money circulation will freeze, production will decline. Besides, there will be a stagnation in town. Without the second ones, it is impossible to maintain social services, provision of education, health care, urban places of culture, leisure and education. Commercial and non-commercial enterprises form an indestructible symbiosis with their activities.

In Naberezhnye Chelny nonprofit organizations account for only 11.2% of the total number of organizations, these include cultural institutions, health care, educational institutions, sports venues and places of leisure and recreation. The frequency of choice of the Russian language initial letter in the name of the organization is shown in Figure 1, and ranking by the initial English-language letters is shown in Figure 2.

The second, unofficial name of the town Naberezhnye Chelny is Autograd, and the analysis of the market situation shows that the automobile industry occupies the leading position. 989 organizations, aimed at manufacturing, repair and maintenance of motor vehicles, are engaged in it. The automobile industry is second only to trade - we are sold clothes, shoes, household appliances, food, furniture, baby goods, equipment, etc. The total number of trade agencies, based on the data Chelny.info.ru site, working in the field of construction is 1071 organizations (Kartajaya et al., 2013). According to the same source, there are organizations aimed at personnel representing 18 institutions, processing (woodworking, metalworking and recycling) representing 38 companies and good delivery representing 78 organizations. The townwide trend is not much different from the world that is the desire to get rich yield to common sense, the sphere of trade is the undisputed leader in the industry, to the detriment of both undeveloped non-profit institutions and necessary manufactures.

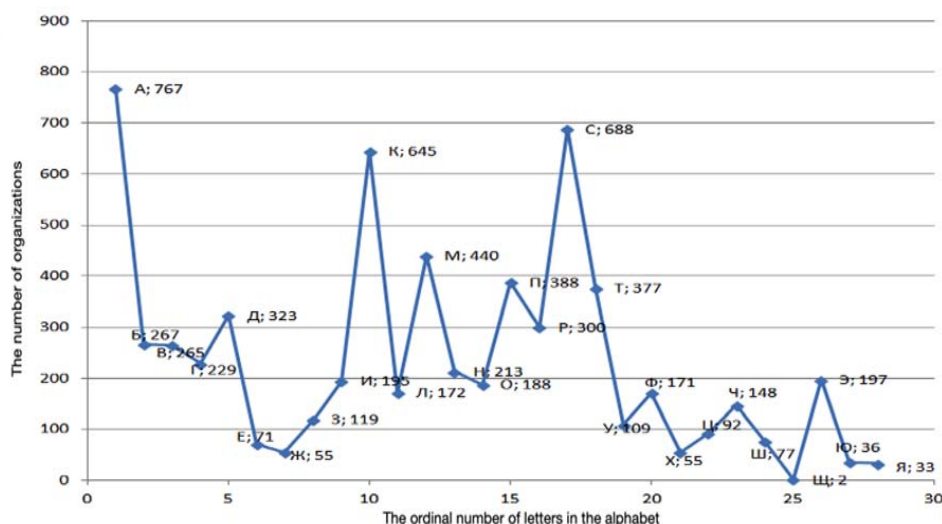


Fig 1: Ranking of capital letters of the Russian alphabet in the names of Naberezhnye Chelny organizations (Ries & Trout, 2000).

According to phonosemantic data, it is evident that the most common are the names that begin with the letter A (767 organizations). The letter C is in the second place (688 companies), with a slight lag the letter K closes the three of "finalists" (645 firms).

The most unclaimed capital letter in the title is the letter such (just two organizations), a little more "successful" is the letter I

(33 firms), the letter Yu is 3 points ahead of it representing 36 organizations.

The leading letters in phonosemantics are associated with strength, power, and the integrity of effects on human consciousness. In contrast, lagging behind may well result in respondents' stress and fear. They are mostly related to lightheadedness and unreliability (Schmitt, 2000).

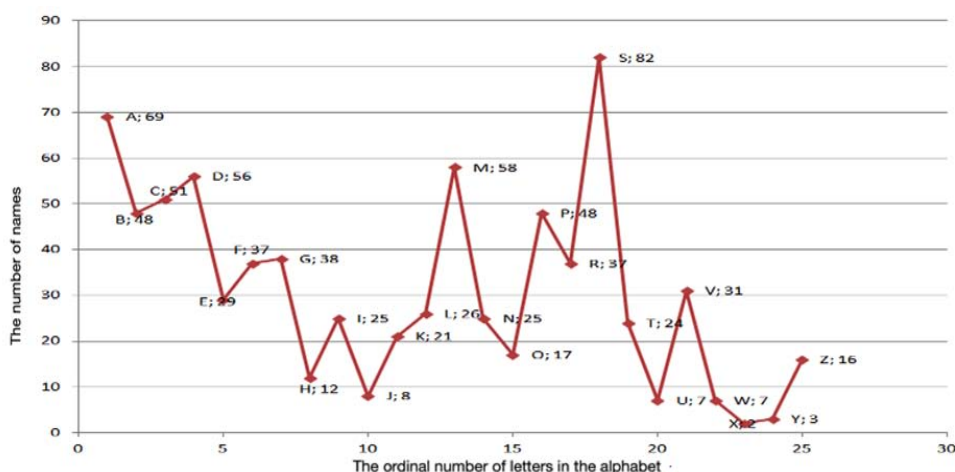


Fig 2: Ranking of capital letters of English alphabet in the names of Naberezhnye Chelny organizations (Ries & Trout, 2000).

The leading group of three of capital letters of English names has not suffered major changes, including the most common letters of the S (82) and A (69). The closing one is the letter M with a number of organizations, equal to 58. Three of "outsiders" was transformed into a group of four - X (2), Y (3), U (7), W (7).

4 Findings

From the conducted analysis it follows that the name of the company must be pronounceable, connote, not false expectations, comply with the educational level of the audience and to be in the framework of cultural associations. As a result of this work advertising companies, organizations have been studied, naming in Naberezhnye Chelny has been analyzed. The most common types of phonosemantic design are alliteration, assonance, paronomastic repetition, syllabic repetition. It has been established that the names of urban facilities have a high degree of reproducibility in the modern communicative process. The country's history and language volatile fashion is reflected in the names of business objects.

5 Conclusions

The efficiency of the ergonym depends on the performance of its basic functions: communicative and aesthetic. The development of the advertising category leads to a transition from the naming template to search for a creative name that provides ergonym advertising potential, that are part of the language area of the town, based on their phonosemantic perception.

Understanding the advertising text as an integral communicative structure explains the fact that the advertising name of the organization contains information about it at one time and has an impact on the consumer, which corresponds to the objectives of marketing 3.0.

Undoubtedly, the key function of the brand will always be to meet the needs of society, but in the era of Marketing 3.0 coherence in the actions of business and society involves understanding the deep feelings of customers, the priority of stability and focus on sustainable development of the

organization. The company should focus on improving the lives of its customers in General, not just on making a profit at a certain point in time.

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THE GREAT FRIENDSHIP IN THE SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONSHIPS (1950-1958)

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Abstract: During the 20th century the interaction between Soviet Union and China affected the state of the entire world community as a whole. These two new states, having rejected the differences, "inherited" from the past, began their relationship with "eternal friendship". Eventually it changed, sometimes even turned into a conflict, and by the end of the century it was already transformed into Russian-Chinese friendship. It can be noted, that relations between the USSR and China at the first stage of the PRC's existence developed harmoniously. There were no significant conflicts, and there was active propaganda of the "friendship of peoples". The article is based on the general scientific principles of historicism and systematic character; the critical method was also used.

Key words: International relations, Chinese-Soviet Great Friendship, URSS, PRC, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai.

1 Introduction

It is well-known, that in twentieth century, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China played an important role in the history of the whole world. Such a huge country as the USSR, although had exhausted itself before the end of the century, but brought to the world stage a completely new model of the political system. In addition, during the 20th century the interaction between Soviet Union and China affected the state of the entire world community as a whole. Two new states, having rejected the differences "inherited" from the past, began their relationship with "eternal friendship". Over time, it changed, sometimes even turned into a conflict, and by the end of the century it was already transformed into Russian-Chinese friendship. Therefore, our topic has been and remains relevant for study. The cooperation of the Soviet Union and China was manifested far not only at the political level. Powerful economic support and assistance in restoring the economy of post-revolutionary China can be traced everywhere and played an important role in the development of Soviet-Chinese friendship.

2 Methods

The research is based on general scientific principles:

- historicism, which within the systematic approach allows to use the source study, chronological research methods;
- systematic, allowing to consider the phenomenon of a single historical and political space.

Also, the critical method was used in the work - theoretical analysis and synthesis of literature on the research problem; historical-typological, historical-comparative and historical-genetic methods.

3 Results

On October 1, 1949, the Chinese revolution won and the People's Republic of China was proclaimed. The next day already, the Soviet government announced the recognition of a new, popular China and sent the Soviet embassy to the country. The USSR and the new Chinese state decided to "forget" about the 400-year history of relations, throw aside the old contradictions and start "from scratch". So, the countries have opened up wide opportunities for cooperation. The Chinese government has positioned its foreign policy as peaceful and friendly, and announced its intention to establish good relations with all countries, emphasizing the alliance with the USSR.

February 14, 1950, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.Y. Wyszynski and Foreign Minister Zhou Enlai signed the "Treaty of Friendship, Union and Mutual Assistance." In addition, an agreement was signed on the transfer to China of rights to the Chinese Changchun Railway (KChZhD), naval bases in Lushun (Port Arthur) and Dalian (Far). At the same time, the parties exchanged notes that the treaty and the agreements concluded between the USSR and China on August 14, 1945, under which the Soviet side provided guarantees of support for the Kuomintang government, were lost, and KChZhD and some military bases in the region were declared common property of the two countries (Heinzig, 2015).

Despite the fact that the terms of the new agreements of 1950 were less favorable to the USSR in comparison with the terms of the 1945 treaty, the Soviet leadership intentionally made such concessions. "The strategic benefits of an alliance with China" outweighed the "tactical inconvenience of changing the Yalta agreements and the renunciation of privileges in Manchuria" (Zinoviev, 2010). First of all, the USSR was no longer so afraid of the strengthening of American influence on Chinese territory, as happened with Japan. On the contrary, the creation of China gave a certain prospect of creating a socialist camp in the region. This was, first of all, an ideological move aimed at weakening American positions in the Asia-Pacific region. The agreements were to lay a solid foundation for allied relations. The agreement "is imbued with the sincere desire of the Soviet and Chinese peoples to render each other mutual assistance, to contribute to the economic and cultural progress of both countries, to further strengthen and expand friendship between them" (Soviet-Chinese Relations 1917-1957, Collection of documents).

As Voskresensky AD notes, at that time "the ideological proximity of the two ruling parties made us forget about the geopolitical difficulties and pretend that the state interests of the two countries completely coincide." This position was determined by a large number of factors, including: military tension in the region, the Cold War, the potential threat of Chiang Kai-shek's attack and the possible support of his army from the United States, etc. Thus, it was ideological factors that began to determine the geopolitical approach (Voskresensky, 2004). Lukin A.V. He also believes that such a policy can only be explained by I.V. Stalin of the Chinese communist movement as a class close one, because if "a decrease in power, controlled territory and property of the Kuomintang regime made sense, because it reduced the forces of counter-revolution, then with respect to the communist regime in China it was necessary to pursue a reverse policy" (Lukin, 2007).

Already in 1953, the PRC advanced the general line of transition from capitalism to socialism. The next year, the NPC accepts it, and then it is enshrined in the Constitution of the PRC. Work on the Constitution itself was completed in 1954 and on September 20 it was adopted at the First session of the NPC.

The PRC Constitution said: "Our country has already established relations of indestructible friendship with the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and with all countries of people's democracy ..." (Heinzig, 2015). Thus, the friendly relations of

the USSR and the PRC were announced at the official level.

However, the adoption of the Constitution of the PRC is not the only significant event for the development of Soviet-Chinese relations in 1954. In addition, a government delegation sent an official visit from the USSR to China in the fall. The negotiations led to the signing of many documents relating, first of all, to the international situation of the two powers, their attitude to Japan, as well as a number of agreements on economic cooperation. "No one can separate us," said Zhou Enlai, commenting on the outcome of the negotiations (Heinzig, 2015).

In September 1956, the VIII Congress of the CCP was held. The decisions adopted at it regarding the country's foreign policy went in the same direction as the decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU, held at the beginning of that year. It was emphasized that "the international situation is developing towards mitigation and the possibility of establishing lasting peace throughout the world appears." The main foreign policy task was the need to strengthen and strengthen the Soviet-Chinese "indestructible" friendship and the establishment of friendly relations with other countries of people's democracy.

In 1957, ideological liberalization took place in the PRC, and within the framework of the campaign "Let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools compete", territorial claims against the USSR were heard, but all anti-Soviet actions were suppressed and condemned as counter-revolutionary. In the 1950s, much was said about the role of the Soviet Union in the construction of socialism in the PRC. Cooperation between the two countries developed dynamically, characterized by scale and depth. Both sides were unanimous on the main issues and there were no fundamental disagreements.

Beijing and Moscow took the same position on the main problems of our time, regional conflicts, and also declared their determination to jointly confront the "provocations of imperialist forces."

Foreign policy cooperation continued to develop. So, when in 1956 the Soviet Union turned to the parliaments of all countries with a proposal for disarmament, the Standing Committee of the NPC supported it as meeting the interests of all the peoples of the world.

At the end of 1956, a NPC delegation arrived in the USSR led by Pyong Zheng. The delegation visited many cities of the country, and its representatives praised the successes of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Already at the beginning of 1957, another government delegation visited the USSR, headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Zhou Enlai. During this visit, questions of the international situation of countries and questions of further cooperation of China with other socialist countries were resolved.

Delegations from the Soviet Union were also sent to the PRC. In the spring of 1957, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR KE Voroshilov arrived on an official visit. The delegation traveled to various cities of China and had conversations with a large number of public and government figures, including Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaotsi and others.

The same year later, in autumn, a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union visited China with congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Soon after the exchange of delegations, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society was created in Moscow, which exists to this day. From the very beginning, the organization established close friendly ties with the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society, which was established in the PRC back in 1949. The branches of both societies actively contacted each other, regularly exchanging

delegations, materials, cultural and sports groups.

In November 1957, the party-government delegation of the People's Republic of China arrived in Moscow to celebrate the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. It included prominent Chinese government and party leaders, including Mao Zedong, Song Qingling, Deng Xiaoping, Pyong Dehuai and Guo Mozhuo. During the celebration, a large number of flattering statements were made towards the Soviet Union.

During the first decade since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the USSR, countries systematically exchanged delegations and did not skimp on flattery, assessing the successes of states in the direction of building socialism, describing the results of visits and negotiations. According to official documents, the cooperation between the two countries was comprehensive and promising.

The most important document signed by the USSR and the PRC at this stage of Sino-Soviet relations was the Treaty of Friendship, Union and Mutual Assistance. In addition, "friendship" between the two countries was announced at all official events, party congresses and meetings.

The cooperation of the Soviet Union and China was manifested far not only at the political level. Powerful economic support and assistance in restoring the economy of post-revolutionary China can be traced everywhere and played an important role in the development of Soviet-Chinese friendship.

It is known that Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai repeatedly emphasized the need for comprehensive assistance from the "elder brother", and the Soviet Union actively provided it. The construction of industrial facilities and joint ventures, education and internships sent to China by a group of specialists are just a fraction of what was implemented as part of the cooperation.

With the formation of the PRC, it became clear that the country needs help. The state of the economy left much to be desired, industry and agriculture were in decline after the anti-Japanese and civil war, cents on goods grew and the budget deficit was sharply felt. The Soviet Union volunteered to provide this assistance.

So, along with the agreement on friendship, alliance, and mutual assistance, in 1950 a number of agreements beneficial to China were also signed. For one of them, for example, the Chinese government received from the Soviet Union a loan of 1.2 billion rubles for the restoration and reconstruction of the most important sectors of the national economy. The loan was granted on favorable terms and provided for the supply of equipment and materials necessary for the reconstruction of the Chinese economy.

In addition, the Soviet Union volunteered to provide comprehensive assistance in industrial construction. It was decided to create four mixed joint-stock companies: a non-ferrous and rare metals mining company in the Xinjiang province of the People's Republic of China, an oil extraction and processing company in the Xinjiang province of the People's Republic of China, a ship building and repair company in Dalniy and a company for organizing and operation of civil air lines (Soviet-Chinese Relations 1917-1957, Collection of documents).

Along with production tasks, the USSR assumed obligations to train qualified administrative and technical personnel. To this end, technical schools and courses were created on the basis of mixed societies, and Chinese students, scientists and specialists were sent to the USSR to receive education at Soviet universities or to complete practical training.

Trade with the Soviet Union also occupied an important role. If in 1948 the USSR occupied only ninth place in China's exports, then by the end of 1950 it moved to first.

Since 1951, Western sanctions began to apply to China, so that China lost the opportunity to buy the necessary materials, machinery and all kinds of equipment from capitalist countries. In turn, this led to an increase in the share of the USSR in China's imports to 40.7% and in exports to 41.12%. At the same time, new agreements on economic cooperation between countries are signed.

Compared to 1950, trade between the Soviet Union and the PRC increased in 1952 almost 2 times. In addition, China was granted a loan of 8.55 million rubles for the development of rubber plantations.

In the field of education, the help of Soviet specialists is also obvious. Soviet books were actively translated into Chinese, Chinese universities were rebuilt according to the Soviet model, curricula, plans and materials were also borrowed and translated. Widespread study of the Russian language.

At the end of 1952, the month of Sino-Soviet friendship took place. A group of representatives of science, culture and art from the USSR, who arrived in China on tour, was warmly received by Chinese spectators.

Following the example of the USSR and with the help of Soviet specialists, in 1953, China adopted the first five-year plan for the development of the national economy, which in many respects depended on assistance from the Soviet Union. So, there were agreements on the expansion of old and the construction of new power plants, on the construction and reconstruction of industrial enterprises and others.

After the visit of the Soviet delegation in 1954, among other things, an agreement appeared to provide China with a loan in the amount of 520 million rubles.

In October 1954, the rights and the entire Soviet share in the three mixed Soviet-Chinese societies were transferred to China. Together with the societies, the educational institutions created by them were also transferred.

The Soviet Union provided the PRC with a huge amount of design and technical documentation, with the help of which the construction of power plants, metallurgical and engineering plants, and the technical equipment of the national economy were carried out in China. Thus, in 1954, the share of the USSR in Chinese foreign trade amounted to 51.8%. In 1956, an agreement was signed in Moscow on cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRC "in the field of science, technology, education, literature and art, healthcare, printing and publishing, broadcasting and television, cinematography, physical education and sports" (Lukin, 2007).

In total, in the 50s The Soviet Union helped China with the construction of over 250 industrial enterprises, only in 1956 and 1958. It was discussed the construction of 102 objects (Kapitsa, 1979). Active mutual assistance was provided in the development of science, technology, and economics. China was provided with support in the creation of electronic, automotive, aviation and other industries. Hundreds of specialists in various fields of economics, education, and culture were sent regularly from the USSR to China.

Thus, we see that from 1950 to 1952, when China was in a state of economic decline, the Soviet Union provided undeniable comprehensive assistance and support.

4 Discussion

Soviet-Chinese relations in the period from 1949 to 1958 they are characterized by stable and comprehensive development. Each year, the Soviet Union sent more and more specialists and students to China. The volumes of economic, material and social assistance were constantly increasing.

After the signing of the agreement "on friendship, alliance and

mutual assistance" and the parallel signing of a number of economic agreements between the USSR and China, "fraternal" relations were built up, which only strengthened over the years (Zinoviev, 2010).

During the period of the first five-year plan of economic development in China, we see that the Soviet Union actively provided comprehensive assistance and support to the state. In modern historiography, these issues continue to be very actively studied (Bernstein & Li, 2010; Heinzig, 2015; Li, 2013; Vladimirova & Grishin, 2016; Yan, 2017).

5 Summary

The relations of the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union cannot be unambiguously assessed. This is due to the fact that in the early years of the PRC, no one could have imagined the possibility of contradictions in the political courses of the two communist countries. Internal political, ideological and foreign political disagreements were hidden from the masses and active propaganda of the "friendship of peoples" was conducted. However, over time, the hidden "pitfalls" did not disappear and gradually led to the inevitable conflict.

The most significant of them are, firstly, the strengthening of ideological differences. The views of the leaders of the two countries on the building of communism and on the world socialist revolution began to differ and led to a deterioration in relations.

Secondly, this is an inequality in Sino-Soviet relations. The USSR provided all-round support and assistance to the PRC in the first years after the end of the civil war, and was perceived by the Chinese as an "older brother", that is, relations developed on the principle of "older - younger." Over time, this began to cause discontent among the Chinese and prevented the further development of relations (Glushkova et al., 2019).

6 Conclusions

Despite the fact that in the first decade of the PRC's existence, internal political, ideological and foreign political disagreements were hidden from the masses, and there was active propaganda of the "friendship of peoples", the existing contradictions did not disappear, but accumulated and gradually led to an inevitable conflict. There were ideological differences between the leaders of the two countries. Although the views of the CPC and CPSU leadership on building communism and on the export of the socialist revolution were similar at the beginning, they soon began to differ significantly and led to a deterioration in relations.

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THE PSYCHOSOCIAL IDENTITY OF CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES AND SUBJECTNESS MATTER IN ISLAM IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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Abstract: The essence of psychosocial identity is revealed in the context of religious consciousness in Islam as a system of social regulation and a cross-cultural phenomenon in the context of international relations. The process of students psychosocial identity development in Islam is linked with the classical quick means of psycho-social identity achievement and identification with this religious community in the international dimensions. The article is aimed to the postgraduate students, master's degree students, scholars engaged in the cross-cultural researchers on the psycho-social identity phenomenon and the individual subjectivity at the international level.

Keywords: personality, identity, subjectivity, student, Islam, international relations, politics, cross-cultural research, international economics.

1 Introduction

Nowadays the question of the psycho-social identity and individual subjectivity continues to be a topical issue for the individual during various periods of the development and vocational training in the new social and economic conditions for the society and the self-reliance strengthening. This issue is particularly relevant to the student's age as a sensory period for the development of the identity and subjectivity.

The problem of and religious identity in particular and the identity in general, has always been seen as interdisciplinary and has relied on a polyparadigmatic approach in the studies of this phenomenon, in philosophy, psychology, sociology, political as well as in science and pedagogy (Fakhrutdinova et al., 2019). The identity is classical problem in philosophy and psychology.

As noted by A.Y.Yashin, the problem of human identity has become one of the most important themes of modern public

thought since the 20th century and it continues to be acute issue in the 21st century, requiring a theoretical and research approach in understanding the essence of cultural, ethnic, political, religious, psychosocial, ethnic, personal and role identity (Yashina, 2007).

We studied the phenomenon of student subjectivity of the both in interdisciplinary discursive field and in various semantic spaces (Yashina, 2007; Mukhametzyanova & Panchenko, 2018).

2 Methods

The research methods include semantic analysis, content analysis and conceptual and terminological analysis of sources on the problem of research with the standardization of the age and social status of the study group - students of higher education. Theoretical and methodological analysis has also been applied to reconcile the position of the researchers with the current scientific basis of the research.

3 Results and Discussion

As noted by A.V. Maslikhin, religion reflects in man as the most complex spiritual phenomenon and beginning, which differs from other forms of social consciousness by many specific properties and is often evaluated by people from the opposite positions and reflects in their religious consciousness, psychosocial identity and subjectivity (Maslikhin, 2011).

Before turning to psycho-social identity, we highlight a number of strokes to the portrait of the phenomenon of identity, developed in philosophy, and especially in psychology.

O.V. Kobzeva presented some theoretical approaches to the study of identity (Kobzeva, 2018). She believes that for the first time W. James (1982) paid close attention to the phenomenon of identity, viewing the person as the sum total of what he can call as his acquisition: physical and mental qualities, home, parents, wife or husband, children, reputation, friends, values, etc (Kobzeva, 2018).

In this aspect it is important that identity is not an intrasubjective phenomenon. It also includes interpersonal relationships and items of the physical reality. We believe that modern students, especially future masters, form subjectivity as an indicator of the professional identity (Fakhrutdinova et al., 2018).

At the same time, university students, as subjects of religious choice, realize and form their religious identity in the context of religious and atheistic consciousness, showing subjectivity (Yashina, 2007).

It was not by chance that E.Erikson viewed identity formation as a changing configuration that was emerging as a child based on I-synthesis and recrystallization in the civilization of society and its transformations (Erikson, 2006). However, Erikson's theories contradict K.Gergen's view that human identity is a mixture of weakly related identities, and the traditional view of the I-concept as the psychological structure of the individual is a poorly developed construct (Gergen, 1968).

In studying the phenomenon of psycho-social identity as a mechanism of subjectivity of a student, we have taken the subjective-action theory as a basis presented in a number of our studies in different contexts of the subject matter studied, activity, unlicensed activity with the example of the graffiti phenomenon (Belkin & Mukhametzyanova, 2012).

Subjectivity in the structure of the student personality is considered by us as a dynamic functional characteristic of the personality, reflected in the initiation of the personality as the subject of the activity, so-called *shifts in consciousness and*

behavior by itself caused by (Mukhametzyanova & Panchenko, 2017; Mukhametzyanova & Panchenko, 2018).

In the context of these considerations, the individual differential conceptualization and the society towards the acceleration of the technological progress, which is gaining momentum. In this situation, everyone agrees with the inevitability of technological progress, which changes the face of society and the living conditions of a post-modern individual (Akopov et al., 2016).

According to E.V. Gryaznova and others: the processes of globalization, informatization and digitization in modern society are transforming identities, particularly professional and religious (Gryaznova et al., 2019).

G.V. Akopov proposes to use the categories of qualia, knowledge, attitude, structure of consciousness, space of consciousness, etc. Religious consciousness is an important dimension of consciousness. The scientific literature explores associations related to the religious awareness, value orientations and attitudes (Akopov et al., 2016; Belyaeva et al., 2019).

However, the impact of religious awareness on the original and social identity is not specifically addressed. It should be noted that, in relation to behavioral and personal structures, religious consciousness has a managerial function (Belkin, 2015; Mukhametzyanova & Panchenko, 2017).

Repetition leads information to become unconscious and to the repetition of certain forms of response: emotional response, a philosophical conceptual justification of one's opinion and certain role-playing behaviour towards the world and its fragments: human beings, animals, objects of nature (Belkin, 2015).

As a logical category, identity refers to relationship members are identical to each other. As a category of metaphysics, identity (oneness) is a characteristic of being more fundamental than difference. For the German philosopher M. Heidegger identity is universal existence (Belkin, 2015).

The German philosopher T. Adorno disavows the centuries-old philosophy as a special thinking of identity, which ignores the « nonidentity » as the immediacy of existence, not susceptible to being *pushed* into the confines of any self-similar «totality» (Adorno Theodore, 2000).

Rehabilitation «differences» and demonstration of its primacy before identity are dedicated to the work of post-modern philosophers J. Deleuze and J. Derrida. For example, J. Deleuze points out that the phenomenon of difference is not a given, but represents the way in which this given fact is formed (Deleuze, 1998). J. Derrida believed that identity as a sign of human belonging is always addressed to a set of recipients (Derrida, 2015).

In classical psychological science, the classic problem is the relationship between the subjectivity of the individual and the society as a whole system (Maslikhin, 2011; Mukhametzyanova & Panchenko, 2017). Let's look into the influence of religious consciousness on the individuals psycho-social identity formation in Islam in the context of their subjectivity.

Religious awareness creates a value-normative system, a sense of meaning and, in the case of Islam, clear patterns of socio-role behaviour that leads to the positive self-respect and positive identity. Such a the social regulation rigid system based on the principle of assessment «good-bad» is a medieval system with its duality, binarity, contrasting good and evil, achromatic appreciation of the surrounding reality. Adherence to the social norms is strictly regulated and this is linked to the social assessment of individuals and their self-evaluation of their behavior (Fakhrudinova & Kondrateva, 2016). On the one hand, positive social and personal identities (Belkin, 2015) are achieved under such conditions more rapidly.

Turning to the theology of Islam on the basis of the reflections of A.V.Maslikhin (2011) and M.Ravshanov (2016), agreeing with him that the doctrine of Islam is not complicated and represents the same sociocultural phenomenon and concept. According to M.Ravshanov in religious representation, the meaning of the screen is closer to the understanding of the subject as someone who can change the order of things regardless of the Lord of the worlds (Ravshanov, 2016).

The Qur'an regulates in detail the moral and legal side of the individual, prohibiting senseless bloodshed and calling for the fight only against those who have risen up against the struggle (Maslikhin, 2011).

Y.M. Yakubov examined the relations of the individual and society in Islam, and we agree with him that today the social significance of the Muslim religion, the politicization of Islam and the Islamization of public life are increasing. However, in Islam itself, there is no clear definition of identification with important figures in this doctrine. This is evidenced by the fact that the Prophet Muhammad had many names reflecting his different qualities and the properties of his identity and subjectivity, i.e. it is a complex identification structure to achieve a higher level of religious identity. The achievement of primary religious identity is facilitated by the fact that this process requires only compliance with social norms, not the initiation process or difficulties of personal growth (Yakubov, 2019).

The study of religious consciousness, along with other dimensions of it, by the Samara and Kazan psychological schools showed that religious consciousness is the most important dimension influencing personal qualities and social behaviour of the individual.

Psychosemantic analysis

We have conducted a psychosemantic analysis to study the representation of the image of Islam in the minds of the recipients. The classical method of personal semantic differential was used. The evaluation of qualities ranged from 1 to 7. Respondents were to assess Islam in the category system estimates, activity and rates. The aim of the research was to study the representation of the image of Islam in the minds of respondents. Sampling strategy - randomization, random selection of the respondents from the general population. The total sample size is 133 respondents, 48% men and 52% women. The average age of the subjects is 37.4 (M=37.4). The results are presented in table № 1.

Table 1: Results of the diagnosis of respondents using a semantic differential (construct of consciousness «Islam»).

| № | Descriptors | Mean values (M) |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | charming - unattractive | 3.7 |
| 2 | weak-strong | 6.2 |
| 3 | talkative-silent | 5.7 |
| 4 | irresponsible- conscientious | 3.2 |
| 5 | stubborn- pliant | 2.67 |
| 6 | antisocial -open | 3.3 |
| 7 | kind-selfish | 3.3 |
| 8 | dependent-independent | 5.2 |
| 9 | active-passive | 2.1 |

| | | |
|----|---------------------------|------|
| 10 | callous-sympathetic | 5.1 |
| 11 | resolute-indecisive | 2.2 |
| 12 | lethargic-energetic | 5.9 |
| 13 | fair-unfair | 3.2 |
| 14 | relaxed-tense | 5.2 |
| 15 | fussy-calm | 4.7 |
| 16 | hostile-friendly | 3.3 |
| 17 | confident-insecure | 2.2 |
| 18 | unsociable- communicative | 3.34 |
| 19 | honest-insincere | 2.4 |
| 20 | anachitic- sovereign | 6.1 |
| 21 | irritable and unfeeling | 5.2 |
| | Variables | |
| | assessment | 32.3 |
| | strength | 36.4 |
| | activity | 27.3 |

And, consequently, as the empirical research results show Islam is perceived primarily as strong in the minds of respondents in general (36,4 by the variable «strength» and 6,2 by the descriptor «weak-strong»). It is also rated as silent (5.7), independent (5.2), sympathetic (5.1), energetic (5.9), tense (5.2), calm (4.7), sovereign (6.1) and unfeeling (5.2).

4 Summary

Therefore, the image of Islam in the minds of respondents is related, first of all, to its assessment as strong, stable, powerful and sustainable. To a lesser extent, emotionally colored characteristics (a variable «estimate») and activity characteristics are prevalent in the minds of the subjects, which is also reflected in the contradictions of the number of grades.

5 Conclusions

Our theoretical analysis of the religious awareness current issues has revealed that in Islam these issues are linked to the psychosocial identity and the subjectivity of the student personality. The specificity analysis of the religious consciousness in the psychosocial identity structure in the context of the subjectivity of the student in Islam made it possible to consider them as a result of the globalist space in the post-information society with its information and digital culture. We attempt to understand religious consciousness in the context of the psychosocial identity and subjectivity of the student in Islam (Khayrutdinov et al., 2017; Heidegger, 2001). We understand the phenomenon of religious consciousness and the psychosocial identity of the individual in Islam, psychologically and pedagogically, as a mechanism for the subjectivity forming of a student at a university. The essence of religious consciousness and psycho-social identity in Islam lies in a well-developed system of the social regulation and sociocultural phenomenon as a classic quick means of achieving psycho-social identity and defining with a given religious community (Fakhrutdinova et al., 2018; Belyaeva et al., 2019; Akopov & Lubovsky, 2019). Islam has the specifics of the psychosocial identity forming in the context of the subjectivity of the student, based on the influence of religious consciousness on the process.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AN, AB

“UKU KITABY” (1935) AS ONE OF THE MAIN TEXTBOOKS OF THE TATAR FINNISH DIASPORA

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Abstract: Uku Kitaby, the first reading book, specially designed for teaching the Tatar language to children of Finnish Tatars, published in 1935 at the initiative of the Center for the creation of textbooks organized by the Muslim community in Finland and with the support of Tatar philanthropists, is treated by the authors as scientific subject. The textbook, written in Arabic, almost without any special transformations, had been widely used in Tatar Finnish schools until the 1950s, until the Finnish Tatars switched to Latin script based on Finnish writing. Particular attention is paid to the circumstances of the appearance and history of the origin of the school primer, its links with the Tatar Jadid national community. The authors also acknowledge the significant contribution of Uku Kitaby to the preservation of the ethno-cultural and linguistic identity of the Finnish Tatars.

Keywords: cultural history, school, school primers, cultural heritage, the Tatars of the Diaspora, Finland, the 1930s.

1 Introduction

The modern Tatar Finnish diaspora largely refers to the “old” part of the Russian foreign countries, for it has been formed as a result of migration flows of the second half of the 19th century. However, for the first time the Tatars settled down in Northern Europe even earlier – according to diverse sources, in 1808–1812, upon Finland’s joining the Russian Empire as a result of the Russian-Swedish war of 1808-1809, the so-called service class Tatars were sent to the garrisons of the Russian army accommodated here mainly for the construction of military fortresses on the Aland Islands and near Helsinki (Belyaev, 2017). Upon completion, almost all of them returned to Russia. Now their staying is evidenced only by the Islamic cemetery in Bomarsund – a fortress laid down by the Russian army in 1832 on the island of Aland (Senyutkina & Mukhetdinov, 2007).

The ancestors of today’s Tatars came to Finland from the villages of the Sergach district of the Nizhny Novgorod province, where they lived in the 13th – 15th centuries when these lands became part of the Golden Horde, in the mid 70’s of the 19th century. They were mainly merchants who dealt in furs, leather, fabrics and clothing. Initially, they sold their goods in St. Petersburg, and then in Finnish Vyborg and Terioki, gradually expanding into other regions of Finland. At the turn of the 19th-20th centuries a small Tatar community began to organize here (Senyutkina & Mukhetdinov, 2007). At first, Tatar merchants did not break the connection with their homeland, which was due in many respects to the widely practiced system of seasonal work. By the beginning of spring work in the fields, they usually returned home, taking their staying in Finland for temporary, seasonal (Belyaev, 2017). The situation radically changed after the revolution of 1917 and the end of the civil war in Russia (Usmanova, 2019), when, thanks to the 1922 introduction of the system of free travel to Finland, the largest number of Tatars in the history of Tatar emigration had left for the country: according to the data from the Archive of the community of Muslims in Finland their number was 231 people in 1926, and 216 of them moved in the country in 1924. The main centers of resettlement of the Tatars were the cities of Helsinki, Tampere, Terioki and Turku (Belyaev, 2017).

One of the most important tasks that faced the Tatar emigration in Finland in the 1920s and beyond was the task of preserving their own cultural and linguistic identity. “Living away from

Turkic-Muslim countries, among highly cultured peoples, as a small colony, we had to live together, being aroused over a constant threat of extinction,” said Zuhur Tahir, the head of the Islamic Society of Finland in 1921–1961 at a national evening in Tampere. An oversized role in solving this difficult problem was played by vernacular education (Akhmetkarimov, 2019), which was closely connected with the problem of supplying Tatar students with the necessary educational literature, including books for reading in elementary school.

2 Methods

Despite the fact that the history of the Tatar Finnish diaspora has recently attracted an increasingly greater attention of the scholars (Belyaev, 2017; Belyaev et al., 2016; Gimadieva, 2008), the history of Tatar national education in Finland, especially the subject of the course books used to teach Finnish Tatars to their native language and in their native language, has been given insufficient study so far: from advanced works we can single out only the dissertation by M. M. Mahmutova (2005). Meanwhile, the study of this particular aspect allows us to show the uniqueness of the historical experience of the Tatar Finnish diaspora in the preservation of the traditional cultural values of the Tatar people.

This article is dedicated to only one textbook, specially designed for the children of Finnish Tatars – a book for reading *Uku Kitaby*, published in 1935. Following on from the task of a monographic description of this book, we methodologically focused on the historical-genetic approach applied in reconstructing the history of writing and provenance of the textbook, the textological and interpretative approaches used in the analysis of the structure, content and language of the texts, and the sociocultural approach required to identify the interplay between text and context. In addressing the latter issue, the collections – bulletins *Махалла хабәрләре (News of the Community)* of the press organ of the Islamic Society in Finland, issued in Helsinki in Tatar in 1949–1963, and containing important information on the history of the national communities of the Finnish Tatars were useful. We have developed and expounded the methodology of the monographic study of Tatar school primers in the 1930s (on the example of Soviet Tatar primers) in a number of previous publications (Salnikova & Galiullina, 2016; Salnikova & Galiullina, 2017).

3 Results and Discussion

For the first time, the question concerning the establishment of ethnic schools for Finnish Tatars was in contemplation in 1925 – from when the Finnish Muslim community gained official status as an independent national religious organization – the Finnish Islamic Association (“Финляндия жәмгыя исламия”) (in accordance with the Law on Freedom of Religion adopted in 1923 after Finland gained independence). The Board of Trustees for the establishment of the school was registered on November 8, 1930, and the very Turkic People’s School (“Төрөк халык мәктәбе”) was opened in Helsinki on September 1, 1948 (Belyaev, 2017). In addition, since 1918 – in Terioki, from the beginning of the 1920s – in the village Järvenpää, and subsequently in Abo, Wilmanstrand, Vyborg, Kotka, Kuopio, Raumo, Tammerfors, Tampere, Helsinki, Hyvinkää and other settlements where the Tatar population lived, national religious courses for children and adolescents affiliated with the parishes had been organized. One of the leading schools was the Türkic (Tatar) school of native language having been operative in Tampere since 1923 (Haniff, 2005). The foundation of such schools and courses required the availability of textbooks and applied educational material.

In the 1930s under the Muslim community of Finland, the Office for the compilation of textbooks (*Дәрәсләкләр хәзерләү хяяте*) supported by the Finno-Türkic publishing society (*Финляндия*

төрөк нәширият җәмгыяте) was organized (Gimadieva, 2008). Thanks to the activities of this society with the support of Tatar patrons in the second half of the 1930s a number of textbooks were published in Arabic script, and among them – a book for reading *Uku Kitaby* (1935).

The book begins with the words “Бисмилләһир-рахмәнир-рахим”, which are sacred to every Muslim, followed by the text of *Дога (Prayer)*, “Oh, the Almighty, lift up the covers. Let light shine before my eyes. Show me a path of bright. May happiness be revealed to me in the future. Oh Tengri, I will take this way. I will have tried until I find a ray of happiness. Tengri, I will have tried until a happy daylight in the country”. To the happiness of which country was this prayer given? To the children born in a foreign land, Finland was “their” country.

However, the textbook also contained a text about the historical homeland – *Ватаныбыз (Our Homeland)*, “The Idel – Ural Region is one of the regions (мәмлөкәт) of the Turkic world. This is our homeland because our parents were born and raised there. Grandparents also lived there. We love our homeland with all our hearts. Everyone loves their homeland. Even the Eskimos love their cold and snowy homeland. They, unlike us, do not have forests, songbirds, fragrant flowers in meadows and streams with clear water. But, despite this, they love their homeland and are ready to render their lives for it. Our homeland has clean air, tasty water, and fertile soil. In our homeland there are many wide steppes, forests, high mountains and rivers. We love our homeland of paradise with all our hearts. We are ready to give all our strength, wealth, lives for the freedom and happiness of our people”.

At the same time, the Turkish influence is clearly in evidence in the textbook, primarily in the texts propagating the ideas of pan-Turkism. The socio-political movement that arose at the end of the 19th century in Turkey, brought, as everybody knows, the ethnic and cultural unity of the Turkic peoples to the fore. The Tatar intelligentsia interpreted the ideas of pan-Turkism more broadly and believed that it should be expressed in the development of national culture, national identity, in the study of the culture of related Turkic peoples. On the one hand, the textbook had the poems by prominent Turkish pan-Turkic poets of the late 19th – early 20th centuries, Tefvik Fikret *Төрөк бөз, кардаш бөз (We are the Türks, we are Congeners)* and Zia Gökalp *Төрөкмен (I am a Türk)*, as well as the text explaining the origin of a single “tribe of Türks” who sprang from the children of the son of prophet Noah, Japheth and divided into Tatars, Bashkirs, Kyrgyz, Uzbeks only in length of time. On the other hand, the book includes many poems by Gabdulla Tukai, Tatar fables. A special place is held by the famous Tukai’s poem *Туган тел (Native Language)* – essentially a hymn to the native Tatar language.

The term “the Tatar language” in the textbook is replaced by the term “the Turkic language”. This term was used in most educational publications of Kazan Tatars in the late 19th – early 20th centuries, although these very textbooks did not directly propagate the ideas of pan-Turkism.

The depiction of the daily routine of the Tatars reproduce not so much the lifestyle of the Tatar diaspora in Finland as ordinary patterns of the Tatar pre-revolutionary Russian village. Here, for example, is the text *Кичке эшәр (Evening work)*, “In the evening we all gather at home. when darkness falls, the sister turns a hanging lamp. Home becomes bright and comfortable. Then we all begin to saki and have tea. After tea, grandfather goes to bed on the stove. The rest stick to their business. My sister is spinning, mom is doing housework. Father is twisting the rope, brother is reading the newspaper. And the grandmother is knitting socks and telling various interesting tales. We are listening to them with a great relish”. The author was likely to write the story from his childhood memories.

Neither Russia nor the USSR are mentioned in the textbook. It is known that the Finnish Tatars in the 1920s practically shrank from discussions in Soviet Russia on nation structuring and

nation system, and in the 1930s the borders of the old homeland were virtually closed to them. However, the book comprehended some of the most famous classic works of Russian literature for children, in particular, the story by L.N. Tolstoy *The Old Man and His Grandson*.

According to the tradition generally accepted for Tatar textbooks, *Uku Kitaby* paid great attention to the ethical and religious upbringing of children and contained a number of protreptic and insightful texts written by Islamic canons. The text *Тәрбияле бала (Well Bred Child)* is devoted to cleanliness and hygiene as one of the important principles of Islamic education, “Bahia is a very well-mannered child. Therefore, he seems to be good. Before eating, he thoroughly washes his hands, rinses his mouth. He takes a seat specially reserved for him. He eats what he is given. He never asks his mother: “give me this, give me that.” He nibbles, chews thoroughly, never stains a napkin. After eating, he reads a prayer, thanks his parents, and asks the Almighty for many long years of life for them. Then he rinses his mouth and washes his hands with soap. After a meal, he does homework or, with his parents’ permission, goes to play in the yard or goes out with his friends”. This topic was delved into not only with edifying but even humorous slant. So, the text *Кем зәенле? (Who is to Blame?)* tells, “The children played in the meadow and sweated profusely. Gali was very thirsty. He drank water from a stream and sat down to rest under a tree. Suddenly he felt a sensible chill. He was ill for two weeks. When he began to recover, he told his mother, “If I knew that this water was poisonous, I would not drink it!” Mother replied, “Water is not to blame for your illness. You have only yourself to blame. Who drinks cold water streaming with perspiration?”.

The textbook contains many useful texts on the value of education, books and schools, “Biktimir and Baku moved up to their second grade. They already know how to read and write. Father bought them interesting stories to read. First, they looked through all the pictures with animals, birds, flowers in the book, and then began to read. Biktimir and Baku liked the story about the fox mostly”. Why do we go to school?” – this is exactly the theme of the composition that the teacher gives to his pupils. Lazy Timer replies, “We go to school because we are afraid of our parents.” Hakim writes, “We go to school to deserve the praise from our teacher and play with the boys.” And only Galima answers, “We go to school to receive new knowledge. When I grow up, this knowledge will be useful to me.” The teacher praised her for such an answer. The reading book included the rules of conduct laid down for Muslim children – “Төрөк балаларының әдәпләре”, “Türk always keeps his word. Türk always and everywhere acquits himself like a man. Türk should remain human in any situation and help others. Türk is a friend of everybody and always helps others.” These covenants were much reminiscent of scout.

Separate texts were devoted to Muslim traditions, holidays and ceremonies. Thus, the text *Җомга көн (Friday)* explains the meaning of Friday and Friday prayers for Muslims, “Friday for Muslims is an important holiday. On this day, Muslims who live in cities and villages stop working and begin celebrating. Their servants also take a rest. On Thursday, everyone goes to the bath house. The next day they put on their best clothes and go to the mosque at dinnertime for Sabbatical namaz. After the mosque, having lunch, they go to visit their relatives, friends or to visit their ancestors in the graveyard, where they read prayers. Every Muslim who worships his religion respects Friday. On this day, he/she tries not to say bad words and spend it in a fun and friendly atmosphere”. However, a special religious part, characteristic of the pre-revolutionary Tatar educational literature, was absent in the book.

4 Summary

The first generation of Tatar immigrants in Finland, when teaching children of the Tatar language, used the literature that they brought back from Russia. Stable propagation of innovation schools among the Tatars of Russia at the beginning of the 20th

century suggests with a high degree of obviousness that among the books brought back there could be Jadid textbooks, as well as Tatar secular literature, published in Kazan, the largest center of Muslim book printing in Russia in the late 19th – early 20th centuries.

The analysis of the content of one of the first special textbooks for children of the Tatar Finnish diaspora *Uku Kitaby*, published in 1935, confirms its close resemblance to the pre-revolutionary Tatar textbooks, which probably continued to be widely used as the basis for creating a new generation of textbooks for the Finnish Tatars. One can hardly agree with the assertion of some scholars that “Turkish textbooks and literature have been taken” as the basis for many of the textbooks for the Finnish Tatar diaspora of the 1930s (Gimadieva, 2008). In the preface to the book, its authors express their concern about the national-cultural upbringing of Tatar children who study in Finnish schools, and about the fact that the “new script” adopted in Turkey are used in ethnic religious courses under the mahalla. According to the compilers of the textbook, this is unacceptable, since it leads to the loss of the native language: textbooks should be written only in the Kazan vernacular. Only under such a condition *Uku Kitaby* could become an important tool for gaining and preserving national identity within the framework of the space of another nation and another culture. This textbook was widely used in Tatar Finnish schools until the 1950s, until the Finnish Tatars switched to Latin script based on Finnish writing.

5 Conclusions

Tatar emigrants in Finland in the 1930s managed to retain the best that was laid down by the Tatar Jadids in the late 19th – early 20th centuries, which contributed to the preservation of their native language, and national culture, and Islam. *Uku Kitaby* was not a simple copy of pre-revolutionary Tatar and especially Turkish textbooks, although Mustafa Kemal Atatürk’s penchant for the then strong independent Turkey cannot be ignored. Probably, it was a rather successful synthesis of Tatar pre-revolutionary educational traditions, enriched by the European cultural experience of the country of residence, close cultural contacts with the Tatar diasporas of other countries, primarily Turkish, and the achievements of Russian pre-revolutionary pedagogical thought, not directly declared, but taken into account.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AB

INNOVATION MANAGEMENT IN THE SUPPLY CHAINS OF RUSSIAN NATURAL GAS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE REGIONAL STRUCTURE OF ITS PRODUCTION

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Abstract: The article describes the role of Russia in the global gas industry, on the basis of the analysis of the factual data cited, conclusions are drawn about the provision of the economy with the considered minerals, the main problems in managing the supply chains of natural gas and liquefied natural gas are formulated, and innovative ways to solve them are proposed. Based on the fuzzy modeling method, it was shown that the maximum amount of budget revenues from the export duty of Russian natural gas from the main gas-bearing regions can almost double. At the same time, the minimum volume in the same case remains virtually unchanged, remaining within 10%. The author's methods presented in the article can be used as additional innovative tools for making strategic and operational management decisions by industry leaders and public authorities.

Keywords: supply chain management, economics, econometrics, innovation management, regional economy, natural gas

1 Introduction

The Russian Federation has the largest natural gas resource base in the world, including free gas from gas deposits, gas caps forming above oil deposits, as well as gas dissolved in oil. In terms of natural gas production, Russia is second only to the United States, while being its main supplier to the world market (Table 1). In addition, the country is among the ten largest exporters of liquefied natural gas (LNG). Russian natural gas is characterized by a high (~ 98%) methane content and high calorific value.

Table 1: Russia's share in world reserves, production and export of natural and liquefied natural gas (%) and its position in the world ranking. Compiled by the author according to the Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia

| Index | % | Place in the world |
|------------------------------|----|--------------------|
| Stocks | 20 | 1 |
| Mining | 17 | 2 |
| Natural gas export | 29 | 1 |
| Export liquefied natural gas | 4 | 8 |

In the structure of Russia's fuel balance, gas accounts for about half of the total production of combustible minerals. In the future, gas production in the country may increase, but currently there is only a market for 0.7 trillion cubic meters of gas per year. The production of Russian natural gas consists of production in the actual gas and gas condensate fields, where free gas is produced, production in complex fields where gas can occur both in the form of separate gas deposits and in a gas cap, as well as production of gas dissolved in oil at oil deposits.

In the structure of produced gas for the entire period of its extraction up to the beginning of 2018, free gas (CB) sharply prevails, which accounts for 85.3%; another 7% is gas cap gas (GS), 7.7% is gas dissolved in oil. In 2018, an 18-year record for natural gas production was broken in Russia - the annual rate reached 725.4 billion cubic meters, which is 5% more than in 2017. Annually, about 30% of the natural gas produced in Russia is exported the rest goes to domestic consumption (Kryukov & Tokarev, 2018; Kryukov & Moe, 2018; Noreng, 2006; Shearmur, 2010). Over the past decade, shipments abroad have increased by almost a third. LNG is also supplied to foreign markets, whose sales in 2018 increased by 1.5 times compared to the previous year (Fig. 1).

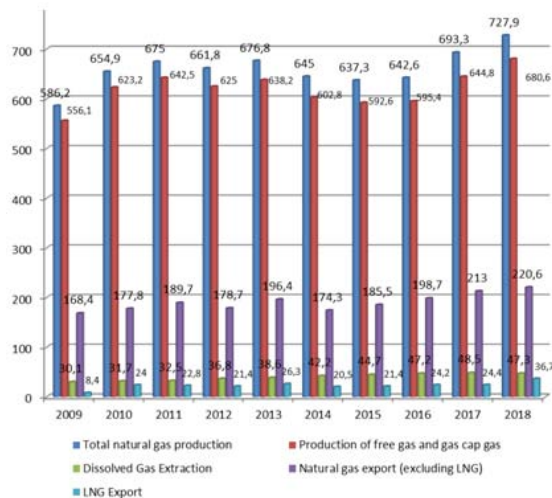


Fig. 1: Dynamics of natural gas production (excluding losses) in Russia and export of natural and liquefied natural gas in 2009–2018, billion cubic meters. Compiled by the author according to the Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia

2 Methodology

The main objective of supply chain management is to monitor and interconnect production, distribution and shipment of products and services. This can be done by companies with very good and tight control over domestic stocks, production, distribution, domestic production and sales. Supply chain management mainly integrates supply and demand management. He uses various strategies and approaches to view the entire chain and work effectively at each stage of the chain (The economic contribution of the onshore independent oil and natural gas producers to the U.S. Economy, 2011; Beilin, 2017; Williamson, 2010; Williamson, 2010; Beilin et al., 2019). Each unit involved in the process should strive to minimize costs and help companies improve their long-term performance, as well as create value for their stakeholders and customers. This process can also minimize bids by eliminating unnecessary expenses, traffic and handling. It should be noted here that supply chain management and supply chain event management are two different topics that need to be considered. Supply chain event management considers factors that can interrupt the flow of an effective supply chain; possible scenarios are considered and, accordingly, solutions are developed for them.

In this era of globalization, when companies compete with each other to provide consumers with the highest quality products and meet all their requirements, supply chain management plays a very important role (Beilin et al., 2019; Irandoust & Ericsson, 2004; Barbier, 2003; Kauffman et al., 2018; Sriyakul et al., 2019; Beilin et al., 2019). All companies are highly dependent on an efficient supply chain. The key benefits of supply chain management are:

- Develops better customer relations and service, creates better mechanisms for the delivery of goods and services with minimal delays.
- Improves productivity and business functions, minimizes storage and transportation costs.
- Minimizes direct and indirect costs, helps in delivering the right products to the right place at the right time.
- Improves inventory management by supporting the successful completion of stock models on time.
- Helps companies adapt to the challenges of globalization, economic shocks, broadening consumer expectations and related differences.
- Helps companies minimize waste, reduce costs and

- improve the efficiency of the entire supply chain process.
- Develops better customer relations and service, creates better mechanisms for the delivery of goods and services with minimal delays.
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 - Helps companies adapt to the challenges of globalization, economic shocks, broadening consumer expectations and related differences.
 - Helps companies minimize waste, reduce costs and improve the efficiency of the entire supply chain process.

3 Results

The largest buyer of Russian gas is Germany (25% of exports in 2018), in significant quantities it is also bought by Italy (11%), Turkey (10%), the Republic of Belarus (8.5%), France (4%); in 2017, Slovakia was among the largest importers (6.4%). Since 2011, gas supplies to Ukraine have been reduced; in 2016, they completely stopped. Domestic natural gas consumption in 2017–2018 grew due to an increase in its production. In 2018, it was estimated at 477 billion cubic meters, in 2017 - 469 billion cubic meters. m For the development of the domestic gas market and the creation of comfortable household conditions for the population, one of the priority areas of the Ministry of Energy of Russia is gasification and gas supply to the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Gas supplies to Russian consumers are provided by 23 underground gas storages (UGS) owned by PJSC Gazprom. According to data at the beginning of 2019, the total capacity of domestic underground gas storage facilities reached 75 billion cubic meters of gas.

In 2018, 52 billion cubic meters were selected from Russian UGS facilities. m of gas injected - 49.5 billion cubic meters. Transportation of Russian gas to domestic and foreign consumers is carried out through trunk pipelines integrated into the Unified Gas Supply System (UGSS) of Russia. The owner of the gas transmission system (GTS) in the Russian Federation is PJSC Gazprom. As of the end of 2018, the length of its main component reached 172.6 thousand km (Fig. 4).

At the end of 2019, PJSC Gazprom plans to begin supplying gas to China through the Power of Siberia gas pipeline, the construction of which is being completed in the east of the

country (Heil & Bornemann, 2018; Arize, 2002; Yakupova et al., 2017; Vagizova et al., 2014; Narayan & Narayan, 2004). A gas pipeline with an annual export capacity of 38 billion cubic meters will pass through the territory of the Irkutsk and Amur regions, the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). It is also planned to commission the Nord Stream-2 gas pipeline by the end of 2019; its construction is underway as part of the expansion of the Northern Gas Transportation Corridor.

The total annual capacity of the two Nord Stream-2 strings will be 55 billion cubic meters. m, which will double gas supplies to Europe. According to data at the beginning of July 2019, the construction of a gas pipeline with a design length of 2,400 km along two lines was completed by almost two-thirds. In June 2018, Sweden issued a permit for the construction of the pipeline, but Danish permission was not obtained. In the summer of 2019, the application for the main route in the territorial waters of Denmark was withdrawn. In December 2018, PJSC Gazprom commissioned the second string of the Ukhta-Torzhek-2 gas pipeline with a capacity of 45 billion cubic meters of gas per year and a length of 970 km.

The Ukhta-Torzhek and Ukhta-Torzhek-2 gas pipelines will supply additional gas to the North-West region of Russia for gas supply to both domestic and foreign consumers. In addition, these pipelines are an important element of the new gas transportation infrastructure being created for supplying gas to the Nord Stream-2 gas pipeline. To ensure the reliability of gas supply in Turkey, as well as in the countries of South and Southeast Europe, a project is underway to construct the Turkish Stream gas pipeline with an annual design capacity of 31.5 billion cubic meters of gas and a length of 930 km along two lines. In March 2019, PJSC Gazprom announced the completion of work on connecting the offshore and onshore parts of the pipeline. Its launch is scheduled for the end of 2019. Russia annually imports a small amount of natural gas, mainly from Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. In 2018, imports amounted to 25.2 billion cubic meters - a third more than in the previous year.

Thus, Russia, thanks to the unique raw material base of high-quality natural gas and active projects for the development of new regions, is the second-largest gas producer in the world and its main exporter. Proved natural gas reserves are estimated in more than 50 countries of the world and as of 01.01.2019 were estimated at 196.9 trillion cubic meters (table. 2). World natural gas production in 2018 amounted to 3,867.9 billion cubic meters (table. 3).

Table 2: Proved reserves of free gas in the leading countries of the world. Compiled by the author according to the BP Statistical Review of World Energy

| Country | Proved reserves | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Trillion cubic meters | Share in world stocks,% |
| USA | 11,9 | 6 |
| Russia | 38,9 | 20 |
| Iran | 31,9 | 16 |
| Canada | 1,9 | 1 |
| Qatar | 24,7 | 12,5 |
| China | 6,1 | 3 |
| Turkmenistan | 19,5 | 10 |
| Other | 62 | 31,5 |
| World | 196,9 | 100 |

Table 3. Production of free gas in the leading countries of the world Compiled by the author according to the BP Statistical Review of World Energy

| Country | Production in 2018 | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Billion cubic meters min year | Million tons TOE | Share in the world production % (TOE) |
| USA | 831,8 | 715,2 | 21,5 |
| Russia | 669,5 | 575,6 | 17,3 |
| Iran | 239,5 | 205,9 | 6,2 |

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|------|
| Canada | 184,7 | 152,7 | 4,6 |
| Qatar | 175,5 | 150,9 | 4,5 |
| China | 161,5 | 138,9 | 4,2 |
| Turkmenistan | 61,5 | 52,9 | 1,6 |
| Other | 1543,9 | 1333,7 | 40,1 |
| World | 3867,9 | 3325,8 | 100 |

4 Discussion and Conclusion

Since 2011, the United States has been the undisputed world leader in gas production. Since then, gas production in the country has grown by 35% and in 2018 amounted to 831.8 billion cubic meters. The driver of growth was the active development of shale gas fields (primarily the Marcellus and Utica basins), whose share in production has been growing from year to year and currently stands at about 60%. After inclusion of shale gas reserves and major gas shale discoveries in the statistics, the structure of US natural gas reserves has fundamentally changed. Shale gas accounts for about 60% of US reserves, and traditional gas accounts for no more than a third. About 4% of the reserves are coal bed methane.

In recent years, in parallel with the growth of gas production, its export from the USA has been growing rapidly. Since 2014, more than one and a half times - from 42.3 to 67.6 billion cubic meters - gas supplies to Mexico and Canada increased. During this time, more than 70 times - from 0.4 to 28.4 billion cubic meters - LNG export increased; as a result, the United States ranked fourth in the world for LNG supplies to the global market. At the same time, the United States remains a major importer of natural gas, which comes from Canada through pipelines. The remaining countries are significantly behind the leaders in terms of natural gas production.

The third place in the world ranking (after the USA and Russia) since 2014 is occupied by Iran, whose annual production over this period has grown by more than 30% - from 183.1 to 239.5 billion cubic meters. m. In 2018, Canada took the fourth place, which in 2017 overtook Qatar by 0.6 billion cubic meters. m, moving him to fifth position. At the same time, Qatar is the world's largest producer and exporter of LNG: in 2018, its share in world supplies amounted to 24%. The moratorium on increasing gas production in the country, lifted in April of this year, creates conditions for its active growth (Arize & Bahmani-Oskooee, 2018; Beilin et al., 2019; Ahec Šonje et al., 2010; Romeijn et al., 2007; Beilin et al., 2019). China is actively increasing production: in 2018, according to the State Statistical Office of China, it increased by 8% compared to the previous year. In Turkmenistan, the volumes of gas produced have been declining since 2016. The reason for this was the cessation of supplies to Russia and their reduction to Iran by almost 7%; even an increase in exports to China could not rectify the situation.

World natural gas consumption will grow amid a general increase in energy consumption, which, according to the forecasts of the International Energy Agency, will increase by 15% by 2035 relative to the level of 2018. Being an environmentally friendly and economically attractive fuel, natural gas is actively competing with other its fossil species - oil and coal (Al-Gwaiz et al., 2016; Geunes et al., 2016; Miranda & Garrido, 2009; Olamide & Oni, 2016).

The bulk of energy consumption will be provided by Asian countries in addition, an increase in consumption is expected in South America, the Middle East, and Africa.

The price of Russian gas is fully correlated with oil prices. Between 2012 and 2016 its average export value has more than halved - from \$ 348.3 to \$ 157 per 1,000 cubic meters. m. In 2017, with rising oil prices, gas prices rose again; as a result, according to the results of the year, it went up by 15.8% compared to 2016. In 2018, the trend continued - the price increased by another 22.6%. However, even this did not allow her to return to the crisis level of 2009.

In 2018, 1983 fields were developed for gas in Russia, while more than 60% of Russian gas production is provided by only six of them: Urengoykoye, Zapolyarnoye, Bovanenkovskoye, Yamburgskoye, Yurkharovskoye and Yuzhno-Russkoye. The Urals Federal District remains the leader in the production of free gas (including gas) in Russia, which in 2018 ensured 84% of domestic gas production. Here, in the Nadym-Pur-Tazovsky district (NTRD) of the West Siberian oil and gas province in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (YNAO), there are unique oil and gas condensate fields, including the most productive in the country: Urengoy, Yamburg, Zapolyarnoye, South Russian. For many years, they developed Cenomanian deposits of relatively simple geological structure, containing easily recoverable "dry" gas. The degree of depletion of the main gas horizon is growing every year in 2018 the Cenomanian deposits provided no more than two-thirds of the NTRP gas production (Pillay, 2014; Kloyer et al., 2019; Flynn et al., 2016).

The gas reserves of other oil and gas complexes of the NTRP are mostly difficult to recover. To maintain gas production in Russia, a new gas production cluster is being formed on the Yamal Peninsula. In 2018, production was carried out at the Bovanenkov oil and gas condensate field and amounted to 87.4 billion cubic meters.

After reaching the planned capacity of 140 billion cubic meters of gas, this field will become the leader of Russian gas production. The Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug-Ugra (Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug-Ugra) in 2018 provided almost 1.8% of the total gas production (free gas + gas caps) in Russia. The main volume was extracted from the gas caps of the Samotlor, Lyantorsky and Van Yegansky oil and gas fields. In other regions of Russia, gas production is carried out in much smaller volumes - in 2018 their total production amounted to 108.4 billion cubic meters or 16% of the Russian.

In the Volga Federal District, almost the entire volume of gas production is provided by the Orenburg Region, where the unique Orenburg oil and gas condensate field is being developed. In 2018, it produced 13.8 billion cubic meters of free gas. The advantage of this field is its location near important industrial centers of the Urals and the Volga region, the disadvantage is the presence of a large number of by-products in the gas, which requires preliminary cleaning. The field is at a late stage of development, the depletion of reserves of categories A + B1 as of 01.01.2018 was 67.7%.

The management of innovations in the supply chains of Russian natural gas taking into account the regional structure of its production can be expressed using the theory of fuzzy logic. Figures 2 and 3 show a way to increase budget revenues from export duties from 40% - 50% to 45% - 95%. At the same time, the lower limit of profitability remains virtually unchanged and remains within 5% - 10%.

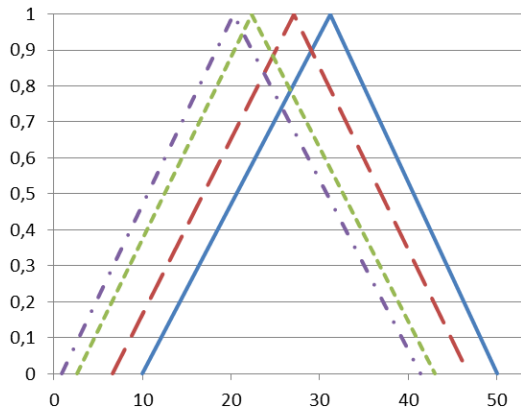


Fig. 2: Dependence of budget revenues on the export duty of Russian natural gas, taking into account the regional structure of its production under the existing situation
Compiled by the author

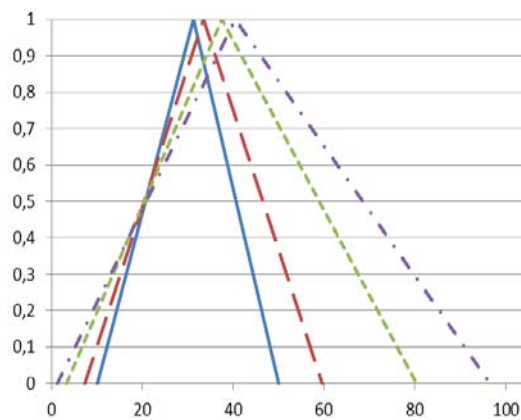


Fig. 3: Dependence of budget profitability on the export duty of Russian natural gas, taking into account the regional structure of its production while managing innovations in supply chains
Compiled by the author

Options for optimizing innovation management in the supply chains of Russian pipeline natural gas and LNG, taking into account the regional structure of production, are presented in Fig. 4, 5.

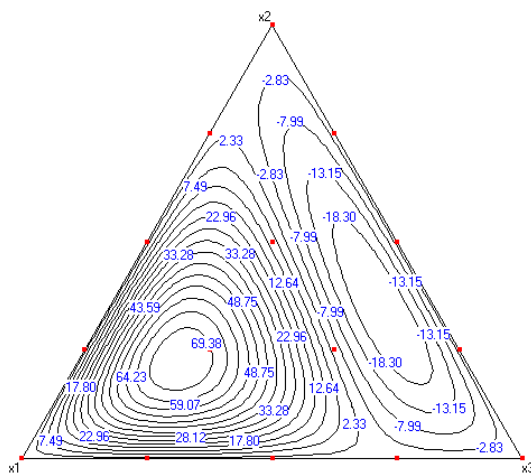


Fig. 4: Optimization scheme for innovation management in the supply chains of Russian pipeline natural gas, taking into account the regional structure of its production
Compiled by the author

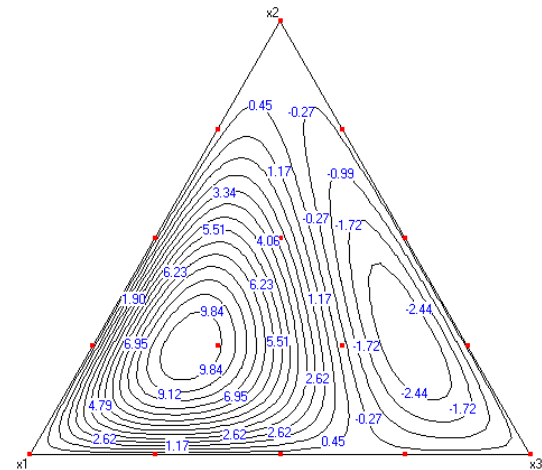


Fig. 5: Optimization scheme of innovation management in the supply chains of Russian LNG, taking into account the regional structure of its production
Compiled by the author

Using a new approach based on simplex optimization allows us to create an innovation management scheme in the supply chains of Russian pipeline natural gas, taking into account the regional structure of its production, which shows the greatest economic efficiency up to 69 billion rubles. in the form of an export duty with the ratio of the main oil and gas regions in exports (Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (x1), Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug (x2) and Orenburg Oblast (x3)) in the region of 60%: 30%: 10%. Innovation management in the supply chains of Russian LNG based on the presented method allows reaching 9.84 billion rubles. for the same regions (Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (x1), Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug (x2) and Orenburg Oblast (x3)), and their ratio is shifted to the region of about 50%: 25%: 15%.

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THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ IMPLEMENTED INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO COMBAT DRUGS

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Abstract: States with different social and legal systems, cultures, spiritual values and the historical capabilities of their peoples unite in modern circumstances legal policy to confront the threats to peaceful coexistence. The development process in all societies is also affected by the exercise of States, their democratic and parliamentary institutions, the rights and freedoms of citizens and political pluralism. States' practice also affects various economic factors and social factors. The expected development of man, society and the State in the first place lies in the maintenance of peace and the establishment of effective national and regional security systems, because development and security are interdependent and contribute to the safety of social life.

Keywords: International cooperation Legal protection, Drug control, International security, National laws, Republic of Iraq.

1 Introduction

The need to activate international drug control cooperation is due to the high level of integration of drug crimes in Iraq into international drug trafficking, where State borders, national identity and differences of opinion are no longer obstacles to criminals trading in death. Heroin and opium in the "black" drug market come from neighboring countries. Under these circumstances, it is increasingly important to establish partnerships among States, particularly in areas such as law enforcement, as well as in drug demand reduction and prevention, more than ever before.

Iraq joined the Anti-Narcotics Conventions 1961 (Lande, 1962) and the Convention against Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in 1988. Iraq's accession to the anti-drug conventions is a distinct step in enhancing international cooperation in the field of combating narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. However, Iraq's accession to these conventions has legal effects. International commitments should be made to reduce the phenomenon of drugs in Iraq (Iraqi Chronicle, Law On The Ratification Of The Uniform Convention On Narcotic Drugs, 1961).

2 Methods

The method of system-structural analysis is used as the methodological basis of the research. It helps to reveal the importance of ensuring regional cooperation of States in ensuring the protection of the world's ocean ecosystems from pollution. For the purpose of modern interpretation of Convention norms, the most promising methodology is a combination of methods of historical and political science, international legal analysis. In addition to General scientific methods, private scientific methods, formal logical method, comparative law and legal modeling methods, as well as some logical techniques, such as induction and deduction,

generalization and comparison, were used to solve the problems underlying the research.

3 Results

These international obligations emanating from international drug control conventions should be reflected in the Iraqi legislation to achieve the purpose and objective of these international agreements, because drugs represent the greatest challenge to the Republic of Iraq as a flagrant attack on the moral and value system. The health of the Iraqi society, has confirmed government reports that the drug escalated use in Iraq in recent times, especially in the provinces of Iraq, which suffer from unemployment and poverty, and a lot of beggars, and we believe that the spread of the phenomenon of narcotic drugs. The phenomenon of terrorism is very widespread. When society is under the influence of drugs and psychotropic substances, it becomes an attractive environment for criminality, the most prominent forms of crime and the most dangerous is terrorism.

Hence, the Republic of Iraq through the legislative authority of the Iraqi Council of Representatives to issue the law against drugs and psychotropic substances No. 70 of 2017.

This law aims to:

- First: Developing the state agencies concerned with combating illicit trafficking in drugs, psychotropic substances and chemical precursors or misuse.
- Second: Intensify measures to combat trafficking and illicit circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or chemical precursors and limit their spread.
- Third: Ensuring the effective implementation of international treaties relating to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals ratified or acceded to by the Republic of Iraq.
- Fourth: Ensure the safety of dealing with narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals for medical, scientific and industrial purposes.
- Fifth: Prevention of addiction to drug or psychotropic substances and abuse and treatment of addicts in any of them in hospitals and hospitals eligible for treatment.

Article (3) / First: The Ministry of Health establishes a body called the Supreme National Commission for Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Iraqi Chronicle, Law On The Control Of Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances No. 50 Of 2017).

The Commission consists of ministries, bodies and trade unions specialized in combating drugs, but we did not see among these bodies the information network and the Ministry of Higher Education and scientific research, and this is contrary to the effective implementation of international treaties related to drugs and psychotropic substances, which stressed the need to give a big role. And effective for the media in order to raise awareness in society about the dangerous effects caused by drugs on the individual and society, and the point of embarking on the strategy in the fight against drugs begins by educating the community in the educational stages of the dangers of drugs and this role rests with the Ministry of Education and Research Scientific research.

The Authority's powers and competences were defined by the law by setting the general policy for the importation of any kind of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, coordination and cooperation between the ministries and the competent authorities in the affairs of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and between the official Arab and international bodies and civil society organizations concerned. , To take the necessary measures to combat the phenomenon of drug abuse and abuse of psychotropic substances according to the scientific, corrective

and therapeutic method for addicts, to determine the amount of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (Iraqi Chronicle, Law On The Control Of Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances No. 50 Of 2017).

The reasons behind the Republic's enactment of the Anti-Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Law are the ratification of the Republic of Iraq and its accession to several international treaties related to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to counter the spread of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in Iraq and to suppress criminal gangs that mislead certain categories of people And encourage them to abuse those substances that pose a serious threat to human health and well-being and harm the economic, social, cultural and ethical foundations of society and for the purpose of adopting scientific rules in the treatment of drug addicts and Psychotropic substances and to strengthen Arab and international cooperation in this regard and to prevent the cultivation or reduction of narcotic drugs or plants from which psychotropic substances are taken as a dangerous scourge threatening the society (Fadel, 2018).

It should be noted that the Iraqi legislator in the Law on Combating Drugs and Psychotropic Substances has agreed on its legal provisions in the field of interest in the therapeutic aspect. Article 8 of the Anti-Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Law stipulates that:

First: Establish in the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs a center for the rehabilitation of drug addicts or psychotropic substances who are scheduled to be released by judicial decision or released from the Iraqi Rehabilitation Department or Juvenile Rehabilitation Department upon completion of their sentence or removal of the hospital or suspension of their frequency at the psychiatric and social clinic. Subject them to a rehabilitation program in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the opening of other centers in the provinces as needed.

Second: The center provided for in item (Lande, 1962) of this Article shall establish an appropriate program to qualify those wishing to learn a profession that suits their qualifications and employ them in such a way as to provide them with an adequate source of income and follow up the implementation of subsequent care programs.

Thirdly: The Center may use its program to employ psychologists, social workers and qualified religious counselors to treat drug addicts or psychotropic substances.

The legal provisions contained in the Anti-Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Law have also been harmonized with the international conventions related to drug control, which Iraq has regulated in the field of allowing the medical use of drugs and psychotropic substances. Article (9.8) states:

First: The import, export and transfer of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and chemical precursors shall be authorized or approved by the Minister of Health.

Second: The leave is granted for a period of one year renewable and expires on 31 December of each year.

Thirdly, the granting of leave shall be subject to the limits of the quantity of narcotic substances, psychotropic substances or precursors approved by the Supreme National Commission for Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances on import or export and shall be transferred in the year in which such leave is granted (Iraqi Chronicle, Law On The Control Of Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances No. 50 Of 2017).

4 Discussion

The import, export, transfer, cultivation, production, manufacture, possession, acquisition, sale, sale, purchase, delivery, transfer, medical description, barter, assignment or sale of narcotic substances, psychotropic substances or precursors

may not be imported, exported, transferred, In any case except for medical or scientific purposes and in the circumstances and conditions provided for in this Law.

The Iraqi legislator restricted the medical use of drugs and psychotropic substances. Article 19 states that a doctor may not prescribe narcotic substances or psychotropic substances to any patient except for the purpose of medical treatment and in accordance with the instructions and regulations issued by the Ministry of Health. The pharmacist may not dispense narcotic substances or psychotropic substances unless by a prescription from a doctor or by a license issued by the Ministry of Health specifying narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their amount.

The law referred to the penalties clearly in Article 27, where it is stipulated that any person who commits one of the following acts shall be sentenced to death or to life imprisonment:

First: Import, import or export of narcotic substances, psychotropic substances or chemical precursors for the purpose of trading in them other than those authorized by law.

Second: Produce or manufacture narcotic substances or psychotropic substances for the purpose of trading in them other than in the cases permitted by law.

Third: Planting a plant that produces narcotic or psychotropic substances or imports, imports or exports plants from these plants at any stage of its growth in order to trade them or trade their seeds in other than the conditions permitted by law.

The penalties also included an aggravating circumstance if the perpetrator committed the crime more than once or if the perpetrator was a member of the public service or charged with combating trafficking or the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, or if the perpetrator participated in an international gang or was in concert with A crime that violates the internal or external security of the State, or if the perpetrator used violence or weapons to commit the crime ...)

Article (44) provides that the control authority of narcotics of all kinds, amounting to one million dinars per kilogram of resources, shall be doubled and doubled in the case of arrest of the fugitive accused and possession of narcotic substances.

The law also discriminates against traffickers and the amount of drugs they have. A person with hallucinations can not be punished with a person who trades a kilo of grams of crystal.

We believe that measures to reduce the supply of illicit drugs in Iraq can not be implemented without a concerted response. It is necessary to identify and suppress the sources of drug trafficking, not only to determine the drug distribution system in Iraqi territory, but also to establish contacts between suspects and accused with suppliers Abroad, to identify and suppress the channels of smuggling and sustainable, and this is achieved through the promotion of bilateral and regional cooperation between Iraq and neighboring countries.

The suppression of illicit export channels of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors is of political importance, particularly in light of Iraq's negotiating process with neighboring States and the implementation of the road map agreements on a common space of freedom, security and justice (Nasser Abed, 2018).

The most important link in the system of measures to combat the spread of drugs and reduce the population's addiction to drugs is to organize cooperation with foreign partners, not only at the bilateral level, but also on a multilateral basis (Aziz Mohamed, 2001).

In particular, these opportunities are provided by Iraq's participation in the United Nations Law Enforcement Agencies Program on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking as Observers,

which ensures the creation of a broad information space within the framework of the drug control policy to develop measures to combat the drug threat and to suppress the crime of transnational drugs. And the joint coordination in the field of drug control, thereby strengthening the system of international cooperation in the fight against illicit drug trafficking, covering all regions of the world, disseminating uniform principles of international drug control to the international community as a whole. For illicit drug trafficking in the Republic of Iraq.

The policy of state in the field of drug control should be systematically based on the exclusion of official and declaratory approaches in this direction, with a clear focus on the drug control stance and on the unified measures between the state and society (Suef, 1998).

In order to successfully combat illicit drug trafficking at the national and global levels, it is important to ensure effective international cooperation in strengthening the role of the judicial authorities and mutual legal assistance (Omran, 2005).

5 Summary

Regional and international cooperation between the Republic of Iraq and the external international environment should be strengthened through the conclusion of memorandums of understanding and bilateral and regional agreements aimed at combating narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The agreements are based on the common problems and specific needs of the Republic of Iraq and neighboring States. Taking into account the specificities of local infrastructure and the cultural and political identity of States.

Activating the intelligence component in the Republic of Iraq to detect drug smugglers. This is because the phenomenon of narcotics helps greatly in spreading the phenomenon of terrorism. When society is under the influence of drugs and psychotropic substances, it becomes an attractive environment for criminality.

Demanding continued economic support from countries that have ratified the conventions related to the fight against drugs and psychotropic substances. Iraq is facing a regional and international challenge in the field of combating drugs and psychotropic substances.

To provide practical assistance in regulating the direct contacts of the law enforcement and customs authorities, especially in the Republic of Iraq, where urgent measures should be taken to achieve border security between the Republic of Iraq and neighboring countries.

The participation of the Republic of Iraq in the convening of regional and international forums against narcotics and psychotropic substances, which helps to exchange statistical data from the study, analysis and synthesis of practice and expert assessments for the development and standardization of international and national legal norms in the field of combating drugs and psychotropic substances. Of the national legislation of the States that have ratified the said documents, including the Republic of Iraq.

Amending the Anti-Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Law No. 50 of 2017 in order to achieve the purpose for which the law was promulgated and in line with the international obligations arising from the international conventions related to combating

drugs and psychotropic substances. The amendments include the following:

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the work of the Supreme National Commission for Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the rest of the relevant institutions should be involved in combating drugs and psychotropic substances, including:

- Add the membership of the Information and Communications Commission in the membership of the Supreme National Commission for Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.
- Adding the membership of civil society organizations to the membership of the Supreme National Commission for Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

6 Conclusions

If intergovernmental cooperation on these issues is not established, the provisions of the international treaties against illicit drug trafficking, particularly those contained in the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, will often be impossible to implement.

It should be noted that the mere existence of agreements against drug trafficking still does not solve the problem of confronting this evil. It is essential that these conventions work effectively. This, in turn, depends on many factors, including a clear mechanism for international legal control in the field of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

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THE MECHANISM OF FORMATION AND RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN VIEW OF CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Abstract: The article deals with the improvement of the mechanism of the formation and resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation in view of the ongoing constitutional reforms in the Russian Federation. The authors consider Russian and foreign regulatory legal acts that establish the procedure for the formation and resignation of the highest executive body of power. Analyzed are legislative innovations in the Constitution of the Russian Federation in terms of the relationship between the Government of the Russian Federation and other government bodies, developing the established format of their interaction. Some contradictions related to their responsibility are identified and the need to amend a number of provisions of regulatory legal acts and clarify their content is substantiated.

Keywords: public authorities, President of the Russian Federation, State Duma, Government of the Russian Federation, formation, resignation.

1 Introduction

The mechanism of the formation and resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation is one of the key in the system of relations between government bodies. The Government of the Russian Federation, as the highest collegial body of executive power, consists of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, Deputy Prime Ministers of the Russian Federation, and federal ministers. The formation of the composition of the Government of the Russian Federation depends on the structure of the federal executive authorities and is determined by part 2 of Article 110 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and Article 6 of the Federal Constitutional Law of December 17, 1997 No. 2 "On the Government of the Russian Federation".

Its actualization is also obvious in connection with the ongoing constitutional reforms in the Russian Federation, which were initiated by the President of the Russian Federation in the annual message to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation in January 2020; it gave a new impetus to the development of constitutional legislation. These innovations undoubtedly affect the existing relationships in the system of the highest bodies of state power, including the formation and resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation. Thus, it becomes relevant to conduct a constitutional and legal analysis of amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which in one way or another will change the current balance of relations between government bodies and the management system.

2 Methods

The methodological basis of the research is represented by a system of general and private scientific methods of cognition, which ensured the most objective examination of the subject of research from the standpoint of its internal logic. The use of dialectical, historical, sociological, system-structural method allowed us to analyze and generalize the mechanism of formation and resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation.

The theoretical-prognostic and legal modeling and the comparative legal plan were used as private legal methods. They helped compare different points of view regarding the mechanism of formation and resignation of the government and

allowed us to analyze the legislative norms of both the Russian Federation and foreign states in this area. The study used general scientific methods of cognition, such as deduction and induction that contributed to the creation of an optimal research concept; analysis and synthesis, which made it possible to investigate the nature and structure of the mechanism of formation and resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation. At the same time the study complied with the requirements of the principle of unity in logical knowledge of the essence and system of state power.

3 Results and Discussion

The Law of the Russian Federation on amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of March 14, 2020 No. 1-FKZ significantly changes the system of public administration by redistributing powers between various government bodies. In particular, the changes concern the principle of forming the Government of the Russian Federation, which mechanism has not changed since the adoption of the Constitution of the Russian Federation in 1993. According to the current rules, a special role in the formation of the personnel of the Government of the Russian Federation is assigned to the President of the RF. The Constitution of the Russian Federation establishes the exclusive powers of the President of the Russian Federation to nominate to the State Duma the candidacy of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation and the subsequent approval of the personal composition of the Government of the Russian Federation. The Prime Minister of the Russian Federation is appointed to office with the consent of the State Duma and plays an important role in the appointment of his deputies and federal ministers. The State Duma can agree to the appointment, or refuse consent, but it cannot discuss any other candidate, except for the one proposed by the President of the Russian Federation. We must agree with A.F. Small, that the approval takes place for one candidate, and there is no election as a preference to one of the applicants for the position by voting. There is only approval or not approval of the candidate, which means that there is no most important sign of choice – alternativeness (Maly, 2011).

In the case of any disagreement between the President of the Russian Federation and the State Duma on the appointment of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, the Constitution of the Russian Federation provides for the following procedure: after the State Duma has three times rejected the nominations for the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation by the State Duma, the President of the Russian Federation, at his own discretion, appoints the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation and dissolves the State Duma. In practice, a threefold refusal could not be implemented.

Once the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation is appointed, the subsequent formation of the Government of the Russian Federation is carried out in a simple way: the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation proposes to the President of the Russian Federation candidates for the positions of the Government of the Russian Federation. Thus, the structure and composition of the Government of the Russian Federation is determined by the President of the Russian Federation in consultation with the appointed Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation. In the course of consultations, the final decision is made by the President of the Russian Federation. Individual personal changes to the composition of the Government of the Russian Federation can be made during the entire term of office of the Government of the Russian Federation. All members of the RF Government are appointed by decrees of the RF President. Formally - on the proposal of the Chairman of the RF Government. However, the President of the Russian Federation has every right not to appoint the candidate

nominated by the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation. The Prime Minister has no way to force the President of the Russian Federation to approve any of candidate. Since there are no formal requirements for the procedure for nominating candidates, and the president and the prime minister discuss candidates informally and behind the scenes, the president can appoint someone as a minister at his discretion: the prime minister cannot challenge this decision.

The general procedure of the formation of a government, where the appointment of the head of government plays a key role, is traditional for countries with a mixed (semi-presidential) form of government. The most prominent example is the French legal system. Article 8 of the 1958 Constitution of the French Republic stipulates that the President appoints the Prime Minister and, on his proposal, other members of the Government and terminates their powers. Article 49 stipulates that the Prime Minister, after discussion by the Council of Ministers, submits for the approval of the National Assembly the Government's program or its general political declaration, raising the issue of confidence. According to Article 50, if the National Assembly does not approve the program or the general political declaration of the Government, the Prime Minister must submit to the President a letter of resignation of the Government. Article 12, in turn, stipulates that the President has the right, after consultation with the Prime Minister and representatives of the chambers, to announce the dissolution of the National Assembly (<https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr>). In general, a similar procedure of the formation of a government is established by the constitutions of Portugal, Poland, Croatia and a number of other countries (Strashun, 2000).

The essence of this procedure is that the president independently appoints and dismisses the head of government and, on his recommendation, other members of the government, the lower house of parliament approves the already appointed government in the form of a vote of confidence in the program of its actions, and in case of refusal of confidence, the government resigns. The president must necessarily accept the resignation of the government, and he has the right, practically unconditional, except for consultations with the leadership of the government and parliament, to dissolve the lower house of parliament. At the same time, most states with a mixed form of government do not impose strict constitutional or legislative restrictions on the choice of the head of government by the president. Thus, Article 187 of the Portuguese Constitution establishes that the Prime Minister is appointed by the President after consultation with the political parties represented in the Assembly of the Republic and taking into account the election results (<https://www.constituteproject.org>). This constitutional provision does not impose any explicit mandatory restrictions on the appointment of the Prime Minister (Nisnevich, 2007).

In the Russian legal system, the Law of the Russian Federation on amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of March 14, 2020 No. 1-FKZ proposed to authorize the State Duma to participate in the formation of the Government of the Russian Federation, namely, to provide the State Duma with the right not only to agree, but also to approve candidates for the positions of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, and then on the proposal of the appointed Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation - all deputy and federal ministers. At the same time, the President of the Russian Federation will be obliged to appoint them to office, that is, he will not have the right to reject candidates approved by the parliament of the relevant officials. And if the State Duma at least takes part in consultations when appointing members of the Government of the Russian Federation through the procedure of preliminary discussion of candidates in specialized committees, this will minimize personnel and other possible errors.

Therefore, the President of the Russian Federation does not have full control over the formation of the composition of the Government of the Russian Federation. The President of the Russian Federation (at least formally) is generally excluded from the selection and approval process of deputy prime ministers and

federal ministers: the prime minister himself proposes their candidates to the State Duma, without any consultations with the President of the Russian Federation. And if the deputies approved the choice of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, the President of the Russian Federation is obliged by his decree to appoint candidates for the corresponding positions. The new order does not apply only to the heads of law enforcement agencies; the President of the Russian Federation will be able to appoint them based on the results of consultations with the Federation Council. It seems that these changes increase both control and responsibility of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for the activities of the Government of the Russian Federation.

As for the resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation, Article 117 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation defines cases of early termination of the powers of the Government of the Russian Federation. This article also allows for resolution of disagreements between the State Duma and the Government of the Russian Federation by expressing trust/distrust by the latter, where the President of the Russian Federation remains the key figure. The vote of no confidence in the government (in other countries, for example, in France - the censure resolution) is one of the most effective mechanisms of parliamentary influence on the government, which establishes the direct responsibility of the government to parliament. For example, Article 50 of the Constitution of the French Republic stipulates that if the National Assembly passes a resolution of censure, then the Prime Minister must submit to the President a letter of resignation from the Government.

Regarding the legislative novelties of the mechanism for the resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation, the Law of the Russian Federation on amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation No. 1-FKZ does not provide for any significant changes. It is proposed to establish the following procedure that the President of the Russian Federation relieves the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation from office, and the newly appointed Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation does not submit to the President of the Russian Federation proposals on the structure of federal executive bodies. Thus, a new procedure for the resignation of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation is established, which does not entail the resignation of the entire composition of the Government of the Russian Federation. It seems that the introduction of this procedure will allow:

- firstly, to eliminate the distortion in the constitutional legislation in favor of the executive branch. The possibility of the legislative branch to submit to the President of the Russian Federation its proposals on the composition of the Government of the Russian Federation would correspond to the proper balance of the branches of government and would ensure a higher level of responsibility for the Government of the Russian Federation as a whole. And this, in turn, would contribute to the implementation of the constitutional powers of the President of the Russian Federation to ensure the coordinated functioning and interaction of government bodies and the effectiveness of government institutions. Thus, the introduction of amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation will also require appropriate amendments to the articles of the Federal Constitutional Law "On the Government of the Russian Federation" concerning interaction with the State Duma.
- secondly, to strengthen the responsibility of the State Duma for the formation, for the activities and the pursued policy of the Government of the Russian Federation and thereby minimize politically motivated forms of resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation that are not associated with a negative assessment of its activities.

The President of the Russian Federation will retain the right to remove the Chairman of the Government of the Russian

Federation, his deputies and other federal ministers in the event of loss of confidence or improper performance of official duties. The President will also retain the right of leadership and power structures. The amendments introduced should be reflected in Article 117 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which provides for cases of early termination of the powers of the Government of the Russian Federation. Therefore, we consider it necessary to amend this article in order to more clearly establish the responsibility of the Government of the Russian Federation for violating constitutional legislation, regulating the application of sanctions and removing the resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation from the political channel to the legal one.

It is true that law helps achieve social well-being, which is an indicator of the interaction between the individual and the authorities, the person and the state (Baglai, 2017).

4 Summary

1. Amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation in terms of the relationship of government bodies are aimed at a greater balance between the branches of government. However, it is logical to emphasize that the Government of the Russian Federation in its activities remains inextricably linked with the President of the Russian Federation, because the President of the Russian Federation essentially exercises leadership of the Government of the Russian Federation and, accordingly, the executive branch and plays a key role in matters of resignation. All this, in our opinion, makes the Government of the Russian Federation one way or another "presidential" body. However, the RF Law on amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation No. 1-FKZ, having consolidated new elements of the mechanism for forming the Government of the Russian Federation, is intended to increase its independence and responsibility in the exercise of executive power.
2. We should continue a course aimed at a more accurate balance of the branches of government, the vector of which was set by the President of the Russian Federation in his annual message to the Federal Assembly in January 2020. The State Duma should receive the right to participate in the formation of the Government of the Russian Federation. The lower house of parliament should, at a minimum, participate in consultations when appointing members of the RF Government through the procedure of preliminary discussion of candidates in specialized committees. Thus, the legislative branch has the opportunity to submit to the President of the Russian Federation its proposals on the composition of the Government of the Russian Federation, which would

correspond to the proper balance of the branches of power and would ensure a higher level of responsibility for the Government of the Russian Federation as a whole.

5 Conclusions

The role of the executive branch of government in maintaining the proper level of governance in society is undoubtedly significant and responsible. Hence the high requirements for its legal establishment, regulation, systemic organization, for the technologies of functioning, professional training of officials, etc. The rates of socio-economic transformations, well-being depend on the effectiveness of the activities of the entire executive power in general and of persons holding public positions. and the development of society. As a result, they bear great responsibility for their activities and policies. The mechanism for the formation and resignation of the Government as the supreme executive body needs further development and improvement.

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POLITICAL MYTH AS A FORM OF CONSTRUCTING SOCIAL REALITY: DISCUSSION REGARDING THEORY AND ITS PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION

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Abstract: The paper analyses the issues of the essence, origin and form of existence of such a phenomenon as a political myth. Starting from the form of a classical myth, the authors gradually ascend historically to the political myth and the peculiarities of mythologemes of this order. The study of political mythology in the context of globalization is more relevant than ever in modern post-industrial society. Countries that are in a state of transitional democratic regimes with emerging democratic institutions are extremely dependent on ideology and political mythology, which can both contribute to the strengthening of emerging institutions, and completely destroy them.

Keywords: political myth, mythology, social reality, social, political, society, globalization

1 Introduction

The etymology of the word "myth" goes back to the ancient Greek term meaning a story, a legend, a certain form of preserving and transmitting information about the world order, life and activities of a person. In the later periods of the archaic epoch, the etymology of the word expanded absorbing new semantic connotations; however, the conceptual linguistic core of the "myth" still reflects the main content and functional features of the phenomenon. As we know, the myth is historically the first form of cognition and perception of the surrounding world by a person; originating in ancient times, the myth formed the consciousness of an archaic person and conditioned a specific form of perception of reality by him (Bizeul, 2006). It was the myth that served as the starting point for all epistemological constructions of human consciousness; explanatory models in the form of primary emotional images were sacralised in collective thinking, creating a matrix of a person's worldview.

The political myth, being more mobile in space and time in comparison with archaic myths, is at the same time the most complex; being relied on the original plots of traditional myths, the political myth supplements them with new images-symbols, signs and interpretations, constructed or perceived, resulting in a systemic myth consisting of several small myths and, accordingly, numerous mythologemes. In our opinion, it is most expedient to study the structure of a political myth from the perspective of mythologemes as basic units.

Any political myth appears to us in the form of a large patchwork canvas decorated with a variety of drawings made in many shades in compliance with the basic colour scheme and unity of composition. Each of the myths is a sign / symbol / archetype, and so on; with taking its own place, it forms a systemic image of perception and a matrix of consciousness and thinking, through which the perception of political reality occurs. At the same time, the political reality itself is also present in the myth, but in a dialectically withdrawn form, since a myth does not describe reality as it is, but interprets and perceives it in accordance with its symbolic logic (Edelman, 1967). The mythologemes themselves differ in their images, in the level of rootedness in the cultural and historical layer of social life, in the degree of influence on public consciousness; they are myths and images of a lesser order. A political myth can contain a different number of myths, many of which will be "secondary", will have the character of an addition, or the spread of a central-forming systemic myth, and so on. In our opinion, the analysis of the

most famous political myths rooted in the public consciousness allows us to draw a conclusion about the necessary presence of three basic mythologemes in each political myth (Halpern, 1961).

- 1) The myth of the creation of the world. This element migrated into political mythology from the structure of religious myths and embodies the very ontological basis of a political myth. The myth of creation is a traditional archaic myth rooted in the cultural and historical space of every nation; it is deeply rooted in the public consciousness. In the context of political consciousness, the myth of the beginning of the world presupposes a solution to the issue of the emergence and organization of political life. As examples of such a myth, we can single out the myth of a self-organizing political community, popular in the context of liberal ideology; the myth of the divine origin of political power, and so on. In addition to cosmogony (the act of creation), the myth of the creation of the world includes cosmology: the principle of the distribution of power and political resources as an aspect of the organization of political life. In this regard, economic myths, as a rule, exist within the political myth, solving the issue of resource allocation, which is secondary to the problem of creating political life. Thus, the myth of the "invisible hand of the market" is part of a more fundamental myth about the contractual self-organization of political life by the human community, and the myth of "economic scarcity" may be a continuation of the myth from chaos to order, from the overthrow of the old political regime to the embodiment of a new, perfect political system, etc.
- 2) The image of a messiah. This element of political myth is a reference to the hero archetype and expresses the subjective side of the myth. The image of the messiah in political myth often appears to be ideologically coloured. The figure of the messiah is embodied not in the image of the hero of legends and ancient legends, as the archetype of the hero is traditionally embodied, but, as a rule, in the image of a specific person associated with political reality or the political life of past years. As a "rescuer", the political myth uses the personages of real statesmen, people inscribed in the political reality of the present or the past, while a certain empirical material has been accumulated about each "rescuer", which can be used and embodied in various forms, both by the mass collective consciousness, and by individual efforts of representatives of the academic community, and experts in political management and consulting. More often, political myths resort to symbolizing political figures of the present and recent past; such personalities quickly form an emotional response and a vivid image in the public consciousness, for example, the figures of V.V. Putin, M.S. Gorbachev, or I.V. Stalin in the context of Russian history. However, the sacralisation of figures from the distant past, who played a significant role in the historical and cultural context of the development of society, is no less effective; the formation of a "messiah" in the image of Peter I and Ivan IV is no less successful in the mass consciousness. In addition, not only an individual, but also a separate social community, as well as an institution, including the party and the state, can act as a "messiah". The image of a messiah, as a rule, is formed in the corresponding ideological field; therefore this element of the political myth is the most associated with ideology (Gushchin, 2006, 2005).
- 3) The concept of unity. One of the most important functions of a political myth is the identification of an individual with his/her political group; the implementation of this function is impossible without the mythologeme of unity, which becomes the most important condition for the consolidation of society and the opposition of "friends" and "enemies". The political myth affects the collective

consciousness, levelling an individual self-identification with other individuals. The appeal to the archetypes of the past and the cultural-historical layer of the development of the people predetermines the identification of the population with the nation and the state, unfolding in the opposition "ours and strangers". The concept of unity formed by the political myth, most vividly reflects political existence expressed in the potential antagonism of political groups.

2 Methods

A neo-institutional approach was chosen as a methodological basis for the study; it allows performing a comprehensive study of the political myth from a functional, as well as ontological, and epistemological positions.

Based on the definition and ontological characteristics of a political myth, it can be concluded that political mythology shapes a person's ideas about political space and forms political identity. Creating a political identity, the political myth forms the political worldview, political values and attitudes of society, at the same time reflects and transforms the model of political behaviour of citizens (Lincoln, 1989).

The structure of a political myth is a ramified system of elements, the imposition of which on each other creates the necessary socio-political image. E. Cassirer comes to the conclusion about the dual nature of a political myth, which is a defining essential component; in his opinion, a political myth "on the one hand, is a product of mass consciousness, and on the other, is the result of purposeful activity in ideological production" (Cassirer, 2011). The dual nature of the political myth, noted by E. Cassirer, reflects the idea of the multi-composition and multi-functionality of political myths; it combines elements of reflection, perception and production of political reality. Based on the subject of the formation of the myth, and depending on whether the political myth is the product of the collective spatio-temporal myth-making of the people, or the authorship of the myth belongs to the technologists of a particular political party or state institution, we can talk about conditionally "natural" and "artificial" political myths, taking into account the fact that the same myth can be both natural and artificial at the same time, based on collective archetypal premises and supplemented by the attributes of modern political realities that distort the semantic load of the archaic myth.

The functional complexity and multi-level structure of a political myth is also emphasized by modern domestic political scientists and theorists of political science. N.I. Shestov defines a political myth as "a stable and emotionally coloured stereotype of perception of the political realities belonging to the past and present, generated by the need of an individual and social structures in the political process" (Shestov, 2006). In his definition, Shestov focuses on the stereotypical structure of myth and the need for the existence of political mythology as an integral attribute of political life. Thus, based on this definition, the political myth is presented to N.I. Shestov as a form of socio-political life, the content of which is the construction of stereotyped images and conceptual models of the political in the past and present. In our opinion, the political myth is not an exclusive embodiment of stereotypical ideas about politics, despite its recurrent nature; the presence of archetypal models in the arsenal of political mythology and the function of reproducing images and ideas, and the comparison of a political myth with a mental construction that embodies stereotypes seems superficial (Royce, 2017).

3 Results and Discussion

The system of relationships between a political myth, an ideology and utopia is complex. All three types of social consciousness closely interact with each other, creating new hybrid forms of perception of social and political life. A political myth is quite often the central component of ideology, and can

also underlie a social utopia; in addition and on the contrary, utopian plots can be present in a political myth, in connection with which the conceptual separation of these forms of consciousness does not seem appropriate, although the presence of various essential components allows terminological separation of concepts.

The division of political myths into "natural" and "artificial" seems as being not significant. Regardless of the subject of myth-making (whether it is a people, a social group or a specific professional political strategist), a political myth is based on archetypal ideals and refers to a single existential basis, in connection with which the division into constructed myths and myths generated by the collective political consciousness in the process of historical development does not make sense, since in addition to a single basic cultural and historical layer to which these myths refer, they pursue a single goal and perform the same functions. This situation does not mean that a political myth cannot be constructed and used by a certain social group to influence the mass consciousness in order to obtain a "political effect" of a certain kind; it means that there is a "natural" myth at the heart of every "constructed" political myth (Levi-Strauss, 2007), it also points out the fact that a political myth created to fulfil specific political tasks, for example, mobilizing the population for a political action, participation in elections, an uprising, and so on, being rooted in political consciousness, is transformed: it is refracted through the prism of personal and collective ideas, moral values, historical archetypes of society, psychological characteristics, and then leads to actions of a completely different, and often directly opposite, nature (Cassirer, 2002). Moreover, a myth created for a specific political purpose may turn out to be weak and unstable if it does not have deep archetypal foundations, which will lead to its rapid destruction or debunking in the mass consciousness. In the author's opinion, the most important functions of a political myth are:

- 1) The formation of political consciousness expressed in the creation of a matrix reflecting perception of political events and phenomena;
- 2) The formation of a political culture, within the framework of which the political myth becomes a cultural and historical heritage;
- 3) An ideological function associated with the use of a political myth in the formation of ideology;
- 4) An integration function that involves a person into a stronger and more numerous social group;
- 5) The function of identification, which consists in the formation of political identity with a binary opposition "we-they";
- 6) A rehabilitating function, which must be attributed to the layer of emotional and psychological perception of a political thing and a social thing by a person.

4 Conclusions

The symbolization of political unity most effectively occurs with the help of an appeal to the idea of common origin ("Kiev is the mother of Russian cities", "CIS as the heir of the USSR" and so on), the major events of Russian and world history ("Moscow is the third Rome", "USSR is the winner of fascism"), as well as to lofty ideals, most often of a religious nature, for example, the myth of America as a "found paradise", "Holy Russia", and so on. Even in the case of the formation of an internal party myth, there is an appeal to the concept of national or state unity; however, in this case, the concept of unity will be supplemented with ideological elements.

Thus, using linguistic, figurative, and symbolic constructs, the political myth forms a binary opposition to one degree or another, which is presented as a mechanism for the perception and assessment of political reality.

The political myth forms a specific model of consciousness and behaviour. On the basis of rational and irrational ideas, it creates a dichotomous system of human orientations in the political

space, forms value judgments about the political system, and predetermines human behaviour in political reality. In turn, this contributes to the rooting, transformation or destruction of existing myths, as well as the formation of a new political mythology. Thus, the political myth forms the collective political identity of a person in a segment of social space.

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NEW PRODUCTION IN RUSSIA FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2014 TO 2019 YEARS

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Abstract: The paper is devoted to the peculiarities and patterns of distribution and analysis of the arrangement of new industries in Russia in the period from 2014 to 2019, analysis of trends in new technologies to prevent the consequences of negative impact on the environment, as well as analogues of import-substituting production to support local producers and the development of Russian science and industry. Special economic zones, territories of advanced socio-economic development, and various technological and industrial parks are actively being created in entities that have economic potential or are already actively developed in this regard. They increase their investment attractiveness. Most enterprises that do not require huge areas and are not tied to a specific location choose places for construction on these sites.

Keywords: New Production, Import Substitution, Industries, Companies, Regions of Russia

1 Introduction

First of all, the products of Russia, in general, should be investigated. The main product of this country is oil, as its geographical location is capable of many natural gas and minerals and oil at the top of them. Having this advantage, Russia also was known in other industrial product. The products and benefit of them always depend on the policy approved by the Perelman.

The production of the Russian Federation has always been represented by many industries and enterprises. Our state is one of the main industrial powers in the world and one of the few countries capable of producing almost any type of industrial goods. After the collapse of the USSR and the beginning of the existence of Russia as an independent state, there was a serious decline in production. Since 2000, the Russian industry has been increasing its pace restoring closed enterprises, modernizing outdated ones, and introducing new technologies (<https://sdelanounas.ru>; <https://productcenter.ru>; <https://www.radidomapro.ru>; <https://ac.gov.ru>).

Period from 2014 to 2019 was chosen due to the fact that since 2014 the state has acquired new territories, and also this year was marked by the introduction of the foreign economic policy of sanctions against imports in almost all industries.

In these days Russian famous for the following competitive industries: oil and gas, mining, processing precious stones and metals, aircraft building, aerospace production, weapons and military machinery manufacture, electrical engineering, pulp-and-paper production, automotive industry, transport, road and agriculture machinery production, light and foodstuffs industries.

Machine building is the first industry in Russia, which is focused mostly in Moscow, the capital of Russia, St. Petersburg, the Urals, Volga region, and Westerns Siberia. The goal is providing all other industries with equipment and machinery. The share of machine building in the Russian economy is almost 30%, so it plays a vital role. Machine building industries have a complicated structure consisting of many branches. The most important are electronics, computers, robotics, instrument building, agricultural and transport machine building, railway cars manufacture, aircraft building, shipbuilding etc (The impact

of import substitution processes on competitiveness in the Russian agricultural sector).

Thus, it was held a course for import substitution and support of domestic producers. Every large and developed country has production and exports, of which Russia is no exception. It can be said with confidence that Russia is making progress in the field of production year by year. Russian production and exports can be divided into several parts:

- Machine industry
- Agriculture industry
- Chemical industry
- Health care industry
- Metalworking industry
- Wood industry
- Construction

The above cover Russian products. The following is a description of some of the above, which can acquaint you with Russian production and exports.

The machine-building industry is one of the things that Russia exports in addition to production. The machine-building industry is an important part of non-commodity and non-energy exports to Russia. Technology is advancing rapidly in Russia; For this reason, Russia is known as the backbone of technology and has taken its first place. The second rank is production and export to the agricultural industry, and the third rank is to the machine-building industry.

Machine building is not limited to cars and automobiles, but also includes other machines, such as machines that usually run on electricity. Railway equipment and motor vehicle parts are in high demand in the labor market, and exports of consumer electronics are also increasing, especially washing machines. Three years ago, total exports of washing machines did not exceed 40 to 50 units per month, while in 2016, their average monthly exports reached 150,000 units.

Kamaz trucks made in Russia are very popular, accounting for about 60% of the total supply of trucks in 2016. Russia also produces equipment for 5D entertainment. These entertainment systems are exported to countries such as Europe, Latin America and Africa.

2 Methods

The empirical base of the study were news reports, statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry of the Russian Federation, and separately by regions for a selected period of time (<https://sdelanounas.ru>; <https://productcenter.ru>; <https://www.radidomapro.ru>; <https://ac.gov.ru>; The impact of import substitution processes on competitiveness in the Russian agricultural sector).

When considering your manufacturing options, there's a number of production methods, with each offering its own unique set of benefits depending on product type and market size. All businesses follow their own set of operation, so it's essential to know the differences between various production methods to ensure that you are selecting the most suitable and cost-effective solutions for you.

It's also important to understand that while one production method may work the best for your production needs today, a different method may be required to keep costs low and to reach a larger customer base. The most successful manufacturers will realize the importance of flexibility with how their operating processes are designed, as well as how easily their facility can adapt to potential future changes.

Methodological base of the research consists of comparative method, statistical method, and cartographic method.

First, it is necessary to investigate the methods of producing a product based on global standards, which involve the production of single, individual items. For example, a boat-builder might get an order to make a one-off yacht, or a hairdresser may be asked to create a style for one person for a special occasion.

Firms might specialize in producing one-off jobs such as customized motorbikes.

2.1 Batch production

Batch production is when a facility manufactures specific groups of pieces or completed products in small preset batch sizes. This kind of production method is usually adopted by small companies as its capable of reducing the initial capital outlay. Batch production makes it easier to control the quality and schedule of production as everything from designs to material requirements are standardized for specific product variations well before production begins.

Often times batch production methods are used to create elements of a final product which will go through multiple stages before the final product itself is completed. This also gives the manufacturer the capability to produce several products in different variations.

For example, a production order for 1,000 socks of the same dimensions, where half are required to be white and the other half red, batch production is the best option. It allows the manufacturer to create 500 white socks and then quickly retool the line, in this case, change the dye color, to produce 500 red socks. Although, this also has its own set of drawbacks as the production line must be put to a halt and reconfigured between each batch.

While materials will be cheaper due to order in bulk and labor costs will be lower as batch production doesn't require a highly skilled team, there will be drawbacks when it comes to storing your products. Warehousing costs can quickly add up, so it's crucial that companies order only as much product as they need for the time in between production runs.

2.2 Flow production

Involves passing sub-assemblies/parts from one stage of production to another in a regular flow. Each step adds to the products. For example, a modern bottling plant used by Coca-Cola or Cadbury Schweppes would use this approach.

Mass production involves manufacturing products on a large scale. This matter sometimes requires flow production. However, there may be only one stage in the production process. Of mass-produced products using continuous flow techniques include:

- bottling plant, e.g. Coca-Cola
- car manufacturing, e.g. Audi
- printing, e.g. Polestar
- construction, e.g. Portakabin.

3 Results and Discussion

The result of the number of opened enterprises was presented in the form of a summary table, which reflects the total and the annual number of new enterprises (Table 1).

Table 1: The number of enterprises opened in the period 2014-2019. by year and industry

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | TOTAL |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Overall q-ty | 237 | 287 | 262 | 165 | 216 | 219 | 1386 |
| incl. by industries: | | | | | | | |
| Mechanical engineering and metalworking | 60 | 58 | 60 | 47 | 71 | 61 | 357 |
| Building materials and building repair | 40 | 43 | 28 | 35 | 38 | 42 | 226 |
| Chemical industry | 18 | 23 | 21 | 13 | 31 | 24 | 130 |
| Electronics and electrical engineering, equipment | 30 | 32 | 32 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 160 |
| Medicine and pharmaceuticals | 15 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 16 | 16 | 85 |
| Textile industry | 1 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 59 |
| Extractive industry | 6 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 23 |
| Woodworking industry | 3 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 22 |
| Other | 26 | 39 | 27 | 22 | 25 | 34 | 173 |
| Food industry | 35 | 47 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 124 |
| Industrial gases | 3 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Packaging production | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |

Analyzing the data in the table, we have noted that the largest number of industries was opened in the field of mechanical engineering and metalworking throughout the entire period. This indicates an acute shortage of products in this industry in the country. This is followed by alternating construction materials and products related to repairs, and then the food industry.

The analysis of the regional distribution showed that the leaders in the number of open enterprises are the Moscow region, the Republic of Tatarstan, Samara, Leningrad, and Sverdlovsk regions, as well as St. Petersburg. However, a number of constituent entities of the Russian Federation did not open a single enterprise throughout the period under study: these are the republics of the North Caucasus and the regions of the Far

Eastern Federal District. Such territorial differentiation testifies to a number of problems in these regions that hinder economic development.

In addition, the investment component of new industries was analyzed for individual years of opening in the period under study. So, in 2014, the most expensive was the joint project of SIBUR and the Belgian company SolVin for the production of polyvinyl chloride at the RusVinyl plant with an investment of 60 billion roubles. The second place is taken by the installation for the production of polymer-modified bitumen and bitumen emulsions of a new generation at the JSC Gazpromneft-Moscow Oil Refinery with an investment of 50 billion roubles. Third place goes to OJSC TATNEFT, which launched a combined hydrocracking unit at TANECO in the Republic of Tatarstan worth 40 billion roubles (<https://ac.gov.ru>).

In 2015, the most expensive was the launch of the second start-up complex forming the third stage of construction of JSC Antipinsky Oil Refinery with an investment of 72.2 billion roubles. The second place was occupied by the Omsk plant owned by the group of companies "Titan" for the production of combined feeds of the entire spectrum worth 47 billion roubles. The third-place goes to LUKOIL-Nizhegorodnefteorgsintez, which launched the second catalytic cracking complex of vacuum gas oil worth 32 billion roubles for the production of gasoline of the fifth ecological class and propylene.

In 2016, the most expensive project was Lukoil's project to put into operation the first start-up complex of a gas processing unit (GPU-1) at the Stavrolen plant with an investment of 150 billion roubles. The second place was occupied by the first Russian shipyard for the construction of large-tonnage navigation facilities, which will be engaged in the extraction of natural resources on the continental shelf in the Primorsky Territory worth 145.5 billion roubles. The third-place goes to the Novy Potok group of companies, which launched a combined two-section unit for deep processing of heavy fuel oil in the Tyumen Region at the Antipinsky Oil Refinery JSC, worth 100 billion roubles (Betelin, 2016; Kuznetsova, 2016).

In 2017, the most expensive project was the NOVATEK project for the production of liquefied gas at the Yamal LNG plant with an investment of 1.5 trillion roubles. In the second place, there is the Bashkir plant owned by Gazprom Neftekhim Salavat intended for the production of acrylic paint and butylacrylate worth 40 billion roubles. The third-place goes to Metalloinvest, which launched a complex for the production of hot briquetted iron in the Belgorod region worth 35 billion roubles at the Lebedinsky Mining and Processing Plant.

The first place in terms of investment in 2018 is occupied by the ammonia plant (Togliatti) worth 20 billion roubles. The next position is taken by the Tula complex "Shchekinoazot" for methanol-ammonia production with a total investment of 18.5 billion roubles. The third place is the blast furnace launched at the Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical Plant and the TANECO complex with two units for hydrotreating kerosene and diesel fuel, worth 15 billion roubles each. In addition, 5 production facilities were opened, investments of which averaged 10 billion roubles (Fomin, 2018).

The 2019 record holder is the Boguchansky Aluminum Smelter (Krasnoyarsk Territory) with a total investment of over 100 billion roubles. This plant is part of the Boguchansky Metallurgical Association. The second place is taken by a plant located in the Leningrad region; it produces ammonia. Its investment value amounted to 78 billion roubles. The third place is occupied by the Tula Metallurgical Plant of the Industrial Metallurgical Holding Company, which was launched in July.

Investment in construction amounted to 55 billion roubles (Consumer price dynamics: 2019 results; Kuznetsova & Cedilin, 2019; Savinov et al., 2019).

All funding sources were divided into "foreign" and "Russian or mixed". We have noted that most of the enterprises have Russian or mixed capital. This breakdown suggests that foreign investment is present, but not dominant. At the same time, there is no prohibition for foreign investors to create their own enterprises on the territory of Russia, while there is no special influence from imported capital and foreign concerns. This, in turn, proves that modern production can develop with the predominance of the Russian source of capital.

4 Discussion

However, not every open company has a multi-billion dollar investment. The reasons for this are the lack of transparency in the investment of specific projects on the one hand, as well as the immediate absence of the need for large investments, on the other. Most often, this applies to import-substituting enterprises, for example, thermal paper for a cash register receipt, which our country previously imported completely from abroad. In 2019, 63 large production facilities were opened in Russia, a third of which (28%) had investments of more than 1 billion roubles. In addition, there were opened ten production facilities, investments of which amounted to an average of 10 billion roubles. Investments of 63 largest enterprises were 517,382 billion roubles, while 548 billion were invested in just a year; therefore, 94% of the known amount falls on the share of large industries. This means that the remaining 156 enterprises received 356 million each.

The rate of the annual opening of new enterprises in Russia demonstrates that, on average, each new enterprise was opened every 1.6 days.

Over the past five years, the foreign economic policy of Russia has been highly dependent on the policy of sanctions applied to our country by the Western states and the use of retaliatory measures. But at the same time, the course of import substitution was introduced in Russia several years earlier and was noted as a method of supporting the local industry and economy.

But at the same time, one should not forget about the international division of labour. Therefore the introduced measures can be considered a method for reviving domestic agricultural production and industry as an increase in their investment attractiveness and quality level, as well as a way to replace imported products with local ones.

In total, for the period from 2014 to 2019, 1386, enterprises in various industries were opened on the territory of Russia. A relatively equal number of production facilities were opened annually, i.e. more than 200. 2017 was an exception.

The Moscow region has become the record holder region: 116 production facilities in 4 years. The second place belongs to the Republic of Tatarstan, or 80. The third place is shared by the Samara and Sverdlovsk regions: 49 production units in each region (Fig. 1). That is, in total, 21% of the total number of enterprises were opened on the territory of these 4 regions during the study period. Since these regions are located in the most economically developed regions, that is, they have the greatest investment and economic attractiveness. Also, tendencies were identified for the opening of new enterprises in the regions that already have a developed material and technical base for the construction of other industries. In turn, the established enterprises do not contradict the historical specialization of Russian regions.

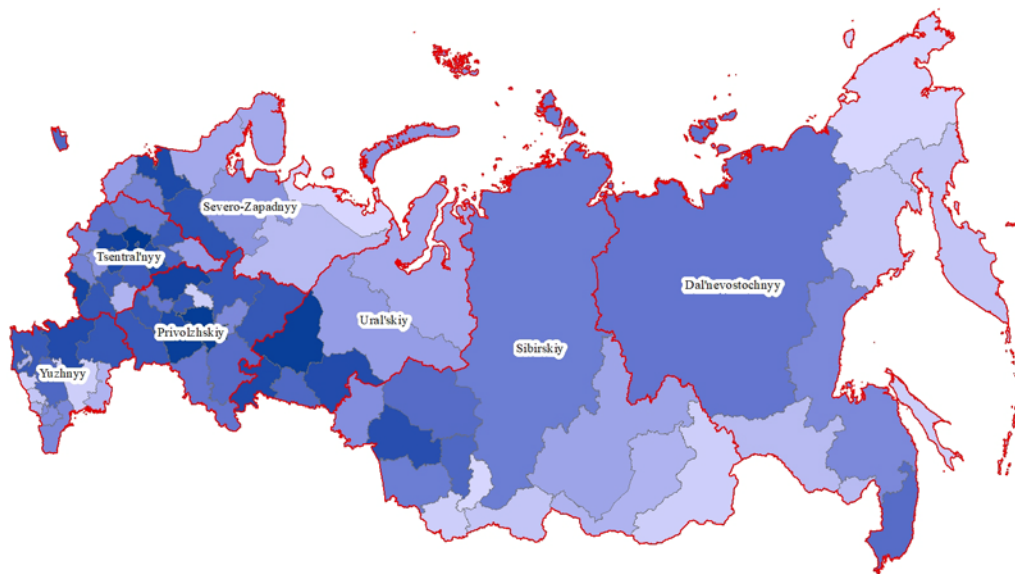


Fig. 1: The number of open enterprises for the period of 2014-2019

Not a single production facility has been put into operation on the territory of three regions for 6 years: these are the Republic of Khakassia, the Nenets and Chukotka Autonomous Districts. These regions are in the priority development areas program, but this has not yielded results so far.

The industries most dependent on imports are mechanical engineering, IT-industry, machine-tool building, as well as these industries significantly affect the further modernization of the Russian economy. The leading industry for the opening of new production was mechanical engineering and metalworking: this is 357 enterprises or almost every fourth enterprise. All this speaks of two things: 1) Russia is experiencing a deficit in the products of this industry; 2) Russia has a sufficient amount of unused resources to open these enterprises. And this also speaks that the state is trying to change its agro-industrial and mining vector of development to machine-building and metal-working. The second place is taken by the industry of construction and repair materials: they were 226 productions in 6 years or every sixth. This can be explained by the fact that the state during the period of import substitution policy needs resources for the construction of buildings and sites of new enterprises, regardless of specialization. The third-place belongs to the production of electronics and electrical engineering: there were 160 of them. The food and chemical industries come next with 124 and 130 industries, respectively.

5 Conclusion

The growth of food industry enterprises was most active in the first 3 years since food imports of Russia earlier accounted for its largest part. And its consequences were observed after: as a result, the following outcomes were obtained in the food industry: domestic production of pork, frozen fruits and vegetables, cheeses and cheese products increased. And also record grain harvests allowed the country to start massive export and enter the list of world leaders. For example, in 2018, Russia produced cattle meat by 60% more than in 2014, pork - by 85%, poultry - by 22%, frozen fruits and vegetables - by 22%, cheese and cheese products - by 8%. Although the growth in other products was more modest; the growth in production of fish, sausages, and certain types of dairy products did not occur [8]. Most of the new enterprises were opened on the territory of special economic zones, territories of advanced socio-economic development, technoparks, industrial parks and zones since special conditions have been created at the listed facilities for better development of new industries. Here, a favourable geographical position, free construction sites, the possibility of

attracting additional personnel and investments, a convenient location of the necessary infrastructure, as well as preferential lending, a financial support program, and special tax conditions for residents are calculated in advance.

New enterprises are characterized not only by a course towards import substitution but also pay special attention to labour protection, processing and disposal of production waste. Additional funds are allocated for this from the budget, as well as treatment facilities and processing plants are being built.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AH

OPTIMIZATION OF RESOURCE, TIME AND COST PARAMETERS OF MESO-LEVEL PROJECT

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Abstract: The relevance of the study is associated both with the project management basics in the process of management and implementation of managerial decisions, and with the problems of the regional economy concerning the issues of increasing the investment attractiveness and competitiveness of regions with the effective use of their resources. One of the modern tools of the decision-making system at various levels of management is project management, which allows achieving optimal results in terms of cost, time and quality and satisfying the interests of all participants through the timely ordering of tasks, identifying responsible executors, ensuring transparency in decision-making and identifying reserves. In this regard, the implementation of project activities in the management system is of great importance both at the micro level (enterprise) and at the meso-level (industry).

Keywords: Project Management, Sustainability Analysis, Cost, Timing, Resources, Meso-Level

1 Introduction

According to the concepts "region as a quasi-state" and "region as a quasi-corporation", a region is considered as a subject of economic relations, and a bearer of special economic interests. As such, regions become participants in the competitive struggle in the markets for goods, services, and capital. The issues solved by the "centre" in terms of placing orders, distribution of jobs, income transfers, and saving financial resources, have a significant impact on the economic situation of regions that have significant resource potential for self-development. The regions are constantly looking for ways to improve their economic activities to create more comfortable conditions for the implementation of certain initiatives, given the difficult socio-political and financial situation and in order to increase their investment attractiveness and competitiveness, accordingly.

In accordance with the above, there are problems of creating theoretical and methodological foundations of regional project management in terms of:

1. Effective coordination of economic resources with the determination of the best match of resources for each stage of the project cycle;
2. Scaling and adaptation of micro-level project management methods for the purposes of regional management; and
3. Increasing the efficiency of project management at the meso-level, taking into account the existing capabilities of a particular region.

Thus, the author understands in this study the efficiency as the ratio of results to costs of the project, and sustainability is such an organization of production that ensures the planned results of the project (amount of work) with the lowest project costs (cost) with the rational use of production factors and in the required time frame (time), which is a system of project constraints (Crawford, 2006).

Based on this information, the goal of the work is to study the theoretical aspects of project management at the meso-level and develop a methodological approach to managing regional

development projects based on the optimization of cost, resource and time parameters.

A regional development project in this case means a meso-level project that contributes to an increase in the level of well-being of a given region, its investment attractiveness, competitiveness; it strengthens its position in the subsequent selection of performers. In accordance with this assertion, the object of the study is the mechanisms for regulating the socio-economic development of the region, taking into account the effective use of the economic resources of involving organizations; the subject is the organizational and economic relations that arise in the process of project management at the meso-level with the rational distribution of economic resources.

In this vein, cost management is a very important branch of project management, as it needs many knowledge, from economy and finance to management involved.

Cost management is the process of estimating, allocating, and controlling the costs in a project. It allows a business to predict coming expenses in order to reduce the chances of it going over budget. Projected costs are calculated during the planning phase of a project and must be approved before work begins. As the project plan is executed, expenses are documented and tracked so things stay within the cost management plan. Once the project is completed, predicted costs vs. actual costs are compared, providing benchmarks for future cost management plans and project budgets.

Cost management is concerned with the process of finding the right project and carrying out the project the right way. It includes activities such as planning, estimating, budgeting, financing, funding, managing, controlling, and benchmarking costs so that the project can be completed within time and the approved budget and the project performance could be improved in time.

Cost management covers the full life cycle of a project from the initial planning phase towards measuring the actual cost performance and project completion. This article will explain the different steps and processes in Project Cost Management, in line with methods such as the Total Cost Management Framework of AACE International (Fortune et al., 2011; Jugdev et al., 2013; Polkovnikov & Ilina, 2014).

Resource planning begins in the scope and execution plan development process during which the work breakdown structure, organizational breakdown structure (OBS), work packages, and execution strategy are developed. The OBS establishes categories of labor resources or responsibilities; this categorization facilitates resource planning because all resources are someone's responsibility as reflected in the OBS.

Resource estimating (usually a part of cost estimating) determines the activity's resource quantities needed (hours, tools, materials, etc.) while schedule planning and development determines the work activities to be performed. Resource planning then takes the estimated resource quantities, evaluates resource availability and limitations considering project circumstances, and then optimizes how the available resources (which are often limited) will be used in the activities over time. The optimization is performed in an iterative manner using the duration estimating and resource allocation steps of the schedule planning and development process.

2 Methods

Traditionally, many social sciences and humanities use the methods of comparative analysis that exist within the framework of the comparative approach, which makes it possible to form contextual intersubject thinking and interdisciplinary vision of the subject. In accordance with this, the authors have structured

various approaches to the study of project management methodology.

The theoretical-oriented approaches to the methodology of project management included: logical-structural (V.V. Poznyakov), systemic (A.A.Gusakov), integrated (G.L. Tsipes), and comparative (V.I. Tyupa).

Practice-oriented approaches are: systemic (S.P. Nikanorova, V.N.Burkov, V.I. Voropaev), process (PMBOK, J. Becker, M. Trotsky), competence (T.S.Pyrkova, Widdet S., Halliford S.), screenwriting (E.A. Shumkov, E.P. Kudryavtseva), and value (VM Molokanova, I. Kendal) (Crawford, 2006).

The cost, time and resource determinants in the field of project management have been clarified based on the analysis of scientific literature. It has been determined that resource constraints are both a factor in the formation of costs (cost constraints) and the basis for choosing methods to improve efficiency. Various methods of cost management at each stage of project planning (PERT, "cost cube" (Fortune et al., 2011), earned value method (Jugdev et al., 2013), deviation method (Polkovnikov & Ilina, 2014), network planning methods (Radujković & Sjekavica, 2017) are considered.

Almost all the projects need to be guided right throughout in order to receive the required and expected output at the end of the project. It is the team that is responsible for the project and most importantly the project manager that needs to be able to carry out effective controlling of the costs. There are, however, several techniques that can be used for this purpose.

In addition to the project goals that the project manager has to oversee, the control of various costs is also a very important task for any project. Project management would not be effective at all if a project manager fails in this respect, as it would essentially determine whether or not your organization would make a profit or loss.

Following are some of the valuable and essential techniques used for efficient project cost control:

Energy Security Promotion Strategy Policies

- Division of powers and responsibilities
- Government agencies and executive companies
- Development of energy infrastructure with participation
- Public and private sector
- Increase geological discoveries and
- Exploitation of new fields
- Prevent increasing erosion

Main production centers and increase absorption

Investment

- Increasing the competitiveness of equipment
- Russian and encourage domestic products with
- High added value
- Increasing the quality of petroleum products with improvement
- Qualitative standards
- Transformation of the country's economic structure towards
- Energy-efficient branches
- Regional development and diversity of infrastructure
- Energy (pipelines, railways, ports, etc.)

3 Results

According to the analysis of scientific literature, the effectiveness of the territorial and economic complex of a region is determined by ensuring economic growth at minimal costs and meeting the needs of the population of the region. At the same time, the sustainability of the socio-economic development of a region depends on the level of self-sufficiency, self-financing and self-sufficiency, which are possible only with the rational use of regional material and intangible assets: natural resources, material and technical base, human capital, etc (Gray & Larson, 2003). To solve this problem, we put forward a hypothesis about the possibility of integrating project management methods into

the regional management system in order to load its regional industrial profile.

Russia is one of the world's largest oil and gas producers. Russia's hydrocarbon resources have not only played a vital role in the country's domestic economic growth, but have also played an important role in the country's economic, political and international power over the past 10 years, one of the most prominent examples being the EU's economic dependence on oil and gas. It is Russia. The economic policies adopted by the Russian government, especially in the field of energy, in recent years, show the serious efforts and determination of the Russian government to achieve a prominent international position and play a key role in the international economy. Domestically, the growth of production and export of oil and natural gas over the past few years has been the main driving force behind the growth and prosperity of the Russian economy, and the country has been able to achieve a higher level of prosperity and economic development by optimally allocating these revenues. Provide the Russian public.

For this purpose, it was necessary to determine the existing laws of the functioning of the economy in order to identify the main factors influencing economic growth. The methods of regression-correlation analysis allowed us to solve this problem.

The hypothesis of statistical processing was that there is an influence of innovation security, investment activity, export activity, and personnel performance on the current state of regional industry (GRP and industrial production per capita) (Safiullin & Safiullin, 2011).

The results of the analysis are presented on the slide; the main conclusion is that the factors of development of innovative capacity (developed and used advanced production technologies; volume of innovative goods, works, services; costs of technological innovation of organizations) and human resources (the ratio of workers withdrawn and came in; the number of students in higher educational institutions per 10 thousand people; the average monthly accrued wages; the share of highly qualified workers in the total number of skilled workers), which are formed at the level of industrial enterprises actively participating in the implementation of science-intensive projects.

Therefore, the regions should focus on the level of their intellectual capital, the constituent parts of which are innovative development and human potential (Bagautdinova et al., 2014) with its inherent competences generally characterizing the specialization of the region in order to increase the level of their investment attractiveness and competitiveness, and to accelerate the rates of economic growth.

The main prerequisite for project management at the meso-level is the lack of a unified methodology for project management involving various constituent entities of the Russian Federation, which makes them competitors for budget funds and affects the development of sectors in the Russian Federation.

The sectoral project management office acts as a curator in order to locate and monitor the progress of the project; the sectoral management office could be the supervising ministry, the customer or the headquarters of the concern, etc. It groups the regions according to the level of specialization and competence.

Further, the issue of selection of enterprises which can be potential executors is solved. A competency profile of enterprises in different regions is drawn up for this purpose in comparison with the required competency profile of the project. Then the problem of resource provision of the project is solved on the basis of the distribution of project tasks among the project participants in the least cost way (Ibatullina, 2019).

Simply coming up with a project budget is not adequate during your project planning sessions. You and your team would have to keep a watchful eye on whether the costs remain close to the figures in the initial budget.

You need to always keep in mind the risks that come with cost escalation and need to prevent this as best as you can. For this, use the above techniques explained and constantly monitor the project costs.

4 Discussion

For this purpose, the authors formulated a methodology for optimizing the cost, time and resource provision of the project (Figure 1).

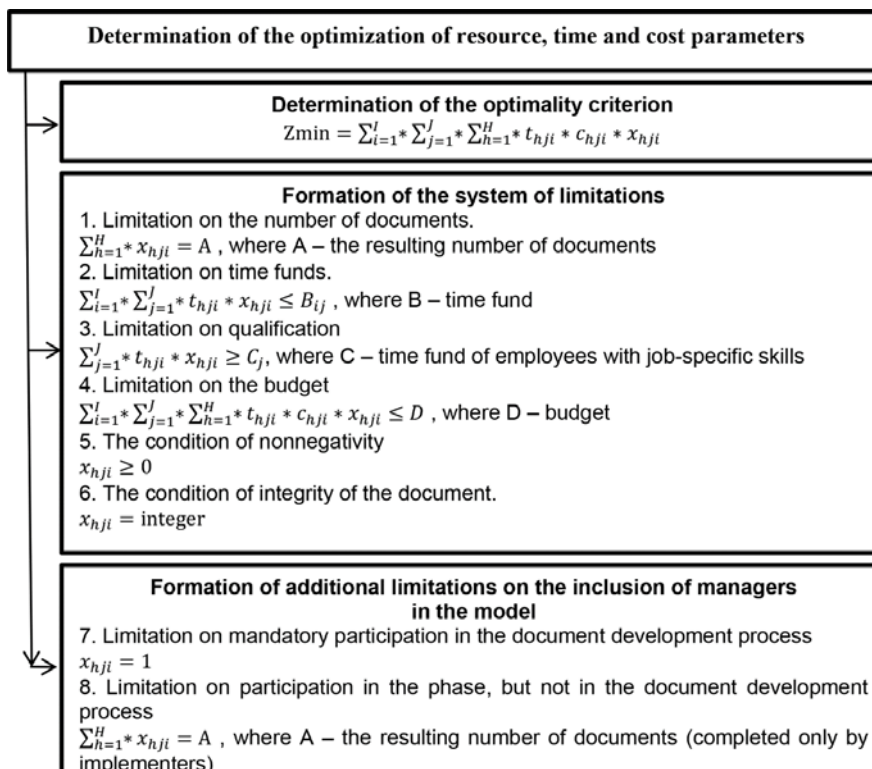


Fig. 1: Technique of optimization of resource, time and cost parameters (source: the authors' approach)

The main basis for the development of the methodology is the determination of the input work of the project and their cost according to the budget. A list of possible participants for each input work should be indicated who could cope with the work due to their qualification skills, taking into account the required specialists. Labour input in hours and wages per hour are prescribed for each participant; the result of the task or what is

presented at the end of the task (documentation, model, drawing, etc.) is indicated for them.

Let's consider one of the projects in more detail. The basis of the project No. 1 of the Kazan Electrotechnical Plant is the Customer's agreement; information is given in table 1.

Table 1: Description of the project of JSC "Kazan Electrotechnical Plant"

| | | Project No.1 of "Kazan Electrotechnical Plant" |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | Project foundation | Customer agreement |
| 2 | Type of projects | implementers |
| 3 | Project implementation period, months | 36 |
| 4 | Number of project tasks, pcs. | 73 |
| 5 | The cost of man-hours of the project, rub. | 39 504 096 |
| 6 | The result of the project | prototype |
| 7 | Number of reports, pcs. | 73 |

The optimality criterion in general form for project # 1 is as follows:

$$39\ 504\ 096 = \sum_{i=1}^{24} \sum_{j=1}^{39} \sum_{h=1}^{20} t_{hji} c_{hji} x_{hji} \rightarrow Z_{min}$$

Thus, an optimization model has been formulated, which allows, as a whole, to create the necessary restrictions; more accurately establish the cost of work with the condition of minimizing labour costs; integrate various functional areas in the performance of a particular task; calculate the workload of specialists to be able to attract specialists to other projects; reduce the amount of overtime; create a margin of financial strength for possible risks; contribute to budget savings (Ibatullina & Safiullin, 2018).

Next, the sensitivity of the optimality criterion is assessed. The stability analysis of the optimization modelling results consists

in studying the sensitivity of the optimality criterion (budget) depending on the parameters of the system of constraints, which can be "excessive" (not affecting the project budget), and "scarce" (affecting the project budget). The range of changes in the constraints allows us to determine how we can change the resource stock to improve the optimality criterion.

The results of the ranking of changes in the optimality criterion in terms of permissible increases in "scarce" constraints made it possible to determine:

- Constraints leading to an increase in the optimality criterion;
- Constraints leading to a decrease in the optimality criterion;
- Constraints that do not affect the optimality criterion.

At the same time, this part of the analysis of the sustainability assessment made it possible to identify the conditions for the constraints for which the optimality criterion is improved, namely: an even greater decrease in the project budget is possible by reducing the number of documents, by increasing the working time fund of individual specialists (that is, attracting specialists with the same category) and by improving the qualifications of performers. It should be noted that the only constraint that fully contributes to the budget reduction is the constraint on qualifications (not a single scenario of deterioration), while the remaining constraint can both increase and decrease its value.

Thus, the main conclusion of the optimization modelling of the project No. 1 is to find the potential for savings in project management: if the introduced constraints meet GOSTs conditions and restrictions on the part of the Customer are not regulated, then by agreeing with the Customer, it is possible to change the structure of the resources involved, the available working time fund, and the number of required documents. In this case, we can create different versions of the project, which will be the same in their content, but different in cost. In other words, Parametric estimating uses statistical modeling to develop a cost estimate. It uses historical data of key cost drivers to calculate an estimate for different parameters such as cost and duration. For example, square footage is used in some construction projects. Reserve analysis is used to determine how much contingency reserve, if any, should be allocated to the project. This funding is used to account for cost uncertainty.

5 Conclusions

The advantages of the proposed approach to project management at the meso-level can be considered from four distinguished positions related to management and regional economics: from the point of view of project management, from the point of view of enterprise management, from the point of view of regional management, and from the point of view of industry management. The proposed developed approach to the management of territorial development projects solves the following tasks:

- Building a management mechanism for the sector based on project management;
- Interaction between regions in the implementation of one project, and promotion of cooperation ties;
- Development of the intellectual capital of the regions;
- Project risk management;
- Control and supervisory functions of the project implementation;
- Distribution of project costs in conditions of limited resources.

The main conclusion of the study concerning the theoretical aspects of project management was the formulation of a hypothesis about the possibility of using its methods for the

purposes of regional project management. The approach proposed by the authors to the management of regional development projects based on network planning and optimization of resource provision has proved the practical importance of integrating project management methods into the regional management system, justifying the feasibility of improving the qualifications of the project team in order to execute the project more efficiently.

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Primary Paper Section: A

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RESEARCH OF FACTORS OF REGIONAL LEVEL OF CONSUMPTION OF MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

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Abstract: The milk and dairy market is the most important component of the Russian food market. However, the real level of development of the milk market in the Russian Federation and in some regions does not ensure the country's food security (Nechitailov, 2019). The main factors negatively affecting the development of the milk market are the low efficiency of dairy cattle breeding, insufficient technical equipment of the industry, a low level of cooperation and integration, the seasonality of milk production, and the redistribution of profits created in agriculture in favor of the processing industry and trade. This important problem is impossible to solve without a highly developed milk market (Rozanova et al., 2019; Proskuriakov, 2018.)

Keywords: Milk Market, Consumption, Factors, Correlation-Regression Analysis, Model

1 Introduction

The milk and dairy market is a multifaceted mechanism with a complex structure, subject to the law of supply and demand. The action of the market mechanism is manifested in complex processes that determine the state of the market, the pace and main proportions of its development (Aleksandrova et al., 2020; Aleksandrova et al., 2020).

Problems of increasing the efficiency of the milk market functioning are the subject of many researches of scientists. However, scientific works have not sufficiently studied the features of its development in the regional aspect. Despite the availability of works by domestic and foreign authors devoted to general and specific aspects of the milk market, further study of the influence of various factors on its functioning is required. Factors include the state of dairy farming, economic relationships between producers, processors and trade of dairy products, as well as the degree of government intervention in the processes of market development (Bittante et al., 2015; Huo & Mu, 2017).

The influence of factors on the production and consumption of milk is manifested ambiguously. A change in one factor by a certain amount under different conditions can give several different values of the result, since the influence of some of them is difficult or impossible to predict.

It is place to mention that, taking the dairy product as the source of many minerals needed for health, in recent days with medical reports of the benefit of these products, people are encouraged to consume.

Russia imported about 281 billion and 121 million dollars in 2112, among which Turkey with 2 billion and

\$ 819 million in exports to Russia ranks 21st (1.1% share).

Iran also ranks 19th with \$ 211 million in exports to Russia. In other words, Iran's share of the Russian market: It is less than 1.1 percent, while Turkey exports 19 times as much to Iran as Russia.

Germany was the largest importer of Russia in 1312 with a 13% share of the value of imports. The chart on the next page shows the share of different countries in imports to Russia. It should be noted that the amount of imports of Russian agricultural and food products in 2112, 39 billion and 912 million. The dollar was 12%, which is 1.1% less than the previous year, 2113.

In general, agricultural and food products accounted for 12% of Russia's total imports in 2112. In this. Last year, Turkey exported \$ 1.282 billion worth of agricultural and food products to Russia. It accounts for 9% of the country's agricultural and food industry exports. In the next page trend chart Russian imports have been depicted in the last 2 years.

2 Methods

Let us consider the following indicators as interdependent outcome variables: Y - milk consumption per capita, kg; X1 – the growth index of real money incomes of the population, thousand rubles; X2 - milk production per capita, kg; X3 - average selling prices of 1 kg of milk by agricultural producers, rubles; X4 – the share of the rural population, %; X5 – the number of people with monetary incomes below the subsistence level, %; X6 – the share of pensioners in the total population, %; X7 – the number of cows per 1000 rural residents, head; X8 - milk yield per cow, kg; X9 - consumption of feed per one conventional head of cattle, c. f. units; X10 - investments in fixed assets per capita, thousand rubles (Table 1).

The greatest connections as a result of correlation analysis were revealed between the following factors:

X2 and X3 – milk production per capita and average selling prices for 1 kg of milk by agricultural producers ($r = -0.945$);

X2 and X10 – milk production per capita and investment in fixed assets per capita ($r = -0.901$);

X3 and X4 – average selling prices of 1 kg of milk by agricultural producers and the share of the rural population ($r = -0.960$);

X3 and X10 – average selling prices of 1 kg of milk by agricultural producers and investments in fixed assets per capita ($r = 0.906$);

X4 and X10 – the share of the rural population and investment in fixed assets per capita ($r = -0.901$);

X5 and X7 – the number of the population with monetary incomes below the subsistence level and the number of cows per 1 villager ($r = 0.966$);

X5 and X8 – the number of the population with monetary incomes below the subsistence level and milk yield per cow ($r = -0.974$);

X7 and X8 – the number of cows per 1000 rural residents and milk yield per 1 cow ($r = 0.972$);

X8 and X10 – milk production per cow and investment in fixed assets per capita ($r = 0.918$).

The strength of the relationship between milk consumption per capita and the presented factor characteristics was determined based on the value of the pair correlation coefficients (Table 2).

In accordance with the Chaddock scale, the index of growth in real money income ($rx1y = 0.637$) and milk production per capita ($rx2y = 0.606$) are the most closely related to milk consumption per capita in the Ulyanovsk region.

A noticeable direct relationship between milk consumption per capita and the share of the rural population ($rx4y = 0.532$), a noticeable inverse relationship with the average selling prices of

1 ton of milk by agricultural producers ($r_{x3y} = -0.577$) and the share of pensioners in the total population ($r_{x6y} = -0.523$). There is a weak relationship with other factors, including a direct relationship with the population with monetary incomes below the subsistence level, and the reverse with milk yield, feed consumption per head of cattle, and fixed capital investments per capita.

Since the inclusion of variables with a high correlation in the regression model leads to the instability of the model (Potts et al., 2017), we exclude the variable X8 - milk yield (choosing in favor of variables X5 is the number of the population with monetary incomes below the subsistence level and and X7 is the number of cows per 1 rural resident);

Table 1: Paired correlation coefficient matrix

| Factors | Y | X ₁ | X ₂ | X ₃ | X ₄ | X ₅ | X ₆ | X ₇ | X ₈ | X ₉ | X ₁₀ |
|---|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Consumption of milk and dairy products | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Growth index of real money income, % | 0.637 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Milk production per capita, kg | 0.606 | 0.601 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Average selling prices for 1 kg of milk by agricultural producers, rubles | -0.577 | -0.563 | -0.945 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Share of rural population, % | 0.532 | 0.612 | 0.886 | -0.960 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Population with cash incomes below the subsistence level, % | 0.183 | 0.246 | 0.835 | -0.790 | 0.702 | 1 | | | | | |
| Share of pensioners, % | -0.523 | -0.009 | -0.157 | 0.266 | -0.254 | 0.022 | 1 | | | | |
| Number of cows per 1000 rural residents, head | 0.336 | 0.301 | 0.882 | -0.821 | 0.712 | 0.966 | -0.151 | 1 | | | |
| Milk yield, kg | -0.241 | -0.302 | -0.863 | 0.843 | -0.776 | -0.974 | 0.120 | -0.972 | 1 | | |
| Feed consumption per 1 cattle head, c. f. unit. | -0.129 | -0.177 | 0.272 | -0.301 | 0.171 | 0.479 | 0.325 | 0.380 | -0.363 | 1 | |
| Fixed capital investments per capita, rubles | -0.296 | -0.510 | -0.901 | 0.906 | -0.901 | -0.902 | -0.028 | -0.861 | 0.918 | -0.357 | 1 |

Table 2: Degree of the relationship between variables

| Factors | Paired correlation coefficient r_{xy} | Degree of the relationship between variables |
|---|--|--|
| Growth index of real money income, % | 0.637 | noticeable, direct |
| Milk production per capita, kg | 0.606 | noticeable, direct |
| Average selling prices for 1 kg of milk by agricultural producers, rubles | -0.577 | noticeable, return |
| Share of rural population, % | 0.532 | noticeable, direct |
| Population with cash incomes below the subsistence level, % | 0.183 | weak, direct |
| Share of pensioners, % | -0.523 | noticeable, return |
| Livestock of cows per 1 rural resident, head. | 0.336 | moderate, direct |
| Milk yield, kg | -0.241 | weak, return |
| Feed consumption per 1 cattle head, c. f. unit. | -0.129 | weak, return |
| Fixed capital investments per capita, rubles | -0.296 | weak, return |

3 Results

For calculations, the "Multiple regression" functionality of the Statistica analytical program was used. In accordance with the obtained results of the correlation-regression analysis, the equation of the regression model of milk consumption per capita of the Ulyanovsk region has the following form:

$$Y = 104.189 + 0.595X_1 + 0.524X_2 - 0.093X_3 + 0.388X_4 + 0.766X_5 - 3.443X_6 - 0.134X_8 + 0.905X_9 + 0.001X_{10}$$

The equation of the correlation-regression model of milk consumption per capita allows us to conclude that between the level of milk consumption and factors X₁, X₂, X₄, X₅, X₉, X₁₀ there is a direct relationship and an inverse relationship with factors X₃, X₆, X₈.

The equation of the correlation-regression model of milk consumption per capita shows that as real money incomes increase in comparison with the previous period by 1 percentage point, the level of per capita milk consumption increases by 0.595 kg. An increase in milk production per capita by 1 kg leads to an increase in its consumption by 0.524 kg. The growing share of the rural population also contributes to an increase in milk consumption - by an average of 0.388 kg. With an increase in the share of the population with money incomes below the subsistence level by 1 percentage point, the level of milk consumption increases by 0.766 kg. Increase in feed consumption per 1 cattle head per 1 c. f. unit, and the amount of investment in fixed assets per capita per 1000 rubles contributes to an increase in the effective indicator by 0.904 and 0.5 kg, respectively.

As the average selling price of 1 kg of milk by agricultural producers by 1 ruble, milk consumption per capita in the region is reduced by 0.09 kg. Due to the increase in the share of pensioners in the total population by 1 percentage point leads to a decrease in the average per capita milk consumption by 3.442 kg. The increase in the number of cows per 1000 rural residents affects the decrease in the effective factor by 0.135 kg.

The value of the multiple correlation coefficient ($R = 0.9445$) indicates that the relationship between the selected factors and the effective trait is strong (Potts et al., 2017; Nurullin et al., 2019; Nurullin et al., 2018). All factors account for 89.2% of the variation in the level of per capita milk consumption.

We estimate the significance of the constructed multiple regression equation using Fisher's F-test. The actual value of the F-test ($F_{\text{fact}} = 8.27$) exceeds the tabulated value ($F_{\text{tabl}} = 2.42$ with $\alpha = 0.05$). Therefore, with a probability of 0.95, we can conclude about the statistical significance of the compiled equation of multiple regression of milk consumption per capita in the Ulyanovsk region, which was formed under the influence of the factors under study.

The significance and reliability of the regression coefficients is verified according to the Student's t-tests. The analyzed coefficient is considered significant if its t-test in absolute value exceeds 2.00, which corresponds to a significance level of 0.05. In our example, we have for the coefficients b₁ and b₂ the following indicators of the Student's t-test: $t_{b1} = 2.08$; $t_{b2} = 2.61$. Therefore, only these variables are statistically significant.

An assessment of the standardized correlation coefficients shows that of all the factors included in the model, milk production per

capita and the growth of real incomes of the population have the greatest impact.

The X2 on Y influence chart shows that an increase in milk production per capita by 1 kg leads to an increase in the average per capita milk consumption in the Ulyanovsk region by 0.212 kg (Figure 1).

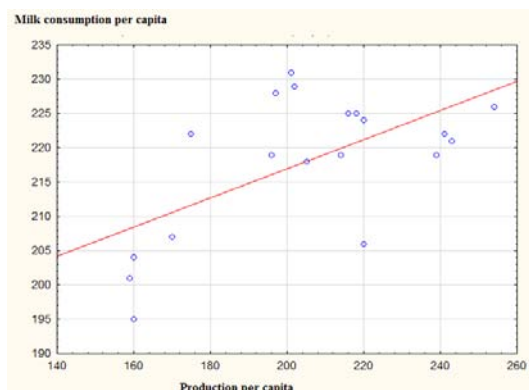


Fig. 1: Milk production on average per capita milk consumption influence chart

The equation for the linear dependence of milk consumption on its production is as follows:

$$Y = 174.46 + 0.212X_2 \tag{1}$$

The X1 on Y influence chart shows that with an increase in the growth index of real incomes of the population, 1 pp. milk consumption per capita increases by 0.851 kg (Figure 2). The equation for the linear dependence of milk consumption on the growth rate of cash income is as follows:

$$Y = 128.63 + 0.851X_1 \tag{2}$$

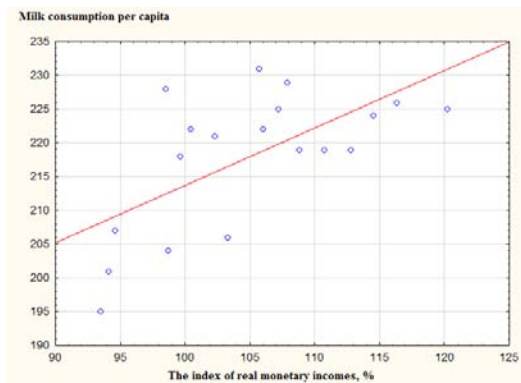


Fig. 2: The real money income growth index on the average per capita milk consumption influence chart

The combined effect of the considered factors on the level of milk consumption per capita has the form $Y = 133.02 + 0.570X_1 + 0.122X_2$ and is reflected in Figure 3.

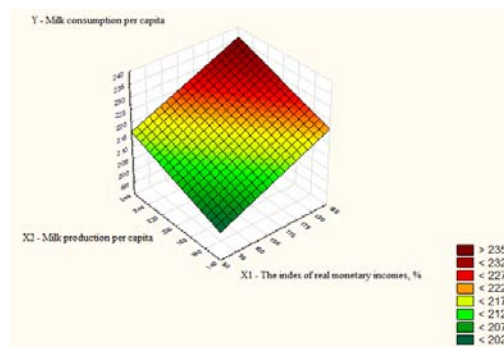


Fig. 3: 3d-chart of the influence of milk production per capita and the growth index of real money income on the level of milk consumption of the population of the Ulyanovsk region

4 Discussion

Russia annually imports 3 billion and 212 million dollars worth of dairy products from different countries of the world. The value of imported dairy products has increased by 11% in the last two years.

Among the importers of dairy products to Russia, Belarus is the largest importer of cheese and butter to Russia, which has a 38% market share of these two items in Russia.

Among Russia's imported dairy products, cheese has the largest share with a share of 22% and a value of 1 billion and 282 million dollars. It should be noted that in 2111, the share of cheese in Russian dairy imports was more than 11 percent.

Each kilo of exported cheese in 2014 had a value of about \$ 2.3. In other words, each kilo of cheese is more than 12 times more valuable for the country than oil. Also, milk has increased 11 times, ice cream has increased 9 times and yogurt has more than doubled for the country.

Kaleh Cheese Exports to Russia: \$ 2.3 per process, more than 12 times oil; Natural Gooda is valued at \$ 9, which is more than 21 times as much as oil, and Paramsan is valued at \$ 12, which is more than 22 times as much as oil.

5 Conclusions

The correlation-regression modeling makes it possible to identify the most significant factors in the consumption of milk and dairy products, to determine the directions of market development in the region.

The correlation-regression analysis showed that the level of consumption of milk and dairy products in the Ulyanovsk region is determined by the level of growth rates of real money incomes of the population and milk production per capita.

In my opinion by introducing the compulsory tagging system, the Ministry is trying to rob the dairy industry which already today has minimal profitability," said Ludmila Manitskaya, chairman of the Russian Dairy Union. "The problem is that equipment for tagging is not manufactured in Russia. It was estimated that the introduction of that system would cost dairy manufacturers Rub115 millionl.8(\$ million) per year, excluding the cost of equipment. Most experts agree that once the new systems are up and running, there would be no room for any counterfeit dairy products in Russia. By bringing order to the domestic market, Russia's government also eyes expanding export potential of the domestic dairy industry. Russia exported dairy products to the value of 235 mill ion, and there are big hopes that this figure will grow in the years to come, as the country has recently been given permission to export dairy products to China.

Acknowledgments

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AE, AH

APPLICATION OF GAMIFICATION ELEMENTS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF A GENERATION Y AND Z PROJECT TEAM

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Abstract: The development of the organization's project activities is associated with the dynamics of change and the uncertainty of environment, including such a phenomenon as the COVID-19 pandemic. There is also an increase in the number of millennial employees in the labor market, therefore the companies need to adapt to trends that are dictated by the increasing importance and spread of information technology. One of these trends is gamification, which is driven by the development of the gaming industry, involving the representatives of Y and Z generations.

Keywords: Gamification, Project Team Management, Generational Theory, Project Activities, COVID-19

1 Introduction

Considering the specific nature of project activities, the manager should understand that the efficiency of the project operations, which ultimately affect the project, depends on the involvement of the project team members, on the transparency of conditions, restrictions and nature of work. In this regard, the use of gamification elements can be proposed as additional tools for the project team management (Eremenko, 2005).

Gamification is the "use of game elements in non-game contexts" (Dale, 2014). Let us consider the prerequisites for the gamification emergence. The term was first introduced by R. Bartl, Doctor of Artificial Intelligence Sciences, in 1980. R. Bartl meant the use of game elements for user collaboration under this term (Mazeina, 2014).

As part of studying the gamification application in the project activities, the greatest contribution was made by such researchers as K. Cunningham, G. Zikerman, M. Burke and T. Hiltbrand. They analyzed the most frequently used game elements from the gamification programs implemented by the companies. And based on this, it was suggested that the effectiveness of gamification application depends on the players supported by the system, the goals and results specified, the adaptation methods incorporated, as well as the organization of the feedback system and improvement of the social interaction mechanism (<https://4brain.ru>).

The authors K. Werbach and D. Hunter pointed out that the main gamification task is to use the game psychology. The desire to have fun is one of the most powerful motivators that motivates a person to be engaged in something with enthusiasm and full dedication. Therefore, "adding fun" to the workflow with the help of game mechanisms allows achieving the employee engagement, enthusiasm in work performance, as well as creating a learning environment in the organization that forms new experiences and new ways of solving problems (Deterding, 2018).

The use of gamification is also justified by the development of the XYZ generation theory. Due to the fact that the number of Y or millennial generation employees, who were born in the 1980s and 2000s, is increasing today, the organizations need to take into account that this generation grew up in the era of digital engagement (<https://www.ashridge.org.uk>).

The gamification elements include: game elements, relationships between these elements, abstract concepts. They also include game mechanics and game techniques that allow game elements being used in a non-game context in a way that has the same impact on gamification users as on regular players.

Thus, we see the relevance of introducing gamification tools based on its development prerequisites, from the development of the theory of generations. The organization can effectively use this information to interact with the project teams in order to achieve certain goals and objectives.

Due to the development of the COVID-19 pandemic, the project implementation activities were completely suspended in "AIESEC". This is due to the ban on crossing borders between countries for projects with the participation of foreign citizens, as well as the ban on holding mass events. To get out of this situation, "AIESEC" is currently developing a new activity direction: online personal development courses for young people. Business changes all the time. That means you need a flexible approach, and unis have lots of ways of helping you develop one. At WBS one undergrad module helps students develop creative skills like presentation, negotiation and debating, while another one invites them to try a little acting to get under the skin of how businesses work and explore the ethics of different situations.

"Creative behaviours are essential," says WBS associate professor Rachel Dickinson. "As work contexts become less predictable and employees need to respond to problems that lack predetermined outcomes, students must seek out approaches that help them prepare." In business, an understanding and appreciation of other cultures can be handy in particular ways. You'll find that different societies take care of business in very different ways, and the multinational nature of business schools can help you start learning about them.

Gemma, student experience and engagement manager at WBS, explains how being around people from a range of countries, as well as from all kinds of backgrounds, is great news for students.

"Diversity brings different perspectives, outlooks and experiences. Together these factors equip students to be strong global contributors." Developing the ability to reflect on your performance and the way you learn, or approach tasks, will be a pretty useful skill once you're out in the business world. Your time both in and out of the classroom will help you hone it.

2 Methods

The research methods include generalization and analysis of theoretical materials on the project team management, implementation of the gamification system in the "AIESEC" activities, analysis of experience of the gamification system implementation in the employee management, as well as synthesis of efficiency factors for the project team management.

"AIESEC" was founded in the world in Stockholm in 1948, a representative office in Russia was opened in Moscow in 1989. The organization is represented in more than 120 countries worldwide.

The "AIESEC" project team is a team of forum organizers who organize a project in Moscow on a full-time basis. The project term necessary for the organization without deviations is 4-5 months on average.

Let us analyze the experience dynamics of project teams in Fig. 1. We analyzed the age of each project team member for 2017-2019 as a basis for analysis.

According to this figure, we see that the longest experience of staying in the AIESEC for 2017 was 5 years in the project team "Forum of Leaders of Technological Change" in 2017 and in the

project team "Forum of Young Leaders" in 2017. The smallest length of service was 1 year of work in "AIESEC".

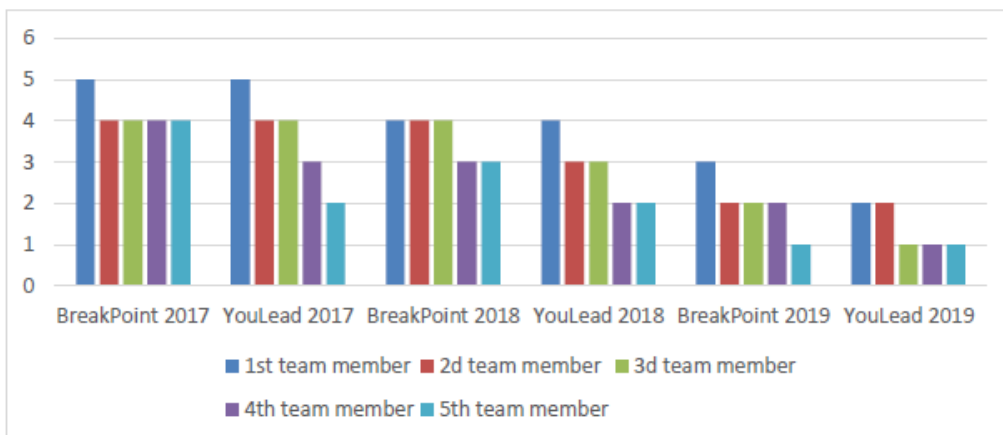


Fig. 1: Experience dynamics of the project team members for 2017-2019 based on a comparison of the time spent in the organization (compiled by the author)

Fig. 2 shows a graph of the ages of each project team member for 2017-2019. The figure shows that the oldest project team

member was at the age of 25 years old, the youngest - at the age of 18 years old.

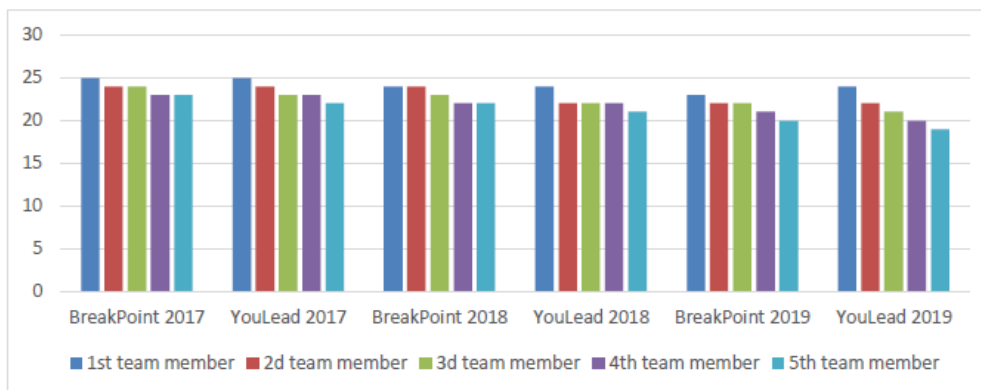


Fig. 2: Age dynamics of the project team members for 2017-2019 (compiled by the author)

A decrease in the length of service in the "AIESEC" and a decrease in the average age of project teams can have a negative impact on the project results. If we look at the project execution schedule for 2016-2020, we can see that there is a schedule variance due to the deviation in the selection for a new project manager and project team. Schedule variance is the amount of

time that the project is behind or ahead of the planned delivery date at a particular point in time, expressed as the difference between the earned value and the planned volume. Let us analyze the schedule variance in Table 1, where SV - schedule variance, EV - earned value, that is, the actual start date of the operation, PV - planned volume (<https://pmjournal.ru>).

Table 1: Analysis of planned and actual indicators of the beginning of operations

| Operations | YouLead 2017, weeks | | | BreakPoint 2018, weeks | | YouLead 2018, weeks | | BreakPoint 2019, weeks | | YouLead 2019, weeks | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----|----|------------------------|----|---------------------|----|------------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| | PV | EV | SV | EV | SV | EV | SV | EV | SV | EV | SV |
| Election of projects team leader | 1 | 2 | -1 | 4 | -3 | 4 | -3 | 6 | -5 | 4 | -3 |
| Project team selection | 5 | 6 | -1 | 5 | 0 | 7 | -2 | 10 | -4 | 6 | -1 |
| Education for project team | 5 | 6 | -1 | 5 | 0 | 7 | -2 | 10 | -5 | 6 | -1 |
| Planning of the project | 9 | 10 | -1 | 9 | 0 | 10 | -1 | 12 | -3 | 12 | -3 |
| Creating of agenda | 9 | 10 | -1 | 9 | 0 | 10 | -1 | 12 | -3 | 12 | -3 |
| Searching and approving of speakers | 12 | 11 | +1 | 14 | -2 | 13 | -1 | 16 | -1 | 17 | -5 |
| Searching and approving of partners | 9 | 10 | -1 | 11 | -2 | 11 | -2 | 13 | -4 | 16 | -7 |
| Searching and approving of the | 5 | 6 | -1 | 8 | -3 | 9 | -4 | 9 | -4 | 9 | -4 |

The permissible variance in terms of project organization is +/- 1 week; respectively, each excess of this permissible indicator is a threat to the project quality.

"AIESEC" pays great attention to the project team selection, work program development with each leader and each project team for the project implementation in the current environment. For the effective work of the project team, the project leader holds weekly personal meetings with each team member, which allow identifying the difficulties that each individual member currently faces. At the same time, the project quality has a downward trend at the moment, which is accompanied by a reduction in its implementation terms, an increase in the cost of project implementation, in conjunction with the tendency to create project teams with less relevant experience compared to previous project teams.

3 Results

Based on the above analysis, we list the prerequisites for the need to introduce gamification tools into the project team management, after which we will conduct their detailed analysis, taking into account the factor of process gamification.

The first prerequisite is the problem of the coronavirus epidemic, due to which "AIESEC" has suspended its activities, while there

is a need for a system for retaining talents and knowledge, which will allow the organization resuming its activities after the situation ends.

The second prerequisite is the downward trend regarding relevant experience in the project team composition, which affects the quality of project execution and compliance with the main processes.

The third prerequisite is the downward trend in the availability of relevant experience among project team leaders. In this regard, there is a decrease in the quality of the management tools used in the project and project team management; in particular, in the performance of control and knowledge management functions.

If we consider each age group in relation to the theory of generation (according to Table 2), then we get the following results:

- from 2013 to 2016, the composition of the "AIESEC" participants was mainly comprised of Y generation representatives;
- since 2017, Z generation representatives have been joining the organization; moreover, the "AIESEC" leaders are also the representatives of this generation.

Table 2: Dynamics of the "AIESEC" average age group from 2013 to 2019

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Team leaders of projects in IYPO «AIESEC», years | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 21 |
| Team members, years | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 |

As we considered above, the gamification is one of the factors of effective work with Y and Z generation representatives. In the context of the applied gamification elements, it should be emphasized that "AIESEC" has the prerequisites for a more extensive application of gamification elements within the framework of the functions we are considering: control and management knowledge.

Within the framework of this problem, the gamification elements will facilitate the leader's work in monitoring the key performance indicators of the project team members by involving them in ensuring the transparency of their activities. Moreover, the gamification elements will encourage the desire to share their own results.

At the moment, this need is the most urgent in connection with the current situation with the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Since offline projects have moved to the online format, the work method has changed to a remote one, and to continue its activities, "AIESEC" shall create a unified system in which all the results of the project team's activities, as well as compliance with the deadlines for the main processes and tasks will be monitored.

Due to an increase in the cost of project organization, "AIESEC" is also considering reduction of the project preparation time, which may negatively affect its results.

Let us consider the application of gamification elements within the framework of the "Forum of Young Leaders 2019" project.

As an example, let us consider the implementation of the following elements (Chou, 2003):

- a description of the project "epic meaning" for the project team;
- defining the role of each project team member within the mission;
- defining the goal achievement levels within the framework of the "logistics manager" position and the assignment of individual badges for each level, etc.

Since the project is being developed within the framework of the company's mission "Peace and Realization of Human Potential through Development of Leadership in Youth", and the slogan "I Hear My Voice. I Choose Loyalty to Myself" (the slogan is aimed at making it clear to each participant that he/she has his/her own way of achieving success), we can define the epic meaning of the project as "To become a guide and support for young leaders who strive to make their contribution to the development of themselves and their country". Thus, the project positions itself as a support tool "for leaders", which will stimulate the project team to get involved in the improvement of results.

Thus, after determining the "epic meaning" of the project, we can offer the following options for the roles of each project team member, presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Roles of the project team members "Forum of Young Leaders 2019"

| No. | Position | Role in the new mission |
|-----|---|---|
| 1 | Program director | «Integrator of new knowledge in personal development sphere» |
| 2 | Head of department of delegates servicing | «Referee for all of the delegates and lawyer for the best of them» |
| 3 | Head of Logistics Department | «Strategist in creating conditions for maximizing the potential of young leaders» |

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| 4 | Head of Partnership department | «An integrator of the country's best employers to provide young leaders with resources for their implementation» |
| 5 | Head of department of marketing | «Virtuoso in promoting the meaning and purpose of the project, which affects the decision of each young leader» |

Source: compiled by the author

4 Discussion

Thus, the common names of functional roles have taken on a larger and more meaningful name for the project team members.

Then we will define the performance indicators for the logistics manager and assign levels and corresponding badges in Table 4.

Table 4: Gamification of performance indicators of the logistics manager

| № | Performance indicators | Levels | Badges and their compliance with the level |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1 | The number of partners involved for a coffee break | Level 1: 5 Level 2: 7 Level 3: 9 Level 4: 11 Level 5: 13 | Level 1: «Snack» Level 2: «nourishing coffee break» Level 3: «the step to vigor» Level 4: «the nutrition of a true leader» Level 5: «The Royal Lunch» |
| 2 | NPS of partners | Level 1: 7 Level 2: 8 Level 3: 9 | Level 1: «The level of worthy event» Level 2: «Nomination: hospitable project of the year» Level 3: «The secure future of the next projects» |
| 3 | Providing of gifts to guests and forum participants | Level 1: 1 gift for 1 person Level 2: 2 gifts for 1 person Level 3: 3 gifts for 1 person | Level 1: «The little gratitude» Level 2: «Thank you for being» Level 3: «We will return to you» |

Source: compiled by the author

Additionally, we can offer to implement such gamification elements as "Messages from the project", which will be used as a support system for each individual project team member. By using the Telegram bot, the manager can add automatic notifications for specific dates, which will generate the following messages:

- questions that contribute to the independent analysis of the results and actions of the project team member;
- reminders on the personal development plan, within which it is necessary to perform certain actions, as well as pay attention to certain results;
- motivational messages that will support the emotional state of the project team member;
- question messages to monitor the psychological and emotional state, which directly affects the productivity of the project team member.

To visualize work processes, we can also propose to use the "checklists" system as an applied gamification element, thereby contributing to the knowledge management in the organization, to focus the team on creating new ideas, and not on performing routine tasks and activities.

Let us will assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the proposed gamification system in the "AIESEC" project activities. We will consider the effectiveness of the implementation of this system using the project management performance indicators, as well as the changes that will be made after the implementation of the gamified system.

When comparing the planned and actual variance indicators in the start of operations, we considered the "Forum of Young Leaders 2017" as a project with minimal variance from the actual start of operations (+/- 1 week). When reviewing the "Young Leaders Forum 2019" project, our variance rates increased to 7 weeks from the required start date. Moreover, a variance of more than 1 week is critical.

The average variance for the "Young Leaders Forum 2017" project was 0.86 weeks, while the average variance for the "Young Leaders Forum 2019" project was 3.4 weeks. Based on this, we can conclude that this project has the potential to reduce deviations in terms of up to 0.86 weeks, that is, by 2.54 weeks.

Accordingly, the first goal that we plan to influence through the use of gamification elements in the project team management is the shedule variance indicator, namely, the reduction of this indicator by 2.54 weeks.

When this indicator is met, each project team member frees up an average of 2.54 weeks, which can be invested in increasing the project quality.

Thus, with a project cost of 2,600 thousand roubles, and a project execution time of 24 weeks, the cost of one week was 108.3 thousand roubles for 2019. Thus, when introducing gamification elements into the project team management, we expect a reduction in the cost of project implementation by 275 thousand roubles. In business, an understanding and appreciation of other cultures can be handy in particular ways. You'll find that different societies take care of business in very different ways, and the multinational nature of business schools can help you start learning about them.

Gemma, student experience and engagement manager at WBS, explains how being around people from a range of countries, as well as from all kinds of backgrounds, is great news for students.

"Diversity brings different perspectives, outlooks and experiences. Together these factors equip students to be strong global contributors."

5 Conclusions

Thus, taking into account the specific nature of project activities, its limitations, we found that a project team requires for the effective work of its members not only professional skills and qualities that allow them fulfilling their scope of tasks, but also special skills of self-organization and self-motivation, which will allow them acting in the conditions of different restrictions. These factors represent the potential of employees, which the leader needs to not only manage, but also develop. This is due to the fact that the project activity nature requires the project team members to constantly improve their knowledge and interaction methods. At the same time, it is desirable to stimulate the project team members to self-development.

In order to ensure this, the leader needs to create conditions conducive to increasing the involvement of employees in the activities that increase their motivation to develop and achieve the organization's goals. We proposed the introduction of gamification elements as a tool for creating these conditions. The results of this study can be used not only in "AIESEC", but in any organization to create an effective project team management system after the end of the COVID-19 epidemic.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AH, AE

BOND BORROWINGS OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION CONSTITUENT ENTITIES: HISTORY, PRESENT STATE AND PROSPECTS

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coupons with the bond that represented every interest-payment date throughout the life of the bond. These were clipped from the bond by the bondholder and presented for payment, which usually occurred semiannually (Hale, 2007; Chen, 2012; Larina & Moryzhenkova, 2016; Tkhamadokova, 2016).

Bond ratings are grades given to bonds on the basis of the creditworthiness of the government, municipality, or corporation issuing them. The ratings are assigned by independent rating agencies (in the United States the largest are Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service), and they generally run from AAA to D. Bonds with ratings from AAA to BBB are regarded as "investment grade"—i.e., suitable for purchase by banks and other fiduciary institutions. Bonds with ratings below BBB are considered "junk," or high-yield, bonds; they are often issued by new or speculative companies. Although the risk of default for junk bonds is great, they offer higher rates of interest than more secure bonds.

In addition to repaying the principal, or original amount borrowed, the borrower usually pays interest to the lender. In economics, the interest is a payment for the service of having the money or resources in advance.

When your parents lend you \$1000 to help buy a car in exchange for your promise to repay them \$100/month, and for your agreeing to keep your room a little cleaner, the \$1000 is the principal and the room cleaning is the interest. In economic lingo, your parents bought your \$1000 bond. Bonds within families and between friends often trade with the appearance of zero interest. In actuality, interest is usually paid with goods or services, increased courtesy, or an implicit commitment to help each other out similarly in the future. Just because there is no money involved doesn't always mean a loan comes free!

The interest rate is the amount of the interest expressed as a percentage of the principal. Thus, if someone lends you \$100 and you agree to repay him \$110 a year later, the interest rate is 10%, which equals the interest divided by the principal, or $(\$110 - \$100) / \$100$.

Interest rates are usually expressed on an annualized basis. If someone lends you \$100 and you agree to repay him \$110 in six months, the six-month rate of interest is 10%. But 10% every six months is 20% per year. That is, the annualized rate of interest is 20%. (To see this, imagine that in six months you repaid the \$110, and that same day borrowed \$100 with another agreement to pay \$110 in another six months. You've essentially borrowed \$100 for a year, but paid a total of \$20 in interest for the year.) The moral is that you should be careful when comparing interest rates by making sure they are all for the same period of time. Reporting annualized rates is required by law for some kinds of loans, but not all.

Thus, when choosing instruments for borrowing in the future, the regions should primarily focus on the issue of bonds. It should be noted that before the global financial and economic crisis that began in 2008, which manifested itself in 2009 in the form of a strong decline in the main economic and budget indicators of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the bulk of borrowings from Russian regions fell precisely on bonds. Over the years, the situation has changed significantly. In this regard, the authors set the task to trace how since 2008 the practice of attracting borrowed resources to the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation has developed through the use of bonds against the background of a general deterioration in the economic situation in the country.

2 Methods

Based on the methods of comparative and retrospective analysis, the paper examines the practice of implementing bonds by the

Abstract: The Russian Federation specifies by a large number of regions (constituent entities of the Russian Federation) that make up its composition. At the same time, the regions are different in terms of the level of socio-economic development, sectoral focus, climatic and other conditions. The consequence of these differences is a significant differentiation of the indicators of its regional budgets (their revenues and expenditures); at the same time, the overwhelming majority of budgets have an excess of expenditures over revenues, i.e. budget deficit. To cover the deficit of their budgets, the constituent entities of the Russian Federation can use various borrowing instruments; namely, they may issue government securities, in particular bonds, to attract budget loans from the federal budget and loans from credit institutions

Keywords: Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation, bond Borrowing, Budget Loans, Bank loans, Public debt of a Constituent Entity of the Russian Federation

1 Introduction

The regulation of borrowings made by the constituent entities of the Russian Federation is an issue that is always under the close scrutiny of the federal authorities. The position currently followed by the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation on this issue is indicated in the "Main Directions of the State Debt Policy of the Russian Federation for 2017-2019":

- Subjects should consider the use of bonds as a source of long-term financing of regional and local budget deficits and, if possible, minimizing the attraction of bank loans;
- Replacement of the market debt of the subjects with budget loans is, in fact, a temporary anti-crisis measure used by the federal authorities in a situation where the possibilities of market borrowing on acceptable terms are extremely limited due to high interest rates;
- As the situation on the debt market improves, the regions will be encouraged to ensure that the overwhelming share of their debt obligations would result from market borrowings, primarily in the form of securities issuance.

Bond, in finance, a loan contract issued by local, state, or national governments and by private corporations specifying an obligation to return borrowed funds. The borrower promises to pay interest on the debt when due (usually semi-annually) at a stipulated percentage of the face value and to redeem the face value of the bond at maturity in legal tender. Bonds usually indicate a debt of substantial size and are issued in more formal fashion than promissory notes, ordinarily under seal. Contract terms are normally found in the indenture, an agreement between the borrower and a trustee acting on behalf of the bondholders. Interest payments on bonds are known as coupon payments; before electronic interest payments made the coupon system obsolete, the bond purchaser received a series of numbered

constituent entities of the Russian Federation in order to finance the regional budget deficit; the role of liabilities on government securities in the formation of government debt of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation is assessed. The following information was used as an information base: 1) materials of the official website of the Russian Ministry of Finance on the volume and structure of the state debt made by the constituent entities of the Russian Federation; 2) materials of the Federal Treasury on the execution by the constituent entities of the Russian Federation of their budgets.

We use four separate databases, two that are commercially available and two that are proprietary, to construct the sample of corporate bonds used in this paper. All four databases cover the period from January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2007. The commercially available databases are the Trade Reporting and Compliance Engine Database (TRACE) and Fixed Income Securities Database (FISD). The two proprietary databases are a bond inventory database and a bond loan database. These databases were provided to us by one of the world's largest custodian of corporate bonds. The bond inventory database contains all corporate bonds available for lending, and the companion bond loan database describes the loans made from that inventory. The bond CUSIP is used as the common variable to link these four databases.

We begin by matching the proprietary bond inventory database to the FISD database using the bond CUSIPs. The FISD database contains detailed information on all corporate bond issues including the offering amount, issue date, maturity date, coupon rate, bond rating, whether the bond is fixed or floating rate, and whether it is issued under SEC Rule 144a. We exclude any corporate bond in the inventory file that we cannot match to FISD. In addition we also exclude all convertibles, exchangeables, equity-linked bonds, and unit deals. The proprietary bond inventory database contains the number of bonds in inventory and number of bonds available to lend. From January 1, 2004 through March 30, 2005 we have end-of-the-month inventory information for all bonds. The database reports daily inventory information from April 1, 2005 to December 31, 2007. In contrast to the inventory database, the loan database is updated daily for the entire period January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2007. For each day, the loan database includes which bonds are lent, the size of the loan, the rebate rate paid to the borrower, and an indicator of who borrows the bond. The proprietary loan database identifies 65 unique borrowers for corporate bonds. These borrowers are primarily brokerage firms and hedge funds.

3 Results

In modern states, authorities at various levels actively resort to borrowing in order to finance the budget deficit; to pay off existing debt obligations; to smooth out the unevenness of tax payments; to finance investment projects, etc. As for the instruments of borrowing, their set remains quite stable and limited despite all national differences: these are bank loans, bond borrowings, and loans provided by other budgets of the country's budget system. Each of these instruments has both advantages and disadvantages; therefore, when choosing a particular instrument of debt financing, borrowers must take into account various factors. It should be noted that the issue of this has been sufficiently worked out both in foreign and Russian financial science. Among the authors of such works are: Hale, G. (2007), Chen, H. (2012), O.I. Larina, N.V. Moryzhenkova (2016), I.Kh. Tkhamadokova (2016).

Regional borrowings play an important role in the economies of many countries. At the same time, it is regional bonds that occupy one of the main places in the structure of instruments for debt financing of regional budget deficits in federal states with a high degree of economic independence of the regions. This explains the great scientific interest in the problems of the development of the regional bonds market. Various aspects of this problem are reflected in the works of such authors as: Dove, J. (2017), Singla, A., Luby, M.J. (2014) Mitze T., Matz F. (2014) Caperchione E. Salvatori F. (2012) Wang T. (2012) Chuanming F. (2011) Nadia S. (2014), I.R. Sharafutdinova (2014), E. Tishina (2015), and A. Shadrin (2011).

The Recommendations for the Conduct of Responsible Borrowing / Debt Policy by the Subjects of the Russian Federation, developed by the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation in 2015, indicate the need to develop medium-term and long-term segments of the regional bond market. The document notes that the presence of a developed market for government securities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation will allow the regions to pursue a relatively independent borrowing policy; to minimize the need to use federal budget funds; supplement or replace bank lending. The above confirms the relevance of the issues on development of the bond borrowing practice by the constituent entities of the Russian Federation studied by the authors.

From 2008 to 2017, the total volume of state domestic borrowings of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (bond borrowings, bank and budget loans) raised to finance the budget deficit increased by 7.2 times: from 343.99 billion roubles in 2008 to 2489,22 billion roubles in 2017. In 2018, the volume of borrowings decreased to 1,402.54 billion roubles. The change in volumes was accompanied by changes in the structure of borrowings, which can be seen from the data in Table 1.

Table 1: The structure of state internal borrowings by the constituent entities of the Russian Federation

| Year | Share of bond borrowings, % | Share of bank loans, % | Share of budget loans, % |
|------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2008 | 51,5 | 42,6 | 5,9 |
| 2009 | 26,6 | 39,8 | 31,6 |
| 2010 | 18,1 | 52,9 | 29,0 |
| 2011 | 10,9 | 62,8 | 26,3 |
| 2012 | 17,2 | 63,7 | 19,1 |
| 2013 | 15,2 | 71,4 | 13,4 |
| 2014 | 5,8 | 53,9 | 40,3 |
| 2015 | 4,1 | 42,7 | 53,2 |
| 2016 | 6,6 | 45,7 | 47,7 |
| 2017 | 8,2 | 49,1 | 42,7 |
| 2018 | 6,2 | 59,2 | 34,6 |

Compiled by the authors based on (<http://roskazna.ru>)

If in 2008 bond borrowings accounted for more than half of the total volume of internal borrowings of the regions, then in 2009 the largest share fell on bank loans. The situation with the predominance of bank loans continued until 2015. In 2015 and

2016, the largest volume of borrowings fell on budget loans; years of 2017-2018 were characterized again by the predominance of bank loans. As for bond borrowings, their share gradually decreased, amounting to only 6.2% in 2018.

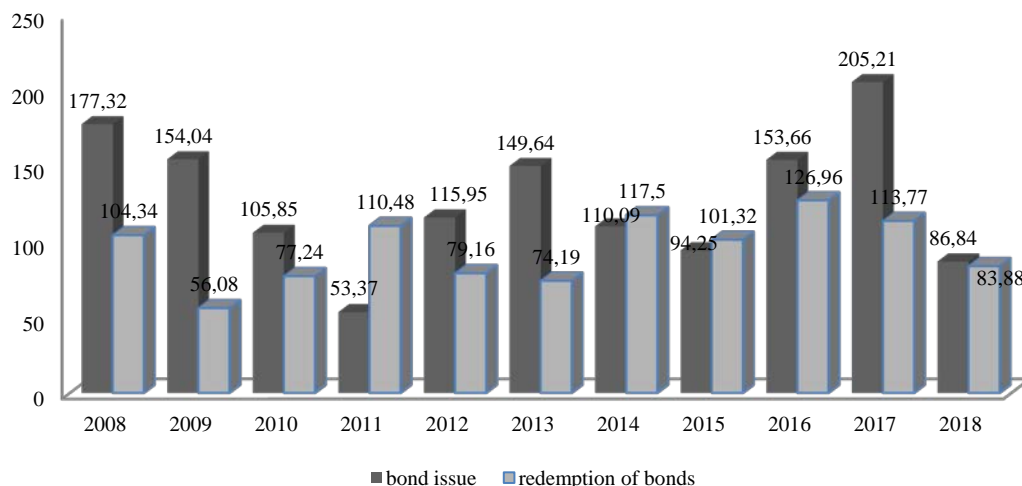


Fig. 1: Dynamics of the volumes of issue and redemption of government securities by the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, billion roubles

The diagram shown in Figure 1 clearly demonstrates the multidirectional dynamics of the regional bond placement volumes for the period under study. So, for three years after 2008, there has been an annual decrease in the volume of funds attracted by the subjects of the Russian Federation through the issue of bonds. The volume of placement in 2011 amounted to only 30% of the volume of bond borrowings in 2008. The next two years, 2012 and 2013, are characterized by positive dynamics of the volume of bond borrowings. In 2014 and 2015, a decrease in the volume of bond issues was observed again. The

results of 2016 and 2017 demonstrated a significant increase in the volume of bond borrowings; however, 2018 was characterized by their decline again.

Only a few Russian regions resorted to issuing bond borrowings, as can be seen from the graph shown in Figure 2.

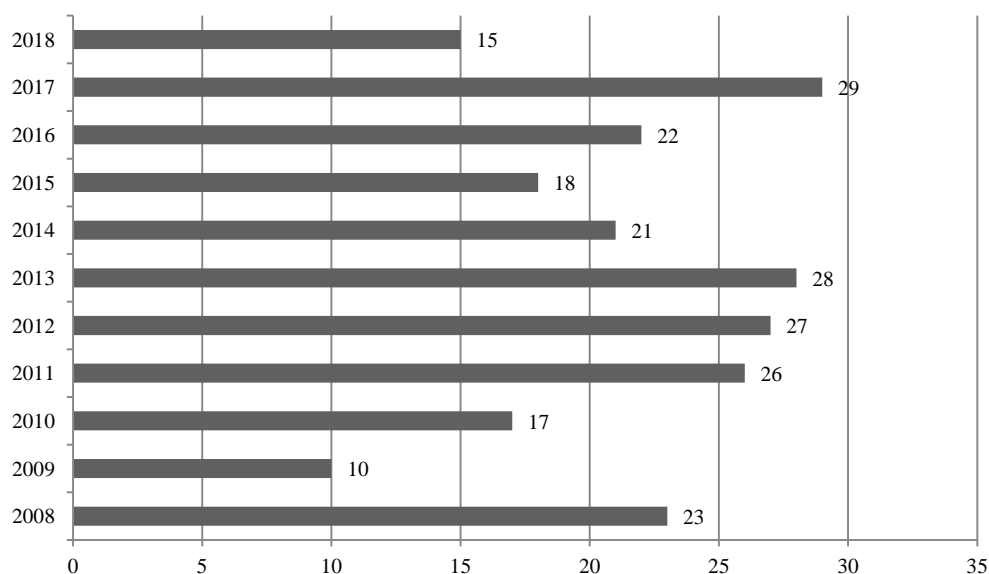


Fig. 2: Number of RF subjects that have placed bonds

4 Discussion

The following entities have been active bond issuers in recent years: the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the Komi Republic, the Tomsk region, the Orenburg region, the Samara region, the Volgograd region, the Yaroslavl region, the Belgorod region, the Nizhny Novgorod region, the Krasnoyarsk region, and others.

The growth in borrowing volumes by the constituent entities of the Russian Federation to finance their budget deficits led to an increase in their debt burden. The period from 2008 to 2018 is characterized by a significant increase in the state debt of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (although the last

two years have shown a slight decrease). By the beginning of 2019, the total volume of debt obligations of the Russian regions increased almost fivefold compared to the beginning of 2008 (from 458.70 to 2206.31 billion roubles). At the same time, debt denominated in securities grew 2.9 times, debts on bank loans - 4.6 times, and debts on budget loans received from the federal budget - 31.5 times.

During the analysed period, the structure of the state debt shown by the constituent entities of the Russian Federation also changed. At the beginning of 2008, that is, in the pre-crisis period, government securities accounted for the largest share in the debt structure - 41.6% followed by bank loans, which share

was 30.5%. Such a borrowing instrument as budget loans from the federal budget was used significantly less than bond borrowings and loans from credit organizations. The share of debt on budget loans in the structure of state debt of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation as of January 1, 2008 was only 6.5%. It should be noted that during this period the volume of debt of the Russian regions on bond borrowings was 6.4 times higher than the volume of debt on budget loans.

By 2019, the share of budget loans received from the federal budget (42.6%) in the structure of the state debt of Russian regions becomes the most significant, followed by loans from credit institutions (28.8%). The share of debt for bonded borrowings of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation was only 25.0%. Note that since 2016 budget loans in the

regions began to gradually force out expensive bank loans. But, nevertheless, the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation envisages the use in the future of budget loans exclusively as a measure to rescue regions that have fallen into an emergency debt situation. Consequently, the financial market will be the main source of borrowed resources. In this regard, it should be noted that the issuance of medium-term and long-term bonds has a number of fundamental features that indicate the greater attractiveness of this instrument for raising borrowed funds to regional budgets in comparison with bank loans. The pre-crisis period confirms this: as has already been shown, in the former conditions of a stable socio-economic situation, the constituent entities of the Russian Federation most actively used the issue of government securities when making borrowings.

Table 2: The share of bond debt in the total volume of government debt made by the constituent entities of the Russian Federation as of 01.01.2019

| RF constituent entity | Share, % | RF constituent entity | Share, % |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
| Moscow | 100,0 | Sverdlovsk Region | 27,5 |
| St. Petersburg | 100,0 | Kemerovo Region | 27,0 |
| Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area | 100,0 | Volgograd Region | 25,9 |
| Nenets Autonomous District | 100,0 | Kamchatka Territory | 24,7 |
| Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District | 77,1 | Republic of Bashkortostan | 23,4 |
| Republic of Komi | 74,3 | Ulyanovsk Region | 20,0 |
| Krasnoyarsk Territory | 70,9 | Stavropol Territory | 17,6 |
| Samara Region | 67,1 | Udmurt Republic | 17,4 |
| Nizhny Novgorod Region | 56,9 | Republic of Mari El | 15,1 |
| Yaroslavl Region | 50,8 | Krasnodar Territory | 14,3 |
| Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) | 48,7 | Omsk Region | 14,1 |
| Orenburg Region | 47,1 | Kursk region | 14,0 |
| Tambov Region | 47,0 | Kaliningrad Region | 12,2 |
| Irkutsk Region | 40,7 | Republic of Mordovia | 12,1 |
| Lipetsk Region | 39,0 | Republic of Karelia | 12,1 |
| Belgorod Region | 38,2 | Saratov Region | 10,4 |
| Novosibirsk Region | 37,9 | Voronezh Region | 9,4 |
| Republic of Khakassia | 36,5 | Tula Region | 8,4 |
| Tomsk Region | 35,0 | Khabarovsk Territory | 8,3 |
| Karachay-Cherkess Republic | 32,8 | Magadan Region | 7,0 |
| Moscow Region | 29,1 | Leningrad Region | 2,4 |
| Oryol Region | 27,6 | Tver Region | 0,0 |

Compiled by the authors based on (<https://www.minfin.ru>)

As of January 1, 2019, only 44 of the 85 constituent entities of the Russian Federation had debt on bonds in the structure of their public debt; information on these regions is presented in Table 2. And only 13 regions have debt on government securities prevailing in the structure of debt. These regions include: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District, Nenets Autonomous District, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District, Samara Region, Nizhny Novgorod Region, Komi Republic, Belgorod Region, Tambov Region, Yaroslavl Region, Sakha Republic (Yakutia).

The deterioration of the economic situation in the country after 2008, the increased social obligations of the regions, the fulfilment of which was entrusted to them by the decrees of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2012 - all this, given the existing system of income distribution between the federal, regional and local budgets, inevitably led to an increase in borrowing made by the subjects of the Russian Federation; as shown by the analysis carried out by the authors, they also lead to a reorientation in the choice of borrowing instruments (issue of bonds → bank loans → budget loans).

It must be admitted that not all constituent entities of the Russian Federation have the opportunity to significantly reduce their budget deficit even now in the current system of organizing interbudgetary relations in Russia. This situation retains, at least in the medium term, its general trend towards an increase in government borrowings and government debt of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, despite a slight decrease in

these indicators in 2018. At the same time, the regions have been tasked with a gradual transition to predominantly market mechanisms for attracting resources and, first of all, to the issue of bonds.

5 Conclusions

There are certainly many benefits to issuing bonds. But far from all Russian regions can increase financial opportunities through the use of this instrument. According to the authors, regions with a high credit rating, moderate debt burden, and a positive credit history can take advantage of all the advantages of bond borrowings, while not only the timeliness and completeness of servicing and repayment of existing debts are important, but also the correct positioning of the borrowing region in the capital market. The issuance of bonds by other constituent entities of the Russian Federation is also possible, of course, but: 1) the region's economy should demonstrate its growth (and, as a consequence, the growth of the revenue base of the regional budget); 2) the regional authorities should pursue a policy of information openness; they should also implement measures aimed at improving the image of the region as a borrower in the capital market, and interact with rating agencies.

There is one more aspect: in modern conditions, it is very important that the goals of issuing bonds of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation are not just financing the current budget deficit or paying off existing debt, which is currently taking place. It is necessary that bond borrowings of

the constituent entities of the Russian Federation become a factor in accelerating the socio-economic development of Russian regions. In turn, this will be possible if the financial resources raised through the issue of bonds would be used to finance specific investment projects, the implementation of which will contribute to an increase in the level of socio-economic development of the regions. Thus, we are talking about the need to use targeted bond borrowings. According to the authors, one should expect a significant increase in the emission activity of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation only in the long term, when the Russian economy would come out of the crisis and, as a consequence, the socio-economic situation in the regions would improve.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AE, AH

FEATURES OF LINGUISTICS AND CONTENT OF RUSSIAN RADIO BROADCASTING IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract: The article is concerned with Russian radio broadcasting during the period of specific social conditions created by the COVID-19 pandemic in respect of the aspect of the dynamics of linguistics and content of radio programs. The paper elucidates the features of the thematic content of broadcasting programs, their vocabulary during the lockdown imposed in the Russian Federation. It presents the calculations that perfectly summarize the movement of broadcasting content and its specificity in this unprecedented period for the new millennium. The basis of the empiric material of the study was made up of daily news on network radio with the federal territory of coverage of the music and entertainment and information and music types.

Keywords: Radio, Broadcasting of Russia, Radio Program, Pandemia, COVID-19, Vocabulary, Content Analysis

1 Introduction

Radio with its unique properties continues to be one of the most popular media in the world, which determines the relevance of this study. For example, Russians listen the radio on average for 2 hours 40 minutes a day. In terms of outreach to audience, radio is just a little inferior to television. According to *TNS Russia*, almost everyone listens the radio at least once a week – 90% of Russians. At the same time, the audience of radio is generally younger than the audience of television (Vartanova, 2017). In this regard, it is important to follow the dynamics of broadcasting content under the specific conditions of social life, which the world fell into in the spring of 2020, - the World Health Organization has announced the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic. Quarantine regulations have begun in many parts of the world; the Russian Federation has made a decision on imposition of a lockdown and restrictive measures in most areas of social interaction.

For the radio of the new century, the current pandemia is an unprecedented experience: obviously, radio, like all media functionally designed to reflect the objective reality, reacted to the new conditions of interpersonal and intergroup communication in a prompt manner. The concentration of radio broadcasting content around the coronavirus pandemic during this period somewhat resembles the mobilization of radio during the Great Patriotic War: for the period of 1941-1945, only in the broadcasts of “*Poslednie Izvestiya*” (Latest News) Central Broadcasting had transmitted up to 7 thousand correspondences from the active army (Sherel, 2005). The current conditions have affected several parameters of broadcasting, undergone the most notable reconstruction – the linguistic aspect and the general content of radio programs are among them.

In the theoretical literature the empirical-functionalist and linguistic approach to the study of the media stands out from the others (Kiriya & Novikova, 2017). The first focuses on the exploration of the “transparent content of communication” (Berelson, 1952), the second proceeds from the obscurity of the language as a message code. Dutch scholar Teun van Dijk studies media discourse, including among his works there are ones dealing with the discourse of news (Hanitzsch & Karin, 2008). Despite the fact that awareness has always been considered not only an evidence of civilization and well-being of society, but also a certain guarantor of its stability (Vasilieva et al., 2004), modernity with its multimedia almost completely immerses an individual in a constant, endless consumption of information. Therefore, we consider the psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic approaches to the study of language used by the media during periods such as the current pandemic to be especially important and requiring special attention (due to the

enormous influence exerted by the massive information flow on each person). The psycholinguistic approach assumes that the experience of each person is to a certain extent individual, and the development of various mental functions inherent in a person begins at the natural stage, but the structure of the personality, concrete forms of personal development in general are determined by culture and society. And the basis of this whole process, its main mediating factor, according to L. S. Vygotsky, is speech that conveys social signs (Bubnova et al., 2017). One of the aspects of the sociolinguistic approach, in particular, is described in the article by Miles Hewstone and Howard Giles: what people consider to be “real” is real in its social consequences (Hewston & Giles, 1997). Thus, in these approaches, the fact of the exceptional influence exerted by the surrounding speech on the general formation of the personality on the whole and in certain periods of person’s life is beyond doubt. This postulate became the main one in the choice of aspects of this research and its methods.

A key indicator of the Russian media system is the central role of television compared to other mass media. By the end of 1995, 8.98% of Russian households had access to television. In 2007, the media used by the Russians to cover the news were: national television about 90%, national publications about 30%, national radio, local publications and local television about 25%, the Internet about 10%, and fewer satellites. From 5%.

The combination of government and private television channels, the not-so-strong position of newspapers (which of course includes the strong position of local newspapers relative to national ones), the multiplicity of newspapers at the national and regional levels, the strong position of publications, cyberspace and Internet use, Advertising in newspapers and magazines is another feature of the Russian media system. VGTRK Holding; Is a Russian state-owned radio and television company founded in 1990 and merged into its current form in 1998. The group operates three national television channels: Russia 1, Russia 2 and Russia K, the Youth and Bibi Channel, and 89 regional television stations and radio stations.

In the post-Soviet period, the number of national, regional and foreign channels, as well as the content of programs, changed compared to the Soviet period. In Soviet times, television devoted much of its programming to culture, everyday life, economics, and debate, but now it has devoted itself to entertainment programs and television series. Another point is that during the Soviet era, a large part of foreign television programs came from the socialist countries and Eastern Europe, but today (as in many other parts of the world) a large part of foreign programs belong to the United States and Britain. For example, about 50 percent of the films shown on Russian television in the late 1990s and early 2000s were Russian or Soviet-era, and more than a third (about 33 percent) were American.

2 Methods

The study embraced the period from March 28 till April 30, 2020, then the sites of radio stations were analyzed in June 2020. The basis of the empirical base was the radio programs of seven Russian radio stations of various types of broadcasting (information, information and music, music and entertainment) with a federal coverage area (52 issues in total). Using the method of typological analysis, radio programs were divided into two main groups. The first group comprehends the programs the genre nature of which can be attributed to the analytical group, in addition, the interactive is obligatory in each of them. This group includes 10 episodes of the programs of information radio stations “*Vesti FM*”, “*Echo of Moscow*”, “*Serebryany Dozhd*” (“*Silver Rain*”), “*Radio of Russia*”. The sample includes three interactive radio programs, four programs in the

commentary and / or conversation genres, and three morning talk show programs. The total timing was 11 hours 25 minutes 48 seconds. The main parameters in the used method of observation and analysis of discourse in this group were the topics touched upon in each issue.

The second group included news on information and music radio stations and news on music and entertainment radio stations with a timing of up to three minutes. The sample is comprised of 42 issues that aired in April from 23 to 30, 2020 on the radio stations "Serebryany Dozhd" ("Silver Rain"), "Europe Plus", "Love Radio", "Avtoradio" ("Autoradio"). The methodological framework of the study in this group was content analysis, the parameters of which were: the total number of topics in the broadcasts; topics of transmissions related one way or another to the pandemic and / or the coronavirus; lexemes "coronavirus" and "COVID"; lexemes related to the topic of the pandemic and / or coronavirus (the broadcasts under consideration involve the following: virus, infection, sanitizer, epidemiological situation, infection, disease, the infected, epidemic, antiseptic, lockdown, mask mandate, quarantine, pandemic, the incidence of a disease, artificial lung ventilation apparatus).

Using the method of analysis of theoretical literature on radio journalism, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, history and theory of media, an attempt to scientifically interpret the findings of observation and content analysis was made. Another method of the present study was the comparison method which facilitated to correlate the official figures on morbidity and the content of Internet versions of radio stations one month after the lift of strict restrictions related to lockdown. The study of new media in the context of this study is determined by the fact that they generate a new culture based on the involvement of content consumers in its creation (Jenkins, 2008).

3 Results

Since March 28 (the first day of lockdown and non-working period in the Russian Federation), the thematic picture on Russian radio changed as follows. "Awareness is Our Everything" was the topic of the interactive program on the "Vesti FM" radio, the questions raised online were: *have you closed yourself off? what measures have you taken to prevent the spread of the coronavirus? how do you plan to spend this week?* At the end of the first non-working week in the final program on radio "Echo of Moscow", all topics were dedicated to COVID-19.

The second week of lockdown brought the following topics (from the programs on the radio stations "Echo of Moscow", "Serebryany Dozhd" ("Silver Rain"), "Radio of Russia"): *how the pass system works; whether it is worth talking about the end of the pandemic if the coronavirus has not yet spread across Africa; how celebrities behave on Instagram during lockdown; while people are staying at home, the earth is recovering.*

At the end of the period of lockdown (last week of April), radio was thematically presented as follows: *mutual assistance; rapid emergence of another world in the place of the present; psychology of relationships during the period of lockdown; digital passes; government actions concerning coronavirus; support for residents in different countries.* Humor on the topic of coronavirus appears on the Russian radio air near the end of the stay-home regime: *what's the difference now – whether it is Monday or Friday tomorrow?* ("Serebryany Dozhd", the program "S Privetom, Nabutov!" 04/27/20, 9:00).

Lexically, radio programs from the first study group are distinguished by the use of vivid metaphors and epithets reflecting the events in this difficult period, and in this connection, a negative connotation of most of the utterances is observed: *demonization of the virus; an amazing level of hysteria; widespread famine; collective redundancies; collapse of western markets; the first digital war,* etc. It is important to note here that metaphorical expressions were heard not only

from the lips of radio journalists, but also in interactive programs in the opinions of radio listeners.

Based on the radio reports (stories) studied on of the second study group of radio programs that got recorded is 160. The aggregation of the message in one episode is 4. The ratio of the messages on coronavirus with respect to all messages is 6 to 10, this data is relatively lower on music channels and entertainment radio – lets say 5 to 10, and on information radio the percentage is – 56%. The average number of messages with the headline of coronavirus in one broadcast on music and recreational radio is 2.2, on infotainment radio – 2.

Electronic media are playing vital role in this vein, specifically the Internet, media language needs such feature as interactivity, the ability of creolization and hypertextuality. Any written message can be hypertextual, because it has the ability to spread by attaching new information links. Online text lives a special life, as an opportunity to get information that is interesting for readers appears almost instantly, in the course of reading. Therefore, the potential hypertextual deployment is a characteristic feature of today's Internet speech. And this is not without reason. New, electronic media have an impact on linguistic characteristics of the text.

High technologies of modern journalism have become a prerequisite for the study of those qualities of media texts, which previously were not perceived as lingual. This is particularly true for the visualization, which implies the inclusion of elements of different types of codes – verbal and nonverbal – to a journalistic piece. The process of multimeditization developing very actively enforces linguists study the language of media away from the traditional, linear understanding of the text and concentrate on its actual characteristics such as the combination of verbal material and various kinds of illustrations, infographics, etc.

However, widespread journalistic rendering of text not only allows to learn the information about the fact in the variety of his qualities, but quite often leads to "imbalance" of information flow when an external component, obviously more actively perceived by an audience, so prevails over the word, often replacing it. Advertising texts and materials of mass media work unfortunately give too many samples of this "victory" over the printed word.

Media discourse emerged in the Internet also gained its specific features. It is "created by nuclear text, usually problematic, causing numerous responses, and posts comments whose authors have the opportunity not only to express their point of view on the nuclear text, but also to engage in dialogue with other bloggers" (Vartanova, 2017). Thus, another important peculiarity of speech, which is particularly evident in online discourse, is dialogicality. It is a feature of the discourse that occurs in text-based electronic versions of printed publications and media speech actual for electronic mass media. Dialogical discourse, as a rule, has a syncretic character, able to include prose or poetic text, a picture (collage, painting, etc.), links to the music you can listen with the blogger-reader, infographics, etc. It has such qualities like polyphony, polycodeness. Sometimes such discourse is only a system of links to posts of the participants of the dialogue (discussion), however, the dialogical origin of this speech of unity is obvious.

The Internet space has significantly expanded the opportunities of journalistic style in content as well as in stylistic point of view. It has created new virtual personality, which is endowed with high social activity, is able to respond quickly to topical events, expressing their stance (the development of the Twitter a social network where you can publish a small, up to 140 characters, message – looks quite natural. The brevity of these records makes sharing opinions interactive and dynamic). Online personality is obviously discursive, as she "lives" only in a state of dialogue with other participants of the virtual communication.

At the same time in the era of digital media we see the active developing of the phenomenon of rewriting – creating a text

based on another source (it is certainly not the evidence of high creativeness of modern journalism). Rewriting gives rise to the discourse, since the same fact can be interpreted in different ways in both content and stylistic aspects. The event becomes extended in time, with some alterations as new information becomes available. Sometimes these are private changes, updates, expert commentary, sometimes radically different interpretation of events. An example of the first type of event's "life" in Internet is the way how the sanctions against Turkey, whose missile brought down a Russian plane, were presented. The second type of existence of information in Internet was submitted in Yandex news, which reported about the energy blockade of Crimea: the original text was attended by the news that the Kuban energy system becomes the gateway to Crimea, but subsequent media comments contained a refutation of this fact.

According to the organization's experts, the difference between the Corona crisis and other crises for media activists is that the impact of this crisis can be seen in all countries of the world. The pervasiveness of the crisis has led Reporters Without Borders to warn of the future of media activity around the world, and to predict the coming decade as difficult years for independent media and media people.

A recent highlight of the organisation's reports on government performance against the media over the past two months relates to Reporters without Borders 'protest of some democratic governments' response to the activities of journalists to cover the coronation.

According to this expert, the field of digital activities and political communications was much talked about in the section of hateful and low-level comments on these networks. Then came the Corona crisis. "And now we see that such encounters are not standard in these networks." "A large number of people use this network to exchange with those around them in a calm and sincere atmosphere." Now the attention of the media as well as scientists is mostly focused on this part of the activities on social networks.

The counts of lexemes in the second group are reduced to the following figures. The total number of words "coronavirus", "COVID" is 103, the total number of words and phrases corresponding to the subject of coronavirus is 83. On average, in one radio transmission during the specified period, 4.42 topical words from the group of words-parameters of this content analysis have been used: "Coronavirus", "COVID", as well as the words and phrases related to the topic of coronavirus. In one music and entertainment transmission, on average, 5.2 of such words have been used, in information and music – 3.6. The episode with the largest number of words "coronavirus" (8 words) was on the air on April 28, 2020 at 15.00 on the music and entertainment radio "Avtoradio". The largest number of messages on the topic of coronavirus was recorded in the newscasts of the last week of April.

The same is true of spreading fake news, news that travels like sparks through social media. Now, with the current situation, such news and activities have been pushed back. But these activities are ongoing, and just as these activities have not diminished right now, the Challenging humanitarian activities are not entirely new. According to experts at the Media Research Institute in Hamburg, social media is neither completely ugly nor completely clean. It just has to do with how people use and benefit from these networks individually.

4 Discussion

A month after the end of the non-working period in the Russian Federation (May 12, 2020), the World Health Organization registered a record number of people infected with COVID-19 in the world per day: on June 21, 2020, the increase was more than 183 thousand people. Nevertheless, the restrictions connected with the pandemic were gradually being eased around the world. An analysis of the sites of radio stations comprehended in the

empirical base of this study shows the following. The Coronavirus menu key on the main page of the official version of the radio site is available on the three sites – "Echo of Moscow" (<https://echo.msk.ru>), "Vesti FM" (<https://radiovesti.ru>), "Avtoradio" (<https://www.avtoradio.ru>). Information about the virus in podcasts of the main programs of radio stations is stored on the radio "Serebryany Dozhd" ("Silver Rain") (<https://www.silver.ru>), "Avtoradio", "Radio of Russia" (<https://www.radiorus.ru>). News about the coronavirus in the updated feed on the home page of the version site is available on the radio "Echo of Moscow", "Vesti FM". The "Echo of Moscow" website mentions COVID-19 in blogs (as of June 21, it was the blog of Moscow Mayor Sergei Sobyenin). The main topic on the websites of radio stations connected with the coronavirus was the topic of lifting lockdown in Russia. The sites of music and entertainment radio stations of the Contemporary Hit Radio format "Europe Plus" (<https://europaplus.ru>) and "Love Radio" (<http://www.loveradio.ru>) as of June 21, 2020 did not have any information related to the topic of COVID-19 on their version sites.

Today, cyberspace is available to all people as a powerful medium. Referring to the publication of 537 articles related to Corona in May of this year alone, said: Of these, 207 news in news agencies, 71 news in news sites, 52 news from dissident media and 100 news in media News has been published that includes various axes, including political, social, cultural, economic, and the growth and maturity of political currents.

Over the past four months, the media has tried to educate and challenge, in addition to disseminating official statistics and news, in the field of analysis, despite the challenges. He noted that more than half a billion is expected to be added to the world's poorest population, which includes 60 million children. The media can make history in such circumstances.

Thus, the findings of the study have led to the following conclusions:

1. The topic of coronavirus pandemic is the leading one in the period from March 28 to April 30, 2020 in the analytical newscast on Russian radio stations;
2. Coverage of the coronavirus topic on Russian radio stations during the period of lockdown and non-working hours varied depending on the general condition and mood of people: from mere information sharing to philosophical observation. At the same time, by the end of lockdown period, radio stations speak in jest more on the coronavirus. Metaphors and epithets used in the programs of the first study group carry mainly negative connotations;
3. In the daily newscasts on radio stations of various types and formats with federal coverage, the topic of coronavirus is of primary importance, i.e. it prevails (55% of all messages aired during the period under consideration);
4. The average number of messages on the topic of coronavirus in one newscast on the music and entertainment radio was slightly higher than on the infotainment radio and amounted to 2.2 (on the infotainment radio – to 2). The average number of all messages in one transmission for the specified period is 3.8;
5. In one news during the specified period, on average, 4.42 thematic words were used from the group of words-parameters of this content analysis: "coronavirus", "COVID", as well as the words and phrases related to coronavirus (pandemic, infection, contagion, etc.). At the same time, the highest average indicator of the use of issue-related vocabulary was recorded in the news on music and entertainment radio stations (5.2 words);
6. All newscasts with the maximum number of messages concerning coronavirus, as well as with the maximum use of issue-related vocabulary within one news, were recorded in the last week of lockdown and non-working hours – from April 24 to April 30, 2020;
7. An analysis of the sites of seven radio stations included into the empirical base of this study showed a month after the end of the non-working period in Russia that the topic

of coronavirus remained particularly significant on the three sites with their own menu key dedicated exclusively to the topic. These are version sites of radio stations “Echo of Moscow”, “Vesti FM”, “Avtoradio”. On other sites, the topic of coronavirus is mentioned in podcasts and news, mainly in connection with the lifting of restrictions in Russia. The sites of music and entertainment radio stations of the Contemporary Hit Radio format such as “Europe Plus” and “Love Radio” do not have any information related to COVID-19 on their version sites.

5 Conclusions

Based on the foregoing, it can be argued that radio is an accurate lexical and thematical representation of the mainstream in society. At the same time, the activity of reports on the topic of coronavirus by the end of the period under consideration has not decreased but remained at the same level of high interest in the topic which has been brought up to date. The uniqueness of the current situation is also in the fact that the lockdown increased the level of people’s presence on the Internet, in front of TV screens, on the waves of radio stations, respectively, it is fair to assume that the consumption of information by society during the period was on the verge of satiety, and media directly influenced the fact that the presentation of the topic of coronavirus was massive and concentrated, which, perhaps, could have a negative effect on the general feeling of people. As far as back as last mid-century, it was suggested that reaching a critical mass of information leads to malfunctions of cognitive system, which tends to reduce information overload (Miller, 1960). We can say it more precisely after a certain lapse of time referring to further research in various scientific fields.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AJ

TRANSFORMATION OF THE INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT VECTOR OF AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY IN THE CONTEXT OF NEO-INDUSTRIALIZATION OF ECONOMY

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Abstract: The paper is devoted to the transformation of the innovative vector of the automotive industry development in the context of the neo-industrialization of the Russian economy. The relevance of the topic is due to the need to move from the export-raw material model of the Russian economy to the neo-industrial one. The paper deals with the conceptual issues of new industrialization based on the revival of industrial production in the context of the introduction of the sixth technological cycle mode. The subject of the analysis is the automotive industry as one of the most innovative and capital-intensive industries with long-term development plans. The most important technological direction of neo-industrialization is additive technologies.

Keywords: Neo-Industrialization of the Economy, Automobile Industry, Additive Technologies, Unmanned Vehicles

1 Introduction

The relevance of neo-industrialization issues is due to the need to form a new growth model for the Russian economy, which will be based on the revival of industrial production in the context of the global transformation of the world industrial system and under the influence of the large-scale introduction of technologies of the fourth industrial revolution. The goal of the new industrialization is the technological re-equipment of production based on the latest technological developments, which is the most important condition for the successful development of the Russian economy and ensuring the country's economic and technological security.

As the outstanding German economist Gerhard Mensch showed, the best way to overcome the crisis phenomena and protracted depression caused by the change of Kondratieff cycles is an innovative and technological breakthrough through the timely development and dissemination of basic technologies of the next (sixth) mode of the Kondratieff cycle. Russia has a good chance to make this innovative and technological breakthrough on the upward wave of the upcoming sixth N.D. Kondratyev's cycle (2018-2042) (Sadovnichy et al., 2016). Those countries that can take advantage of this moment will face an economic recovery on the new upward wave of the sixth technology cycle.

This study is devoted to the conceptual foundations of the neo-industrialization of the Russian economy based on the revival of industrial production in the context of the onset of the sixth mode of the technological cycle. Also, within the framework of the study, it is planned to consider the main trends taking place in the global automotive industry and their impact on the development of the automotive industry in Russia.

Industry experts still predict a slow transition to widespread use in the United States. Despite a pandemic, perhaps the driverless robotics like the Waymo One service (Waymo is an American auto technology development company. Alphabet is a parent company of Google. It runs a commercial auto taxi service in Phoenix, Arizona. Called Waymo One), seems to be an important

issue. But laws in the field of this technology and experiments will not accelerate this process just because of the sudden acceptance and new norms of social distance.

In July, National, a new brand of Optio and Hyundai car startups, surveyed more than 1,000 American adults about self-driving cars (AVs). More than 60% said AVs are the "future route" of transportation. A quarter of respondents said they were interested in experiencing the technology. A year ago, the American Automobile Association (AAA) surveyed a group of about the same number of Americans and found that 71 percent were afraid to drive a car.

Of course, in the next five years there will probably be a re-emergence of how we think about automotive technology. Although self-driving will not be normal, more people are experiencing this technology on the road. "By 2025," if you have not experienced self-driving, at least you know someone who has done it, "said Carl Ignema, CEO of National.

1.1 Safety

The long-term effects of the epidemic change our definition of safety. Ignema pointed out that users also emphasize special health issues. Each car option must reassure its passengers and feel that they have some control over their environment.

Frank Manchaka, Senior Director at SAE International Automotive Engineering Group, emphasized that pollution was a new concern, especially for passengers using a shared vehicle. So that disinfection laws must be enforced.

Partitions in lift and Uber vehicles have now become a way to separate passengers in shared vehicles, such as Origin, which is Ron Cruise's own car and was unveiled just months before the outbreak.

1.2 Delivery

Anthony Townsend, author of a recently published book, *Ghost Road: Beyond the Driverless Car, Beyond Understanding Personal Travel*. Shortly after the publication of his book in June, he said: "There is a consumer demand for non-contact delivery and will continue for a long time." "E-commerce is exploding right now, so instead of visualizing how we move humans with Robo cars, scale the logistics for safe, secure and cost-effective transportation during this process," he said. We must consider automatic.

That's why Amazon seems to have bought the Zoox auto startup: it has automatically provided the process of sending all online orders to buyers' homes.

Townsend wrote in his book, considering that Amazon shipped 5 billion items in 2017. During the epidemic, this number could increase by 2020.

Manchaka, of SAE International, says automation is more important for cargo handling, online shopping and the culture of working from home. "We have to accept that people will not be willing to buy a lot in person in stores," he said. While the pressure is on increasing deliveries in the form of e-commerce. Katherine Zimmermann, CEO of TLGG Consulting, predicts that self-driving cars will become part of our daily lives.

Dylan Jones, who is in charge of Jensler Transportation Lab, sees flying taxis such as Uber Air as an alternative, but believes that AVs should be replaced by passenger cars. Eventually, as a pilot vehicle for Uber's four-passenger low-altitude electric helicopter, Uber predicts that by 2023, joint flights will be available in Dallas, Los Angeles and Melbourne. . Uber says it starts at \$ 5.73 per mile for passengers, but ends up costing less

than \$ 2 per mile. So an 86-mile flight from Sacramento to San Francisco would cost about \$ 150. A similar flight at United Airlines can cost between \$ 150 and \$ 250.

Access to air taxis allows people to work from home and wherever they are, and to attend occasional face-to-face meetings. With the possibility of flying for occasional commutes, the problem of staying close to work for some passengers is solved. When we start using cars regularly, life is possible everywhere and not just in the city center.

"He once predicted that self-driving vehicles would allow us to live far from urban centers," said Townsend, who explores different scenarios for automobiles in his book. But Covid 19 combines the limitations of working from home with autonomous options, making it possible where it is not.

"He expects more robots to be used in everyday life in the next few years," said Jeff Linnell, CEO of Formant, a robotics management company. This can be a delivery robot. But this does not mean that there is no need for human beings. "I think the next decade, the robots that will be built and provide services will depend on human support," he predicted.

2 Methods

The conceptual foundations of neo-industrialization as a science-intensive digital technocratic industrialization were substantiated by S. Gubanov and consistently developed in the works of domestic scientists: S. Tolkachev, S. Bodrunov, S. Glazyev, and other authors (Gubanov, 2016; Bodrunov, 2015; Andrianov et al., 2015; Glazyev, 2019). The works of these scientists have repeatedly emphasized that any effective strategy for the development of Russia should be based on the development of the industrial component of the economy as its basic, priority part. Many publications have investigated the impact of modern industrial technologies on the future of the labour market and the development of the world economy, determining the place and role of various countries in the global change of technological order (Klaus, 2017; Maksyutina et al., 2018; Kuznetsov et al., 2015; Safiullin et al., 2013; Maksyutina et al., 2014).

Despite a significant amount of research devoted to the issues of new industrialization, economic science has not formed an unambiguous understanding of the term "neoindustrialization"; the definitions used are improving as the world economy develops. In recent years, publications have appeared in which the authors try to distinguish between the concepts of "neo-industrialization" and "re-industrialization", highlighting their distinctive properties (Tarash & Golodnyuk, 2018). We believe that there can be no rigid distinction between these concepts. Today, we believe that the quantity of products manufactured is the main criterion. For the automotive industry, this is the number of cars produced. For example, at the beginning of 2000, PJSC "AVTOVAZ" succeeded in producing approximately 960 thousand cars and auto kits for "Lada" cars. Now the situation is different, and it's good if the output this year would be 350 thousand. Here, it would seem that it is necessary to talk about the process of re-industrialization, catch-up, restoration of production, but over time, conditions have changed. Car-sharing appeared, due to which the production of cars decreased. The development trend of unmanned vehicles is also gaining momentum. There is no answer to the question when PJSC AVTOVAZ will again start producing 960 thousand cars and auto kits. Most likely, never. It just isn't necessary. So, the reindustrialization will never end? But, despite all the difficulties at the manufacturing plants, the innovative processes are going on (Maksyutina & Golovkin, 2017).

The processes of innovative development do not stop, despite all the structural changes taking place at enterprises. Big Data technologies are being introduced into production. They have shown their effectiveness in design developments. Digitalization is being introduced into all technological production chains. Electronic circulation of technical documentation and

mathematical models of car parts are introduced. There are programs that allow one to track the execution of orders and directives. We can say that, to some extent, artificial intelligence helps to manage an enterprise. There are also programs for warehousing, accounting, and other areas of production. Digitalization is being implemented on a large scale in the production process, and this helps companies to stay afloat, despite the quantitative decrease in car production.

And here, in our opinion, we have the right to talk about the processes of neo-industrialization. New shoots of the sixth mode are sprouting from the old modes of production. And this process cannot be divided, it is continuous. Time will tell whether the enterprise will remain after being reborn into something new, or will stop working. Therefore, we are talking about neo-industrialization, as a technological re-equipment of production, without affecting the indicator of the amount of products produced.

The most important technological direction of neo-industrialization is additive technologies. We have developed our own classification of future additive enterprises, which differs from the "Factories of the Future", since the method of production there is not only additive. The National Technology Initiative divides Factories of the Future into three categories:

- 1) "Digital Factory" is characterized by the use of digital modelling and design technologies.
- 2) "Smart Factory", which is formed on the basis of the "Digital Factory" with the addition of 3D printers, CNC machines, robotic systems, and other high-tech equipment.
- 3) "Virtual Factory" is formed as a distributed network of "Digital" and "Smart" Factories, as well as service providers and components.

The purpose of these factories is to design and manufacture highly competitive technological products.

We tried to expand this classification and introduce a gradation of future additive enterprises:

- Large enterprises - created mainly on the basis of factories of the industrial era, which are formed on the basis of robotic complexes, hybrid CNC machines, unmanned workshops and industries with a maximum variety of raw materials;
- Medium-sized enterprises - additive ateliers or bureaus characterized by high performance and precision additive equipment. They release niche products. The variety of raw materials in them is small. The company employs several people;
- Individual entrepreneurs and self-employed citizens. They use low-cost equipment. Usually one or more raw materials are used. The quality of their products is low. They release products for themselves or for small trade.

But the most interesting thing about this classification is that all these enterprises, being originally digital, can use the network structure of the Internet. They will collaborate as a "Virtual Factory".

3 Results

The global automotive industry stands on the verge of dramatic changes. The last are associated with the onset of the sixth mode of the technological cycle. In his book, Jeremy Rifkin identified five principles or columns on which a new development strategy should be developed: 1) the transition to renewable energy sources; 2) transformation of all buildings into mini-power plants; 3) use of hydrogen energy; 4) use of Internet technologies; 5) production of electric vehicles (Rifkin, 2014). Despite the fact that the realities of the third industrial revolution have not yet spread around the world, it is developing into the fourth industrial revolution.

All these principles will influence the development of the global automotive industry to varying degrees. And we'll start with the

first renewable energy technology. In February 2018, Lockheed Martin was able to obtain a patent for a 100 MW compact fusion reactor that can fit in the back of a truck. The creation of a working prototype of this reactor by 2024 is announced.

But significant results have also been achieved in the use of hydrogen energy. So researchers at Ben-Gurion and Technion University (Israel Institute of Technology) discovered a chemical mechanism that will help develop a new and more efficient photochemical process for creating hydrogen fuel from water. This discovery could seriously affect attempts to replace carbon fuels with a more environmentally friendly fuel of hydrogen. Automobile manufacturers want to make cars that run on hydrogen because they are considered more powerful, greener, and, unlike electric vehicles, they can be quickly refuelled and travel at longer distances. All this suggests that we are one step away from the end of the era of hydrocarbons (Maksyutina et al., 2019).

But there are other challenges for the global automotive industry. This is car sharing, which can significantly affect the mass production of cars downward, and the growing trend towards unmanned vehicles.

Moving on to Russian realities, we need to understand where we are in comparison with other global manufacturers. According to Harald Grübel, the former vice president for engineering of PJSC AVTOVAZ, the Russian automotive industry has rolled back to the first level of development, which is that the country has almost no own engineering left; car factories are assembling cars on foreign platforms with a certain level of localization (on average, 40%). The auto industry of the USSR was at the third stage of development (there were its own know-how, engineering and production), and modern developed countries are at the highest fourth level, which involves not only their platforms and production, but also mass export. But the most important thing that Harald Grubel did, he was able to express the idea of reforming the Russian car industry proposing to produce cars of different brands on a common platform in Russia, with the unification of the chassis, units and components. This initiative was not supported. Harald Grübel was fired.

But we believe that the potential of this idea has not yet been exhausted, and it will be possible to return to it when the processes of regionalization will begin. Now there are no significant changes in the design of cars, with the exception of design developments. We can talk about the processes of stagnation in the passenger car industry in Russia.

But not everything is so sad in the Russian car industry. We are pleased with the success of the innovative development of KAMAZ PTC. The company is successfully developing, and this is helped by the global tendency to shift the innovative focus towards freight transport. The flagship of this movement is unmanned control technology.

Recently, KAMAZ PTC and the state scientific centre of Russia in the field of automotive industry development "NAMI" showed a new car called "Shuttle". This is something between a bus, a taxi and a passenger car, which will be used as an unmanned vehicle to deliver passengers from the entrance of the house to their destination. The idea of the project is aimed at reducing traffic congestion in cities. With the introduction of such vehicles, fixed routes and public transport stops will become unnecessary. The artificial intelligence will calculate rational traffic flows and thus reduce traffic congestion. However, for the time being, such cars as Shuttle and other unmanned vehicles will not be released on public roads. The world has not yet developed a regulatory framework for the use of unmanned vehicles. But such an opportunity appears in closed areas.

Thus, test drives of the unmanned vehicle KAMAZ-4308 began on the territory of the KAMAZ PTC plant. The project was named "Odyssey". A driverless truck will supply cabins from the frame press plant to the automobile plant. These races will take

place on the in-house territory. In addition, such races can become the first step towards the robotization of industrial equipment, including those operating in the extreme conditions of the Far North, in mines, quarries, etc.

KAMAZ PTC began to implement such a project in one of the open pit mines at the Listvyazhnaya mine as part of another large-scale project of Digital Mining Enterprise. Its result should be the creation of a whole system of unmanned coal transportation in Kuzbass by December 2020.

Recently, it has become important for KAMAZ to develop the production of passenger vehicles due to the difficult market conditions for commercial vehicles in Russia. For this reason, the production of electric buses is being mastered; the first 100 units are already in operation in Moscow. Also, special attention will be paid to the production of gas-fuelled trucks and garbage trucks.

The focus of innovative activity in the automotive industry is shifting to the cargo segment, but we observe particular activity in agricultural engineering.

4 Discussion

One of the flagships of the industry is the Russian company Rostselmash. Since 2004, the Research and Production Association of Automation has been cooperating with Rostovites by developing and supplying digital control systems. And if KAMAZ PTC takes part in the Digital Mining Enterprise project, Rostselmash also participates in the large innovative Smart Agriculture project. This project is aimed at the massive use of unmanned technologies and high-precision navigation in agriculture. The emergence of such an innovative system in the fields will significantly reduce the number of people involved in the management of agricultural machinery, while labour productivity in the countryside should increase several times.

We believe that the direction of the development of unmanned vehicles, along with other breakthrough technologies, can become an entrance ticket for Russia to the sixth technological order. The use of digital systems and high-precision navigation in agriculture should be accompanied by an increase in indicators in the space industry, robotics, additive technologies, accelerate the transition to renewable energy sources, and significantly improve the environmental situation in the country. We also believe that if we manage to implement such initiatives, then the difference in the quality of life in the city and the countryside will gradually level out. As a result, we will get an innovative, high-tech "digital village" of the sixth order.

Neo-industrialization is viewed as a technological re-equipment of production in the conditions of the onset of the sixth order of the technological cycle. The subject of the analysis is the automotive industry, as one of the most innovative and capital-intensive industries with long-term development plans.

Trends in the global automotive industry and their impact on the development of the Russian automotive industry are considered. As a result of the research carried out, a conclusion was made about the stagnation phenomena that have occurred in the Russian passenger car industry. At the same time, the focus of innovative development has shifted towards freight transport and especially agricultural machinery, which is primarily associated with unmanned control technologies.

5 Conclusions

Modern industrial technologies are widespread in the world, and Russia should not lag behind in this area. Russia has sufficient potential to count on the creation in the medium term of conditions to secure its footing among the leading states in the world economy on the basis of a new industrialization of the economy, increasing its global competitiveness and ensuring the advanced development of exports.

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ANALYSIS OF RISK ASSESSMENT METHODS FOR AN INVESTMENT PROJECT AT AN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE

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Abstract: The investment project risk can have qualitative and quantitative features. In this regard, we distinguished the groups of methods of its qualitative and quantitative assessment. The qualitative assessment involves a verbal description of the potential project risks and different responses to them. Quantitative assessment involves measuring the parameters of potential risks in the form of a certain quantitative value. One often uses the indicators of the risk occurrence probability, risk assessment scales, potential risk damage calculation, cost of risk minimization measures. The article discusses the most common qualitative and quantitative risk assessment methods for an investment project. One of the main methods of substantiating the feasibility of implementing the investment project is the development of its business plan.

Keywords: Risk, Assessment, Investment Project, Business, Investment, Industrial Enterprise.

1 Introduction

Quantitative and qualitative risk assessment is the most important task of the enterprise in projects devoted to the development of its technological base. As a rule, a qualitative analysis is carried out at the stage of an express assessment of the project's fundamental feasibility, and a quantitative assessment is carried out during the development of a full-fledged feasibility study.

Uncertainty is an integral and inevitable part of projects. Existence of risk and uncertainty in projects reduces the accuracy of proper estimation of objectives and reduces the efficiency of projects. In this regard, it is essential to have a tool that assesses the level of risk of the project and, consequently, estimates the actual deviation. Therefore, the need to recognize and manage risk in the project is quite clear. One of the problems of project managers is identifying and how to deal with risks in the project. Risk identification and prioritization is an important issue in risk management that needs to be done for successful risk management due to project constraints. The purpose of this study is to present a model based on multi-criteria best-worst decision-making method, which is one of the new multi-criteria decision-making techniques, in order to prioritize project risks and also the risk failure structure approach that facilitates the risk identification process. Structures and enhances the identification phase in terms of covering project features and characteristics. For this purpose, first, using the approach of risk failure structure and using known models in this field, project-related risk assessment indicators were extracted in the form of a case study in the Sikas Park project of Yazd Desert Pioneers Group, then using The best-worst method and the opinions of experts were evaluated and prioritized, and finally the risks related to each of the priority indicators were extracted and solutions were presented to manage them. Unpredictable conditions, the existence of various uncertainties and many changes in human life and, of course, in the new situation called projects have all led to the scientific emergence of relatively risk management; Risk management is a new branch of management science that is growing rapidly despite being young

Expansion and growth and has been welcomed by experts and managers in a variety of trends. Today, risk and related trends such as: risk studies, risk assessment in a wide range of topics such as finance and investment, trade, insurance, safety, health,

industrial and development projects and even political, social and military issues have found their place. Construction projects, which often fall into the category of large projects, are carried out in a dynamic and complex environment in such a way that uncertainty and risk are among their inherent characteristics. This uncertainty has caused most of the country's development projects to not achieve significant success in achieving the predetermined goals. Projects are complex and dynamic and involve processes

Construction is inherently multiple feedback, so all large construction projects should have a section called risk management, as the lack of such a thing has made the industry inefficient. A dynamic environment is an environment in which the speed of change is high, the opposite of a dynamic environment is a static environment; In which the rate of change is negligible, dynamic environments create more uncertainty than static environments. The more stable and predictable the environment, the easier it will be to manage risk, and the more dynamic and unpredictable it will be, the more likely it is that unexpected events will occur, resulting in more risk and ultimately more difficult risk management. In the risk management literature, uncertainty is different from risk, and while in most cases the two words uncertainty and risk are used as equivalent and synonymous, but uncertainty, despite its close relationship with risk, is not equivalent to risk and in Risk management These two terms are used in a completely different way, the difference between risk and uncertainty in the degree of knowledge about an event. Risk is an uncertainty that can be measured, but uncertainty is a category that cannot be measured. There is a relationship between risk and uncertainty, as Hilson (2004) points out that: Uncertainty risk is measured and uncertainty is a risk that can not be measured. Concepts and generalities of project management knowledge "defines risk management as: the set of processes required to identify, analyze and react to project risk, in order to maximize the results of positive events and minimize the consequences of adverse events; However, one of the most practical and popular models available is the risk model based on the PMBOK standard.

2 Methods

I. Qualitative assessment of project risks.

The general algorithm of the methodology for the qualitative assessment of project risks includes the following sequential stages (Malashihina & Belokrylova, 2004; Bocharov, 2002):

- selection of the project risk classification, on the basis of which the analysis will be carried out;
- identification of all potential risk factors for a specific investment project;
- description of possible risk events generated by the selected factors;
- determination of the project stage that will be affected by a specific risk event;
- description of damage caused by the occurrence of risk events at each project stage;
- development of risk damage minimization measures.

If the express assessment and the primary economic feasibility study of the project gave a positive results, then it is developed a full feasibility study of the project, including application of the quantitative risk assessment methods.

II. Quantitative assessment of project risks.

The classifications according to the "information collection method" and "assessment algorithm" criteria are the most common in the scientific literature. Let's consider them.

1. Classification of the project risk quantitative assessment methods by the information collection method

a) On the basis of the "information collection method", we distinguished the expert assessment and the statistical methods (Malashihina & Belokrylova, 2004; Igonina, 2002).

The expert assessment method is based on expert assessments of the probability of risk events. As a rule, several experts take part in the expert information collection. The opinion of each expert is assessed using certain scales, after which it is formed a generalized probabilistic assessment of the occurrence of risk event and possible risk damage to the entire project.

The cumulative potential damage in case of all risk events makes it possible to assess the economic parameters of the project in the worst case scenario.

One of the possible algorithms for conducting the expert assessment method is as follows (Tepman, 2002; Shapkin, 2003):

- possible risks are determined for each stage of the investment project;
- each expert is provided with a list of risks;
- the probabilities of the risk event occurrence are estimated in accordance with the following scale: a) 0 - the risk is insignificant; b) 25 - the risk is unlikely; c) 50 - the risk may or may not occur; d) 75 - the risk is highly probable; e) 100 - the risk will be fully implemented;
- expert assessments are checked for consistency according to the following rules: a) the difference modulus between the risk assessments of two experts should not exceed 50; b) the expert assessments should be coordinated;
- in the absence of expert contradictions, the arithmetic mean of the risk should be calculated for each factor;
- the entire project is undergone the integrated risk assessment;
- a decision is made on each risk at different investment project stages, and possible responses are discussed thereafter.
- We distinguished the following advantages of the expert assessment method:
 - method simplicity, which allows studying the risk in a very short time;
 - low cost of the analysis, which makes it economically feasible to conduct a risk study by this method.
- We distinguished the following disadvantages of the expert assessment method:
 - insufficient information, since only some of the risk factors identified by experts are analyzed;
 - subjectivity in the risk analysis and assessment, which can lead to distortion of the risk impact on the investment project results.

The expert assessment method is often used in the initial development of a feasibility study for a project and risk analysis. As a rule, the expert project risk assessment method is used in conjunction with one or more quantitative methods.

The statistical method (Tepman, 2002; Voroncovskij, 2004; Mazur & Shapiro, 2004) involves the information collection and analysis according to similar projects at the considered enterprise or other enterprise in the industry for the purpose of their subsequent analysis.

- 1) The average expected net present value of the project is calculated as the weighted average of all possible outcomes.
- 2) The volatility (variability) of the possible net present value of the project is determined based on the variance.
- 3) Variation coefficient, the value of which directly characterizes the variability degree:
 - from 0 to 10% - weak variability;
 - from 11 to 25% - moderate variability;

- from 26% and more - high variability.

We distinguished the following advantages of the statistical method:

- ability to use the accumulated empirical material;
- relative simplicity of the method, since the computational algorithms of the method are simple.

We distinguished the following disadvantages of the method:

- increased requirements for the training of project managers and analysts in the field of statistics;
- only the same type projects can be analyzed by this method. When assessing the risk of a unique project, the application of this method is problematic.

b) Classification of the project risk quantitative assessment methods by the applied algorithm.

Depending on the applied project risk assessment algorithm, we distinguished the following quantitative methods:

- sensitivity analysis;
- scenario method;
- decision trees;

1) Sensitivity analysis

The essence of this method is to assess the degree of influence of the most important risk factors on the main economic indicators of the project (NPV, IRR). The selected risk factors are given a certain step of changes in physical, monetary or percentage terms (for example, an increase in the cost of raw materials by 5%, 10%, 15%, ..., 80%, ...), after which the main project indicators are calculated.

If the project sensitivity is carried out for one risk factor, then such an analysis is called one-parameter. If the sensitivity is assessed simultaneously by two or more factors - multiparametric analysis. The existing versions of the investment project indicator calculation program "Alt-Invest" allow one- and two-parameter sensitivity analyzes.

The existing literature (Gracheva, 1999) proposes the following more advanced risk assessment algorithm for the investment project based on the sensitivity analysis method:

1. There is a consistent study of the sensitivity of the influence of each variable on the main project indicators.
2. There is calculation of the change elasticity in the net present value of the project and the elasticity rating (the higher the value obtained and specified in column 4 of Table 1 is, the higher the elasticity rating is).

Table 1: Determination of the rating of the project factors tested for risk

| Variable X_i | $\Delta X_i, \%$ | $\Delta NPV, \%$ | $\frac{\Delta NPV, \%}{\Delta X_i, \%}$ | Rating |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|---|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Variable1 | | | | |
| Variable2 | | | | |
| ⋮ | | | | |
| Variablen | | | | |

3. There is an expert assessment of all variables in terms of sensitivity to them and the possibility of their prediction. The sensitivity is assessed by the criteria "low", "medium", and "high". The higher the rating is, the higher the sensitivity value is. The ability to predict the values of variables is also assessed by the criteria "low", "medium", "high" and is reflected in Table 2.

Table 2: Indicators of sensitivity to variables and their predictability in the project

| Variable X_i | Sensitivity to variable | Possibility of forecasting |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Variable1 | | |
| Variable2 | | |
| ⋮ | | |
| Variablen | | |

4. Risk factor grouping according to the degree of influence on the investment project based on the sensitivity matrix (Table 3).

Table 3: Sensitivity and predictability matrix

| Sensitivity to variable Possibility of forecasting | High | Average | Low |
|---|------|---------|-----|
| | Low | I | I |
| Average | I | II | III |
| High | II | III | III |

Depending on the indicators of sensitivity to variable and predictability, each risk factor is assigned to one of three groups (I, II, or III) based on the sensitivity and predictability matrix. Each group of factors is dealt with in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Group I risk factors need to be further analyzed;
- Group II factors need be taken into account;
- Group III factors can be ignored.

We distinguished the following advantages of the sensitivity analysis method:

- based on this method, it is possible to assess the impact of each significant risk factor presented in the calculation model on the performance indicators of the project;
- simplicity and low cost of carrying out one- and two-parameter analysis of the sensitivity of project results to risk events;
- risk factor grouping according to the result impact increases the method clarity and simplifies the making of management decisions on project risks.
- We distinguished the following disadvantages of the sensitivity analysis method:
- practical application of this method is carried out using special commercial software products;
- the number of analyzed risk factors is limited (as a rule, by quantitative factors included in the financial model of the project).

2) Scenario method.

The essence of this method consists in the development of three possible scenarios for the project implementation, as well as the calculation of project performance indicators for each of them. The generalized algorithm for this method is as follows:

- the most significant risk factors are highlighted;
- the possible change limits in these factors are predicted;
- on the basis of the analysis carried out, three possible project implementation scenarios are drawn up: pessimistic, most probable and optimistic;
- the investment project efficiency indicators are calculated for each of the scenarios;
- a decision is made to invest resources in the project.

We distinguished the following advantages of the scenario method (Gracheva, 1999; Koltynuk, 2000):

- the formation of implementation scenarios gives a fairly complete picture of possible fluctuations in the project results;
- the use of forecasting methods allows highlighting the most significant factors and substantiate this choice using the existing statistical apparatus.

The disadvantages of the scenario method are as follows:

- only the most significant factors for which the empirical information is available (i.e. quantitative ones) are highlighted in the risk factor analysis. And important qualitative factors that are difficult to assess and formalize can be ignored.
- increased requirements for the manager's qualifications for the development of a feasibility study for an investment project in the field of statistics and econometrics.

3) Decision tree method.

A feature of the method is graphical modeling of possible scenarios for the project implementation under the influence of risk events, as well as for the adoption of appropriate management decisions at each branch. Moreover, each subsequent project branching depends on its previous states. The generalized algorithm for this method is as follows:

- Collection of information for analysis. The most significant risk factors are highlighted; risk events corresponding to them are determined; the risk event probability is determined; a Gantt chart for the project implementation is being developed; project activities that may be affected by risk events are identified; as well as management decisions are developed to respond to risk events.
- Building a decision tree indicating the probabilities of the risk event occurrence and the possible reaction to them.
- Calculation of the investment project efficiency indicators for each of the scenarios.
- Making a decision on investing resources in a project.

We distinguished the following advantages of the decision tree method:

- the method gives a visual representation of possible scenarios for the project implementation;
- building a Gantt chart indicating possible risk events at certain jobs also increases the information content and clarity of the entire project as a whole.
- We distinguished the following main disadvantages of the decision tree method:
- The method complexity is very high, since dozens of risk factors can be identified, each of which can affect one or several project activities. When building the decision trees, a multidimensional matrix of decision trees can be obtained, containing hundreds or thousands of possible scenarios. In this case, the economic feasibility of using the decision tree method is questionable.
- The assessment algorithm of the impact of qualitative factors on the project is not presented.
- The probabilities of the occurrence of risk events are estimated by experts, which mean that subjective errors are possible.
- The implementation of this method requires the project developers to know special graphical editors to represent the decision trees.

During the study, we applied the following methods:

1. Selective analysis of specialized literature with a high citation index on the topics indicated in the article title. In particular, we collected the information on the investment project risks.
2. The formed array of information was systematized for the purpose of further analysis. In particular, we identified the most significant external and internal risk factors, methods of their qualitative and quantitative assessment.

3. The study results were given the author's interpretation, and we made the respective conclusions.

3 Results and Discussion

The analysis made it possible to identify the advantages and disadvantages of the quantitative risk assessment methods. The most common is the expert assessment method due to the problematic nature of calculating the exact impact of risk events on the achievement of project goals and the enterprise's performance as a whole.

4 Summary

Each of the considered methods has its own study subject. For a comprehensive and better accounting of risk factors, their potential impact on the achievement of project goals, we consider it expedient to use them in combination, taking into account the identified advantages and disadvantages. In addition, it is necessary to take into account the applied technologies of enterprise management (Karamyshev et al., 2019).

5 Conclusions

The article discusses the stages of qualitative and quantitative risk assessment for an investment project. The most important quantitative methods under the "information collection method" criterion are statistical and expert assessments, and according to the "assessment algorithm" criterion - decision tree, sensitivity analysis and scenario development.

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Secondary Paper Section: AE, AH

ENSURING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN ENTERPRISES IN THE CONTEXT OF CYCLICAL PROCESSES AND THE GLOBALISATION OF THE ECONOMY

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Abstract: The XXI century was marked by the progressive development of market relations and active integration of the Russian national economy into the system of international relations. Growing globalisation requires improving the mechanism for sustainable development of diversified enterprises of the domestic industrial complex as a key package of tools and methods for organising their production and financial activities. Economic sanctions aggravated by the next global economic crisis and the global pandemic, necessitated the rapid development of a methodological apparatus to support the sustainability of the economic development of industrial enterprises under the aforementioned severe restrictions. Moreover, the industrial complex was tasked not only to maintain its position in the main markets but also to expand its activities by mobilising domestic resources.

Keywords: Globalisation, Economic Crises, Sanctions, Pandemic, Industrial Enterprises, Competition, Factors, Sustainable Development

1 Introduction

Globalisation and continuous strengthening of the competitive environment have aggravated the problems of formation and realisation of competitive advantages of the national industrial complex. The new vector of development of world tendencies has brought to the world markets new players, such as transnational companies, regional and inter-regional alliances, trade unions and other associations increasing their direct impact on establishing the structure of competitive advantages of the national economy in the conditions of cyclical processes and globalisation.

There is no doubt that in the current realities, the weakening of national sovereignty and the diminishing importance of the state as the main regulator is shifting a complex of problems of interconnecting between a plan and a market to the world level. The point is that the problems of ensuring the competitive development of any state must already be addressed not only at the national level but also at the global level, taking into account the impact of supranational institutions. In these conditions, the need to identify the features of interaction between a plan and a market comes to the fore at both the national and national levels (Azmina, 2012; Kolesnikov & Golikov, 2014)

The development of market relations has led to the movement of factors of production in the highly profitable and competitive sectors of the Russian economy, and primarily in industry. Experts note that the processes of systemic transformation of competitive advantage sources in the industrial complex into competitive advantages of the Russian Federation in international markets are successfully achieved through the market. At the same time, the market mechanism currently used in our country does not allow properly stimulate and activate the processes of building and engaging the competitive advantages in high-tech industries, which serve as a key base for large-scale production of high-tech competitive industrial products that can be actively sold in international markets (Best, 2002).

In this regard, it is very relevant for the theory and practice of developing an organisational and economic mechanism to ensure the sustainability of economic development of Russian industrial enterprises in the conditions of prolonged economic and technological sanctions. Moving towards sustainable development can be a special place for developing countries. Sustainable transport, sustainable agriculture, sustainable cities, sustainable industries, sustainable structures, sustainable business are some aspects of sustainable development. The economy is one of the three key indicators of sustainable development. Implementing and implementing sustainable development programs in organisations and businesses will cover a large part of a sustainable economy (Sycheva et al., 2019).

Economic theories suggest that environmental priorities should be shifted towards automatic protection (Azmina, 2012). On the other hand, creating and using purely financial tools in managers' decisions, without considering environmental factors (for example, biodiversity, without understanding its function in the ecosystem) can lead to a catastrophic program. In general, the laws under which services and reciprocal protection can be provided to the environment are very limited. In fact, the conditions for balancing the environment are more the exception than the law. Therefore, the belief in sustainability in the implementation of sustainable development seems necessary. Economics is a discipline that has a long history of using mathematical models. The first feeling that comes to mind about the issues and problems of sustainable development and its combination with the economy is the failure of the market (Akulich, 2011).

Achieving sustainable development without the presence of the economy, which is one of its main pillars, fails. Trade-off logic can be used to make decisions to integrate and achieve efficient results between these two areas. Because at first glance, some exchanges may not be balanced and uniform, but the end result will be equilibrium (environmental, economic, etc.) in the long run. The development of tourism, agriculture, culture and even industry in some countries confirms the success of this approach. Decisions that at first seemed uneconomical. After a few years, they became profitable.

Sustainable development organisations can achieve a combination of economic and cultural benefits through the implementation of environmental responsibilities. Recently, the protection of the natural environment has become a key strategic issue in all communities and businesses. Organisations can work to preserve ecosystems and fulfil environmental responsibilities through the implementation of "sustainable development" strategies. Deploying these strategies in the medium term will lead to differentiation and special position and in the long run will have a competitive advantage. Organisations also gain cost leadership by implementing these policies (Apshev et al., 2009). These features are very important in today's changing and competitive market.

Sustainable development in large companies and organisations is defined as:

“Voluntary activities of a company and having social and environmental concerns and responsibilities in business operations and in interaction with shareholders and the interests of the organisation” (Best, 2002).

These approaches are a way to sustainable development following the goals and objectives and of course, in line with the organisation’s strategy. Organisations need some motivation and reward to implement and implement their sustainable and cost-effective development strategies. In fact, by explaining these benefits to managers and shareholders, we can hope for the fruitfulness of this process.

Some environmental accomplishments that organisations can attain through implementing these strategies are as follows:

- Energy efficiency
- Natural resources preservation
- Pollution reduction
- Waste reduction

The economic motivations of organisations to implement sustainable development are as follows:

Increasing the agility of the organisation using modern communication methods

Reduce the cost of energy savings

Make money through other activities such as modelling and implementing other organisations and small businesses

Obtaining social licenses and worthy and deserving cooperation in this way in marketing.

Legal and regulatory pressures:

Some developed countries have set rules and standards for better sustainable development. Some U.S. laws for this purpose include the Clean Air Act, Resource Protection and Improvement Act, Clean Water etc.

2 Method

A theoretical and methodological basis of our study were the works of the classics of political economy, economic theory, monographs and scientific papers of famous Russian and foreign scientists on the problems of increasing globalisation, economic cycles, increasing competitiveness, and sustainable development.

In the course of our work, we have used such methods in solving these problems as dialectical method, logical analysis, system and structural analysis, comparison, and generalisation, as needed.

Data from the Federal Service for State Statistics of the Russian Federation, analytical materials of the World Economic Forum, materials from economic journals, analytical reviews, etc. were used as the information base of our paper.

Today, economic sustainability is known as a vital factor in the survival of the rural population. In the present study, the study area with problems such as limited and unstable income, lack of diversity in economic activities, lack of employment opportunities, the spread of poverty and unemployment and, consequently, rural migration, negative population growth rate, and pressure on economic resources Limited village faces. By studying the thematic literature, first, the indicators of economic sustainability were identified, and information was analysed, and then, the situation of economic stability and grading of the villages of Cohen village was done using the sustainability barometer technique. Also, the relationship between economic stability and spatial characteristics of villages was investigated. The results show that from the point of view of economic sustainability, Kouhin rural district is in a moderate to low condition and more than 60% of the villages are in an almost unstable condition. Finally, in line with economic sustainability, a proposal is made to diversify the economic activities of the villagers with emphasis on the agricultural sector and increase

the income of the villagers through activities related to agriculture such as handicrafts, product processing, and home-based businesses.

The validity of the received results of research is provided by means of the use of fundamental workings out of the Russian and foreign scientists in the capacity of theoretical and methodical bases of our paper; coordination of the received conclusions and the proposed recommendations with base positions of the modern economic theory.

3 Results

The development of market relations forces an entrepreneur of any level (scale) to continuously look for ways to reduce production costs while improving the quality of the product. Although, of course, competition in a market economy is the main driving force of scientific and technological progress, it cannot always be the basis for progressive development, because there are always areas in society where there is low consumer demand, despite the maximum public importance of their existence.

Above, we have noted that the development of competition in the present realities is associated with a growing trend towards the internationalisation of economic relations, which exponentially increases the number of economic cooperation entities that have, in general, similar interests and equal starting opportunities. Proceeding from this, it seems to us that in the conditions of market economy the state should act as soon as the possible move away from the principles of centralised influence and management of the economy to the creation of favourable and sufficient conditions for the sustainable development of domestic competitive advantages, which should ultimately strengthen the competitive position of the economy of the Russian Federation in international markets.

All this points to the need to improve the mechanism of sustainable development of both the national economy and its main segments, in particular, up to strengthen the competitiveness of individual business entities which are “production cells” and their products.

The analysis and generalisation of special literature on the study of the essence of the “sustainable development mechanism” and “competition” concepts shows that there are many interpretations that usually pay attention to certain features of these concepts. It is also possible to immediately stipulate that these approaches do not contradict, but only complement each other (Fatkhutdinov, 2002; Porter, 1990; Chernyavskaya et al., 2020).

The analysis of the most popular approaches to defining the essence of the two concepts under consideration allows us to reveal certain essential properties that unite them:

- Existence of a constant link between the concept of sustainable development and the concepts of market mechanism and competition;
- Clear focus on consumer preferences and needs;
- Commitment to the concept of steadfast minimisation of costs.

The concept of “sustainable development mechanism” is directly a multidimensional concept, which finds its expression at all hierarchies of the social and economic system.

All these levels have been studied in detail by scientists, which, in general, led to the formation of many individualised interpretations and definitions based on a highly specialised model and not taking into account the multilayered nature of the concept in question.

Another feature of the concept under consideration is the diversity of consideration by consumers, producers and investors concerning the level of development and market potential.

It is also necessary to point out that, as a rule, all researchers are focused on the analysis of the position of the object under research, ignoring, at the same time, possible growth factors. This approach “narrows down” the concept of “level of development” to the present moment, and deprives analysts of the possibility to research the level of potential growth. It should be emphasised here that the level of development and potential of an enterprise is directly the basic level for the formation of approaches among the many levels of use of the sustainable development mechanism (Akulich, 2011; Gauzhaev et al., 2013; Zharikov & Istomin, 2007).

In our case, we'll stop at micro-level analysis. We are talking about the analysis of the level of development and values of production and commercial potential of individual products, formed, as a rule, by the optimal ratio of price and quality of products for the consumer segment in question. It is noteworthy that this level is characterised by the highest relativity because products that have demand in the relevant market and are able to hold “their share” of the market in the relevant segment of the regional market may be absolutely uncompetitive in the national market, not to mention international markets (Gorshkov & Shepeleva, 2010; Kushbokova et al., 2009; Soloviev, 2006).

According to the institutional approach, the sustainable development of a particular sector depends on the state of the external environment, on the degree of development of sectoral institutions and intercompany cooperation (Akulich, 2011; Best, 2002; Misakov et al., 2016).

But it is also fair to point out here that the level of development of the industry is directly related to the level of sustainable development of specific enterprises within the industry in question.

Such a situation allows us to say that it is necessary to synthesise institutional and neoclassical approaches to determine the efficiency of the mechanism of the branch's sustainable development.

The analysis of economic cycles of the last 15 years allows us to reveal the level of dependence of the Russian industry on hard-to-predict changes in international markets.

4 Discussion

It is noteworthy that during the period of the world economic crisis in 2008-2009, the GDP of the Russian Federation fell by more than 11% in some quarters, whereas in China the growth of 8% and more were observed. It is clear that this extremely actualises the problems of our research devoted to the problems of forming new sources of competitive advantages in the domestic industry. Among the main modern factors forming the level of sustainable development of enterprises in an industrial complex, we can highlight the professionalism and qualification of economic entity management; adequate marketing policy; use of innovative methods of production; competent personnel policy aimed at forming market thinking; horizontal and vertical integration, the use of agglomeration effects; creation of a favourable business climate, etc.

In general, these and other factors are discussed in detail in special literature (Gorshkov & Shepeleva, 2010; Lawrence, 1988; Sycheva et al., 2019).

It is appropriate to dwell on the factor concerning the introduction of innovations because there are many nuances when the introduction of the most modern technologies turns out to be a failure. For example, in 2008-2010, Gorky Automobile Plant (GAZ) OJSC launched a VolgaSiber car based on Chrysler Sebring concept. Although this model corresponded to the world standards and advanced technologies were introduced at the enterprise, it could not compete with cars of such business class of famous foreign brands and be hastily withdrawn from production. The reason is rather trivial: despite serious investments in the use of world-class technologies, the

enterprise, nevertheless, failed to raise the level of competitiveness.

It seems to us that this example once again emphasises the importance and need for integrated analysis and diagnosis of the impact caused by all factors of sustainable development.

In such a study, analysts highlight the following areas:

- Consideration of general and specific factors of sustainable development; (Apshev et al., 2009; Soloviev, 2006).
- Detailing factors of sustainable development on internal and external factors; (Gorshkov & Shepeleva, 2010; Soloviev, 2006).
- Selection of 3-4 most significant groups of factors on the functional basis (Smoleichuk, 2013; Lawrence, 1988).
- The analysis of the first two approaches suggests the existence of a number of conventions and artificiality.
- In this connection, we are more impressed by the distribution of the factors under consideration in the corresponding groups on the functional basis.

Today there is a wide range of analytical approaches to diagnosing the current (actual) position and market potential of a business entity: we are talking about matrix methods, i.e. methods based on the analysis of the competitiveness level of industrial products, and also about graphic methods, methods of integral assessment, etc. It should be noted that, although these and other similar methods do not allow obtaining a specifically set level of sustainable development, they are nevertheless focused on qualitative diagnostics of the current state of a business entity and on building a strategy for its behaviour.

Proceeding from the task set by us in this paper, i.e. ensuring the stability of economic development of Russian enterprises in conditions of cyclic processes and globalisation of economy, we also investigated the influence of international integration on the degree of sustainable development of industrial enterprise. Initially, we began to adhere to positions and requirements of the known international organisations recommending be limited at the analysis by pointing out external factors of steady development. This includes, among others, WTO requirements regarding the regulation of public policy issues on customs procedures or, for example, methods of subsidising domestic producers, etc.

Undoubtedly, within any business entity, all these issues are a set of conditions for the formation of the external environment. At the same time, it is not a question of, say, the number of employees of an enterprise, the volume of its fixed and circulating assets, etc.: we are talking about changes in external development factors.

It is also necessary to bear in mind the difficulties in a comparative analysis of the competitiveness of Russian enterprises and foreign firms because of the lack of real possibility to compare and evaluate numerical values with the breakdown on the internal factors of sustainable development. This is also due to the fact that foreign firms are extremely reluctant to provide (even to their partners) information concerning their level of profit, profitability, etc., referring to the law on commercial secrets.

In this connection, analysts suggest that the enterprise under study should be compared with industry average values of the respective indicators. It is also advisable to consider the enterprise's indicators in the dynamics, say, over the past 5 years, which will determine the medium-term trend of its development. In our opinion, the most reliable indicator of assessing the competitiveness of any enterprise is the competitiveness of its products (Gorshkov & Shepeleva, 2010; Misakov et al., 2016; Kravchenko et al., 2020).

In the course of our research, we became convinced of the need to actively use the instruments of state protectionism, especially in the context of prolonged economic and technological

sanctions. One effective method of such an approach is to establish cooperative, mutually beneficial ties in emerging customs unions. It also contributes to the active form of the export orientation of industrial enterprises, to the creation of competitive clusters and, ultimately, to the growth of the country's prosperity.

5 Conclusions

This study allows us to draw a number of conclusions and proposals:

The analysis of special literature on the considered problems allows us to classify all factors of sustainable development in the format of three-level system of factors: external and internal; objective and subjective; and a set of various functional groups.

- On the basis of the analysis of existing scientific approaches involving estimation of competitiveness of enterprises and various models of factors concerning sustainable development, the modified mechanism on maintaining the stability of economic development of the Russian enterprises in the conditions of cyclic processes and economic globalisation is proposed.
- It is grounded, that in the conditions of the increasing internationalisation of economic relations the tasks of improving the mechanism of sustainable development of national economy and its main segments, including each enterprise, come to the foreground.
- It is concluded that there is no unified approach to the establishment of the hierarchy of competitiveness and assessment of market potential. Basically, these differences are formed due to the positions from which the current state of affairs is analysed; which is a specific objective of the research; which are the subject and object of research, etc.
- The expediency of combining institutional and neoclassical approaches in determining the sustainable development mechanism for the industry has been substantiated; this makes it possible to reveal the ability of industrial enterprises to effectively compete at the internal and external markets through the active use of favourable environmental conditions, the system of interfirm cooperation, and through various effective market institutions of the industrial complex of the Russian Federation.

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EXTREMISM AS A SUBJECT OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES

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Research interests: religion and politics, religious and ethno-confessional conflicts, state-confessional relations, religious expertise, etc. Graduated from Kazan State University (2009), defended her Candidate thesis on the topic: "Institutionalization of "disputed states" in the context of political transformation of post-socialist European countries" (2012). Research and teaching experience - 9.9 years.

Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of the features of the religious studies analysis of the phenomenon of extremism as one of the main threats of the XXI century to the national and spiritual security of the Russian Federation. Today there is not a single person who has not heard about the phenomenon of extremism. Politicians, journalists, specialists from various scientific fields, ordinary people speak about the need to counter and develop effective measures to combat it. However, a few persons understand the essence of this phenomenon, the variety of its manifestations and the reasons for its origin. Currently, there is a tendency that R. Kosellek called the politicization of the meaning of the concept.

Keywords: religious extremism, religious identity, security, new religious movements, political cults.

1 Introduction

Religious extremism is one of the subjects of religious examination. This type of expertise is assigned in a situation where a religious text is recognized as extremist materials or when there is a religious component in the cases. For example, when there is a question about propaganda of exclusivity, superiority or inferiority of a person on the basis of religious affiliation. And also, when there is a religious factor in the case - a category used to denote the influence exerted by religion on a particular object, which has a certain value for its functioning in specific socio-political conditions. Therefore, a religious scholar must have a whole range of knowledge (political science, legal, religious studies, psychological, etc.).

Conducting a religious examination has acquired particular importance in connection with the growth of materials on the Internet that contain signs of humiliation or insult to generally significant religious images. Cases related to religious extremism are always high-profile. Increasingly, human rights organizations see this as an instrument of pressure on society. All this imposes additional responsibility on the expert.

The situation is complicated by the fact that questions related to religious extremism and the religious component of extremism do not have clear meaningful answers in science. The very concept of extremism, especially such a form as religious extremism, remains controversial. Therefore, the problem of theoretical and methodological understanding of this phenomenon remains relevant and significant in terms of both science and law enforcement.

An analysis of the degree of elaboration shows a shortage of work on this issue. A special contribution to the development of this problem was made by M. Zelenkov (Zelenkov, 2018), who tried to systematize the studies of extremist activity carried out by domestic and foreign scientists. However, even this work cannot be regarded as complex due to its focus on the problem of the influence of extremism on the modern world order and the basics of countering this phenomenon in the Russian Federation. The author's work is historical and political.

Of particular interest was the work by V.A. Martinovich that analyzes the main problems of defining the concept of "religious extremism". In his article, the author also demonstrates the lack of an agreed opinion among scientists on this issue, the absence of its theoretical elaboration (Martinovich, 2018).

Among Western scientists, the works by C. Libman (1983), L. Iannacone (1999), R. Prus (2005), O'Tool (1976), L. Beres

(2006) were of interest. Curious is that religious extremism is better studied in Western scientific literature, which, however, like the domestic one, is fragmented. There are practically no major studies of this phenomenon in the West either.

2 Methods

The theoretical and methodological basis of the article is the phenomenological approach. The article shows that the concept of "extremism" is not just a word, but a complex semantic combination of words and ideas. Understanding this is important for fixing the meaning of this phenomenon and for moving away from direct subjective experiences, superimposed on the understanding of religious extremism and manifested on the basis of its everyday understanding. Historical, typological, comparative legal, method of legal analysis were used as auxiliary methods.

3 Results and Discussion

At present, specialists in various scientific fields argue about what is hidden behind the phenomenon of "religious extremism". There are polar points of view - from a complete denial of this very social phenomenon to considering it as one of the main, almost global problems of mankind. Scientific truth is somewhere in between. The lack of elaboration of the depth of this concept and its boundaries leads to a confusion of the concepts of extremism, terrorism, radicalism, fundamentalism not only in everyday consciousness, but also in the scientific one. The lack of a unified understanding of the phenomenon of religious extremism complicates the process of building a system of measures to counter its manifestations.

Religious extremism is understood as the ideology and practice aimed at resolving religious conflicts through violent and other anti-constitutional actions. That is, in this case it acts as a consequence of interreligious conflicts. At the same time, religious extremism is understood as a harsh rejection of the ideas of another religious faith, an aggressive attitude and behavior towards other religions, the desire to eradicate and eliminate representatives of another faith, up to physical extermination. That is, it also acts as a source of conflict attitudes and conflict behavior. And in this case it is difficult to say which of them is primary, since it will depend on the methodology that we will apply and the theory of the scientific area we will use.

In order to understand the ambiguity of approaches to the concept of "religious extremism" and to determine its content, we shall turn to the consideration of its various interpretations, which are often used in the works by world and domestic scientists. I would like to note here that few of the authors give a clear definition of the concept of religious extremism. Here are some examples of those that we managed to find.

E. Zabarchuk understands religious extremism as "activity in interreligious relations, which finds its expression in violent attempts to impose a certain system of religious beliefs on society, as well as justification or justification of such activity" (Zabarchuk, 2008).

According to V. Martinovich, "religious extremism is the adherence of religious organizations or believers to extreme actions aimed at homogenizing the entire society in accordance with a set of religious ideas, teachings or concepts. One can speak of religious extremism in cases where its potential, present in a religious group, finds its full manifestation in forms and methods that are unacceptable from the standpoint of the regulatory framework. At the same time, acts of violence and cruelty will not be an end in themselves, but part of some more or less well-thought-out plan for a radical change in the whole society" (Martinovich, 2018).

According to M. Iavorskii, religious extremism is expressed in an extreme form of the implementation of a radical religious ideology aimed at committing, for religious reasons, acts prohibited by the current domestic legislation, as well as in public calls for the commission of these acts to individuals and social groups who adhere to a different worldview compared to with extremists (Iavorskii, 2008).

According to R. Abdulganeev, religious extremism is "one of the extreme forms of social consciousness associated with the implementation of a radical religious ideology, by recognizing a true, clearly defined religious idea, categorical rejection of religious, social, moral, political and other views that run counter to the proclaimed, the only true religious doctrine" (Abdulganeev, 2010).

As we can see, scientific definitions present religious extremism as a complex phenomenon that exists in three interconnected forms: 1) as a state of social or individual consciousness; 2) as an ideology (a religious doctrine characterized by an unambiguous explanation of the problems of the existing world for "good" and "evil", for "black" and "white", "good" and "bad"; and 3) as a set of actions to implement religious doctrines.

Moreover, practically all definitions of religious extremism are united by the denial of the system of moral and ethical values and dogmatic foundations traditional for society and the aggressive propaganda of worldview aspects that contradict traditional universal values. This is manifested in the desire of representatives of a certain religious group, organization, movement to extend their religious ideas and norms to the entire society, changing the religious identity of the groups within it.

An even more complicated situation with understanding the phenomenon of religious extremism has developed in the regulatory framework. It does not clearly define the phenomenon of religious extremism.

The definition of the essence of religious extremism can be superficially found only in the Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation, which defines religious extremism as the illegal activities of religious organizations and movements, structures aimed at violating the unity and territorial integrity of the Russian state.

The main Federal Law of the Russian Federation "On Counteracting Extremist Activity" contains no mention of religious extremism but only of such manifestations of extremism as incitement to religious hatred; propaganda of the exclusivity, superiority or inferiority of a person on the basis of his religious affiliation or attitude to religion; violation of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of a person and a citizen, depending on his religious affiliation or attitude to religion; obstruction of the legitimate activities of religious associations or other organizations, combined with violence, or the threat of its use. Thus, we see that religious extremism, its content and essence, practically did not find their reflection in the Federal Law.

Due to the complexity and ambiguity of this phenomenon, religious scholars need to work out its content and pay attention to the fact that religious extremism is not an accidental phenomenon. It has its own causes, manifestations and patterns. It is necessary to develop a methodological base and methods for studying the essence of religious extremism. Because without thorough research and systematization of the accumulated data, it is impossible to carry out a comprehensive fight against this phenomenon and its prevention. Otherwise, it will be "shadow boxing".

4 Summary

Religious extremism is one of the areas of extremism, which operates religious ideas and religious feelings of believers to justify its goals. Its danger lies in the fact that it affects the emotions, feelings, faith of people, which are formed at the

ordinary level of the individual and mass consciousness of society. He forces people to make decisions and act not on the basis of knowledge, but on the basis of sensory perception of the surrounding reality.

Despite the active use of this term in socio-political discourse, it has not been elaborated in science. The term is insufficiently substantiated in regulatory legal acts. The current situation leads to expert wars. Their appearance is due to the fact that expert communities rely on different criteria and methods for identifying organizations and texts as extremist, and often give opposite conclusions.

Moreover, many authors considered in the article consider the topic of religious extremism politicized.

5 Conclusions

The awareness of the modern society that in the post-Soviet period extremism is becoming one of the main problems of humanity continues growing. This is due to the fact that during this period the number of new various extremist, nationalist, radical ethno-confessional, destructive groups has been established. They develop and propose their own program of political action, which they substantiate with the help of any religious or pseudo-religious doctrine. The emergence of such groups and the ideas promoted by them has become another threat to both national and spiritual security of individual states and the world as a whole (Silayeva, 2017). It was a challenge to the scientific community, which had to comprehend the processes taking place in society and offer its own answer to it. However, this issue turned out to be difficult for the scientific community. As we can see, science today has no universal approaches not only to the definition of "extremism", but also to understanding the essence of religious extremism. There is no unity in the formal legal understanding of these phenomena both at the level of individual states and at the international level. This state of affairs in theory and the legal field inevitably leads both to the emergence of contradictions and discontent among certain religious groups, new religious movements that use religion as a tool in achieving their socio-political and economic goals, and to problems raised by human rights organizations that protect innocent victims in extremist cases.

But if the multi-vector nature of science, its interdisciplinary approaches to the phenomenon of religious extremism are justified, then from the point of view of law enforcement and judicial activity, such a state of affairs with a categorical and regulatory apparatus is unacceptable and can lead to serious negative consequences. This complexity is also manifested at the level of the institution of religious studies expertise, when each expert uses his own methodology and his own approach to understanding extremism and determining the role and place of the religious factor in it without taking into account the historical context. All this once again proves the need for a scientific study of the categorical-conceptual apparatus and rethinking this phenomenon, taking into account modern specifics. For this, it is necessary to abandon political interpretations and value judgments in relation to this phenomenon.

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THE INTERNED JAPANESE IN WORLD WAR II: PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THE PAST AND NOWADAYS

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Abstract: Until recently the issue of the Japanese internment to the centers for displaced persons (so called detention centres) in the USA during World War II was not widely discussed. The society was ashamed of that historical fact and wanted to vanish it from the memory, the Japanese suffered were crushed by life's adversities and tried to forget it. Their descendants brought up the topic of the unfair deportation in the 1960s. The study explores the reflection of that sad historical experience both in op-ed pieces and science-based fiction. It was found that often fiction is truer than history due to the fact that the novels under discussion are based on the memories of the interned persons.

Key words: internees, the Japanese, World War II, American immigration experience, deportation, literature.

1 Introduction

Nowadays, when the scale and intensity of the peoples' migration, especially from Asia and Africa, to industrially developed countries sharply increases, the issue of ethnic, interracial, interreligious relations is of current concern. The study of the American immigration experience is especially relevant, public sentiment towards this phenomenon, the reflection of this period in literary and journalistic works.

The great immigration experience of the United States also has so called bitter experience. Undoubtedly, their attitude to representatives of Asian countries and, in particular, to the American Japanese during the World War II can be referred to it. The attack of Japan on December 7, 1941 at the Pearl Harbor naval base caused in the American society, which contributed to the US political leadership decision to place ethnic Japanese people in camps. Japanese immigrants seemed to pose a serious threat to the country's national security.

On February 19, 1942, US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed an order to relocate residents of Japanese descent to special camps. There appeared cruel disappointment in America among Asian people, but it did not stop the Japanese from joining the army and creating one of the most combat-ready military units in the US history.

In total, about 117 thousand people were affected by the resettlement, about two thirds of which (70 thousand) were US citizens born in the country. In America they were called "nisei." This is a collocation from the Japanese language, which means "second generation" (Aksenov, 2012).

1.1 Researchers

Various aspects of the Japanese deportation are covered in the following open sources: archival documents, the media, in particular, in the report of the US Department of the Interior and the Office of Military Movement "Detainees: Japanese Americans in Relocation Centers" (NARA 1, 1941; NARA 2, 1942).

Later this idea was widely developed in American historiography as well. (Nilova & Zakharova, 2017) So, one of the first works in this area was an article by William Anderson (Anderson 1964), as well as a collective monograph by Audrey

Girdner and Albert Loftis (Girdner & Loftis, 1969) Some peculiarities of the Japanese living in separate camps were examined, the attitude of the local population towards them, and there made a conclusion the deportation was illegal.

A new surge of interest in the Japanese deportation was associated with the work of the US Congress Commission on the Military Displacement and Internment of Civilians in the 1980s. Even before the announcement of the results of its work and immediately after, works emphasizing the legal and moral assessment of the Japanese "movement" to appear. Their authors (often the descendants of the deportees in 1942) called this action an unlawful act of the government directed against loyal US citizens born in the United States; the researchers also concentrated on the financial and moral losses of the deportees (Surzhik, 2016).

Such American researchers as Collins 1985, Drinnon 1989, Fugita, O'Brien 1991 regarded this issue as well. Contemporary work by American authors focuses on studying local press and relationship between deported Japanese who went to work in nearby cities and their populations (Moss 2007; Martinez 2014).

It is worth noting that in few official works on the "Japanese issue" during the World War II, neither a legal assessment of the deportation nor even the term "internment" is applied by the authors, the terms "detention", "displacement" are preferable. The very issue of deportation of the Japanese in the latest American studies on the "home front" has been moved out of the general American discourse, and is now considered by American researchers, as a rule, at the local level.

1.2 Literature

Journalism, as well as fiction, we not indifferent in the second half of the XX century, when the United States faced a flourishing struggle for the equality of national minorities (Garaeva, 2018).

In the literary process, national-ethnic components are distinguished: literature of Chicanos, literature of Native Americans, literature of African Americans, Asian-American literature. The literature of Asian-American writers includes works by authors of Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese descent.

The keynote is the problem of national identity and self-determination. However, the different history of the immigration of these ethnic groups in the United States determines different themes of works in the given national literature. In particular, Japanese-American writers view the dramatic history of the American nation through the prism of the their Japanese families lives during World War II. The forced relocation of the American Japanese is one of the most painful and controversial pages in the US history. Repressions and forced resettlement largely affected the national determination and ethnic orientation of Nikkeijin (the common name for all generations of Japanese immigrants) and still continue to exert their influence. The violent actions of the American government (repressions and forced relocation) had a tremendous psychological impact on the Japanese Americans, giving rise to fear of the possibility of new repression. Nikkeijins were ashamed of this experience and hesitated to talk about the events of the war even in the family circle for a long time. This explains the fact that such a small amount of fiction has been written about Japanese internment camps.

One of the most famous first works by Japanese-American authors about internment is the memoirs by M. Soun (Monica Sone) "Daughter Nisei" ("Nisei Daughter") (Sone, 1979), the novel by J. Okada (John Okada) "Guy No-No" "NoNo Boy" (Okada, 1979) and the novel by J. Houston (Jeanne Houston) "Farewell to Manzanar" ("Farewell to Manzanar") (Houston,

2012). These books describe what happened on December 8, 1941 after the Japanese air raid on Pearl Harbor, when nearly 2,500 American soldiers were killed, hundreds of military equipment units were destroyed.

The resettlement program was launched in March, 1942 - President Roosevelt personally signed the 'Civilian Exclusion Order' No. 9066 (<http://encyclopedia.densho.org>). All who had at least one sixteenth of Japanese blood were required to register and were given the status of "hostile resident aliens". Within a few weeks, between 110 and 120 thousand people left their homes and enterprises. Two-thirds of them were American citizens, but it did not save them from camps. All the Issei (the first generation of Japanese immigrants) who remained subjects of Japan fell into the category of "foreign enemies". They came under imprisonment, detention, displacement or expulsion from the United States (Houston, 2012). Almost every Japanese family was preparing for arrests: personal belongings, photographs, family archives that could arouse suspicion of security services were destroyed.

While in the places chosen (usually it was a deserted or marshy area remote from cities, often Indian reservations), wooden huts were built in a hurry, the "evacuated" Japanese were kept in former stables and warehouses. By autumn, there had been ten large camps in the hinterlands - officially they were called "internment camps", but even the president used to call them concentration camps.

In 1942, in America, it seemed logical to have representatives of the nation that had impudently attacked Pearl Harbor isolated from the rest of the people.

Moreover, Roosevelt's order said that this was done both in the interests of state security and in the interests of the Japanese themselves - public sentiment directly threatened their security.

But settlers themselves perceived this as a manifestation of distrust on the part of the society and the state. One of them, upon arrival at the camp, joked gloomily: "If we were placed here for our own safety, why are machine guns on watchtowers directed inside the camp, and not outside?" (Aksenov, 2012).

Formally, they were allowed to go inland and live a free life, regularly reporting to the authorities about their whereabouts. But the overwhelming majority had nowhere to go, and they ended up in camps - this primarily concerned families, because children of Japanese origin were forbidden to attend ordinary schools.

Prisoners - for them, propaganda came up with names like "colonists" and "settlers" - lived quietly, regardless of imprisonment. They organized gardens, played sports, held religious services - among them were both Buddhists and Christians. In schools, children were taught exclusively in English and instilled the values of the American society. During the war, camp doctors took more than 6,000 births and recorded about 1,800 deaths.

In most camps, conditions met requirements of military international custody, although sometimes prisoners were faced with overcrowding, severe weather conditions, and poor nutrition. Only a little more than 5 thousand people were outraged by the actions of the national authorities and demanded to be deprived of their American citizenship and returned to Japan when the internees were given such an opportunity.

All their property, including bank accounts, was in fact subjected to confiscation. Ten "relocation centers" were created in areas with adverse climate. Each camp was constructed for several thousands of people. The prisoners lived in barracks of 150-200 people in unsanitary conditions. In each "center" there was a dining room, a school and a room as a hospital. Families without children were in the common room. Adolescent children ate all together, separately from their parents. The territory was fenced with two or three rows of barbed wire and watch towers (Houston, 2012).

However, according to the famous Hollywood actor George Takei, who at the age of six with his parents ended up in such a camp, this was still a place where people were replaced against their free will.

'When we arrived at the camp for displaced people, it was surrounded on all sides by barbed wire, there were towers with machine gunners in the corners. We settled in barracks, which were obviously built in haste, covered with roofing material. Through the cracks in the floor the ground was visible. When I ran out to the toilet at night, I was accompanied by a beam of a searchlight, but it soon became part of ordinary life', he says (<https://lenta.ru>).

Displaced people who managed to take only personal belongings were offered to engage in agriculture in order to independently provide themselves with food. The camps were under the protection of the military police, and they were not subject to the jurisdiction of the US Attorney General. Nevertheless, attempts to flee or public riots were rare, because the deported Japanese had to spend a lot of time and effort on agricultural work.

For community service outside the camp, the Japanese were paid lower than free American citizens of the same specialties. Thus, deported Japanese in Arkansas regularly received jobs (assistance to farmers) through advertisements in local newspapers (Moss, 2007). However, low pay, domestic difficulties and some infringement of rights led in December 1942 to riots in some camps. The rebels put forward social demands, and the Japanese, who collaborated with the camp administration, were beaten by their neighbours. These cases (although for political reasons) were the subject of hearings in the US House of Representatives. As a result of the Parliament hearings, it was decided to move the discontented Japanese to the Taleik camp in California. Designed for 15 thousand prisoners, it included another 4,000 people (Burton ET AL., 1999). As a result, the displacement did not lead to the improvement in the conditions of either the "newcomers" or the first wave of deportees. The problem still existed, but on the contrary, escalated, and the discontented became the core of the resistance to the camp administration, involving an increasing number of the young Japanese in the struggle. It is significant that out of about 5.5 thousand Japanese who decided to renounce American citizenship, about 97% were Taleik prisoners who demanded their repatriation to Japan (Niya, 1993).

In February, 1943, the Analysis Department was created in the Office of Military Displacement, which was engaged in assessing the life of deportees in all camps. There were conducted surveys on satisfaction with their position and their desire to leave the camps to serve in the armed forces or to study at universities. As a result, the living conditions of the Japanese were somewhat improved, and at the turn of 1942, under the auspices of the Office of Military Displacement and the National Council of Displaced Japanese Students, a program began to operate for those wishing to change their place of residence - usually students who (after being checked by the FBI) were given an opportunity to move to a campus near their place of study. At the same time, the main task posed by his subordinates Dylan Mayer was the assimilation of Niseans. This program, despite the initial distrust of the newly deported Japanese, was a success. So, if by the end of 1942 only 884 Nisey expressed a desire to leave the camps, by the end of 1944 already 35,000 Japanese (mostly youth) gained freedom (Resettlement 2015).

As the war came to its end, the inhabitants of these camps were allowed to leave, and in many ways, such reliefs were the result of the Japanese fighting in the American army. Despite the great performance of Japanese soldiers, the post-war rehabilitation was not so easy. During the war, several people sought a judicial review of Roosevelt's order to intern the Japanese, considering it unconstitutional. They failed to defend their position; in 1944, the Supreme Court rendered the resettlement as constitutional. In the postwar years, the American Japanese continued to fight for their rights, gradually, approaching the full recognition of their innocence.

Since 1944, after lengthy disputes within the government, the American army began to recruit Japanese volunteers - and thousands of the Japanese turned out to be ready to give their lives for the United States. During the war years, more than 20,000 of them wore the same uniform as the camp guards wore and contributed to the struggle against the enemy countries. Women who worked as nurses, clerks, and drivers, mother tongue experts who served as interpreters and scouts, and foot soldiers who were forbidden to be sent to the Pacific front. It is not known how they would have fought against their fellow tribesmen - but in Europe they performed as exceptionally brave warriors.

The 442nd Infantry Regiment, which was almost entirely made up of Japanese Americans, received a record number of Purple Heart awards in the entire history of the US Army — almost 9.5 thousand out of 14 thousand soldiers and officers were awarded. Many heroes who bravely fought with the Italian fascists had relatives in concentration camps organized by their government (Aksenov, 2012).

The military success and patriotic enthusiasm of the Americans of Japanese descent made the authorities think about the adequacy of their actions. The decision to close the concentration centers was made in December, 1944. The USA repealed military relocation laws. The interned Japanese received \$ 25 and a one-way ticket to anywhere in the country.

Undoubtedly, all the warfare actions almost any relations between two countries (the USA and Japan). It was the Japanese diaspora that thanks to its desire for settledness, assimilation, fusion and conformism, beneficially influenced the US attitude towards Japan in a rather politically unstable period. The Japanese in the United States showed injustice as an example of racist prejudices and anti-Japanese attitudes, thereby expanding opportunities for the states to interact. For a relatively short period of time the US policy was able to change from hostility towards Japan to partnership, and the influence, the Japanese diaspora, which is an example of an honest, hardworking, quiet nation, had on the relationship between the states, cannot be denied.

Over the next year, Issei and Nisei (the second-generation Japanese immigrants) were able to return to their former place of residence, and some of them remained in those states where they were forcibly resettled (Houston, 2012).

But heroes returning from the front, like former prisoners of the camps, were not welcome warmly. Many of them lost everything - their shops were smashed, houses and farms were occupied by other people, and local enterprises had signs on the door that they did not hire or service "Japs." It is known that in rural areas they were repeatedly attacked and damaged by prejudiced white people.

1.3 Rehabilitation

The children of those Japanese were born after the war, but in the 1960s they founded the universal movement for civil rights and joined it, defending the right of their families to a fair attitude on the part of the American state. They did not try to receive a compensation for all the lost property, but emphasized the hardships and moral suffering that their parents had to endure because of the decisions of the authorities.

They achieved their first success in 1976, when President Gerald Ford publicly condemned internment. He stated that it was a historical mistake that should not be repeated, and signed a proclamation formally destroying the infamous decree No. 9066. 'We know now, and we should have known then - Americans of Japanese origin were and remain loyal to America. Both on the battlefield and at home, they write their names in history, bringing so much to the well-being and security of this country - our common country', he said in his speech (Niiya, 1993).

In the 1970s and 1980s, the United States government rehabilitated deportees of Japanese descent and gave them

financial compensation. In 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed the Civil Liberties Act. Among other things, he guaranteed the payment of 20 thousand dollars to everyone who went through the "evacuation" - a total of more than 1.2 billion dollars. In those places where the camps were located, memorial plaques were installed, in some of them museums of memory were organized - they are visited by both descendants of prisoners and ordinary tourists.

Nearly ten years later, another President B. Clinton, speaking on June 14, 1997 with a report 'America in the 21st Century', also noted that during the Second World War, Japanese Americans bravely fought for freedom in Europe, suffering heavy losses, while their families' houses were driven into camps (Xu, 2012).

2 Methods

The research is primarily based on studying the original documents of that historical period, secondary data, memoirs of spectators and participants in conducting the methodology of this research. The second step was deep analysis of the books by Japanese American authors about internment (the memoirs by M. Soun (Monica Sone) 'Daughter Nisei' ('Nisei Daughter') (Sone, 1979), the novel by J. Okada (John Okada) 'Guy No-No' 'NoNo Boy' (Okada, 1979) and the novel by J. Houston (Jeanne Houston) 'Farewell to Manzanar' (' Farewell to Manzanar') (Houston, 2012). All the events, characters described in the books are related to real historical facts.

Besides, the researchers are concerned with the issue what the society relation towards Japanese displaced people was like. There can be double interpretation of their position. Americans were terrified after the attack of Japan on December 7, 1941 at the Pearl Harbor naval base. That contributed to the US political leadership decision to place ethnic Japanese people in camps in 1942. Japanese immigrants (most of them had American citizenship) seemed to pose a serious threat to the country's national security. Three years later the government realised the unfair situation towards Japanese residents in America and allowed them to return home.

As far as Japanese self-identification is concerned, they were offended, humiliated by being forced to resettle to special camps. Nevertheless, two thirds of them were Americans, they were devoted to their birthplace, the USA, that is why those people went to the American army, fought bravely, laid down their lives for the sake of America. Undoubtedly it was a hard choice for the Japanese. The paper tries to make sense of their feelings, analyse the public attitude, make a general survey of the background, describe how accurate the coverage of the past events in literary books and political essay is.

3 Results and Discussion

For several decades, until the 70s, the Japanese community silently skipped the events of those days, as the memories were too painful and were associated with humiliation and shame. Nisei and Sensei (the third generation of Japanese immigrants) avoided remembering their Japanese origin and tried their best to prove themselves as true Americans.

Post-war silence in the early 50s was broken by two writers of Japanese descent M. Soane and J. Okada. Although both works represent the World War II in different ways, they equally portray the processes of alienation, reconciliation with oneself and the search for nationality that the heroes experience. In 1951, M. Soane's memoirs were published in the book "Daughter Nisei", which talks about the life of a Japanese girl, nisei, in Seattle shortly before the events of December 1941 and during World War II.

For the first time in the literature, the daily life of the Japanese in America in the 20-30s was described in detail, and it is through those routine events of the philistine life and relations with the "white population" that M. Soane shows the process of the Japanese assimilation. The children of the Issei were torn

between their Japanese descent and the American way of life. They had to act for their parents not only as interpreters, but as intermediaries in the dialogue between Japanese and American cultures. Issei nationalists often accused them of being separated from their roots, and the existing fear and distrust of the white population in Japan in the first half of the XX century made it more difficult for the Nisei to fully assimilate in the American society. M. Soane chronicles events leading to the complete loss of his rights and freedoms, and also describes the internment of a family and a camp for displaced people in Idaho. Speaking about this work, many readers and researchers concentrate only on the description of the camp.

However, it is worth noting that, unlike other books about that time, "Nisei Daughter" cannot be called a sad and revealing book. On the contrary, it makes a very bright impression. The author focuses on the family, its strength in view of misfortune, its readiness for sacrifice in the name of the country they love. The book was unnoticed and did not have commercial success. It rose public interest only in the late 1970s in the wake of the campaign for the rehabilitation of people of Japanese descent. In 1979, the book was reprinted, and at the moment it is on the list of recommended literature on the topic "Problems of Multiculturalism" for students and pupils of North America. In 1957, J. Okada publishes his only novel 'No-No Boy' In concentration camps, the entire male population was required to fill out a special loyalty form. The key questions of the questionnaire were the following.

Question No. 27: "Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered?"

Question No. 28: "Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?" (<https://www.intimeandplace.org>). Those who answered negatively or even refused to answer these questions were called "No-No boys". Some answered "no" in protest against imprisonment, someone got confused and did not understand the questions. Those questions put lots of Japanese people, especially those who did not have American citizenship, a difficult choice. They were afraid to renounce the emperor, because as a result they could lose their only remaining citizenship - no one guaranteed them American citizenship.

Many of the young Japanese who agreed to serve in the army, nevertheless feared that if the answers in the same family did not match, they could be subsequently separated. They often answered "no" to both questions only to stay with relatives. A negative response or rejection was considered as a sign of disloyalty. All disloyal ones were sent to prison.

'No-No Boy' is the first fiction novel to address the topic of internment. There is no description of a concentration camp in the novel. The action takes place in Seattle after the end of World War II and tells the story of Ichiro Yamada, a young American Japanese who refused to serve in the US Army during the war, so he spent 2 years in prison. The author focuses on the inner torment of the hero, who is trying to understand who he is and to determine his nationality.

The novel shows different views on the war and the 'no-no boys' of the Japanese community members, for example, Ichiro and his friend Freddy, who did not serve in the army. After being released from prison, Ichiro really regrets his decision to answer 'no-no' and is afraid that as a 'no-no boy' he has no future in America, despite the fact that he was born and educated here; Kenji, who served in the U.S. Army; those who also served and despised such as Ichiro; and, finally, those who do not care whether their fellow tribesmen fought on the side of the Americans or not.

The novel begins with the fact that Ichiro returns home to his parents, and describes 2 weeks of his life, when he gradually ceases to hate himself and revives his hope and sense of

involvement in what is happening around. Noteworthy, J. Okada answered 'yes' to both questions in the Minidock camp, where his family was deported in 1942, and was drafted into the United States Air Force, while the hero of his novel made a man who refused to swear allegiance to the country which deprived him of civil liberties. J. Okada met 'no-no boy' Hajime Akutsu after the end of military service and was so shocked by Akutsu's story that he decided to describe his story.

The novel was rejected by the Japanese community, and the writer's family was ashamed of this novel even after his death. Like M. Soane's memoirs, 'No-No Boy' was rediscovered in the late 1970s. Currently, the novel is considered a classic work of Asian-American literature.

In 1973, novel by J. Houston 'Farewell to Manzanar' was released. Jeanne Wakatsuki and her family, seized by the fear of the unknown, are sent to the mixed-camp Manzanar immediately after the defeat of Pearl Harbor. Three and a half years in Manzanar completely change her big happy family and her outlook. It will be many years before Jin can reconcile with the past, accept Manzanar and all the pain and shame of the experience. In the end, Jin manages to learn to live in harmony with the past and say goodbye to Manzanar. When the news that the Japanese had attacked Pearl Harbor, Father Jin burned all the documents that could indicate his connection with Japan, as well as the Japanese flag that he brought with him 25 years ago. Her father's arrest and espionage charges predetermine the subsequent life of the seven-year-old Gene, condemning her to a 30-year search for her ethnic identity.

Now she belongs to the group of "hostile foreigners" and will be looking for acceptance and recognition of herself as an American all her life through. Jin and her family begin to have the fear that the white and Japanese people have for each other. For the first time, Jin felt "different" and unwanted among both white and Japanese children. This fear and distrust as a person of Japanese descent will haunt Jin for long years.

The Wakatsuki family is among the first to be sent deep into the continent to one of the first Manzanar camps that opened. It was built in a hurry, and when the family arrives, it is still being completed. Poor conditions, cold and dirt, a complete lack of privacy and the inability to get together at the same table affect the family destructively. Despite the mother's titanic efforts to preserve the integrity of the family, the camp life in three and a half years kills their unity. The return of his father from prison to the family was joyful and at the same time difficult. Nine months of imprisonment completely changed him, turning him into a drinking and unbalanced person. Having agreed to work as a translator for the American government, Father Jin is an outcast in the Japanese community, spending his free time over a bottle. Those who helped the American government were called 'inu' in the camp, that is, a traitor.

Over the time, Manzanar turns into a real city with a school, church, clubs and an opportunity to work. Jin spends her time watching the Japanese, from whom she learns what it means to be Japanese. She tries to practice traditional Japanese dances, goes to school and participates in other recreational activities. However, she cannot integrate Japan, alien to her, she is an American. An oath of allegiance to the United States discards the measured life of the camp. Jin's father stands for 'Yes-Yes'. He is convinced that Japan will lose in this war, he is convinced that his children are American citizens, he does not want to be deported from the country and start all over again in Japan, alien to him. Those who expressed their allegiance to the United States were allowed to leave Manzanar and move inland, among them - Jin's sister and her husband, Jin's brother Woody is drafted into the army.

When Manzanar closes, most of the Wakatsuki family moves to New Jersey in the hope of not being biased towards the Japanese in this part of the country. The post-Manzanar years of the heroine are filled with shame and guilt. She longs to be accepted by the society, apologizing for being Japanese. Jin's fears and

doubts lead her to doubting whether Manzanar existed or it never existed. In 1972, she and her husband and two children visit the camp to relive childhood memories, which helps her to reconcile herself and find peace of mind.

4 Summary

Three popular in the US novels about the relocation of the Japanese during World War II are unknown to the Russian reader. However, there is a growing interest in the topic of internment and in the works of Japanese-American authors. Recently, the book 'Buddha in the Attic' by J. Otsuki has been released in Russia, two novels of which were highly appreciated by American critics. The term "ethnic consciousness" is determined as a scope of beliefs, ideas and concepts which manifest themselves in the language of the ethnic group, in its customs and traditions as well as in the legends, myths (Khovanskaya, 2016). Hopefully, it is not the last time when the Russian reader gets acquainted with Japanese-American authors, since the topic of the migration of peoples during the World War II is close and understandable to the Russian reader. 'The history of Japanese Americans makes us wonder how we should live with each other in the XXI century,' wrote R. Takaki (1993). It is difficult to disagree with the conclusion of this scientist. This is a historical lesson for both present and future generations.

5 Conclusions

This paper is aimed to reveal the issue of peoples' migration, especially from Asian countries, ethnic relations. The experience of the USA, although negative in the years of World War II, can be relevant for specialists from various spheres of life: journalists (as there are some newspaper articles given, historians (as the whole paper is based on historical facts, memoirs of real people), philologists, theorists of literature (as some books of Japanese-American authors are analysed), linguists, students (interested in the historical period of World War II). It also forms a basis for those who study the impact of the Japanese deportation on national self-determination, their development, outlook, interaction within the society. It can be a source of reference not only for the researchers of Japanese or American history, culture, but for scientists involved in the study of national minorities as well.

That phase of history has left an indelible mark on the fate of the generation coming (Sharon Wilson, Faridah Ibrahim, 2018). Currently, descendants are trying to handle the conflict risen due to the fear, ethnic misunderstanding in the hard days of the warfare. All these events are reflected in op-ed articles and literary works.

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THE MECHANISM OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

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Abstract: The current socio-economic and socio-political situation in the Republic of Iraq necessitates the use of a comprehensive and systematic solution to the problems of administrative and legal regulation of environmental safety, the past 2018 in Iraq was declared the "year of ecology", Drawbacks and omissions in the regulatory framework governing this area, as well as in the methods and forms of administrative and legal support for environmental safety are noteworthy; the presence of a number of problems that reduce the effectiveness of environmental safety, and the lack of scientifically based indicators to determine such effectiveness and directions for its improvement.

Keywords: Environmental security, local government, law-making, The Iraqi constitution, administrative mechanism.

1 Introduction

One of the rights of citizens of Iraq is the right of citizens to a favorable environment (Article 33 of the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq) and the Law on the Protection and Improvement of the Environment No. (27) Of 2009. The current state of the environment of the Iraqi Republic is characterized by the presence of large-scale pollution of atmospheric air, soil, surface and groundwater.

Recognition of environmental safety as the most important type of safety made it possible to attribute environmental safety to the priority direction of the state and society. The legal framework of the mechanism of administrative, legal regulation of environmental safety is a system (a set of interconnected and internally agreed) fundamental legal acts containing legal principles and norms aimed at administrative, legal regulation of public relations in the field of environmental safety with a view to their streamlining, safeguarding, protecting and developing in accordance with the needs of man, society and the state.

2 Methods

The methodological basis of the research is constituted by the general scientific dialectic methods of cognition, scientific methods of analysis and scientific forecasting synthesis and deduction, systemic methods, as well as special methods of studying legal phenomena - historical-legal, comparative-legal, structural-functional, etc.

3 Results and Discussion

The concept of efficiency is defined as the effectiveness of the process, operation, project, also defined as the ratio of the effect, the result to the costs that determined its receipt (Khalil Ali, 2017).

As. jaafar Ali notes, "The effectiveness of legal norms is defined as the adequacy of the means of legal regulation and the methods of applying the law to those social relations, the regulation of which it is aimed at, in accordance with a goal that meets the objective conditions of the development of society" (Hade Camil, 2018).

Such a judgment is consonant with our chosen area of research since the mechanism of administrative and legal regulation of ensuring environmental safety is precisely a system of legal

means (law-making, law enforcement, and law enforcement) used to achieve the goals of legal regulation in the environmental sphere.

In this regard, it seems appropriate to characterize the approaches that have developed both in general and in the theory of administrative law with respect to the definition of the concept of "effectiveness" and the criteria for its establishment, as well as the criteria, parameters and conditions for its implementation. One of the first definitions of efficiency, which later became known as the "target concept", was proposed in the writings of Mohammad Kamal Abas, Jaavar Hassin and Khalil Ipragim Almysawe, where effectiveness was considered through the "correlation of the actual result of the legal regulation of environmental safety, its effectiveness, we believe it should be determined by the following conditions: quality, systematicity, adequacy to the current conditions of the rule of law, it is (mechanism) fixing; to the functioning of public authorities implementing it - state authorities and local self-government, as well as to the specifics of legal awareness, legal culture and lawful behavior of entities that exercise their rights and legitimate interests in the framework of the legal mechanism or violate the requirements established by them.

In turn, representatives of a "useful" concept suggest the effectiveness of law to mean efficiency, effectiveness, and the ability to exert a positive influence on regulated relations (Alum Sami, 2007). In modern conditions, pluralistic (integrative) approaches to determining the effectiveness of legal norms are becoming relevant. Observe, execute, use or apply."

In our opinion, we can agree with the aspects of the effectiveness of the norms of legislation highlighted by this author. However, it does not apply to the requirements that this or that norm must comply with, but as certain guidelines for state policy and law-making activity of the state in the direction of improving legal regulation as a whole and increasing its effectiveness.

Characterizing administrative-legal norms implies the correlation of the rule of behaviour, expressed in its disposition, to the goals of legal regulation in certain socio-economic conditions. In fact, these goals act as social needs identified in the process of standard-setting activities and determine the legal impact. Objective character and a concrete law enforcement form of the goal acquires as a result of law enforcement (Kadim Jaafar, 2007). Indeed, this position focuses on the recognition of the equal role of both law-making and law-enforcement aspects (without undergoing the Law Enforcement Process, Ali Kadar Almysafe offers in determining the effectiveness, take into account the following aspects of the organizational and legal character: the effectiveness of the application of legal norms, the efficient organization of the activities of state bodies, the development of effective acts and the speed of their bringing to the addressees, the effectiveness of the educational impact on managed entities. We believe that we can agree with this opinion since it expresses the complexity of assessing the effectiveness of the law, since only one criterion (the ratio between the goal and the result) cannot be the main one in assessing the effectiveness of legal impact and state activity.

So, for example, Selman Jabber Hashed on the effectiveness of law is expressed as follows: "the effectiveness of law is its feasibility, which is predetermined by the general knowledge, comprehensibility and consistency of legal norms, their systematic nature, and the proportionality of social norms (Hshim Salvan, 2009). For our part, we consider Selman Jabber Hasher's point of view that "efficiency is a specific system state of public administration, the activities of bodies and public administration officials, justified and fair. This state characterizes the goals, general principles, content, organization, forms, methods, means, personal style and results of this activity, their compliance with the needs of society in self-

preservation and development, the unhindered exercise of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of physical and legal entities, recognition, respect, observance and strengthening of human dignity” (Hadi Jemil, 2006).

An analysis of the scientific literature on the problems of the effectiveness of legal norms (legal regulation, enforcement, legal activity, etc.) and our own point of view on this aspect of the study allows us to talk about the main directions of increasing the effectiveness of administration. Then its effectiveness is evaluated by such criteria as fame for the recipients; the consistency and comprehensibility of the legal norms that make up its legal basis; proportionality of social goals and legal means to achieve these goals; ensuring its functioning with the effective work of law enforcement bodies and courts. In turn, the parameters of assessing the effectiveness of the functioning of the mechanism of administrative and legal regulation of ensuring environmental safety in the Republic of Iraq can be considered: a) the absence (or reduction) of appeals of regulatory legal acts (cancellation thereof); b) a decrease in the number of offences; c) a high degree of realization of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of subjects of law (citizens and legal entities); d) the correct understanding and perception of the meaning, the content of legal norms by subjects of environmental safety, as well as their correct use and others.

At the same time, the main criterion for assessing the effectiveness of legal mechanisms remains the degree to which their goals are realized, which can be very diverse due to the conditionality of sectorial legal regulation, their objects, subjects, types of activities, etc., that is, effectiveness.

At the same time, the single (complex) goal of the mechanism of administrative and legal regulation of ensuring environmental safety, stemming from its essence and purpose, is the optimal (most effective) streamlining of public relations associated with overcoming obstacles that stand in the way of satisfying entities (legal means and methods) their interests in the environmental sphere - the protection, restoration and protection of the environment and the vital interests of man, society, the state from the possible negative impact of economic and other activities, emergency situations of a natural and technogenic nature, their consequences, forecasting, prevention, localization and elimination of conditions and factors of external and internal threats to such.

The purpose of the mechanism of administrative and legal regulation in the sphere under consideration also determines the substantive and formal aspects of legal regulation: spatial and temporal characteristics of the action, objects of legal influence, the ratio of prescriptions, prohibitions and permissions in legal regulation, legal liability for violation of regulatory requirements, etc. In this regard, the correct setting (formal definition) of environmental safety goals in regulatory legal acts constituting the legal basis (and, accordingly, the mechanism for ensuring it) of this activity is of particular importance, which, we hope, will be implemented when the special Federal Law “On environmental safety in the Republic of Iraq.”

It seems that our formulation of the goals of the mechanism of administrative and legal regulation of environmental safety is socially determined; namely, it corresponds to the level of modern socio-economic and political development of society, is adequate to its legal consciousness and legal culture, the most important social values and ideals. On the other hand, they are real, achievable, and accurate and clear (unambiguous). We emphasize that the consolidation of the goals of legal regulation in a legal action is important. The absence in the text of laws of the wording of target guidelines necessitates the use of teleological interpretation tools in law enforcement.

Furthermore, we should consider the fact that in some cases, the need to formulate goals, which should not be set for a particular mechanism, acquires the same meaning. The reason is that they should not be achieved through this. So, for example, in Part 2 of Art. Personnel Act in Iraq. A rule has been formulated

stating that “administrative punishment cannot be aimed at degrading the human dignity of a person who has committed an administrative offence, or causing him physical suffering, or prejudices the commercial reputation of a legal entity”. This provision fully applies to the implementation of the administrative-legal regulatory mechanism to ensure environmental safety.

The problem of ensuring goals in relation to legal regulation. In our opinion, in modern legislation, this looks no less ambitious than technical errors and deficiencies in legislation when working on the text of future regulatory law. Also, a serious problem in improving the effectiveness of the mechanism of administrative and legal regulation of environmental safety is the lack of a formal formulation of the goals of due to the uncertainty of the guidelines for strategic legal regulation and the development directions of law and the state for the long-term perspective in one direction or another.

We believe that in some cases this gap can be eliminated by subordinate normative legal acts of a conceptual and strategic nature, for example, the Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers (Decrees by the Government of the Republic of Iraq), which enshrine the State Policy Strategies (development of the state and law, ensuring any processes) in a certain area of public relations.

For example, the following main Strategies extend to the environmental sphere - the Environmental Doctrine of the Republic of Iraq (approved by the Government of August 31, 2010), the Fundamentals of State Environmental Policy and the National Report on Biological Diversity in Iraq.

In general, we believe that performance criteria should be subsidiary concerning legal criteria, since they allow a systematic and comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of a particular mechanism, including the subject of our study.

Directions for increasing the effectiveness of the mechanism of administrative regulation of environmental safety.

According to the analysis of the regulatory framework of the mechanism of administrative and legal regulation of environmental safety, regarding its state, we can say that it is characterized by the following: the lack of a clear conceptual and categorical apparatus in the field of environmental safety and its consolidation at the legislative level; the unsystematic, fragmented nature of the legal regulation of environmental safety in Iraq; the lack of system-forming, conceptual laws of direct and indirect action in the field of environmental safety; the declarative and conflict nature of a number of provisions that reduce the quality of their implementation in practice; redundancy and repeated duplication of both legal and regulatory and technical requirements for ensuring industry-specific aspects of environmental safety. As already noted, in the environmental sphere, there are three main types of state activity - environmental protection, rational nature management and environmental safety. And if the first two types of state activity have their own sources of legal regulation in the form of the Federal Law “On Environmental Protection” and codified acts on environmental sectors (Water Code of the Republic of Iraq, Forest Code of the Republic of Iraq, etc.), then The state’s sustainability associated with environmental safety, we believe, is unfairly ignored by lawmaking.

The instrumental basis should contain regulation of forms and methods for ensuring environmental safety in the Republic of Iraq (with reference mechanisms to the relevant regulatory legal acts or branches of legislation) (Muhammad Fidel, 2005).

Let us also pay attention to the fact that so far at the legislative level relations on licensing in the field of environmental protection, environmental audit, environmental certification, environmentally disadvantaged territories, payments for negative environmental impact and some other gees. Therefore, we

believe that, on these issues, the adoption of special federal laws is necessary.

Besides, it is advisable, from our perspective, to first consolidate and gradually (in the longer term, relying on scientific developments in this field) codify those legal acts (and documents) that, one way or another, fall within the scope of mechanism for ensuring environmental safety, consideration of the second direction, improving the institutional basis of the mechanism of administrative and also legal regulation of ecological security. In that regard, the following circumstance is noteworthy. In the current legislation, there is a lack of a clear distribution of competencies of both the federal government bodies and the federal center and government bodies of the subjects of the Republic of Iraq on environmental safety, which in practice leads to disputes about their competence. So, in the Federal Law "On Environmental Protection", the powers of public authorities in the environmental sphere are differentiated only by the levels of their implementation - federal, regional and municipal. The logic of the legislator, in this case, is quite understandable - the functions are regulated by law; therefore, when changing the structure of public administration (reorganization of state bodies, the emergence of new ones), there will be no need to amend this regulatory action. However, it seems that the functions and powers of the highest bodies of state power (the President of the Republic of Iraq, the Government of the Republic of Iraq, the federal executive bodies) should nevertheless be delineated, specifically designated and clearly (Aside, 2008). It should be noted that in recent years, positive trends have been observed in environmental safety activities. So, according to the results of the activity, the report for 2019 as a result of introducing a risk-based approach to the implementation of control and supervisory activities, this service reduced the number of supervised entities from 70 thousand to 14 thousand. Now 55% of planned inspections are carried out in relation to objects potentially high risk.

At the same time, we note that at present, the application of administrative responsibility in the field of environmental safety does not fully contribute to strengthening environmental law and order.

Among the conditions conducive to this situation, we name the following:

- high latency of environmental offences, the reason for which is the shortcomings in the activities of law enforcement agencies, expressed in the dishonest attitude of officials of authorized state bodies to the obligation to identify and register illegal acts. According to some experts, on average only, every twenty environmental offences are subject to accounting (Sami Khasen, 2011).
- the absence of the concept of "administrative environmental violation" in Iraqi administrative legislation, which cannot cause difficulties both in determining the object of the violation and in the grounds of administrative, legal responsibility for its commission;
- list of administrative penalties for environmental
- offences contain such types as a warning, administrative fine, confiscation of the instrument or subject of an administrative offence, an administrative suspension of activity (Dali Ahmad, 2017).

At the same time, administrative fines (despite the tendency to increase them) are the most common (but by no means the most effective) administrative penalties in the environmental sphere but do not compensate for the damage that the perpetrators inflict on the environment and vital interests of the individual, society states in the environmental sphere (Ahmad Hadi, 2005).

So, in the case when a case of holding a legal person administratively liable is instituted in court, the burden of proof lies with the administrative body, which is obliged to submit to the court a sufficiently large volume of documents (protocol on the application of measures to ensure the proceedings in an

administrative case (Muhammad Ali, 2007) , a protocol on an administrative offence or a decision made by a prosecutor to institute proceedings on an administrative offence; a decision on instituting proceedings on an administrative offence if an administrative investigation is necessary, a written warning, etc.).

4 Summary

The effectiveness of the mechanism of administrative regulation, it is evaluated according to criteria such as fame for the addressees; the consistency and comprehensibility of the legal norms that make up its legal basis; proportionality of social goals and legal means to achieve these goals; provision of its functioning with effective work, the right of conciliation bodies, including law enforcement bodies and courts.

The parameters for assessing the effectiveness of the functioning of the mechanism of administrative and legal regulation of environmental safety in the Republic of Iraq can be considered:

- a) absence (or reduction) of appeals of regulatory legal acts (cancellation thereof);
- b) a decrease in the number of offences;
- c) a high degree of realization of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of subjects of law (citizens and legal entities);
- d) the correct understanding and perception of the meaning, the content of legal norms by subjects of environmental safety, as well as their correct use and others.

5 Conclusions

Based on the results of the consideration of issues regarding problems and prospects for increasing the effectiveness of the mechanism of administrative and legal regulation of environmental safety in the Republic of Iraq, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The effectiveness of the mechanism of administrative and legal regulation of environmental safety can be represented in the form of a certain model that meets the relevant criteria and requirements and includes the relationship between the objectives of its establishment, as enshrined in the text of regulatory legal acts, and real parameters its functioning (organization, forms, methods, means, etc.) in specific socio-political conditions, including an assessment of its compliance with social values and interests (needs).
2. It is proposed to single out three main directions of increasing the efficiency of administrative and legal support for environmental safety, which is correlated, first of all, with the substantive elements of this comprehensive education, namely: improving the regulatory framework (filling in gaps, conflicts, timely updating, etc.) the mechanism of administrative and legal regulation of environmental safety in the Republic of Iraq; development of the institutional foundations of this mechanism; optimization of its instrumental base (methods and forms of administrative and legal support for environmental safety).

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THE METAPHYSICS OF THE THOUGHT-ACTION (ON THE PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATION OF THE METHODOLOGY OF G.P. SHEDROVITSKY)

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Abstract: The article analyzes the problems of the philosophical foundations of the G.P. Shchedrovitsky's STA-methodology. Methodologists believe that their approach can be applied on top of any form of activity, which is also a philosophy. Methodology as an action over actions rises above philosophy. The author of this article uses another assumption as a basis: asserting the primacy of the method in cognition and proclaiming a commitment to the anti-metaphysical orientation, the STA-methodology, like any other field of knowledge, is based on (the above and other) axiomatic assumptions, which are the subject of philosophical reflection.

Keywords: STA-methodology, G.P. Shchedrovitsky, action, activity, the thought action, organizational management, avant-garde.

1 Introduction

The G.P. Shchedrovitsky's System Thought Action ("sistemnomysledeyatelnostnaya") methodology (STA-methodology) is a notable phenomenon in the Russian intellectual life of the second half of the 20th century. The practice of organizational-activity games (OAG) developed on its basis, especially actively held throughout the country in the 80-90s of the 20th century, was a "breath of fresh air" for young people of that time: an atmosphere of free discussion, new names and ideas, premonitions of an imminent update that reigned in OAG, sharply contrasted with the then officialdom, which was going through hard times. The organizers of the OAG then made the only right decision - they accepted everyone to the games. Going to another city, a student, a young teacher, or just an interested person, could always count on them to find a place in the discussion room and a bed for sleeping. Not everyone who visited OAG became methodologists, but many were able to taste the freedom. OAG then became an alternative "school of thought" where those who wish received "additional education" chosen by themselves. But the systemic research methodology manifested itself not only through the practice of OAG. Among the intellectuals, the Moscow Methodological Circle (MMC) was popular, and its ideas were accepted or disputed by many famous authors of that time: A. Zinoviev (Hanson & Kirkwood (Ed.), 1988), M. Mamardashvili (1986), A. Pyatigorsky (1984), D. Zilberman (Anellis, 1979) and others. It is unlikely that anyone today would challenge the position of the STA methodology in the Russian intellectual culture of the mid-end of the twentieth century. There will be disputes regarding the understanding of the details of the doctrine of the STA methodology, its relations with other domestic or foreign philosophical schools. However, this historical and philosophical issue is not the subject of our article. Our goal is somewhat different: to introduce a number of ideas that, perhaps, will serve as a background allowing us to show both the advantages of the methodology and those "places" in it that deserve a critical attitude. It should be noted that by "criticism" we do not mean the identification of "weaknesses", "weaknesses", which, if desired, can be found everywhere and any number. The task of philosophy in this case is to reflectively address the foundations, which makes us, perhaps, a little more conscious. Knowing the reasons helps someone to remain committed to the methodology, and someone - to move away from it. Neither one nor the other can be evaluated as someone's advantage or disadvantage.

2 Methods

The primary method used in this paper is the philosophical reflection which allows the objectification of someone else's ideas as a part of your own consciousness and to find the foundation of these ideas (Husserl, 1982).

3 Results and Discussion

Usually, methodology is discussed by the methodologists themselves, and this is right in the general sense. However, the methodology can also be viewed from the outside perspective, for example, from the point of philosophy. An interesting philosophical background of methodology, the philosophy of methodology. Philosophy is expected to answer questions about ultimate goals and causes. Methodology, like any theory, is based on philosophical assumptions. Let's take a look at the following statement: "Thought is needed only to advance the deed and cannot be separated from use in the deed and cannot be broadcasted" (Mamardashvili, 1986). Obviously, the foundations of thought are introduced there. A thought accompanies a deed, is identified with it as its cause, it appears in "a deed" and advances it. A philosophy in which thought is defined not by "essence" (for Aristotle essence is the limit of knowledge, a substance independent and not reducible in cognition to anything else), but "deed", is considered as a function of the actions constituting the "deed", can be called a "philosophy of action". Methodology is a product of post-metaphysical thinking, it makes sense to talk about it only in the context of a practical turn as a kind of philosophy of action.

Post-metaphysical thinking is a post-nietzschean line of thought uniting philosophers and researchers who decided to not use the category "consciousness" as the primary term in their thoughts, just as the related concepts of "essence", "subject", etc. "The practical turn" is one of the branches of the postmetaphysical thought: the desire of modern authors to designate the "actual reality" of philosophy, to tie thought to experience or to identify an "active", "performative" dimension of philosophical theory (Borisov et al., 2008).

Being a philosophy of action, methodology considers action to be the limit of thought, the ultimate cause and goal of everything. There are many concepts of action: psychological, sociological, anthropological. However, only in methodology action is substantiated, it is considered as a universal philosophical category. The question of ultimate causes is a question of paradigmatic (serving as an ideal image, model) properties: qualities that have a unique status, for example, unconditionality or some particularly significant expediency. So the Aristotle's "Mind", the prime mover, thinking itself, is the unconditional reason for individual thinking. It is the guarantor of the pre-established harmony of thought and Cosmos, authorizing the possibility of private thought to cognize external objects. In other words, the central question of the methodology may sound like this: what should be the original, paradigmatic action, which is the condition for any action? To answer this question, we have to discuss actions that give the right to rule over all actions. First steps. Methodology - the doctrine of actions over actions. Original action, like Aristotle's prime mover, is the guarantor of pre-established harmony, connecting action and thought. Action is a haven of thought; it is structured in such a way that it always has a certain meaning. On the other hand, thought itself is structured as an action. Philosophy again finds itself as a methodology, only now we are offered to work with thoughts as actions (procedures and operations), meaning exclusively other actions. Methodology - the doctrine of thought-actions made over actions. Remaining a representative of post-metaphysical thought (abandoning the concept of "essence"), the methodology is not alien to the metaphysical way of thinking associated with the search and approval of the original action, which is thought-action. Methodology - the metaphysics of action-making.

So, we are looking for power over actions which is provided by thought-action. The doctrine of thought-action in philosophical terms is the most original part of the methodology of G.P. Shchedrovitsky. Usually, the concepts of action relied on the

metaphysics of consciousness, not action. In the sociology of understanding of M. Weber and A. Schütz, the category of action is central, but it is interpreted in the context of rationality (Weber) or limited to the world of life as a natural setting of consciousness (Schütz). The action in this case is a function of rationality or meaning. Figuratively speaking, thought here precedes “deed” and does not originate from “deed”. It is not a thought-action. The concept of action in the sociology of understanding belongs to the metaphysics of consciousness or essence. Pragmatism and Marxism, by contrast, are two prominent representatives of the metaphysics of action. In pragmatism, thought finds itself in “usefulness”, it originates from a deed pragmatically significant for a person. Usefulness is not a characteristic of a thing (for different people, the same things can be useful or useless). Usefulness is a relationship that is established in a particular action - free choice. In pragmatism, primordial action is understood individually - it is a free choice authorizing the functionality of anything for a particular person. Marxism proclaims the value of the collective. Original action is a “socio-historical practice”, the product of the actions of many people, living and dead, the complex result of different forces and conditions, subordinate to a social project as far as possible. The action does not express “usefulness”, but “socio-historical interest” - a movement towards a fair world order. An action in which public interest is presented, the work of previous generations is reproduced and the projective component is contained, changes for the better are caused, can be called “activity”. The metaphysics of methodology is biased by Marxism in a twofold sense: thought-action is considered collectively and projectively (in the orientation toward the future and, therefore, towards a change in the present). Thought-action is understood as thought-activity (Shchedroviczkiy, 1995): thought is determined by social, socio-historical practice; it arises from the needs of socially significant deeds and for its development.

This thesis needs to be clarified. G.P. Shchedrovitsky was never an orthodox Marxist. Like any thinker, he read any philosophical doctrine selectively, focusing on what corresponded to his concept. G.P. Shchedrovitsky believed that the world needed to be improved, but as a thinker, he believed that these changes were caused by thinking. Another characteristic feature of G.P. Shchedrovitsky was communicability. He lived in intellectual communication, saw in it a source of living meanings. Thought activity is social, it expresses the needs of socio-historical practice, but it was also perceived by G.P. Shchedrovitsky specifically - through acts and situations of communication. In the philosophy of the twentieth century, there are a number of concepts in which social is treated as communication. In the phenomenological philosophy of the early M. Bakhtin and E. Levinas, sociality was considered through the concept of the Other and was interpreted in terms of ethics and theology (Levinas). The theory of communicative action of J. Habermas had ties to ethics and politics. The theory of discourse (as a form of communication) by M. Foucault assumed a well-developed view of the historian, etc. The novelty of the G.P. Shchedrovitsky's approach consisted in the fact that in his methodology the first step - socio-historical practice (focused on thought activity) - found its refraction in the theory and practice (by its nature of communicative) of organizational management, understood totally - everything can be considered from the point of view of management. OLM (organization, leadership, management) became the “place”, material and method of implementing methodology and thought activity.

4 Summary

In other words, G.P. Shchedrovitsky proposed a symbiosis of methodology and organizational management, of a methodologist and a manager, opening up the possibility of a “revolution from above”. The methodologist gains organizational power, they are not just an ordinary manager, but a thinker-manager, socio-engineer and technician who develops and implements new forms of sociality. The subject of the transformation of reality and socially significant thought activity from now on is a special social group of well-trained

intellectuals-managers, some sort of Knecht managers¹, who have mastered the techniques of methodological analysis. This, of course, is an elitist project, constructivist and avant-garde. The left wing of the Russian avant-garde represented by Tatlin and Rodchenko set a goal: to become artist-engineers (Xofman, 2004). Art was dissolved in industrial production, the creation of a thing replaced a combination of artistic techniques. The philosopher, like the artist, masters the skills of the engineering approach: they develop and promote the introduction of new ways of working. The thinker-methodologist, engaged in the reflection of organizational management communication, creates projects. Projects shape the activity, directing it in the right direction. Thought is no longer engaged in the construction of special objects-theories, it invades life, dissolves in “deed”, lives by its needs, promotes the “deed” and cannot exist separately from it. It is significant that the traditional conceptual analysis is supplemented in the methodology by schematization, work with schemes, which is well known to engineers, a special situation analysis procedure that allows you to create holistic “ontological pictures” of a particular thought activity and operate on them.

5 Conclusions

An important philosophical and ontological category in the methodology is the categorical pair “artificial/natural”. Thought activity is a centaur-like object, a combination of artificially technical, power-willed, and natural, corresponding to the nature of the object and the situation, processes. If G.P. Shchedrovitsky, the creator of the STA-methodology, was still familiar with the balance of the artificial and the natural (otherwise it is hardly possible to create something worthwhile), today, it seems, the artificial-technical relationship is more in demand. Philosophy, even if it acts as a theory, is still work. When we theorize, we do something. Since the times of F. Bacon and R. Descartes, the nature of this work, which is familiar to us, is determined by the “methodology”, by various methods of organizing and organizing one's thoughts. The STA-methodology in its activity-oriented interpretation of thinking crowns this approach and at the same time overcomes it: the methodology is taken beyond the framework of philosophy striving to control its own thinking (Descartes). The STA-methodology aimed at controlling any activity (thinking, although important, is not the only human activity). In this universalist claim, the STA-methodology takes the place of “applied philosophy”, offering a set of philosophical (and general scientific) tools that are subordinate to the organization of changes in the external environment of a person and the person themselves as part of this environment. Obviously, there is nothing wrong with the emancipation of methodology as one of the principles of thinking associated with “working on others” (as objects of transformation) - this is one of the types of human activity that is universally encouraged in practice today (there are many things to be discussed today). Just why not supplement this kind of activity with “work on oneself”? In fact, the use of any methodology is also a form of “work on oneself”. Philosophy in this case is associated with the practice of (self-)clarification of a given position (rather than constructing the subject of study). To know what one or another philosophy/methodology does to us is sometimes extremely interesting. In this sense, deserves attention the position of the later works of M. Foucault, who in the course of the lectures “The Hermeneutics of the Subject” considered it necessary to introduce the now widely known distinction between philosophy as reflection on the conditions for comprehending the truth by the subject and spirituality by which he understood “work on oneself” in connection with the need to bring the transformations required to comprehend the truth (Fuko, 2007). There are “systems of thought”, discourses or systems of activities, but there is also the opportunity to see oneself as just the author of a certain concept in which there is the assumption of one or another “system of thought”. There is another thing worthier of being surprised about: *what else is there*, besides what we managed to discern before in our striving forward? Maybe once

¹ The master of the game, Joseph Knecht, is the main character in H. Hesse's novel “The Glass Bead Game” which at one time was popular among methodologists.

again we'll have to decide to do something with ourselves, peering intently at what is, and not what will be?

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THE MODERN APPROACH TO GIAMBATTISTA VICO HISTORICAL VIEWS

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Abstract: As established by R. Collingwood and F. Meinecke, historicism as a method and as an integral part of modern thinking was formed in the period of Enlightenment, when the philosophical thought was frankly anti-historical. The impetus for reflection on the past and for the attempts to global understanding of the development of mankind was the desire to create a humanitarian method by analogy with the methodology of natural science, proposed by F. Bacon. J. Vico, having released three editions of "The New Method", became incomprehensible by his contemporaries, including Montesquieu and Herder. Vico was the first European thinker who clearly understood the difference between the humanitarian and the natural sciences, and explained this difference.

Keywords: general history, history of culture, the method of historicism, J. Vico.

1 Introduction

The impetus for reflection on the past and for the attempts to global understanding of the development of mankind was the desire to create a humanitarian method by analogy with the methodology of natural science, proposed by F. Bacon (Sokolov, 2017). His most important discovery was the formulation of the thesis that a person creates his own history by telling it at the same time. Therefore, the problem of separation of historical narrative and understanding arises. A man, who understands history, is personally involved in its flow, along with his own theoretical constructions, which turn out to be historical limited and relative. Understanding of history unfolds after the re-development of real history, providing its ideological moment, that in itself affects the course of historical events. A characteristic feature of the historical thinking of J. Vico was its integrity. The desire for integrity was the structural basis of his concept, but on the other hand there was the trust in intuition to the detriment of rationality and empirical negligence in the logical development of hypotheses.

2 Methods

J. Vico's treatise was completely published in 1744, six months later after the author's death. The composition and style of his work makes it possible to refer to the representatives of European Enlightenment or even more broadly - early modernism, but, at the same time, completing the tradition of medieval scholasticism and Renaissance humanism. His main method is *ex verbo* argumentation and the use of analysis of tropes and poetics, which contrasts with the natural sciences. In that case, the main task of J. Vico was the creation of a general science, which, in his view, was a true, reliable, law-based history. History is the one and only science because it embraces the meaning of human being.

3 Results

As F. Meinecke rightly pointed out, historicism has become an integral part of modern thinking (Friedrich Meinecke, 2016). Nevertheless, when counting time of the emergence of historicism and its applicability in cultural studies, should start with thinkers of the 18th century. R. Collingwood noted, that one of the first among them is surely the name of J. Vico, a thinker, whose main creative interests lay in the realm of history. His main task was to formulate the principles of the historical

method in the same way as F. Bacon formulated the method of natural science (Collingwood, 2018). Meinecke also pointed "Foundations of a new science" as a kind of "New Organon" of historical thinking, which marked "a real breakthrough of a certain type of thinking" (Friedrich Meinecke, 2016). Nevertheless, the works of the professor of rhetoric from Naples were well-known, but not appreciated by contemporaries: apparently, Montesquieu and Herder's libraries had this book. The essence of the Vico's breakthrough fully explains, why he was misunderstood by contemporaries. It was the belief, that the main subject of human knowledge is the human world. God created the physical nature, therefore, only He can understand it. The history created by people, the so-called "world of nations", is best suited for human knowledge, since it is only there someone can find, if not the absolute truth, available only to God, but still probable knowledge (Sergeyevich, 2002).

Paul Avis describes Vico's achievements in such manner: «Long before Marx, Freud and Jung, Vico recognises the deep irrational urges, the corporate drives and the social structures that motivate men and determine their actions. Well in advance of modern anthropology, he perceives the true significance of primitive myth-making and rituals. Before the birth of German philosophical idealism, Vico grasps the truth of the inescapable subjectivity of knowledge, the principle that mind has the making of reality. With the trumpets of the Enlightenment sounding in his ears, he turns his back on rationalist uniformitarianism and enunciates a principle of historical relativism. Anticipating the historicist tradition that runs from Herder through Dilthey to Collingwood, Vico offers an account of the organic development of societies, clarifies the distinction between the sciences and the humanities...» (Avis, 1986).

Vico's theory of cultural genesis, like a DNA molecule, contained almost the same theories, that will be considered in the further parts of our work. Vico's anthropology was a compromise between Catholic doctrine and historical knowledge. He announced, that mankind was originally well arranged by God, but free will also represented freedom to sin, for which human were punished by the Flood. Those, who survived, were divided into two categories: the God-chosen people, and the descendants of the pagan forefathers, who were extremely slowly overcoming the animal state. The main mechanism of humanization and civilization is religion, and due to the objective course of things, every nation must go through the stages of development, described in the terminology of Ovid (and Lucretius) as a change of centuries-periods (Avis, 1986). All peoples (except God-chosen Jews) went through approximately the same stages of development as an individual - from a primitive existence to the maturity of rational humanity. The latter expresses the true nature of man. Thus, it was first formulated that a different mental organization of people - humanized from a living state, was generating corresponding morals, social and state institutions at each stage of development.

At the same time, Vico was still completely within the framework of ancient and Renaissance ideas about cyclism, since he argued that human weakness does not allow either to achieve perfection or to keep it. A people, approaching perfection, is a victim of internal moral decay, is returning to its former barbarism and beginning the same life path (Giambattista Vico, 2016). At the same time, Vico's teaching was still a theology of history: he was absolutely convinced that God rules the world in accordance with His plan and determines the history of peoples according to His will (Friedrich Meinecke, 2016). Thus, the secularization of the historical process began from a sacred history, viewed from the perspective of eternity (*sub specie aeterni*) (Friedrich Meinecke, 2016). Benedetto Croce, who "rediscovered" Vico for modern science, emphasized, that in his writings one should not look for world history as such. He ignored the world-historical connection of peoples with each other, arising primarily as a result of wars and mutual reception

of culture, and one of his main points was that each nation itself spontaneously goes through the same stages of development. Even Vico considered the Romans as a model for the concept of "people," and in one of his earlier works he described the Romans as disciples of more ancient Italian peoples and Greeks. At the same time, he regarded the development of peoples as a type, and not as an individual.

4 Discussion

The method of J. Vico is based in philology, it is engaged in the study of etymology, creating a "linguosemantic archeology" (Kalimonov et al., 2017). This method allowed him to substantiate the thesis, that history is the result of the actions of people themselves; society is a self-organizing system. History is a natural and uniformed process of changing the order of human activity; at the same time Vico rejected the linear picture of progress introduced by the French enlighteners (Chanyshhev, 2010).

J. Vico should be considered as a political thinker, and the common place, starting from B. Croce, was to put him in the same context with N. Machiavelli (Avis, 1986). The political concept of J. Vico is inseparable from his historical thought, since it represents the inner semantic core of his historical philosophy. A. Chanyshhev noted that the main achievement of Vico as a historian is the conceptualization of the concept of history as a single regular stage-cyclical process of changing society (Chanyshhev, 2010). Vico defined politics through the concepts of domination and submission, i.e. this is an overbearing practice. This practice appears with the appearing of cities, citizenship and public authority. He comprehended this side of human experience in terms of the sacred, since the most archaic ordering mechanism of society was the rituals of purification and sacrifice. Philologically, this is confirmed by the fact that the Latin term "politus" simultaneously meant "brilliant" and "pure" (Giambattista Vico, 2016). Power, as a source of human order and a way to maintain it, having arisen once, makes the entire history of people a political history (Chanyshhev, 2010).

For modern historiography (with its critical attitude to technical civilization), the concept of secondary barbarism, decay and completion of the civilization cycle is of particular interest. It is believed that Goethe pushed off from political history according to Vico, and insisted on the necessary synthesis of the idea of linear progress and the cycle in ideas about civil history. Partly, this influenced the Fichte concept. Without denying progress, J. Vico took into account the internal contradictions of evolution: acquiring advantages, when reaching the next stage of development, leads to the loss of the merits of the previous stage. The transition from traditional society to the present leads to immersion in inhumanity, the onset of a state resembling the "natural" according to Hobbes (Chanyshhev, 2010). However, the lack of predetermination and the accumulation of achievements each time in his understanding created something new: the barbarism of the Middle Ages was different from the ancient one, since a new force acted in it - Christianity. In this regard, it is advisable to call the concept of Vico "cyclic evolution", and it differs from the fatal circular isolation of the ideas of history among Plato and Polybius, as well as the renaissance predecessors of Vico - Machiavelli and Campanella (Chanyshhev, 2010).

There is also a point of view, according to which J. Vico should be perceived as a marginal thinker (Neretina, 2017). In part, this is described in his autobiography. When he returned to the University of Naples, after being absent for 9 years, the thinker discovered that philosophy is studied only by Descartes. As a result, Vico turned out to be his only contemporary, who was engaged into the creation of a philosophy of history (Neretina, 2017). In terms of methodology, he was "on the sidelines" of the directions given by both F. Bacon and R. Descartes, simultaneously belonging to both of them. In part, his position can only be appreciated in the 21st century, since the consistent

application of Vico's critical method turns out to be deconstruction.

Hence his interests lie in the first thought and the origin of the language, the real archeology of knowledge (Neretina, 2017). Thus, not referring to either Baconianism or Cartesianism, J. Vico is relevant precisely because he represented both sides. Being in the style of thinking and presenting the results of his thought activity as a scholastic of the Renaissance, J. Vico was at the center of the logical debate of early modernity. He was not in its pure form either a theoretician or an empiricist who at the same time-honored universals (forgotten by philosophers in north of the Alps) and promoted a strictly scientific method (Neretina, 2017).

5 Summary

The need for a philosophical understanding of the historical process, generally, arises in the era of fundamental changes in the functioning of society, when certain values and traditions, ideals and principles, established patterns and goal-setting are called into question. During the research, we confirmed that the development of theoretical principles and values by philosophers of history (does not matter, professional philosophers or philosophizing historians and cultural scientists) directly depends on the features of the development of science and social practices of their time (Muhametzyanov et al., 2019). Naturally, in the process of reflection, the whole experience of mankind finds expression, primarily crystallized in the forms of spiritual culture.

6 Conclusions

Vico's anthropology was a compromise between Catholic doctrine and new scientific knowledge: man was created sinless, but with free will, he performs certain actions, including violence. Vico was the first to use the concept of "culture" in the modern sense, and the first to propose the concept of staged growth (in the terminology of the age of a person, to which the age of culture was equated). J. Vico, in fact, was the founder of a comprehensive study of culture and the morphology of culture.

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THE NECESSITY OF PHILOSOPHY

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Abstract: The article considers the metaphilosophical problem of the need for philosophy for everyday life. Two types of philosophical reflection are considered: ontological and deontic. The author analyzes the difference and similarities of these types of reflections in terms of goals of philosophizing. At the same time, the author explores the process of implementing philosophy through the prism of historical development. The thesis that philosophy implemented in deontic reflection is vital for an ordinary person is argued. The wide historical context of the foundations of philosophy in the Western tradition is investigated. Also author considers various methods and forms of its implementation.

Keywords: metaphilosophy, philosophy, reflection, the Being, the Good, Parmenides, Socrates, history, ordinary life.

1 Introduction

When a teacher of philosophy is in a situation of a student audience of “non-philosophers”, the most important and frequent question that he has to answer with his entire 72-hour course is: “Why do you need this, philosophy?” Philosophers endlessly pursued by this question often get tired of the constant need for self-justification, which is sometimes expressed in irritated answers. So, for example, following the thought of A.M. Pyatigorsky, you can answer: “For nothing, it’s just interesting!”. Indeed, even Aristotle noted the practical inappropriateness of philosophy in the maxim worn out by the teaching languages that there is no more useless science, but you will not find it better. However, students are not brought to the audience by any interest in philosophy, but rather by the compulsory curriculum, which is the bondage and compulsion to philosophize, contrary to the freedom of real interest. Therefore M.K. Mamardashvili said that “the nature of philosophy is such that it is impossible and, moreover, compulsory teaching of philosophy to future chemists, physicists, and engineers in higher education institutions should be prohibited” (Mamardashvili, 2018). Nevertheless, a real teacher has to proceed from this as a given and accept as a fact the condition of loyalty of the student audience.

Such a repressive situation puts the philosopher in front of the inevitability of the answer to the question of the need for philosophy. And the matter is not even student misunderstanding, the problem here is not limited to the pedagogical aspect. Students only reproduce that perplexity, which is dissolved in the public consciousness. The curriculum dictatorship and audience represent a context in which speaking and reflection on this issue becomes inevitable.

The idea of the futility of philosophy stems largely from the fact that the entire subject field of knowledge is divided between special areas of scientific knowledge. Whatever subject we touch on — language, politics, society, consciousness, etc. — an instant private discipline is found that has privatized its right to study it. The universality of philosophy, in this situation, looks more like an amateurish superficiality and the absence of strict certainty. A similar philosophical approach is suitable at the beginning of the study, when in a free understanding of the object the first approximate ideas are acquired, often formulated in the form of a question or paradox. Actually, historically, all private-scientific disciplines formed within philosophy. However, with the development of scientific forms of cognition, philosophy, less and less space remains. Occupying a position in the gap between the boundaries of various sciences, philosophy seems to fill the void of uncertainty between them. Hence the definition of philosophy given by B. Russell as “no man’s land” (Russell, 2018). Nevertheless, this special state of “between” is ignored, and they try to present philosophy as “one of” in the

general series of sciences, presenting similar requirements to it. Thus, within philosophy, disciplines are first formed, which are subsequently considered as a model for philosophy itself. It is not surprising that it could not always and in all respects meet such requirements.

In such a crisis state of philosophy, it is foolish to blame the growth and development of scientific knowledge, just as it is not worth exposing the nature of philosophy. The real reason for the position of philosophy is not philosophy itself, but the way we understand it. What we have now is a consequence of the rootedness of a certain understanding (and implementation) of philosophizing, which originates from the moment the Western philosophical tradition appeared. Therefore, the crisis of “futility” can be overcome by a different understanding of philosophizing, which can also be found in the history of Western philosophy.

2 Results and Discussion

2.1 Parmenides’ form of philosophy (ontological reflection).

The two poles of Western philosophical tradition are laid by the very structure of Parmenides’ poem “On Nature” (Lebedev, 1989). The first part describes the true knowledge of being, which can be summarized in three interconnected theses. First, being is, but non-being is not. Secondly, being is one, indivisible, eternal and unchanging. Thirdly, being and thinking are identical. And the second part Parmenides devotes to the presentation of knowledge based on the opinions of mortals, born of a mixture of “being and non-being.” Let us examine successively how these two parts form the general picture of philosophical thought.

As already mentioned, the first part boils down to three theses of true knowledge. The first thesis is the most problematic and at the same time key: being is. The external simplicity of understanding this statement is fraught with the danger that it can be “slipped” as completely clear and left without due attention. This is not a simple tautology at the language level, when “being” is first defined as what is, and then the existence of being is analytically asserted from the definition itself, due to the fact that the predicate “to be” is already laid down in the content of the concept of being. If we draw an argument from a later period in the history of philosophy, then, following the idea of D. Hume, which is later adopted by I. Kant, “to be” is not a specific predicate at all, since “to be” always means to be something, i.e. it is impossible to simply be and not possess some definitive predicate: “... although every impression and every idea that we only remember is considered to exist, the idea of existence does not come from any separate impression. <...> Just thinking about a thing and thinking about it as an existing thing is exactly the same thing” (Hume, 1996). Therefore, being should be considered as a possibility of prediction, i.e. as an opportunity to be something. Actually, the Parmenides’ statement should be taken as establishing or fixing the evidence of the possibility of being something. In the thesis of Parmenides, the tautological predicate of existence is not attributed to being, but the obviousness of the possibility of such an ontological predication, in other words, the evidence that something exists, is affirmed. For Parmenides, the idea that being is, or something really exists, is a self-evident intuition that overcomes any radical doubt.

This can be demonstrated “on the contrary”. Indeed, why not doubt that something even exists? Like Descartes, one can imagine an omnipotent demon who misleads us (Descartes, 1994). All that we took for the reality of a truly existing one, now we imagine as an illusion of demonic influence. However, even in such a situation of total illusoriness, a self-evident true statement is possible, which cannot be discarded - something exists. If we imagine ourselves initially to be in the absoluteness of an illusion that cuts off even the hypothetical opportunity to

know something true, then we still know for sure that something is real. Let this be completely not what we see, feel and imagine, let all the knowledge about the existing be just a trick of the demon, but there must be something outside of the fraud that creates it, because the demon itself must exist in order to mislead us. The nature of the illusion is such that it cannot have a self-sufficient existence, i.e. it is possible only when there is something real that gives rise to it for its own concealment. Illusoriness must be supported by reality, deception is possible only if there is a deceiver hiding behind a veil of falsehood. On the other hand, if an illusion had self-restraint, then it would not be an illusion, it would itself be a reality.

Thus, the Parmenides' statement "being is" is a fixation of the ontological intellectual intuition that something is. This formulation is significantly different from the famous Cartesian maxim: *cogito ergo sum* (Descartes, 1989), since it does not introduce the subject of thought. The evidence for the existence of the thinking "I," put forward by Descartes, is completely unclear. This can be argued with the help of a complicated version of the Cartesian experiment, known as "brains in a vat" (Putnam, 2018). In this version, the deceiver demon is replaced by a supercomputer, the purpose of which is to produce the illusion of reality in the brain connected to it. The important point here is that a fundamental transformation of the thinking person is imagined: "I think" becomes just "thought", since the computer produces not only the illusion of external reality, but also the illusion of the thinking self. This demonstrates the ambiguity of the construction of "I", because the real subject of thought may be something completely different, for example, a hypothetical computer. Therefore, if Cartesian intuition reveals elements of ambiguity in itself under the conditions of a new thought experiment, then Parmenides retains its obviousness.

In the case of the Parmenides' ontological intuition, such a guarantor of meaningful truth is not observed. Therefore, the entire substantive side remains entirely in the field of opinion (*δόξα*), to which the second part of Parmenides' poem is devoted. This describes the second pole of this type of philosophical thinking. The second part of the poem, which describes the opinion of mortals, is not just a tribute to generally accepted ideas or an ironic ridicule of common misconceptions. Parmenides demonstrates that the described field of opinion is a necessary and inevitable part of cognition. True knowledge of the first part, summed up around ontological intuition, remains meaningfully unfulfilled. Ontological intuition (its meaningful certainty) is a kind of asymptote, to which the cognitive infinitely approaches, doing work in the field of opinion.

If the first part of the poem describes an intuitive belief in the existence of a final point of absolute truth, then the second part describes the movement to this point. Opinion and fallacy of judgments are inevitable when moving to a truth that a person does not know, but is sure that it is. Therefore, Parmenides describes being as an unchanging and eternal truth - ontological intuition, and opinion as the changing dynamics of human ideas about its content. In other words, in the first part about true knowledge, Parmenides demonstrates the obviousness of intuition that "something is", and in the second - describes the current understanding of the content of this intuition, that is, gives the answer to the question: "What exactly is there?"

According to Parmenides, opinion is generated by a mixture of being and non-being, which cannot be avoided. Since sensory perception is always limited, the idea of being, as it were, breaks up into its component parts. Instead of a single being in human perception, there are many separate existent objects. Nothingness penetrates into being as the boundary of objects, as a condition for the separation of integral being, according to differences in sensory perception. Nothingness is conditional boundaries segmenting being. Drawing these boundaries at the same time makes possible the appearance and destruction of objects, and, accordingly, the movement of human thought (in the field of opinion at the moment, a true thought can become false in the next, and vice versa). Therefore, objects and objects in the ontology of Parmenides have a special status, they are not being

and not non-being, they are being dissected by the introduction of conditional non-being. By virtue of this, Parmenides does not exist at all (therefore, Russell's critical argument does not succeed), but they are not illusory. There are no objects only because they arise, they appear and disappear in constant change and movement. The very possibility of changes is due to the fact that they are based on something unchanged. Thus, Parmenides describes the immanent region of a moving, changing mind, the driving force of which is the substantial vacuum of transcendental ontological intuition.

At the same time, Parmenides gives a general outline of philosophical thought, which applies both to the realm of the immanent and to the realm of the transcendent in various traditions. The absolute of knowledge here is represented by the scheme, or form, of ontological intuition, which is meaningfully empty. Opinion, the human idea of the content of ontological intuition, is the use of this intuition as a form for the meaningful definition of all that is according to the following scheme:

- "something (x)" is;
- nothing else is "something (x)".

This is a general pattern of naturalization characteristic of almost the entire Western philosophical tradition. On the basis of its implementation, both natural-philosophical and materialistic concepts are built, from which private sciences have developed, and idealistic views. The only difference between them is that the naturalistic scheme in the first case applies to the realm of the immanent, physical, and in the second to the realm of the transcendental, super-physical.

So, philosophical thought, implementing a naturalistic scheme, gave a powerful impetus to the development of private scientific disciplines. Specialized fields of scientific knowledge are the result of the development of a specific application of the naturalistic scheme of philosophical thought. Such philosophizing is a breeding ground or building material for special sciences. Therefore, the crisis of the "need" of philosophy can be considered as a natural result of the development of thought according to the naturalization scheme, which, in essence, is the whole (with some exceptions, about which later) the whole history of Western philosophy. After the entire observable subject field of knowledge was divided between specific disciplines, naturalized philosophical thought was expropriated at the forefront of individual scientific disciplines, while philosophy itself remained in a situation of crisis of its own scientific nature, which, in essence, means a crisis of specific objectivity. The situation of "uselessness" appeared not because philosophical thought no longer had a place in strict scientific knowledge, but because philosophy carried out according to a naturalistic scheme was stolen by private sciences. Therefore, when philosophy remained in the situation one among many, then the same requirements began to be presented to it as to other disciplines.

However, such an "inscription" of philosophy along with other scientific disciplines does not solve the problem of crisis, since the crisis is a natural consequence of the development of a naturalistic scheme of philosophizing and the associated scientific knowledge. What is required here is not a restriction of philosophy to the rigor of the scientific method, its ultimate naturalization, but a radical change in the implementation of philosophizing. The way out of the crisis is not the definition of philosophy within the framework of the naturalistic scheme, but the change of the philosophizing scheme itself. The possibility and necessity of such a change has already been brought to the attention of thinkers who dealt with the problem of philosophy as such. For example, D. B. Zilberman, developing his own modal methodology, wrote: "With regard to opportunity, perhaps, in the entire history of philosophy, the possibilities to make it an object of itself have never been so optimal as they are today. Precisely because philosophy has rightfully been supplanted from all subject areas, we can talk about "pure" philosophy without risking wandering back into empiricism, naturalism, sociologism, and ideology" (Gurko, 2007).

Therefore, in addition to the considered Parmenides' type, it is necessary to determine another possible way of philosophizing.

2.2 Socratic type of philosophizing (deontic reflection)

A fundamentally different type of philosophical thinking, realized not according to a naturalistic scheme, we find in the views of Socrates. His famous saying: "I know that I don't know anything" (Losev et al., 1990), on the one hand, demonstrates an ironic device and the image of learned ignorance, and on the other, more important for us, is a criticism of the sophists' relativism and a return to fundamental intellectual intuition.

In this Socratic statement, the contradictory absolutism of relativity is ironically noted. The essence of the contradiction is quite simple and ultimately boils down to the paradox of self-reference, or to the paradox of the liar. Take the statement T: "nothing can be known for certain." Does T itself fall under the rule that it claims? If T is reliable, then it itself must correspond to the condition being approved, i.e. be unreliable, and vice versa. Insoluble contradiction is obvious. Therefore, according to Socratic thought, if nothing is known for certain, it is possible to know for sure at least one, this same thought. Thus, in order not to conflict with the absolute relativism of knowledge, it is necessary to admit the presence of reliable knowledge, in any case, we can reliably assert that something reliable exists. In this sense, Socrates repeats the train of thought of Parmenides, establishing and fixing the evidence and certainty of some intellectual intuition. However, Socrates has a significant difference from the Parmenides' position. If Parmenides defines the discovered intellectual intuition that something is, as being, then Socrates - as a blessing, i.e. what should be. This, in fact, is the fundamental change in the philosophy of philosophizing - instead of naturalistic ontological thinking, we have a super-naturalistic deontic ("super-real" or "sur-real" in the terminology of D. Zilberman) (Gurko, 2007).

Such a shift in the focus of thought from being for good is no coincidence. In a situation where a person is a "measure of all things", according to the maxim of Protagoras, something is needed that would act as an absolute of virtue and perfection, in the broad sense, with which a person would compare his own "dimensions". At the same time, Socrates realizes that it is impossible to formulate a meaningful definition of this absolute. Just as being appears as an unattainable ideal of cognition in the realization of a naturalistic scheme, the good is also an asymptote of the Socratic type of philosophizing. Being and good are meaningfully empty intellectual intuitions, the evidence of which there is no doubt. Socratic intuition of good is an ontological intuition set in conditions of modality: necessity, chance and possibility, which are realized in the context of human responsibility, i.e. in categories of commitment, authorization and regulation. The Socratic type of philosophizing is the recognition of a person's responsibility as a "measure of things" for modifying life. Modalities are forms of a phenomenon for a person of a single being in his mobility, grasped in opinion, i.e. in an attempt to give content ontological intuition. At the same time, Socrates's deontic intuition seems to be "built up" over the ontology, hence its characteristic of "super-real." In other words, if the Parmenides' type of philosophical thought is an attempt to determine what exactly is, then Socratic is trying to answer the question of what should be. Therefore, good can be defined as intellectual intuition that, in addition to what is (what is defined as the content of ontological intuition), there can be something better, virtuous, perfect, etc.

Since deontic intuition is something that belongs to the field of transcendence, its meaningful definition is an infinitely approaching movement. It is precisely such dynamism and mobility that distinguishes philosophizing from, for example, ideology or dogma. Therefore, in Socrates, the main method for realizing this movement of thought is dialectics, in the sense of conducting a conversation, a conversation. This is a way of implementing thoughts in dynamics. Thought as an end result, as a formed "concept" of good, is constantly overcome in the dialectical movement of thought, since no result of thinking can exhaust the transcendental content of deontic intuition, it is only

possible to approach it endlessly (and sometimes even move away).

At the same time, dialectics also embraces intersubjectivity as a necessary element of the movement of thought to the definition of good. She acts as a way to overcome the dogmatism of individual thinking. The other, the interlocutor (or myself, who became alien to the result of my previous thoughts) is for the thinker not the object of persuading and spreading his own ideas, but the hope of overcoming the hidden shortcomings and the imaginary ideality of the formed ideas.

The Socratic type of philosophy represents the dynamics of unfolding thinking, the purpose of which is to approach the meaningful definition of deontic intuition about good. The deontic intuition itself is built up over the ontological, as the sphere of the super-real over the real. The Parmenides' type of philosophy, expropriated by science, establishes the real, that is, what is, while the Socratic type of philosophy tries to define the super-real - that which is not, but that which can be as an improved real. This form of deontic reflection over what should be, from the point of view of intuition about the absolute good, is a form of consciousness of a person's own responsibility for the real.

3 Summary

3.1 About the benefits of philosophy for everyone and the harm for a few

The Parmenides' type of philosophizing is aimed at the formation of knowledge, while the Socratic formulates the meaning of this knowledge. However, Plato is already returning Socratic teachings to the Parmenides' type of philosophizing. It is no coincidence that Aristotle notes that Platonic philosophy transforms Socrates's teaching on general concepts under the influence of "Italic" philosophy (Asmus, 1976). Actually eternally existing ideas are naturalized Socratic concepts that are transferred from the deontic to the ontological. Genuine being becomes the being of ideas, i.e. ideas as universal invariants of multiple things reflect, according to Plato's thought, the real content of ontological intuition. The super-real in Plato ceases to be the responsibility of the thinking person, but becomes a special, truly real, area of existence. The deontic super-real and ontological real in Plato becomes one, truly existing world of ideas, and the area of mobile opinion and changeable existence, fixed in the sensory perception of man, becomes an unauthentic otherness of material things. Thus, Plato identifies Socratic deonticity with true being, which Parmenides affirms. Thus, Plato took the content of the philosophy of Socrates and presented it in the Parmenidian type of philosophizing, as knowledge and doctrine of two worlds. Subsequently, in the philosophy of Aristotle, the line of the naturalistic scheme of philosophizing is strengthened, the deontic is finally naturalized in the modalities of the potential and the actual (*δύναμις καὶ ἐνέργεια*).

4 Conclusion

Thus, the answer to the question of the need for philosophy became, as it seems to us, quite obvious. Philosophy is vital. Especially its Socratic type. Without it, it is impossible to form a truly adult person who is aware of the meaning and responsibility for the reality in which he exists. This applies to all aspects: scientific, social, political, environmental, ethical, etc. Of course, the Parmenides' type of philosophizing, scientific and cognitive, remains extremely important because it forms the basis of knowledge about reality, without which further deontic modalization is impossible. However, without deontic philosophy, the threat of infantilization arises, which aggravates the need for external leadership, for who would perform the functions of a deontic source. Without philosophy as a practice of real thinking, neither genuine laws, nor genuine morality are possible, in general, no genuine meaningful action, in the sense that it would not be an external indication to which you obey, but the result of your own real thinking; not by learned

knowledge, but by reflection on deontic intuition about good. Therefore, is philosophical education necessary? Only as much as real thinking is needed. Is harm from philosophy possible? Only for those who, out of fear of death, are interested in the infantilization of society and future generations, replacing true philosophizing and real thinking with ideology and dogmas.

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Primary Paper Section: A

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ANALYSIS OF RUSSIAN JUDICIAL PRACTICE IN CASES OF INFORMATION SECURITY

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Abstract: The article discusses the main trends in information security, reflected in the judicial practice of the Russian Federation in the last period. The authors made a conclusion that modern judicial practice today considers various aspects of cases related to information security. These are cases related to violation of confidentiality of information, disclosure of personal data, falsification of electronic documents, unauthorized access to computer information, distribution of malicious computer programs, violation of information protection rules, illegal activities in the field of information protection, disclosure of information with limited access, violation of order posting information, etc. Every year the number of such cases pending before the courts is growing. This confirms the relevance of the considered problem and indicates the need to return to its consideration in the near future.

Key words: court, judicial practice, offense, crime, cybersecurity, information security, digital technologies, information protection, cybercrime, secrecy, confidentiality.

1 Introduction

Information security involves the protection of information from theft or change, either accidental or intentional. The organization's information security system is an effective tool to protect the interests of information owners and users. It should be noted that damage can be caused not only by unauthorized access to digital information. It can be obtained as a result of a breakdown in telecommunication equipment. Effective organization of ensuring information security of banking systems and government institutions is especially relevant.

In this regard, knowledge of ways to protect the information infrastructure from criminal assaults is increasingly gaining its relevance (Begishev et al., 2019). Computer attacks (Begishev et al., 2019) and other information security incidents negatively affect the organization's productivity (Malik & Islam, 2019) and its cybersecurity status (Khisamova et al., 2019) in the context of digital crimes (Bokovnya et al., 2019), including by hacker communities (Begishev, 2020).

Thus, the analysis of judicial practice is a study in the field of law enforcement, which analyzes and systematizes judicial cases of information security, highlights the persistent differences in the application of legislation by the courts, as well as identify the causes and conditions that contribute to this, and develops suggestions and recommendations. The generalization of judicial practice makes it possible to identify cases of the adoption of various judicial acts relating to the same issues of law, to analyze different interpretations of the law, errors in the application of substantive and procedural law, and also to determine the reasons and conditions for their formation.

2 Materials and methods

The research materials were judicial practice in cases of information security in the Russian Federation.

A sample analysis of the indicated judicial practice over the past few years has been carried out. We examined a number of Russian laws that provide for liability for violations of information security. These are Articles 138.1, 159.6, 183, 185.6, 272-274.1, 283-284 and 310 of the Criminal Code, Articles 5.53, 13.11-13.14, 13.27.1, 13.33-13.34, 14.30, 15.21, 17.13, 20.23 and 20.24 of the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation.

To search for judicial decisions, we used the largest database of judicial acts, court decisions and regulatory documents in the Russian segment of the Internet - the Internet resource "Judicial and regulatory acts of the Russian Federation" (sudact.ru).

To find a judicial decision on the specified site, we used the number and name of a specific article of codes and the time period. In addition, the search for court decisions was carried out on thematic and industry sites.

3 Results and Discussion

The complexity of the search for judicial practice covering cases of information security is due to the fact that the volume of such practice is relatively small, the articles themselves are rather fragmented, and it is very difficult to compare and generalize the data of such rules.

Judicial practice indicates that a very important aspect is the need to comply with formal rules, organizing a trade secret regime. In particular, the Kolomna City Court considered the petition regarding the reinstatement of a plant employee who was charged with violating the trade secret regime. The personnel were allowed to enter the enterprise according to the rules governing official and commercial secrets, and also had to be guided by the Regulation on commercial secrets, where its regime was established, and the List of information that was included in the category of "commercial secrets". At the time of the disputed relationship between the employee and the employer, all the documents were valid, and together with other employees the plaintiff was acquainted with them, as evidenced by his signature on the List of reviewed documents.

After a while, the management of the enterprise limited the employee's access to trade secrets, but after a certain time working materials with the "CS" (commercial secret) signature stamp were found on his desk. The disciplinary action was confirmed by the management of the company, an act was drawn up on the fact of the audit, and photography was also conducted. The employee could not explain the reason for the presence of the indicated documents on his desk. Since the employee had previously been subject to disciplinary sanctions for violating commercial secrets (copying information, taking drawings out of the organization's territory, etc.), the court recognized the dismissal as legal, since the employee did not make the proper conclusions, and he did not comply with the requirements of the management.

Part of the court decisions is devoted to the problems of interaction between bank management and customers. In particular, an administrative fine was imposed on the head of the department for working with distressed assets of a branch of one of the banks. The reason for the punishment was that his subordinate decided to find out where the debtor was by contacting the employer of the latter. According to the court, there were actions to disseminate information about the presence of debt on credit obligations to the bank. Also, a bank employee collected information using unacceptable methods.

A quite large number of court cases examined are devoted to claims for the protection of personal data. In particular, a client

of one of the banks applied to the prosecutor's office with a statement that her rights to protect personal data were violated. The audit materials showed that one of the borrowers informed the bank of her personal data, presenting the applicant as a contact person. According to the court decision, the established procedure for processing personal data was violated - an indefinite number of persons received access to personal data, while the subject of personal data did not give his consent. This offense is not continuing; the date of the offense event can be considered the moment of acceptance of the relevant data from the borrower. This offense entails punishment under part 1 Article. 4.5 Administrative Code of the Russian Federation, but the presence of a three-month period of prosecution should be considered. Given that the expiration has already taken place, no punishment is prescribed by law.

A significant part of the disputes regarding the problem of the dissemination of personal data is disputes with the media that publish information regarding the personal lives of citizens. The Supreme Court passed a resolution that Roskomnadzor received the right to decide on the closure of a particular media if it was charged with regularly disseminating information about the personal lives of citizens or otherwise violating personal data laws. For example, one of the newspapers in the Krasnodar Territory included information about a minor in her publication: her first name, surname and even her school number. A written warning of the department was sent to the publication, but the newspaper continued to publish personal data of minors. The regional court, by its decision, terminated the activities of the newspaper, and the materiality of the case and the legality of its decision was confirmed by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation (Decision of the investigative committee on Administrative Cases of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of June 24, 2015).

Along with the closure of the publication, the court may also require it to pay compensation for non-pecuniary damage. So, according to the court in St. Petersburg and the Leningrad Region, it was defined as a violation of the publication of a photograph of a citizen, as well as his information, while the citizen did not give consent to the distribution of personal data. The court recovered from the A. newspaper in favor of the aforementioned citizen moral damage because his personal data were published.

Another issue submitted to the courts is the provision of personal data at the request of state authorities. The law expressly prohibits their distribution, respectively, the operators, not wanting to risk receiving an order from Roskomnadzor, responds by refusing requests from government agencies, including the FAS, related to personal data of citizens. In particular, one of the requests of the FAS concerned information about the owner of the telephone number, regularly used to send numerous advertising messages. After refusing to provide such data, the organization was fined. The court concluded that the actions of the FAS Russia are legal in nature, as the telecom operator had to provide the personal data requested.

An analysis of the practice also revealed typical problems of medical or educational institutions that provide various services to the population, but at the same time they do not ask for consent not to process personal data from clients. In particular, the specialists of the clinic in the Samara region, conducting medical examinations, entered personal data of citizens into outpatient cards without obtaining the consent of patients. This violation has led to the prosecution of the director of a medical organization under Article 13.1 Administrative Code of the Russian Federation.

"Ignoring issues of embezzlement of property of another or acquisition of the right to another's property in electronic information circulation seems unacceptable. Many people mistakenly believe that digital technology is reliably protected from fraud. Such a postulate is false, which is proved by a large number of practical examples" (Begishev, 2016).

According to Article 159.6 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, interference with the functioning of means of storage, processing or transmission of electronic information or the information and telecommunication networks is recognized as the targeted impact of software and/or software and hardware on servers, computer equipment (computers), including portable laptops, tablet computers, smartphones equipped with appropriate software, or to information and telecommunication networks, which violates the established process of processing, storage, transmission of computer information, which allows the guilty person or another person to illegally seize other people's property or acquire the right thereto (Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of November 30, 2017 No. 48, 2017).

Electronic information fraud committed through unauthorized access to computer information or through the creation, use and distribution of malicious computer programs requires additional qualifications under Articles 272, 273 or 274.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of November 30, 2017 No. 48, 2017).

For example, embezzlement of funds from an "electronic wallet", requires first to obtain an access code for this wallet. If a person breaks it with the help of technical means and steals money, actions will be qualified according to Articles 159.6 and 272 of the Criminal Code. The practice follows the same way if property theft occurs using malicious computer programs (Article 273 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) (Saushkin et al., 2019).

Judicial practice is faced with another problem when applying Article 273 of the Criminal Code. The previous version of this rule provided only such malicious programs that could obviously lead to criminal consequences. The criminal law has fought against illegal activities of a fairly limited circle of people (hackers, computer fraudsters, etc.) (Korobeev et al., 2019).

Speaking about legal tools as means of information security, it should be noted that the potential of criminal law means (Efremova, 2017; Efremova, 2015) and modern Russian criminal policy (Rogova et al., 2016; Efremova et al., 2019; Khisamova et al., 2020) is least used.

One of the most common disputes in judicial practice are disputes with copyright holders. The number of claims increases every year. This category of cases is the most expensive. Thus, defendants in this category of cases are people who publicly post information that is owned by other citizens. At the same time, if the disseminated disputed information object is distributed at the request of the site owner by its users, the site owner is also responsible.

An important aspect of judicial practice is disputes related to theft of funds through remote banking channels. These cases are resonant in nature, while the courts now not only blame the client of the bank for concluding an agreement and taking all the risks of electronic payments, but they also evaluate the safety of bank payments directly. According to court decisions, a number of cases had inconsistency of the bank's actions revealed, which allowed the client of such a bank receive the right to reimburse the entire stolen amount, as well as to pay the costs of the examination. Accordingly, today the courts impose increased requirements on the safety of banks.

Just a while ago, Russian judicial practice had practically no examples of criminal prosecution for the falsification of electronic documents. But modern judicial practice testifies to the fact that today there are a number of court decisions where financial data, certificates of income of individuals and various agreements are recognized as the subject of a crime.

Courts expressly indicate that the electronic form of compilation, storage and submission of documents does not exclude the presence of *corpus delicti* in the actions of the subject. Thus, in accordance with Article 327 of the Criminal Code, these documents correspond to the characteristics of an official

document, but the form of its submission to the court does not matter.

4 Summary

Judicial practice in cases of information security is determined by its specific features and moments. As a rule, similar court decisions on the considered category of cases in different constituent entities of the Russian Federation are similar. This state of affairs greatly facilitated the analysis of Russian judicial practice in cases of information security. We should note that the scope of this research is not enough to analyze the entire volume of judicial practice in cases in the field of information security. Perhaps a detailed analysis of each category of cases will be carried out in subsequent studies.

5 Conclusion

Thus, we may summarize that modern judicial practice today considers various aspects of cases related to information security. These are cases related to violation of confidentiality of information, disclosure of personal data, falsification of electronic documents, unauthorized access to computer information, distribution of malicious computer programs, etc. Every year the number of such cases pending before the Russian courts is growing. This confirms the relevance of the considered problem and indicates the need to return to its consideration in the near future.

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HUMAN SELF-APPROVAL: STATEMENT OF SELF VERSUS APPROVAL OF BEING

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Abstract: The article analyzes a person's self-esteem from the standpoint of critical philosophical reflection. This is due to the need to overcome the reduction of the phenomenon to the level of natural need, which was originally the driving force of behavior, and which prevails in scientific discourse and in natural attitudes of everyday consciousness. In contrast to this, they state the heuristic significance of the ontological understanding of human self-assertion as the process of acquiring the metaphysical human essence (never given by anyone or anything, but only freely constituted). The authors substantiated the procedural nature of human self-assertion, in which self-identity is not so much its prerequisite but the goal and the end result.

Keywords: self-affirmation of a man, selfhood, being, self-denial, empiricism, metaphysics of a man.

1 Introduction

F. Nietzsche (Nietzsche, 1996) expressed an interesting idea that we are tired of a person. These words can be interpreted as a sign of immeasurable self-assertion and self-growth of a person in the world, the transformation of the world into a total anthroposphere: as if we are doomed to unrestrained self-assertion. Let's note that by definition self-affirmation presupposes the presence of a personal core, "I". But a modern man, as N.A. Berdyaev noted in the last century (Berdyaev, 1998), does not have the opportunity to immerse into himself, to contemplate himself. Thus, a person is exhausted by his own activity. According to Berdyaev, it is the unity of action and self-contemplation that affirms personality.

Self-affirmation is impossible without the tension of spiritual forces, and deep self-centering. But it is precisely the center that modern man lacks: a man lives in a "divided", split form. The syndrome of "lost self", human "homelessness" is observed by all healers of modern society. Does a "divided person" still have a striving for self-assertion if there is no self as such? At the same time, there seems to be no demand for personality, centralization, they are not in demand by society.

In a society of "fluid modernity", the way of identification is changing radically: a stable identity becomes a hindrance to a person's successful life (Bauman, 2006; Bauman, 2001). The so-called "short-term mentality" is being asserted. A person's "tomorrow" disappears. Although, this does not mean that a person lives in a "here-and-now" situation and is immersed in existence. On the contrary, a person chronically does not have time for something, he cannot stop and collect himself.

The life orientations of a person have also changed: "hankering for infinite autonomy is inherent in the person who has come off the transcendent, saint and timeless, and meanings and values" (Saykina & Kondratiev, 2019). Self-assertion turns into a goal in itself: life turns out to be wrapped up exclusively on oneself, on its narrow, private interests. The principle of "permissiveness" gives rise to moral relativism. There is a loss of universality, a generic dimension in the existence of a man and society.

Pluralistic lifestyles, high social mobility contribute to the expansion of human capabilities in terms of self-affirmation, however, on the other hand, divisibility, human decentering distort the meaning of self-affirmation (as a kind of self-attitude). This contradiction became the starting point of the study. It determines the theoretical and existential relevance of the research topic. The question of a man's true essence is at the center of a person's self-assertion problem: can it be closed only on the struggle for his own ego?

There is one more important point that requires analysis. The statement of human self-affirmation problem in scientific discourse was carried out, as is known, within the framework of psychology. The following question arises: is it really necessary to consider self-assertion only in the plane of natural striving, as it is done in psychology in the most general form? We believe that the answer to this question requires a philosophical analysis of the problem, which became the purpose of our research. However, this does not mean that the research results will be in demand only by the philosophical mind. The fact is that, as we wrote in one of our work, an "anthropological turn" is taking place in the modern corpus of social sciences and humanities, and as the continuation of the philosophical turn of the same name - in the form of anthropologism principle implementation. "Anthropologism is an important principle in view of the fact that modern social nature reveals its anthropic character" (Saykina & Krasnov, 2015). Self-affirmation of a person is implemented in social space, and its quality and methods ultimately affect all of us. The study of self-affirmation fits into the logic of the "anthropological turn".

2 Methods

The authors proceeded from the establishment of a philosophical approach priority to the analysis of a person's self-assertion phenomenon, which allows him to avoid naturalization. The study was based on the ontological approach. In order to identify certain trends in the study of self-assertion phenomenon by a man, we relied on the historical-philosophical approach, the method of the logical and the historical aspect unity. The antinomic character of human self-affirmation is revealed and substantiated by the means of the dialectical method. Two identified types of self-affirmation were analyzed through comparative analysis. The analogy method made it possible to develop the self-affirmation model.

3 Results and Discussion

The introduction of the concept "self-affirmation of a person" into scientific circulation was carried out by an Austrian doctor, a Freudian psychologist - Alfred Adler (Adler, 1964; Adler, 1979; Hoffman, 1994). The problem arose in the framework of medical therapy for neuroses: self-affirmation was endowed with the meaning of an instrument for compensation and weakening of the neurotic's feelings of inferiority. Subsequently, Adler concluded that the need for self-affirmation is also inherent in quite healthy people and acts as a desire to overcome helplessness, insecurity, leading to self-deprecation. Adler's merit lies in the fact that he estimated correctly the strength of the desire for self-affirmation in a number of driving forces of behavior, but in fact he limited himself to this; the analysis of the aspiration implementation, the transfer to the act was left "overboard". On the whole, the development of the problem within the framework of psychological discourse suffered from a biologic approach and naturalized this aspiration.

It was found that the "natural attitude" of everyday consciousness suffers from the same deficiency. The original meaning contained in the layer of "foreknowledge" is reduced to understanding the phenomenon as the process aimed at establishing one's own self, that is, at proving the legitimacy of own opinion, own deed, and own way of life. It is aimed at its own recognition and longs for self-satisfaction. We found that the everyday consciousness absolutizes the power bases of the phenomenon: self-superiority and "asserting oneself at the expense of others". We believe that such a truncated understanding is generated by an "empirical person" (from the "das Man" area) who lives according to the principles of "physis", which means that he is not familiar with the metaphysical dimension of life, and with transcendence. Self-assertion appears as a spontaneous process of realizing the natural self, moreover, in the logic of closure on narrow proprietary interests.

We believe that the ontological approach and the socio-philosophical dialectic of the personal and the generic "expose" the narrowness of the natural attitudes of an ordinary person and "remove" the negative connotation in this phenomenon understanding.

It must be said that the classical philosophical tradition has always opposed the poor, truncated mode of "being in itself". Thus, according to M. Heidegger, a person's self-identity should not be "the satisfaction in oneself" existing in the sphere of "das Man". Karl Marx considered "coming out of oneself" as a universal characteristic of human life activity.

The Hegelian approach was also methodologically important for us. So, in his philosophy, being at the first stage of self-development of the Absolute Spirit is poor in terms of definition, indistinguishable within itself - up to the point that it merges with pure Nothing. And for self-expansion the Absolute Spirit needs the Other; revealing oneself through otherness is necessary in order to return to oneself. We have found that this scheme may well be considered the model of human self-assertion process. We believe that self-assertion must be viewed in the logic of overcoming the narrow way of "being in oneself," and self-satisfaction.

Indeed, a person acquires his own self-feeling (and therefore begins a series of self-attitude acts) only through a collision with other being. The other is both a threat factor and a trigger for self-identity and self-affirmation achievement. Painful parting with oneself is a form of self-identity existence. The distinguishability of oneself as oneself is given only in a collision with another: in oneself and in others. It is important that a person, as was noted by I. Kant, can be aware of the changes in his soul only "due to the unity of consciousness" (Kant, 2006), that is, if he presents himself as one and the same subject in all the changes.

Self-identity should not be defined as a prerequisite and basis for self-assertion, since the process is essentially launched as the result of self-identity, and disidentification crisis. This approach also leaves an imprint on self-assertion understanding: it presupposes not only proof of the right to one's self, but also to self-denial, and self-alienation.

The concept by P. Tillich helped us develop the ontological concept of self-affirmation. He considers the concept of self-assertion through the concept of "courage" that is ontological for him: courage is "a universal and essential self-assertion of any being", and courage to be is "an ethical act in which a person asserts his own being in spite of those elements that hinder his essential self-assertion" (Tillich, 1992). Let's note that the meaning "in spite of" and overcoming is latently present in psychological concepts and in the layer of pre-knowledge.

Despite the fact that self-affirmation always acts as self-affirmation "in spite of" (that is, it involves courage, risk, and sacrifice), it gives rise to joy as an expression of "yes" to one's own true being according to Tillich. In his concept, self-assertion is the ontological act of a person asserting himself in his own essence, participation in a universal or a divine act of self-assertion.

Why is self-affirmation courage, according to Tillich? The fact is that it is carried out during anxiety (as a person's existential awareness of non-being, of his own finitude). He identifies three forms of self-assertion in accordance with three trends in which non-being threatens being: ontological, essential, during the anxiety of fate and death, the spiritual - during the anxiety of emptiness and meaninglessness, moral — during the anxiety of guilt and condemnation. Why do you need to know all these worries? To live according to the laws of being (with the awareness of one's finitude, with meaning, and with goodness).

According to Tillich, "the courage to be" is the mutual dependence of "the courage to be a part" and "the courage to be oneself". "The courage to be a part" dominates in a society with

mutual substitution of people and leads to personality loss; "The courage to be yourself" dominates in the society of individualism and leads to the loss of the world. Therefore, balance is important.

We believe that the form of spontaneous self-assertion of an empirical person can be opposed by the self-assertion of a person who has a metaphysical attitude, "the courage to be". The self-assertion of an ontological person is implemented at the level of the metaphysical essence of a person, it presupposes awareness, overcoming one's factuality and entering the sphere of universality, and compatibility. We have established that the content of true self-assertion becomes the task of being, of being fulfilled. The stress is transferred from the self to being - so that it is equated with the affirmation of being as such. Understanding of being as unity, consistency, generic universality does not allow a miserable feeling of superiority over others. In the ontological key, a person's self-assertion is life in the mode of the fullness of being, in the development of space for his own choice, independent decisions, the manifestation of his will, mind, and character ...

Usually, those who do not know how to choose themselves independently, assert themselves according to given, impersonal forms, often illusory ones. A strange form: to stand out in the mass, in the impersonal sphere of das Man. An empirical person (of das Man sphere) is immersed in the smooth course of the daily life (empiricism), subordinate to its logic and the power of natural drives and cannot part with his own present state. He is characterized by an absurd form of asserting oneself without volition (without starting the process of his own) and intense metaphysical work. From the point of view of human metaphysics, this is a "passive" self-affirmation. True, taking into account the fact that it is carried out in the logic of narcissism (Lasch, 1991; Charles & Lipovetsky, 2006), self-belief, self-interest, it has grave consequences: it is an imperious, repressive form of asserting selfhood at the expense of denying others, world denial per se, that is, the denial of social community foundations and the laws of being.

4 Summary

1. From an ontological perspective, a person's self-assertion is not one-time, but a procedural, and is the way of self-assembly and organization of life.
2. Self-affirmation has a dramatic character "in spite of". They revealed the antinomic character of self-affirmation in the dialectically intense unity of affirmation and self-denial, self-alienation. Self-denial is understood primarily in the form of a person's metaphorical "dying" in every metaphysical act of activity, in which a person comes to himself new. In other words, there is always a moment of self-transcendence in self-assertion - going beyond the limits of one's present state.
3. The true way of self-affirmation expresses an active attitude of a person to himself and participation in being. A person living in a metaphysical regime has a universal point of view and a plan of perspective, future. Self-affirmation is assessed from the point of view of its significance for the development of a person's generic body, culture, and for continuity.
4. There are two types of self-affirmation. Empirical self-affirmation is implemented in opposition to the world, in its rejection (the imperious nature of such self-affirmation determines the perception of the world as hostile). However, according to ontological standards, a person should not be confined to the process of his own approval. The ontological self-assertion of a man is the assertion of the world, the disclosure of his diversity, the assertion of the principles of being, the multiplication of being. Through self-affirmation, a person does not deny, but, on the contrary, proves his involvement in the world. In this case, the expression "the courage to be a part" takes on a different connotation than that of Tillich.

5 Conclusions

There is the crisis of humanistic values in modern "individualized society", and the domination of individualistic aspirations. Thus, a negative connotation prevails in a person's understanding of the essence and the meaning of self-assertion: reducing it to the implementation of individualistic, narrow-minded attitudes. The philosophical approach allows to rise it from a private phenomenon to the level of a man's ontological destiny. As was noted by M.M. Bakhtin, "one must remember that living from oneself, from one's own place, does not mean living only by oneself, it is possible to sacrifice only from one's own place - my responsible centrality can be sacrificial centrality ..." (Bakhtin, 1986). Only involvement in being, involvement in the fate of one's neighbor, in the social tasks is capable of filling a person, enriching him with universal content.

Ontological understanding of self-affirmation can become a "medicine" for a modern person, narcissistic in nature. But it also has a deep heuristic potential and can be used as the basis for private scientific and medical practices, as the methodology for conducting humanitarian and ethical examinations.

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ECONOMY OF ATTENTION: POSSIBLE STRATEGIES OF SOCIAL-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to formulate possible strategies of social-philosophical analysis of the idea of "economy of attention". The article provides a brief overview and analysis of existing definitions. The main result of this work is the formulation of four main strategies for the study of the economy of attention in the framework of socio-philosophical discourse: political-economic strategy, socio-symbolic strategy, existential-anthropological strategy and communicative strategy. The first continues the line of marxism and considers attention as an economic resource and commodity. The second reveals attention as a factor of symbolic consumption and self-determination in society, as a factor of hierarchical division of society.

Keywords: economy of attention; media; consumerism; WEB 2.0; attention deficit.

1 Introduction

The economy of attention is a concept that is almost ignored by modern philosophical academic tradition. At the same time, this issue is considered in many other contexts, for example, in the framework of the theory of journalism (Dekalov, 2017), (Birjukov, 2016), economics (Kozyrev, 2019), philology (Pochepcov, 2017). A moderate amount of papers on this topic can be explained by the presence of competing terms "digital economy", "knowledge economy", "information economy", etc. We will try to consider the prospects of his philosophical analysis of the concept and concept of "attention economy". What is attention economy?

The term is attributed to Michael Goldhaber, who introduces it in a 1997 article (Golghaber, 1997). His main thesis is the interpretation of attention as a limited economic resource, the production and consumption of which gives rise to special economic relations that are qualitatively different from production and consumption in their classical sense. The main competition today is not for the goods, but for the attention. This, from the point of view of Goldhaber, should lead to equalization and smoothing of economic inequality: despite the presence of "stars" and "fans", almost everyone has access to public attention (social networks and new media).

Along with Goldhaber, he usually distinguishes three more theorists of the "attention economy": Esther Dyson, Herbert Frank and Tim Wu. Herbert Frank (Frank, 1999) takes a more restrained view of the prospects for the development of an attention economy. His main idea can be considered the merger of money and attention, their mutual expression through each other. Attention is not a commodity, but a "universal equivalent" of goods in which their value is measured. As an example, he cites a system for evaluating scientific works, which is tied to citation: the more my article is quoted, the more valuable it is. He suggests understanding social media as a system of accumulation and distribution of attention, similar to the banking system as a system of accumulation and distribution of money. Tim Wu (Wu, 2017) considers the processes of monopolization of attention. He introduces concepts such as "theft of attention" when a corporation spends enormous resources on creating technologies that attract attention: from the rules of window dressing to choosing the color and font of the "buy" button (Holsen, 2009).

D. Smythe already in the 1950s began talking about the production of an "audience" as a product for media advertisers. There is a blurring of the boundaries between the "working" time of a person and the "free": during the day I work as a proletariat, in the evening as an audience. Man turns out to be exploited permanently, 24/7.

Thus, the following can be considered the main provisions of the attention economy:

1. Attention is a limited resource around which a modern economy is being built around production and consumption (Goldhaber)
2. Attention is a "final value" that can measure other benefits like money. (Franc)
3. Monopolization and industrialization of the economy of attention, the division into "stars" (produced by a special industry, "factory of stars") and "fans". (Wu and Goldhaber)
4. "Exploiting" a person as an "audience" and "stealing attention" (Wu and Smythe)

Since the problem is relatively new, all studies are more an attempt to identify and describe the phenomenon than to analyze. The problem discovered at the intersection of economics and journalism (media) is described in the methodological framework of the relevant disciplines. We will try to outline possible directions of precisely the socio-philosophical problem of the phenomenon.

2 Methodology

The article provides a brief overview and analysis of existing definitions and developments. The main goal is to formulate the main strategies for studying the economy of attention in the framework of socio-philosophical discourse, we have proposed the following areas: political-economic, social-symbolic, existential-anthropological. The first continues the line of Marxism and considers attention as an economic resource and commodity. In the framework of this approach, the concepts of goods, resources, production, overproduction, and consumption are used.

The second considers attention as a factor of symbolic consumption and self-determination in society, as well as a factor in the stratification of society. Here such concepts and concepts as symbolic value, symbolic consumption, production of differences will work. The third approach considers attention as an essential characteristic of a person the ability to voluntarily concentrate attention and objectification. Important concepts here are information, intentionality, perception, mental action.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Political Economy

The terms "information economy" and "attention economy" can be understood not as different ways of describing, but as a stage in the development of a phenomenon. The crisis of overproduction of the beginning of XX turns the economy of production of supply in the economy of production of demand. Similar to this process, the overproduction of information at the beginning of XXI entails the production of attention. Attraction of attention is initially part of the production of demand for a product, for example, part of an advertising campaign. So, for example, the concept of a "sales funnel", which has existed for quite some time, suggests attention as the first stage of work with a potential buyer. But today, attention is being produced by an independent industry, separate from the advertising and active sales industries.

It is primarily about the production of entertainment content. Initially, this area was occupied by corporations of mass art and the media. However, with the advent of social networks and similar electronic platforms, the layman has turned from a viewer and consumer of mass culture and media products into a content producer - a platform user. Now, the mass not only looks at itself through the television screen (Baudrillard, 1994), but also takes pictures and spreads itself. True, she did not look less from this, rather the opposite. The platform user is a content

producer, but he is also a consumer of other users' content - this is the principle of WEB 2.0. The passive consumer has become an active user.

The technologies for attracting and retaining the attention of a passive consumer of an active user are different. There is a special industry working to attract the attention of an Internet user to a particular content. And success here is measured not by the number of sales, but by the number of views, reposts and subscribers. So the entertainment industry is transformed into the attention production industry.

And although you can still divide users by the number of subscribers to bloggers and viewers, the border between them remains conditional. Not only for the conditional content producer attention becomes the main resource, but also for the conditional consumer. Not only does the blogger exploit the attention of the subscriber, drawing income from this attention, but the subscriber exploits the brand of another person and reputation. A subscriber who donates money to the author of the online broadcast does this so that his name appears on the screens of the entire audience. The audience's attention is exchanged for the attention of a specific viewer, the producer of the content or the media turns out to be an "aggregator" of someone else's attention, an information guide around which one attention is exchanged for another. A vivid example of such a reverse exploitation of someone else's brand and attention can be considered the call of the New Zealand terrorist Brenton Tarrant to subscribe to the PewDiePie channel, or the Instagram model's trick during the Champions League final in 2019.

At the same time, the main monopolist is not a conditional blogger-producer of content, but a platform where there is an exchange of attention, that is, a system of accumulation and distribution - media, large social networks, video hosting, etc. So, for example, when a blogger posts a video on Youtube, it cannot be said that he produces an audience and is its owner. Selling the audience and its attention to advertisers will be not so much on his own as on a platform that earns both on consumers of content and on its producers, the border between which has become completely blurred.

Attention, reaching a certain critical mass and accumulating in the media and platforms, becomes an economic factor, resource and product. Just as labor in the era of early capitalism broke away from a product, became a commodity and produced a worker as a commodity, so attention today is becoming an independent commodity and produces users as a commodity.

3.2 Social-Symbolic Direction of Research

If we understand society not politically-economically as a space of production and consumption, but as a space of exchange of signs and meanings, the economy of attention will also be described differently. The crisis of overproduction of the beginning of the 20th century led to the emergence of such a phenomenon as mass consumption. By Marx, man is understood as a working being, producing the world around himself and himself. For left-wing thinkers of the second half of the 20th century (Baudrillard, Fromm and many others), a person is understood as a creature that consumes the surrounding world. Under the basic movement of life, self-realization of a person is understood as consumption.

If consumption is the main existential need of a modern person, if it means to mean oneself and appropriate one or another symbolic value, then it is enough for the manufacturer to keep the consumer's attention for a long time for success. If I cope with this task, then a person will realize his need for being-consumption through my goods and services. According to this principle, modern mechanisms for distributing content work, which may not contain advertising at all and be freely available. But if the need for self-actualization-consumption becomes acute enough, while the consumer's attention is focused on my content, he will self-actualize by purchasing my "merchandise", "paid subscription" or simply "supporting my channel".

The apparent voluntariness and notorious "awareness" of consumption refers us to a mechanism that Baudrillard compares with an auction (Baudrillard, 2019). I do not buy the goods, but the symbolic value, which I will ascribe to myself. My existence is determined not by what I have done, but by what I spend my money on. It is one thing if I buy an expensive car or sneakers, another thing if I send money to maintain "world peace" or develop other people's creativity on the Internet. Social status is determined by the amount of money spent: the symbolic value can be up to 99.999...% of the final cost of the goods.

In the case of the information economy of attention, symbolic value is not hidden or hidden. Baudrillard is talking about replacing or replacing symbolic use value when a status item (gold watch, for example) mimics on the one hand a functional tool, and on the other a esthetic object (Baudrillard, 2019). The VKontakte sticker pack or premium account in an online game (for example, with the same gold watch) no longer has such a disguise - the aesthetic and symbolic completely replaced the functional.

Attention is not only a tool for manipulating and exploiting the consumer, but also the need of the consumer audience itself. His attention is artificially held by special techniques and techniques, that is, exploited. The consumer, buying himself a symbolic value, attracts the attention of others, exploiting someone else's brand, someone else's symbolic value. A blogger holds attention with the help of quality content, a consumer, sensing the need for a symbolic signification of himself, buys from the blogger an inscription-icon in his account. A blogger exchanges my attention for money, I exchange my money for the attention of his audience. The main income is received by the media platform, on which there is a mutual exchange of attention.

It is the distribution of attention, expressed in the number of subscribers, views and likes, that creates modern social differences. The number of produced or consumed economic goods fades into the background and is no longer playing an independent role as an information feed. If earlier the social hierarchy was determined by the quality of life, then it is the amount of consumption, today it is "hype", that is, the amount of attention. The need for self-realization and attention-building, fueled by platform-based content sharing mechanisms, is becoming a key characteristic of modern man.

3.3 Anthropological Direction of Research

Attention can be considered not only as an economic or social need, but also as a constructive ability of objectification. Understanding of man as a creator goes back at least to the Christian medieval tradition and goes through the main line through the Renaissance. In modern times, the ability to create is complemented by the epistemological aspect. At the beginning of 20th century, phenomenologists introduce the concept of intentionality, which is useful to us when analyzing the phenomenon of attention as a human ability.

Husserl understands intentionality as an essential characteristic of consciousness. Consciousness is always intentional, that is, always directed outward, including when we are not consciously focused on the object. Thus, my attention is always directed, but not always focused and conscious. It was this provision that prompted the psychologists of the turn of the 19-20th centuries to highlight attention as a special theoretical problem, different from the problem of perception. However, more detailed problematization and study of the problem of attention are associated with the development of cognitive psychology in the second half of 20th century. Within the framework of this tradition, attention is already treated as a special mechanism for processing information, by analogy with the technical means of processing information.

It is customary to single out two main models or metaphors for interpreting attention. The first is attention as a kind of "filter", designed to select relevant signals from the general flow of information. The second model understands attention as a special "mental action" that expends the "resource" of attention

(Kahneman, 1973). In the framework of this approach, attention is presented as a kind of “reservoir” filled with a resource of attention, a kind of “energy”. Accordingly, each mental action spends this resource, the amount of which is limited. With a deficit of this resource, human activity becomes less effective.

In part, the contradiction between the two models is removed by the division into “voluntary” attention, “involuntary” and “post-arbitrary” existing in the modern psychological theory of attention. Then we can say that involuntary attention works on the principle of a filter that sorts incoming signals according to certain properties, including physical (intensity, type of information channel, etc.). Post-spontaneous attention can also be understood as a filter that filters out signals based on not physical, but semantic properties of information. And voluntary attention can be understood as a special effort and “mental action” that consumes a limited attention resource.

Despite the fact that such a schematization ignores some aspects of the problem, it can serve as a tool for us in the subsequent analysis. In particular, it is important for us to fix this distinction between conscious or voluntary attention, which then will be fixed in pedagogical normative documents as “the ability to voluntarily concentrate attention” and the basic uncontrolled intentionality of consciousness.

Modern pedagogy postulates an orientation towards the formation of competencies, including competencies for an arbitrary concentration of attention. At the same time, urgent recommendations for the use of multimedia equipment, game forms of training, etc., are more likely aimed at manipulating involuntary attention. In this case, the pedagogue turns into a marketer. The main task is to influence the consciousness precisely in the interval when it is already directed, but not yet realized. Since the awareness of one’s own attention and its direction requires effort and time, the task of a marketing educator is to manipulate someone else’s attention and to alleviate (ultimately prevent) someone else’s efforts: the font should be legible, the color should be nice, the right button should be right in front of your eyes.

It is noteworthy that the metaphor of the filter is reflected in modern technologies for manipulating attention. Modern algorithms for selecting information output in accordance with the preferences of platform users form a kind of “filter bubble”. The understanding of attention as a limited resource made possible an economic approach to the problem in general.

4 Summary

We have identified three possible areas of social-philosophical analysis of the economy of attention: political, economic, social, phenomenological. Thus, attention can be considered as:

- An economic resource, around the distribution of which special economic and power relations are built.
- The result of the overproduction of information when the user is no longer able to consume all the information produced by society.
- The universal economic equivalent, capable of quantifying all produced and consumed goods.
- The history of social differences and hierarchies, when social status is determined not by the amount of goods consumed, but by the amount of accumulated attention.
- Reasons for the transformation of a modern person from a passive consumer to an active user, content producer.
- The fundamental ability of a person to objectivize the world, intentionality.
- A mechanism for selecting relevant information from a common stream, a “filter” of perception.
- An arbitrary ability of a person to concentrate and abstract, limited by the amount of “strength” or “energy”.

5 Conclusions

The areas identified by us differ from each other in methodological tools, however, we can distinguish the main aspects characteristic of each of the strategies:

- Despite a different understanding of attention in psychology, economics, media, psychiatry, etc., two main vectors can be distinguished: 1) attention as the human ability to select information and arbitrary concentration; 2) attention as an economic resource, around the distribution of which a special system of relations is built.
- It was the problematization of attention as a human ability within the framework of cognitive psychology as a mechanism for processing incoming information that allowed us to consider attention as a limited resource, including an economic one, and became a condition for the attention to be industrialized.
- The monopolists of the attention industry today are not content producing corporations, but platforms providing contact between content producers and consumers, that is, social media. They create a “blogger” and his “audience”, which in the limit are the same figure - the user of the platform.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AA

EXPERIENCE OF STATE REGULATION OF MIGRATION PROCESSES ABROAD: PROSPECTIVE PRACTICES FOR RUSSIAN MIGRATION POLICY

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Abstract: The article examines the key areas of migration policy and sectoral legislation of the leading immigration centers in Europe and America - Canada, the USA and Sweden; analyzed the criteria for admitting immigrants and granting them work permits; the main trends in the development of state regulation of migration processes in Western countries are characterized. Over the past 40 years, the scale of migration in the world has almost tripled. According to UN statistics, in 1980 the number of international migrants was 102 million people, in 2019 - 272 million people, or 3.5% of the world's population. Migration is becoming a key factor in demographic and economic development for most countries.

Keywords: migration policy, migration legislation, immigration, labor migrants, refugees, selective approach, foreign experience.

1 Introduction

The migration policy of economically developed countries is based on a selective approach, which allows the recipient states of the labor force to select only those specialists who are able to benefit the host economy, thereby using international migration as a factor in the development of national human capital, the economy and the social sphere. It is advisable to implement such experience in the Russian practice of migration regulation, since at present the majority of immigrants arrive in Russia from the former Soviet republics, with which the state has established a visa-free regime, and there are no requirements for the professional competencies of most of the labor migrants.

2 Methods

The article provides a systematization of theoretical and analytical data, in particular, the migration policy in Canada, the USA and Sweden is studied. Of particular interest is the study of the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of external and internal migration flows, which is necessary for the formation of directions of state migration policy.

Also, the article uses statistical analysis and comparative analysis. According to the UN, the scale of world migration has a steady upward trend. In 1980, the number of international migrants was 102 million, in 2017 - 258 million, of which a significant number (150.3 million people) are migrant workers (58.3% of the total number of migrants). Over the past decades, the share of international migrants among all citizens of the planet has also increased from 2.3% in 1980 to 2.8% in 2000 and 3.4% in 2017.

The UN data based on official statistics on the foreign born, i.e., people born outside of the country of current residence indicates that the highest number of migrants in 2017 - 49.8 mln (15.3% of country's total population) - lived in USA. Russia ranks fourth - 11.65 mln migrants (8.1 mln of Russia's total population) lived here (<http://www.gks.ru>). The main Russian difference from the other industrial countries is that most of immigrants get here from former Soviet Republics with which it has been established that no visa is required.

Experts note that the most developed countries seek to use international migration as an important factor of national human capital development, growth of the economy and the entire

social sphere, using a selective approach for this. For example, in Canada and some other developed countries, a points-based system is used for selection of economic migrants (<http://www.consultant.ru>). From 2015, applicants who already have a job offer (contract with an employer) receive an advantage when applying for living in Canada. Such a system allows attract the very specialists that the country's economy needs.

Selective approach allows the country - the recipient of labor to receive a number of significant advantages: solving the problem of labor shortages in certain sectors of the economy, productivity growth, balanced regional development by resettling migrants in certain territories, stimulating domestic demand for goods and services owing to growing number of consumers, development of human capital and innovative activity of enterprises, etc.

3 Results and Discussion

Canada has one of the best immigration systems in the world. Immigration is the main driving force behind the country's population growth: in 2019, 313 thousand people immigrated here - about 1% of Canada's population.

Canada's immigration law is based on the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) of 2002 (<http://www.gks.ru>). The Immigration and Refugee Protection Act sets out the basic principles and concepts governing immigration programs and refugee protection in Canada. According to the Law, the following categories of applicants can obtain a residence permit in Canada:

- 1) Applicants for family reunification;
- 2) Economic immigrants. A foreign citizen can be selected as a member of the so-called. "Economy class" based on its ability to be useful to the Canadian economy.

In Canada, as in a number of other developed countries, a point system for selecting economic migrants is used. Canada's Express Entry Immigrant Assessment and Selection System allows prospective expatriate employees to communicate with prospective Canadian employers without intermediaries. Express Entry itself is not an immigration program - it is an electronic system used by the Government of Canada to select candidates for immigration to Canada under the following immigration programs (<http://www.gks.ru>):

- Federal Skilled Worker Class (for professionals);
- Federal Skilled Trades Class (for working specialties);
- Canadian Experience Class (for those with work experience in Canada);

Parameters assessed: education, knowledge of English and / or French, work experience, age, guaranteed employment, adaptability. Since 2015, applicants who already have a job offer (contract with an employer) have received preference when applying for residence in Canada, which is primarily due to the fact that Canadian employers do not trust foreign diplomas of education, especially non-European (African countries and Asia), and work experience abroad is often irrelevant (<http://www.gks.ru>). Such a system makes it possible to attract exactly those specialists that the country's economy needs.

3) Refugees. The law provides the right to resettle refugees from abroad and grant asylum in Canada for those who have a legitimate fear of persecution, torture or death. While eligible asylum seekers can reside in Canada pending a decision on their application, a rejected application means they must leave Canada or they will be deported.

Most people who successfully apply for permanent residency are selected through economic immigration programs to Canada.

It is worth noting that Canada was the first country to pass a national multiculturalism law - the Canadian Multiculturalism Act (1988) (<http://www.consultant.ru>). The law provided the legal basis for the official multiculturalism policy adopted by the Canadian government in 1971. The original policy of multiculturalism was aimed at preserving culture, primarily reflecting the interests of immigrants of European descent. However, as the center of immigration gradually shifted away from Europe with an increase in the number of immigrants from Asia, Africa and the Middle East, new challenges and priorities emerged. In addition to cultural and linguistic preservation, new arrivals expressed concerns about employment, housing, education and discrimination.

The 1988 Canadian Multiculturalism Act recognized multiculturalism as a fundamental characteristic of Canadian society. The law seeks to remove any obstacles that hinder the full participation of immigrants in society, and to help people eliminate and overcome all forms of discrimination.

In 2019, a migration reform was carried out in Canada, affecting the rules and procedures for entering the country (Davitti, 2018). The main innovation concerns the collection of biometric data of immigrants: from the end of 2019, in the case of an application for entry into the country - whether it is a visitor visa, work or study permit (except for US citizens), permanent residence, refugee status, extension of stay or extension of a study or work permit, the applicant is required to provide biometric data, as well as a photograph. Those who, within the last 10 years, have provided biometric data to obtain a guest visa, work permit or study permit, and the validity of these documents has not yet expired, are exempted from the requirements. It was noted that biometric data should be submitted once every 10 years.

There have also been tightened requirements for applicants who may pose a burden on the health and social services system in Canada and, on this basis, may be deemed ineligible. According to innovations in immigration law, a foreign citizen is prohibited from entering if it is expected that his state of health may cause an undue burden on the system of providing medical services and social services. "Excessive burden" is defined as the likely need for immigrants for medical or social services for which the expected costs will exceed the average over the next five years; and in cases where there is reason to believe that five years of treatment or care will not be enough - within the next 10 years.

According to UN statistics, which takes into account all persons living in the country, but born outside of it, the largest number of migrants at the end of 2019 - 51 million people. - lived in the USA (Zoomers, 2018).

The US migration policy, similar to the Canadian one, is aimed at attracting foreigners who can make a tangible contribution to the country's economy, therefore the system for issuing permanent visas provides for preferences, and the greatest preference is given to those who have so-called "valuable skills" - they are migrants with outstanding abilities in science, education, business, sports or art, eminent professors and international managers; migrants with a master's degree or individuals with exceptional ability (one rank lower than outstanding); those who have recently received a bachelor's degree; worshipers. Also, privileges can be obtained by investors willing to invest in the American economy from five hundred thousand to one million US dollars (Pedersen & Rytter, 2018).

When accepting migrants in the United States, quotas are applied - only 140 thousand people a year can apply for a permanent visa. To obtain a visa, you need a document confirming the employer's intention to hire a potential immigrant, and certification from the Department of Labor - this procedure is aimed at determining whether there are applicants for this vacancy among permanent residents or US citizens. If the specialty for which the migrant is employed is included in the Schedule A list (a list of specialties in which the American labor market has a need), then certification is not required.

Since 1990, a program for attracting investors has also been operating in the United States: it provides for the granting of permanent resident status to those who invest in the American economy from five hundred thousand to a million dollars and creates 10 or more jobs for citizens or residents of the United States in the agricultural industry or in regions experiencing economic stagnation.

Sweden has traditionally acted as a country that is supportive and humane in relation to immigrants and refugees. About 1.7 million of the resident population of Sweden were born outside the country (17% of the country's population).

The 2005 Aliens Act (Swedish - Utlänningslag) (Bhagat, 2018) regulates the country's migration policy, including the conditions for issuing visas, long-term resident status, work permits and refusals to enter the country, and contains measures of control and coercion in relation to illegal migrants, incl. criminal sanctions.

Let's take a closer look at the requirements of Swedish legislation for economic (labor) migrants. A work permit is a decision of the Swedish Migration Agency that gives a foreign national the right to work in Sweden. Scandinavian citizens, EU / EEA citizens, Swiss citizens and their family members do not need to apply. Individuals who have lived in another EU country for five years also do not need to apply for a work permit. A self-employed person does not need a work permit, but must have a residence permit. A permit is also not required for athletes, specialists of international corporations, scientists.

Sweden and other European countries comply with directives regulating the recognition of professional qualifications and the granting of permits to practice for some professionals (those professions that fall under these directives require certification of a diploma or the search for its equivalent). The basic principle of these directives is that anyone who has the necessary qualifications to work in a particular profession in their home country has the right to do the same in another country. Basically, these directives apply to the professions of lawyer, pharmacist, architect, midwife, doctor and nurse, veterinarian. Immigrants must register with the Swedish Population Register. You must have a work permit for a period of at least one year and continuously reside in Sweden for at least one year. Upon completion of registration in the Swedish Population Register, the immigrant receives a Swedish identification number (personnummer). In case the work permit is issued for less than one year, the immigrant will not be registered in the Swedish population register and will not be eligible for social benefits. For this reason, it is important to have insurance to cover costs that may arise in the event of illness or accident.

In connection with the migration crisis that began in 2014-2015, Sweden adopted a number of tightening legislative measures in the field of migration. So, in 2016, the country adopted a law (Janská & Bernard, 2018) providing for temporary restrictions on residence permits, while limiting, among other things, the right to family reunification. This innovation is intended as a temporary measure (until mid-2021) to ease the pressure on the Swedish migration system and local authorities due to the high flow of asylum applications.

Among the government's priorities in the area of migration is the deportation to their home countries of those asylum seekers who have been refused. Sweden seeks to facilitate "voluntary" return by providing housing and subsistence allowance, subject to consent to leave the country. The authorities also tightened control and punishment of illegal migrants.

4 Summary

Thus, today the international regulation of migration is determined by the following general trends: the criteria for determining the foreign labor force are changing; the importance of the used needs of the filters increases (quotas, point systems, lists of deficient professions, the level of remuneration, etc.); the

role of regulatory instruments (permitting and control systems of employers and other sponsors, programs for irregular migrants) is increasing; the problem of adaptation of foreigners and the inclusion of immigrants in host societies is being actualized.

The most interesting for Russia are the practices used in the migration policy of the USA, Canada and the EU countries and associated with the mechanisms of selective selection of labor migrants, which will allow using immigration as one of the development resources.

5 Conclusions

To introduce these practices into the Russian immigration system, it is necessary at the legislative level to determine the foundations of the point system, which allows, based on a number of criteria, to assess the need for a particular specialist to come to the country. In addition, it is advisable to regulate the migration inflow through the employer: in this case, it is the latter who decides whether he needs an employee with one or another qualification, concludes an agreement with him, and only then the migrant can apply for documents for residence and work in the country. A similar system operates in Canada and Sweden. In Russia, it can be adapted in the form of a mechanism for the organized recruitment of foreign labor in countries that supply labor.

It is also important to note that the migration legislation of Western countries pays special attention to the problems of adaptation and integration of foreigners into the socio-cultural environment in which they find themselves, studies are being conducted to assess public sentiments in order to suppress possible tensions and conflicts in the relationship between the local and visiting population. Today, in order to suppress the flows of illegal migration in Russia and abroad, legislation and law enforcement practice have been significantly developed, the system of control and supervision activities is being improved, but in the countries of Europe and America at the state level it is understood the need to complement these measures with a humanitarian component - work to promote the adaptation and integration of migrants ...

Increasing the importance of educational adaptation, developing a system of informing visitors, attracting volunteers to the provision of adaptation services, creating preferential conditions for the participation of non-profit organizations, as well as organizing centers for adaptation and integration of foreigners in places of the greatest immigration inflow could become factors contributing to the improvement of the mechanism of settling foreign citizens in Russia.

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Primary Paper Section: A

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FEATURES OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT AT THE ENTERPRISES OF A HOUSING AND COMMUNAL SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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Abstract: The housing and communal services are the socially important and strategically isolated sphere of life of citizens of any state. Transition to new forms of functioning of housing and communal services in Russia means existence of the transparent and effective mechanism of sanitation or elimination of the inefficient forms of government in housing sector. Now growth of number of the enterprises of the housing-and-municipal sphere is observed, but at the same time the quantity and quality of the provided services grows slightly. It means that growth of number of the enterprises of housing sector happens only due to growth of tariffs for services and mechanical crushing of the existing enterprises, and it cannot infinitely proceed.

Keywords: crisis management, housing and communal services and infrastructure, financial improvement, crisis, regulation, strategy.

1 Introduction

Problems of the sphere of housing and communal infrastructure are one of the most sensitive for the population of the country. Therefore identification of the causes of crises and features of application of crisis management in the sphere of the housing and communal services enterprises is especially relevant today.

In recent years the number of the enterprises of the housing-and-municipal sphere grows, but at the same time range of services grows slightly. It means that this growth happens only due to growth of tariffs for services and mechanical crushing of the existing enterprises, and it cannot infinitely proceed. Already today debts for the services provided by the housing and communal services enterprises grow. Current situation with debt constantly worsens. Growth of debt demonstrates deepening of financial crisis in housing sector that also is aggravated today with a pandemic when many lost income sources. Still debts to suppliers of resources and in budgets of all levels by 1.45 times exceed debts of consumers and customers of services of the housing and communal services enterprises. All this testifies to the need of introduction of procedures and actions of crisis management applied specifically at the enterprises of housing sector (Gabbrakhmanov et al., 2016).

The purpose of work is to investigate features of crisis management in the sphere of housing and communal infrastructure, taking into account importance of the industry in strategic development of the state in general and the Republic of Mari El in particular. For achievement of a goal in a research the following tasks are solved:

1. structure of housing stock of the Republic of Mari El is analyzed;
2. volume of the rendered and paid utilities is estimated;
3. structure of the organizations providing housing and communal services is analyzed;

4. reasons for which the housing and communal services organizations get to a crisis zone are established;
5. main directions of development of strategy of recovery from the crisis of the housing and communal services enterprises are defined;
6. main strategy of recovery from the crisis for the housing and communal services enterprises are allocated and measures for realization of these strategy are listed;
7. actions for financial improvement of the sphere of housing and communal infrastructure are given;
8. main results of crisis management at the enterprises of housing sector are defined.

2 Method

For the last ten years the volume of housing stock increases, and in Russia the increase in city settlements and rural areas happens in proportion to average growth rates 1.02. This growth rate in the Republic of Mari El corresponds to the all-Russian trend and approximately corresponds to growth rates in general across the Volga Federal District.

At the same time it should be noted growth of a share of the shabby and hazardous dwelling that potentially demands big costs of its contents and replacement of all existing systems and structures. All this lays down on the enterprises of housing sector. Though, since 2013, the situation tends to improvement, but it still is not enough for removal of a burden of additional expenses from the enterprises of housing sector. As this housing does not conform to modern standards of ensuring quality of housing and communal services (Eidelman & Fakhrutdinova, 2016).

The volume of the provided utilities per capita constantly grows, however respectively it is possible to note growth of a share of costs of their payment in revenue breakdown of the population. And it is observed as across the Russian Federation in general and across the Volga Federal District and the Republic of Mari El in particular. As a result the share of debts of the population for the provided services grows and respectively losses of the enterprises of housing sector grow.

If to consider the specific weight of the profitable and unprofitable enterprises, then it is possible to draw a conclusion that their quantity in Russia in general is reduced and it is a positive trend. One of factors of reduction of the unprofitable enterprises in housing sector just also is application of approaches of crisis management for increase in efficiency of their activity.

A few other picture develops in regions, for example, in the Republic of Mari El the number of the unprofitable enterprises of housing sector much more than on average in Russia, but their quantity is reduced too.

Today experts mark out the following signs of crisis at the housing and communal services enterprises (Yaroslavtseva, 2010):

- accounts payable of the housing and communal services enterprise grow also for its repayment not enough liquid current assets of the enterprise;
- following the results of two years the loss in absolute expression according to accounting records of the enterprise is received;
- steadily volumes of realization of the provided services decrease;
- the economic analysis of the housing and communal services enterprise showed that the actual cost of housing and communal services more than for 25% exceeds the approved tariff;
- the actual expense of resources (fuels, the electric power) is much higher than approved.

3 Results

The main feature of the crisis phenomena in the field of housing and communal services is what in the main role, here is played by local authorities. Investigating problems of crisis management in municipal units in relation to the enterprises of housing sector, it is necessary to allocate three main directions of action of local governments, they have to:

1. to be obligatory directly involved in financial improvement of debtor enterprises in the sphere of housing and communal infrastructure as their activity has important economic value for development of this territory;
2. to participate in processes of crisis management and sanitation of the municipal enterprises which are engaged in provision of services in housing sector;
3. to exercise crisis management by the municipal unit as the whole economic and territorial complex.

Objects of housing and communal services for the population of the municipal unit have the same strategic and social importance, as well as the city-forming enterprises concerning which the law "About Insolvency (Bankruptcy)" contains special articles (Article 132-138). Provisions of these articles of the law by analogy can be distributed to the enterprises of the housing-and-municipal sphere and communal infrastructure irrespective of their legal form and form of ownership. The property of the enterprises of communal infrastructure cannot be neither is liquidated, nor used for other designated purpose. For today the big problem is created by the management companies which are registered in the form of Ltd company but also concerning their legal framework is systematized and ordered (Malkanduyev & Cherkesov, 2018).

The current law "About insolvency (bankruptcy)" has essential gaps regarding legal support of procedures of bankruptcy of municipal utility companies, condominiums and management companies. Meanwhile, such enterprises almost in all regions of Russia already for many years are in crisis state for many reasons.

The first and most important reason is a lack of the reasonable tariffs covering full cost of the enterprises for implementation of the current activity and also the inappropriate direction of these means.

The second - big percent of underpays of citizens and the organizations of the budgetary sphere before the housing and communal services enterprises for the provided services and complexity of impact on debtors.

The third - absence of qualified personnel and also opportunities of their fast preparation according to modern approach.

The fourth - absence at heads of a clear financial, technical policy on a conclusion of the housing and communal services enterprises from crisis.

The fifth - not controllability of the enterprises of housing and communal infrastructure. At the state and the population are absent or poorly levers of impact on these organizations work.

The sixth - wear of housing stock. For 2019 according to the Government of the Russian Federation about 1 million people lives in the hazardous dwelling.

Search of ways of recovery from the crisis can be carried out only when developing strategy of recovery from the crisis. Formation of strategy of recovery from the crisis has to be followed by scientific approach and the detailed analysis of internal and external environments of the housing and communal services enterprise and also industry and the region in general (Eidelman et al., 2018).

Those components which really are important for the organization of housing sector and communal infrastructure are

allocated, collecting and tracking information on each component is carried out and on the basis of assessment of the real situation of the enterprise and the industry in general the reasons of crisis state become clear. It is carried out, complex, timely diagnostics of a condition of the enterprise of housing and communal infrastructure which is the first stage in development of strategy of crisis management by activity of the enterprises of housing sector.

For development of strategy of recovery from the crisis and for increase in profitability of activity of the housing and communal services enterprises it is necessary to carry out work on four directions (Lugovnina, 2018).

1. In the sphere of revenues of the enterprise.
2. In the sphere of expenses of the housing and communal services enterprises.
3. In the system of strategic development of the company.
4. In the sphere of work with debtors in housing and communal services.

Within implementation of the crisis response strategy at the enterprises of housing sector and within the region in general to minimize losses of housing and communal infrastructure and to reach in the short term break-even level, and then and profit, it is recommended to carry out and realize the following measures:

- preparation of documents, the feasibility study for attraction of external financing in a housing-and-municipal complex of the municipal unit;
- development and the help at the approval of investment programs, programs of energy saving;
- implementation of legal solutions of management and operation of a property complex;
- business planning of development of new perspective activities.
- calculation, justification and protection of economically reasonable tariff;
- statement of cost management systems of housing and communal services, motivations of personnel.

The greatest influence on a negative financial condition of the enterprises of housing and communal infrastructure, economically unreasonable tariffs and non-payments for the rendered services and also low collecting of payments render.

It is necessary for financial improvement of the sphere of housing and communal infrastructure (Kozhevnikov, 2015).

1. To introduce the state control of the quality of services provided by the enterprises of housing sector and also legal responsibility for unfair activity of the housing and communal services organizations.
2. To carry out restructuring of debt of the enterprises and the population for housing and communal services.
3. To change the system of regulation and the statement of tariffs, having developed uniform methodical recommendations from the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation with a possibility of accounting of specific features of each object of housing and infrastructure (Vinokurova, 2016).
4. To change a system of control and responsibility of the enterprises of housing sector, having changed the system of economic incentives and punishment for participation in corruption schemes and creation of monopolies.
5. To modernize communal infrastructure, to update the system of communications, to install the systems of energy saving and to improve metering devices for increase in efficiency and cost reduction at the enterprises of housing sector.
6. To create new housing stock for resettlement of the shabby and hazardous dwelling, and with attraction of federal and regional financing (Eidelman et al., 2016).
7. To introduce public control, through creation of non-profit public organizations which will control capital repair, to estimate quality and cost of the carried-out works in

housing sector and also to request concrete services in housing sector for concrete objects (for example, gardening of parks, creation of playgrounds, improvement of the yards and so on).

4 Summary

The main results of crisis management at the enterprises of housing sector have to become:

- exception of the subjective reasons, first of all a human factor, as factor of possibility of technogenic catastrophes in the housing-and-municipal sphere and infrastructure of the country;
- elimination of the factors defining negative development of housing and communal services and in general the housing-and-municipal sphere of the country. Transition from a wastefulness resource in the housing-and-municipal sphere to resource-saving;
- development and strengthening of positive trends of development of housing and communal services and housing sphere in general;

Additional results of crisis management and the solution of problems in housing sector can become:

- increase in respect from the population for bodies of the local and federal authority;
- achievement of financial stabilization and development of a housing and utilities sector;
- lack of the social shocks connected with transfer of housing and communal services in the mode of profitable work and the termination of its budgetary subsidizing at the expense of budget funds (Rubtzov et al., 2015).

The enterprises of housing and communal services and infrastructure in the system of crisis management in the Russian Federation hold special position as holding anti-recessionary actions infringes on the interests of all population of the territory. Holding anti-recessionary actions in housing sector have to be carried out only after careful and detailed study of each action and in the presence of really positive outcome of the held events.

5 Discussion and Conclusion

In development of any organization including at the enterprises of housing and communal infrastructure, there is a crisis approach probability. It is characteristic of market economy, and natural result of crisis, such as bankruptcy and elimination in the sphere of housing it is impossible as its services are socially important. Therefore, the crisis is more serious, the more funds from the budget should be allocated for a solution. The sharpness of crisis can be reduced if to consider its features, in time to distinguish it and to see approach. In this regard any management in housing sector has to be crisis, that is constructed on accounting of an opportunity and danger of crisis and also search and preparation of ways of an exit of it.

The choice of ways of recovery from the crisis is directly connected with elimination of the reasons promoting its emergence. For this purpose it is necessary to carry out the

detailed analysis of external and internal environment of the enterprises of housing sector, to allocate those components and features which really matter for the organizations of housing and communal infrastructure, to carry out collecting and tracking information on each component and on the basis of assessment of the real situation of the enterprise and the industry in general and also regional features, to find out the reasons of crisis state. Which have to be solved taking into account features of each enterprise, its social and strategic importance for each territorial entity.

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MODELS OF PRODUCTION FUNCTIONS OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMY OF RUSSIA (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TATARSTAN)

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Abstract: The economic development of any country is determined by the level of production development of its regions. Production functions are an important element of a sufficiently large number of regional development models and allow not only to describe the behavior of the regional economy in an explicit functional form, but also to conduct a quantitative analysis of its effectiveness using the accompanying calculation and analytical apparatus. In this case, the Cobb – Douglas production functions are often used, showing the dependence of the volume of production on the factors that create it. In this paper, the Cobb-Douglas production function is constructed on the basis of statistical data for 2007-2018 from one of the leading regional economies in Russia - the economy of the Republic of Tatarstan. The value of the gross regional product is chosen as the indicator of production volume.

Keywords: Modeling, Regional economy, Gross regional product, Production function, Regression model, Fuzzy linear regression, Triangular Fuzzy numbers, Trapezoidal fuzzy numbers

1 Introduction

The apparatus of the theory of production functions (PF) is widely used by researchers and is considered an effective tool for modeling production processes. It enables to explain the level of total output in terms of the amount of capital and labor expended, the main factors of production. PF has been studied by a sufficiently large number of foreign and Russian scientists at various times, including Kleiner (1986), Makarov (1999), and others.

Currently, PFs are the basis of mathematical modeling of the activity of a wide variety of production structures and systems from individual enterprises and organizations to regions, industries, and the country's economy as a whole (Bessonov & Tsukhlo, 2002; Varian, 2005; Alekseeva & Galiaskarova, 2017; Buravlev, 2012).

In the process of modeling, various types of FSs were considered (linear, power, logarithmic, exponential) and their quality was analyzed according to the accepted criteria. The most famous PF, which is considered classical, is named after the names of its authors - C. Cobb and P. Douglas. Two-factor PFs type Cobb – Douglas are widely used to assess the potential for economic development and assess the prospects for its development. Consideration of certain aspects of the economy of the Republic of Tatarstan (RT) on the basis of PF was carried out in (Parfilova, 2013).

PFs are usually defined as a mathematical model of the phenomenon or process under study, which in the form of an equation or their system describes the dependence of the effective indicator on one or a number of production factors. PF describe the dependence of output indicators of the economic system on input factors (Kleiner, 1986).

As an endogenous variable, GRP is usually considered as an indicator of the volume of product produced in quantitative form, and the exogenous variables are the residual value of fixed assets and the average annual number of employees in the regional economy.

This work is devoted to the construction and analysis of the PF of RT in crisp and fuzzy statements. When constructing a fuzzy PF, the coefficients of exogenous variables were sought in the form of triangular numbers and trapezoidal numbers (Tanaka et al., 1982; Charfeddine et al., 2005). As a result, the endogenous variable

(GRP) is also presented in the form of corresponding fuzzy numbers, and interval forecasts are presented as fuzzy intervals.

Here we note the following; one of the first works to study the fuzzy regression problem was Tanaka's work (Tanaka et al., 1982). The work examined fuzzy explanatory variables, crisp regressors, and fuzzy regression coefficients. To find the regression coefficients, the mathematical programming problem is solved. Further development of this approach is presented, for example, in (Tanaka et al., 1989). Currently, a rather large number of papers on fuzzy regression models have been published, devoted to both theoretical aspects and applications of this class of regression models. Among them, we note (Pedrycz, 2015; Tanaka & Ishibuchi, 1991; Redden & Woodall, 1996).

2 Methods

For the study of the economy of RT for 2007-2018, the possibility of applying crisp and fuzzy regression methods is considered for estimating PF in the form of the Cobb-Douglas function (Cobb & Douglas, 1928):

$$GRP = A * K^\alpha * L^\beta, \alpha + \beta = n \quad (1)$$

where GRP - gross regional product;

K - value of fixed assets;

L - the annual average number of employees in the economy;

α, β - coefficients of elasticity for factor variables;

A - coefficient reflecting the level of technological productivity;

n - total factor elasticity.

Before proceeding to the construction of the PF, we give the necessary information about fuzzy linear regression.

2.1 Triangular Fuzzy Numbers and Fuzzy Linear Regression

A triangular fuzzy number (A) is a triple (a^L, a, a^R) where the parameters a^L, a, a^R denote, respectively, the smallest possible, the most probable and the largest possible values of the indicator under consideration. A triangular fuzzy number $A = (a^L, a, a^R)$ is called symmetric, if $a - a^L = a^R - a$. A symmetric triangular fuzzy number is given by a triple of the form $(a - d; a; a + d), d \geq 0$; the number d is called the fuzziness measure of a triangular symmetric fuzzy number. The membership function of a symmetric triangular fuzzy number $(a - d; a; a + d), d \geq 0$ has the form:

$$\mu_A(x) = \max\left(0, 1 - \frac{|x - a|}{d}\right)$$

We consider linear fuzzy regression in the form of the basic Tanaka model (Tanaka et al., 1982). It is introduced as a linear fuzzy function:

$$\tilde{Y}_j = \tilde{A}_0 + \tilde{A}_1 x_{1j} + \dots + \tilde{A}_n x_{nj}, \quad (2)$$

where \tilde{Y} and \tilde{A}_i - fuzzy dependent variable and model parameters;

x_i - independent variable, $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Here for each j , an inequality is performed $\mu_{Y_j}(y_j) \geq h$, where h is some predetermined threshold value in advance.

With this statement, one speaks about the problem of fuzzy linear regression with a threshold value of h . Moreover, each fuzzy parameter $\tilde{A}_i = (a_i - d_i, a_i, a_i + d_i)$ is described by a symmetric triangular membership function, which consists of a fuzzy center a_i and a fuzzy half-width d_i . Then Y_j has the following form:

$$Y_j = (z_j - r_j, z_j, z_j + r_j),$$

где $z_j = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_{ij}$, $r_j = d_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n d_i |x_{ij}|$.

The total measure of fuzziness is calculated by the formula:

$$r = \sum_{j=1}^m r_j = m d_0 + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n d_i |x_{ij}|.$$

The problem of fuzzy linear regression is transformed to the following linear programming problem:

$$r = \sum_{j=1}^m r_j = m d_0 + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n d_i |x_{ij}| \rightarrow \min;$$

$$y_j \geq \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x_{ij} - (1 - h) \sum_{i=1}^n d_i |x_{ij}|, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m;$$

$$y_j \leq \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x_{ij} + (1 - h) \sum_{i=1}^n d_i |x_{ij}|, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m; \quad (3)$$

$$d_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

This method of constructing a fuzzy linear regression is used to evaluate the model of economic growth in the region in the form of a fuzzy PF Cobb-Douglas:

$$GRP = A_0 * K^{A_1} * L^{A_2} \quad (4)$$

Model parameters A_0, A_1, A_2 – fuzzy symmetric triples of numbers:

$$A_i = (a_i - d_i, a_i, a_i + d_i)$$

where a_i – the most probable value of the coefficient; d_i – width fuzzinesses of the coefficient.

We linearize function (4) by taking the logarithms. As a result, we get a log-linear model of the form:

$$\ln GRP = \ln A_0 + A_1 \ln K + A_2 \ln L$$

This dependence can be estimated using the fuzzy regression method (Tanaka method). The resulting fuzzy coefficients of the model are determined by triangular fuzzy numbers. After moving to the source variables, we have the following model:

$$\widehat{GRP} = e^{A_0} * K^{A_1} * L^{A_2}$$

1.2 Fuzzy regression analysis using trapezoidal fuzzy numbers.

We use the h-cut method in our work (Charfeddine et al., 2005).

A fuzzy function of level f is defined as four levels of crisp functions: f_a, f_b, f_c, f_d . For consistency's reasons, these four functions cannot intersect in the input area given by:

$$[X_{min}, X_{max}] = [(x_1)_{min}, (x_1)_{max}] \times \dots \times [(x_N)_{min}, (x_N)_{max}]: \\ \forall x \in [X_{min}, X_{max}], f_a(x) \leq f_b(x) \leq f_c(x) \leq f_d(x).$$

To determine the function of the extreme level f_a and f_d the Tanaka model is used, taking into account the resolution (3) for $h = 0$:

$$f_a(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^* x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n d_i^* |x_i|, \quad (5)$$

$$f_d(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^* x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n d_i^* |x_i| \quad (6)$$

The f_b and f_c levels are determined by solution (3) for h selected from the interval $[0, 1[$.

We turn to the model of the fuzzy production function (4) in the case when the model parameters A_0, A_1, A_2 are fuzzy trapezoidal numbers. We preliminary linearize it by taking the logarithms:

$$\ln GRP = \ln A_0 + A_1 \ln K + A_2 \ln L$$

$$\text{where } A_i = (a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i)$$

We estimate this dependence using the fuzzy regression method (the method using the h -cut). After the moving from the estimated log-linear model to the initial PF, we obtain a model of the form:

$$\widehat{GRP} = e^{A_0} * K^{A_1} * L^{A_2};$$

$$\text{where } A_i = (a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i) =$$

$$= (a_i - d_i, a_i - (1 - h)d_i, a_i + (1 - h)d_i, a_i + d_i).$$

In this work, the series of variables are obtained from official information posted on the website of the Federal State Statistics Service (https://www.gks.ru/regional_statistics), the data are presented in table. 1.

Table 1: Initial data for building a regional Cobb-Douglas PF

| Years | GRP, (RUB.Million) | Cost of fixed assets, (RUB. Million) | Employed in the economy, (thous.persons) |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 2007 | 757401.4 | 1586177 | 1812.926 |
| 2008 | 926056.7 | 1802843 | 1871.006 |
| 2009 | 885064 | 2132421 | 1823.079 |
| 2010 | 1001623 | 2526863 | 1899.246 |
| 2011 | 1305947 | 3461464 | 1939.862 |
| 2012 | 1437001 | 3110418 | 1966.287 |
| 2013 | 1551472 | 3342559 | 1961.421 |
| 2014 | 1661414 | 3431206 | 1975.912 |
| 2015 | 1867259 | 3921931 | 1980.164 |
| 2016 | 1933092 | 4256272 | 1980.758 |
| 2017 | 2139810 | 4658900 | 1968.186 |
| 2018 | 2469217.4 | 5033940 | 1963.493 |

3 Results and Discussion

Consider the framework of the work, constructed crisp and fuzzy PF RT and analyze their quality indicators. In the environment of the Gretl econometric package, an inhomogeneous PF Cobb-Douglas RT is constructed in a crisp statement using OLS for evaluating the log-linear model. The log-linear model has the following format:

$$\ln \widehat{GRP} = -12,355 + 0,86 \ln K + 1,806 \ln L$$

The model is characterized by the following: a high multiple determination coefficient $R^2=0,948$, statistical significance in general by the F -test at the significance level $\alpha=0,01$, but the free term and regression coefficient for $\ln L$ are insignificant even at the level $\alpha=0,1$. This is a sign of multicollinearity factors. It should also be noted to the short sampling. In such conditions, it is not possible to obtain qualitative estimates of the elasticities of the PF were obtained by the moving from the log-linear model:

$$\widehat{GRP} = 0,0000043K^{0,86}L^{1,806}$$

When the PF is transformed to a linear form the transformed dependent variable undergoes transformation, therefore, OLS-estimates of model parameters are ineffective. Their values may also be biased. These problem points are solved by nonlinear OLS. The PF is estimated using this method in the Gretl environment has the following form:

$$\widehat{GRP} = 0,00026K^{1,032}L^{0,918}$$

However, this model, despite a high level of data fitting and significance in general, has insignificant free term and regression coefficient for the factor L . This leads to low quality estimates of the elasticities of the PF. Taking into account in the model the time factor in the form of a multiplicative term of the form e^{Pt} does not improve the situation.

Only the one-factor PF is statistically reliable. The model by nonlinear OLS has the following form:

$$\widehat{GRP} = 0,1269K^{1,08}$$

Model quality indicators: $R^2=0,954$, $MAPE=7,198\%$. The regression coefficient is significant at the significance level $\alpha=0,01$, the free term $A=0,1269$ is insignificant. It should be noted that here A – coefficient that takes into account the average influence of factors that are not included in the PF equation. The confidence interval for the coefficient of elasticity by the capital factor with a 95% reliability is from 0,895 to 1,274. There is no autocorrelation in the remnants of the model. We present the results obtained when constructing a PF based on the fuzzy regression method in the MS Excel table processor environment. A fuzzy logline model was constructed using the Tanaka method, and its free term and coefficient for $\ln L$ were equal to zero. After moving to the original PF RT, the following

fuzzy one factor model was obtained using triangular numbers of the form:

$$\overline{GRP} = K^{(0,935; 0,944; 0,953)}$$

In this model, a very high value of $R^2 = 0,99$ (calculated using defasified predicted GRP values). The free term $A=1$, and the coefficient of elasticity by labor L is 0 (labor factor does not significantly affect output). Coefficient $\hat{A}_1 = (0,935; 0,944; 0,953)$ –fuzzy coefficient of elasticity for fixed assets. Consequently, the increase in fixed assets by 1 % corresponds to the average increase in output in the range from 0,935 % to 0,953 % with the most expected 0,944 %.

A fuzzy PF using trapezoidal fuzzy numbers (h-cut=0.8) has the form:

$$\overline{GRP} = K^{(0,935; 0,942; 0,946; 0,953)}$$

In the model, the value of the multiple determination coefficient is high $R^2 = 0,99$. The model shows that a 1% increase in fixed assets corresponds to an average increase in output in the range from 0,935 % to 0,953 % with the most likely range from 0,942 % to 0,946 %. The centroid of the trapezoidal fuzzy elasticity coefficient for fixed assets is equal to 0,944 using the center of gravity method (Chernov, 2018).

4 Summary

As a result of the analysis of the economy of the Republic of Tatarstan for the period 2007-2018, it is empirically shown that crisp and fuzzy adequate and statistically reliable two-factor PF type Cobb-Douglas cannot be constructed. PFs with such properties turn out to be one-factor.

The RT economy can be adequately described by power one-factor PFs with high values of $R^2 > 0.9$ and $MAPLE < 8\%$, based on both crisp and fuzzy approaches. In all significant models, only the capital factor turned out to be significant, while there is a decreasing return on the capital factor. The growth of the labor factor does not naturally lead to a corresponding increase in GRP.

5 Conclusions

In conclusion, we note the following. Studies have shown that the use of classical PFs type Cobb-Douglas with constant returns is unsuccessful for describing the economy of the Republic of Tatarstan in the considered time range. PF by the method of nonlinear OLS leads to a negative value of the coefficient by the labor factor, which contradicts the economic essence of the problem. Crisp and fuzzy adequate inhomogeneous PFs turn out to be one-factor with respect to the capital factor. The introduction of a time trend also does not significantly affect the explanatory properties of the model. Given the confidence interval for the elasticity by the capital factor of a crisp PF, we can conclude that a fuzzy PF allows us to draw more adequate conclusions regarding the economic growth of RT. The conducted empirical research shows that in the economy of the RT during the analyzed period, an intensive growth is observed.

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MODERN RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHINA AND GUINEAN GULF COUNTRIES

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Abstract: Nowadays, the relations between China and Africa are among the fastest and most productive in the world community. China organizes the supply of equipment, technology and labor, while African continent provide Chinese with the exclusive rights to extract oil resources and other minerals. As a result, China and Africa formed a powerful unity, built on the economic power of China and a huge natural resource base of Africa. Since 2003, the growth rate of China's GDP exceeded 10%, and after 2007 it was above the level of 11%. However, in 2015, GDP growth slowed down and showed a growth of 6.9%, which was the worst result in the last 25 years.

Keywords: Regional studies, international relations, history, China, economics, Africa, Guinean Gulf.

1 Introduction

In modern international relations, the relations between China and the Guinean Gulf countries is not the most important topic to study, because of the showing greater interest to the Middle East and EU and US policies. However, it should be noted that due to the fact that the countries of the Gulf of Guinea with the advent of the XXI century are rapidly progressing in their economic indicators, not without the help of the PRC, which suggests that if not now, then in ten years their bilateral relations will be one of the most important topics in international relations. At the same time, this cooperation is controversial, often speaking of the peculiar diplomatic methods of the PRC. In the studies of economists and historians there is no clear opinion about the exact goals of China on the African continent. On the one hand, in recent years, African countries have experienced significant growth in their economies with investment and assistance from China, but on the other hand, it is impossible to say exactly what China plans to do in the future.

2 Methods

The presentation of the material was built on the subject - chronological principle. The study requires an integrated approach to the development of basic material on this problem.

The use of the comparative historical method made it possible to understand how good the economic reforms were at certain stages of the political development of China and the Guinean Gulf countries.

The historical-genetic method used in the work made it possible to identify the general course of events. This method contributed to the identification of causal relationships between economic and social problems of the People's Republic of China. A specific historical analysis made it possible to consider events in the context of the corresponding time, when an assessment of

events is given from the point of view of a specific historical situation. To study the history of relations between the PRC and the countries of the Gulf of Guinea, this method is comprehensively applicable, since events were considered in connection with their historical necessity and significance.

3 Results and Discussions

Africa is a global supplier of many types of tropical plant raw materials: cocoa, coffee, peanuts, palm oil, spices, etc. At the same time, the agricultural sector of developing countries in Africa did not provide the local population with food products because of the lag of major food crops and population growth rates in most countries. In African agriculture uses more than 1/3 of the mainland. In 2010, about 5% were occupied by arable lands and perennial plantings, and 25% of the continent's area under pastures (The World Bank annual report 2010).

It is necessary to look through more detail on the western part of the African continent. The average GDP growth in West Africa stalled to 0.5% in 2016, after several strong years. It recovered in 2017 to 2.5%, and is projected to reach 3.8% in 2018 and 3.9% in 2019 (www.african economicoutlook.org). Between 2012 and 2015, many West African countries have a high growth of population. But in 2016, growth slowed down, averaging 0.5%.

The slowdown in 2016 was on a large scale, affecting almost all the Guinean Gulf countries. But, despite the fact that Nigeria and Liberia showed negative growth rates, some countries on the contrary had great progress, for example Côte d'Ivoire, where the result was almost 9 percent. The slowdown in Nigeria, due to the size of this economy relative to the region, meant a significant decline in the average for West Africa. In 2017, regional growth recovered, averaging around 2.5%. In 2018, it was projected to increase to 3.6%, and in 2019 to 3.8% (Anyanwu et al., 2016). The results for 2018 will be calculated in the coming months, but now it becomes clear that they will be much lower. The large economies of the region, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, together made up about 11% of the total regional GDP in 2017, and their projected growth in 2018–2019 is believed to be strengthened (Johnson et al., 2017).

The positive outlook for the region is based on the recovery in oil prices and oil production increases for Nigeria and Ghana and for strong agricultural indicators.

In most countries, the economic growth of the countries of the Gulf of Guinea was insufficient to significantly reduce poverty. In fact, farmers and firms in West Africa produce and trade in highly localized markets, but do not achieve sufficient success due to the scale needed to attract broad-based investments that could accelerate growth and reduce poverty. This is happening due to a number of restrictions, including inefficient transport and trade barriers along the corridors and at the borders, greater reliance on family and informal sources of financing, and an insufficient supply of reliable and affordable capacity. These factors lead to the fact that West African products are uncompetitive in the international market.

There are strategies for helping the countries of the African continent and the Gulf of Guinea in particular. For example, USAID's strategy is to work through regional organizations and private sector associations to address critical competitiveness issues and to demonstrate the productive potential of West Africa to stimulate large regional investments.

Another USAID-related trade program is implemented through the West African Trade Center in Accra, Ghana, in close coordination with the network of African regional partners of the private sector and government agencies, including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) (Arysteety & Baah-Boateng, 2007). The trade centre operates through regional

private sector associations to help farmers and firms match product quality and market requirements and produce commercial quantities. USAID trade centre in West Africa also helps key regional private sector associations negotiate and fulfill contractual obligations and access funding.

External conditions, especially rising commodity prices, expected from advanced countries, positive economic prospects, should increase West African growth in the short and medium perspective. In addition, foreign investors see new opportunities in the region, but not only traditional countries to invest, like Nigeria, but also in fast-growing markets such as Côte d'Ivoire (China Export Import Bank, Annual Report 2015).

The current dependence of some large West African economies on the export of natural resources gives impetus of vulnerability to external shocks. Growth forecasts today depend on stable oil production and reasonable oil prices - this is both a plus and a minus for the Gulf of Guinea countries.

In the large natural resource market of the Guinean Gulf countries, only the states who are using their comparative advantages will improve regional trade integration, growth and development. The main obstacle to a larger number of ECOWAS internal commissions (the economic community of West African states) comes from non-traditional barriers, both political and economic. West African economy depends on several countries. Nigeria accounts for more than 70% of regional GDP, and if to include Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, the total amount will be up to 90% (Manukov, 2017). The economic prosperity of the region depends on the development of these countries and, conversely, this would be harmed by adverse shocks for them, especially in Nigeria.

Regional livestock and grain trade faces a number of competitive challenges. Low yields make local rice uncompetitive with Asian imports. Expansion of corn production is limited to aflatoxins and informal bans by the governments of West Africa. Trade in cattle and a small ruminant is limited by poor transportation and transportation along trade corridors. Livestock trade is limited to live animals, because the reduction of local red meat cannot compete with imports. Improving shelf life and product quality are among the top priorities of regional members of the agricultural association.

All in all, the countries of the Gulf of Guinea are developing quite well in the 21st century, but at the same time, the key macroeconomic issues are: inflation, interest rates, and exchange rates. The strong link between macroeconomic stability and economic indicators indicates that in West Africa, it is necessary to deepen structural reforms and diversify the economic bases of several countries, especially those that are dependent on everyday goods. Inflation, interest rates, exchange rates and budget deficits were used as indicators of macroeconomic stability. Inflation is the most widely used, because it directly affects other indicators. In the period of 2014-16, due to the growth of inflation from 8.2 to 12.7%, there was a kind of drop from 3.2 to 0.5%. A similar negative ratio is predicted for 2018-2019 High inflation in West Africa can slow down all progress.

USAID is increasing their potential for a grain network in West Africa (WAGN) and the Regional Livestock and Meat Association (COFENABVI) to help Gulf States to meet product requirements, discuss formal contractual obligations, and access financial services (Charmes, 2016). A trade centre and affiliate network connects West African farmers with regional processors and facilitates access to information about market opportunities and increase understanding of market requirements. This includes building the capacity of small farmers to meet health requirements, as well as requirements for classification, processing and sorting.

If we talk about specific examples of the countries of the Gulf of Guinea, then by its economic position, Nigeria can be called one of the most developed countries in Africa and, at the same time, a country that does not belong to the third world. In 2010,

Nigeria's GDP was about \$ 525 billion (Ajakaiye et al., 2015). Nigeria has a huge stock of natural resources. The country is very well developed with energetics and telecommunications, as well as the financial sector. In 2010, due to the PRC, Nigeria became one of the leading countries on the African continent in terms of economic development. According to Nigerians, China will be able to play a crucial role in enhancing the influence of developing countries on the changing global political, economic and financial structure, as it unites the most energetically developing states of the planet (Russian News, 2016). Since 2010, Angola alone has more than 580 enterprises, whose investment capital is estimated at over \$ 2 billion.

In the modern world of international relations, each year there is a rivalry for African resources and a sales market. Due to the fact that the countries of the Gulf of Guinea have an enormous amount of natural resources, competition is only gaining momentum. After all, only the African continent contains deposits of almost all minerals: gold, bauxite, manganese, diamonds, etc. In addition, there are reserves of copper, uranium, oil, mercury gas.

At the same time, it is rather paradoxical that the industry engaged in the manufacturing sector is very poorly developed. In the Gulf of Guinea countries, the most common enterprises are: primary processing enterprises, consumer goods enterprises and heavy industry enterprises.

Thus, in the twenty-first century, the mineral and raw material potential of the African continent and the countries of the Gulf of Guinea in terms of the volume of reserves of various types of raw materials, in terms of its quality and cost of production, claims one of the leading roles in the global economy. In the near future, the participation of Africa in the world economy will largely be ensured by its resource potential, and the leading economies of the world, both traditional and new, will actively fight for the rights of access to African fuel and mineral raw materials.

In 2008–2012, the number of social and political problems in Africa increased significantly: unemployment, a crisis of power and absolute anarchy. This served as the basis for unrest in the Gulf of Guinea countries in the 21st century (REGNUM, 2017).

When analysing the future development scenarios of the Gulf of Guinea countries for the next two decades, it is rarely paid attention to the fact that the rapid growth in the output of cheap industrial products in many developing countries virtually overlaps the Gulf of Guinea countries with prospects for growth in local industry.

4 Summary

The economic structure of the Gulf of Guinea countries reflects their position in the global economic system, and the combination of negative external and internal factors further exacerbates economic instability in Africa. Due to the established international division of labor, Africa specializes mainly in the export of commodities, the prices of which are set at the global level, and not in Africa. Such models of unequal exchange not only reduce the development opportunities of African countries at the expense of export earnings, but also lead to the loss of competitiveness of African states on the world market. Undoubtedly, with exponential development, as globalization intensifies, Africa's position in the world will increasingly weaken. African economies are already suffering from serious instability caused by a combination of external and internal structural factors. Internal structural factors include the quantity and quality of human and natural resources and the dominance of agriculture in GNP. External factors include the lack of access to modern technologies and the problem of external debt.

The modern economy of the Gulf of Guinea countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, is in serious condition. There are many reasons for this as historical, economic and political. At this moment, one of the most important is the problem of complete instability in various fields.

5 Conclusion

While analyzing Chinese-African relations, we can say with confidence that cooperation between China and Africa in the future will develop even more rapidly due to the fact that China every year invests more and more money and people in the development of Africa, which immediately affects the dynamics human potential and economy of African countries. It can be assumed that China simply uses Africa for its own interests, as Europe and the USA believe, but this motive is not justified because it would not be beneficial for China to raise the standard of living of the local population to achieve its goals. It is enough for them to only invest those industries that they need (Paramonova et al., 2019).

That is why it can be said that the tandem of Africa and China is balanced and equal, benefiting both parties.

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Secondary Paper Section: AD, AG

PERFORMANCE OF STRATEGIC INSTALLATIONS IN THE SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION CONTROLLING

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Abstract: The article presents the formation of a normative dynamic model of a production controlling system at an enterprise by justifying the choice of indicators as tools for a production controlling system at an enterprise. The formed normative dynamic model is the basis for assessing and quantitative analysis of the integrated strategy of an enterprise aimed at making effective management decisions, as well as agreeing on key strategies and interests in the course of its implementation. Since such a model is a measure, in form representing a convolution of indicators, the formation of a normative dynamic model should be based on a system of principles adequate to the unstable conditions of the enterprise.

Keywords: production controlling, production controlling system, normative dynamic model of production controlling system, strategic settings.

1 Introduction

The logic of the formation of the methodological approach within the output elements of the production controlling system is presented in Figure 1.

The output - the last of the structural elements of the SEC considered by us - is the result of the transformation of the input that implements the impact of the system on the environment. The output of the SEC is analytical information: normative and actual values of indicator indicators, which allow to evaluate and make decisions aimed at improving the efficiency of the enterprise's production activities. It is also in a certain way an organized system of indicators, volumetric and structural, graphs and other forms of visual presentation of information (Daile, 2001; Mann, 1995).

| OUTPUT | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| Abstraction levels (strata) production process | Methodology for assessing the effectiveness of the production controlling system | |
| 1. Breeding herd, breeding bird, progenitor herd, parent herd and incubation | Formation of normative dynamics of indicators-indicators of the content of the breeding herd, breeding bird, ancestral herd, parent herd and incubation | |
| 2. Maintenance of young animals | Formation of normative dynamics of indicators-indicators of maintenance of young animals | Problems, factors, solutions |
| 3. Cultivation of poultry for meat (feeding, drinking, providing a microclimate, sanitation of premises and equipment) | Development of normative dynamics of indicators-indicators of poultry rearing for meat | |
| 4. Poultry processing (pre-slaughter aging, poultry catching and transportation for slaughter, slaughter and poultry processing) | Development of normative dynamics of indicators-indicators of poultry processing (pre-slaughter aging, poultry capture and its transportation for slaughter, slaughter and poultry processing) | |
| 5. Production of poultry meat products | Development of normative dynamics of indicators-indicators of poultry meat production | |

Fig. 1: Formation of normative and actual dynamics of indicators-indicators of the production controlling system

As a methodology for assessing the effectiveness of the production controlling system, we use normative dynamics. Analytical information captures the actual values of indicator indicators, ascertains the fact of their compliance (inconsistency) with the normative dynamics, thereby ensuring the identification of problems and the proposal of measures to increase the efficiency of the enterprise's production activities.

Consideration of the normative dynamics of indicator indicators in terms of growth is not something completely new. In economic practice and literature, normative ratios of growth rates of indicators were considered. The most famous is the requirement that the growth rate of labor productivity exceeds the growth rate of the average wage (Zlobina, 2006).

The normative content of indicators-indicators of the activity of economic objects was noted by a number of authors. So, I.I. Mayevsky and V.I. Mayevsky wrote: "As an indicator of the efficiency of social production, built on the principle of comparing costs and results, only the economic ratio between them can be accepted, provided that this ratio really represents a pronounced tendency to increase the efficiency of social production" (Yakupova et al., 2017). In their work, they analyze in detail the necessary (normative) ratio of the rates of national income and the total social product.

Streamlining indicators in I.M. Syroezhina is carried out in terms of the expenditure of creative efforts to obtain and implement appropriate decisions and results, reflected in the creative

profile. The resulting ordering of indicators is called the normative system of indicators (Shishkova & Antonov, 2008).

The methodology of dynamic analysis based on the development of a "differentiated dynamic scale" M.S. Abryutina, which includes 75 dynamic situations of financial and economic stability and their classification. In the description of the scale 6 indicators are used, and business situations are ranked on the basis of establishing the relationships between their growths. However, here, in a single ordering, no more than three indicators are considered.

The development of the production controlling system is based on the approach described in (Pogostinsky & Pogostinsky, 1999), which presents models with a large number of indicators that allow evaluating the effectiveness and financial stability. Thus, the established methodology for assessing the effectiveness of the SEC should serve as the basis for the formation of the normative dynamics of indicator indicators and a quantitative analysis of the strategy for managing the production and economic activities of the enterprise, as well as the coordination of key strategies and interests during its implementation.

2 Methods

The formed normative dynamics of indicators-indicators sets the limits within which the strategy should be implemented. At the same time, benchmark goals turn into control goals precisely as a result of building normative dynamics of indicators-indicators

of the production process. Despite the variety of strategic attitudes, the normative dynamics of indicator indicators must correspond to one general line for increasing the efficiency of the enterprise's production activities.

For strategic settings, the coefficients are decomposed into simpler indicators, the values of which are presented in table 1.

Table 1: Performance indicators of Ak Bars Poultry Complex LLC in thousand rubles

| Indicators | Designations | Years | | | | | Rates of Growth, % | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2016 г. к 2015 г. | 2017 г. к 2016 г. | 2018 г. к 2017 г. | 2019 г. к 2018 г. |
| Revenue | B | 522520 | 504799 | 544103 | 727488 | 638625 | 96,61 | 107,79 | 133,70 | 87,78 |
| Fixed assets | BOA | 693613 | 408765 | 579322 | 687677 | 666340 | 58,93 | 141,72 | 118,70 | 96,90 |
| Current assets | OA | 383886 | 384820 | 1377133 | 609867 | 642897 | 100,24 | 357,86 | 44,29 | 105,42 |
| Stocks | З | 150768 | 158920 | 213930 | 230846 | 166528 | 105,41 | 134,61 | 107,91 | 72,14 |
| Depreciation | A | 52300 | 37890 | 40724 | 50104 | 52890 | 72,45 | 107,48 | 123,03 | 105,56 |
| Fixed assets | OC | 485964 | 634453 | 533773 | 504672 | 483123 | 130,56 | 84,13 | 94,55 | 95,73 |
| Total assets | CA | 1077499 | 793585 | 1956455 | 1297544 | 1309237 | 73,65 | 246,53 | 66,32 | 100,90 |
| Material costs | M3 | 620895 | 439852 | 503729 | 660143 | 450616 | 70,84 | 114,52 | 131,05 | 68,26 |
| Profit | П | 51431 | 1187 | 123 | 71717 | 1246 | 2,31 | 10,36 | 58306,50 | 1,74 |
| Cost price | C | 471089 | 503612 | 543717 | 794794 | 633461 | 106,90 | 107,96 | 146,18 | 79,70 |
| Feed costs | K3 | 309620 | 458720 | 407243 | 413463 | 208240 | 148,16 | 88,78 | 101,53 | 50,36 |
| Energy consumption | ЭЗ | 19400 | 20186 | 24092 | 19398 | 16193 | 104,05 | 119,35 | 80,52 | 83,48 |
| Equity | CK | 42761 | 33849 | 11326 | 83043 | 108996 | 79,16 | 33,46 | 733,21 | 131,25 |
| Working capital | COC | -650852 | -374916 | -567996 | -604634 | -557344 | 57,60 | 151,50 | 106,45 | 92,18 |
| Payroll | ФОТ | 209636 | 189630 | 170525 | 121487 | 207728 | 90,46 | 89,93 | 71,24 | 170,99 |
| Number of staff | Ч | 1047 | 1121 | 1111 | 1002 | 631 | 107,07 | 99,11 | 90,19 | 62,97 |
| Meat production | ПМ | 74238 | 86776 | 80183 | 92285 | 101340 | 116,89 | 92,40 | 115,09 | 109,81 |
| Egg production | ПЯ | 12310 | 12534 | 15006 | 16848 | 17952 | 101,82 | 119,72 | 112,28 | 106,55 |
| Weight gain | ППП | 128530 | 143192 | 150608 | 151836 | 164185 | 111,41 | 105,18 | 100,82 | 108,13 |
| Livestock | ПП | 927,4 | 922,7 | 1212,6 | 1315,8 | 1420,9 | 99,49 | 131,42 | 108,51 | 107,99 |
| Gross production | ВП | 19785 | 25650 | 24325 | 29277 | 31131 | 129,64 | 94,83 | 120,36 | 106,33 |
| Labor costs | T3 | 102360 | 115700 | 126000 | 136792 | 103484 | 113,03 | 108,90 | 108,57 | 75,65 |

Consider the possibility of forming the normative dynamics of indicators-indicators of increasing the efficiency of production activities of the enterprise. The formation of regulatory dynamics is as follows. An installation is formulated, for example, "increasing the return on non-current assets". This K_{BOA} indicator is formed as the ratio of revenue to the value of non-current assets:

$$K_{BOA} = \frac{B}{BOA}. \quad (1)$$

For the growth of this indicator, it is necessary that indicator B, which is in the numerator (revenue), grows faster than the indicator BOA, which is in the denominator (value of non-current assets). This strategic setting will be schematically denoted as $B > BOA$ and $BOA < B$ (Daile, 2001).

Another example: setting to increase the coefficient of chickens. This coefficient is calculated by the formula:

$$K_{\text{egg}} = \frac{ППП}{ПЯ}. \quad (2)$$

To increase this indicator, it is necessary that the PDP indicator, located in the numerator, grows faster than the PM indicator,

which is in the denominator (egg production). We will schematically designate this strategic setting as $ППП > ПЯ$ и $ПЯ < ППП$.

In a similar way, all possible strategic objectives of the enterprise are formulated and expressed, which are presented in table 2.

Figure 2 shows the graphs of the growth rates of poultry productivity and capital productivity. The actual dynamics, which corresponds to the trend, reflects the situation at the enterprise. Based on the fact that the change in the growth rate, for example, capital productivity in 2019 compared to 2018 is 49.17% (141.41% - 91.7%) along with the change in the growth rate in 2018 compared to 2017, which amounted to 13.3% and in 2013 compared to 2016 - 54.12%, we can state a strong signal to worsen the situation at the enterprise.

3 Results and discussion

Based on the calculated changes in the growth rates of indicator indicators for 2015-2019, a strong signal to worsen the situation. As for the coefficient of productive use of feed, the change in growth rate amounted to 102.36% - this indicates a strong signal to improve the situation.

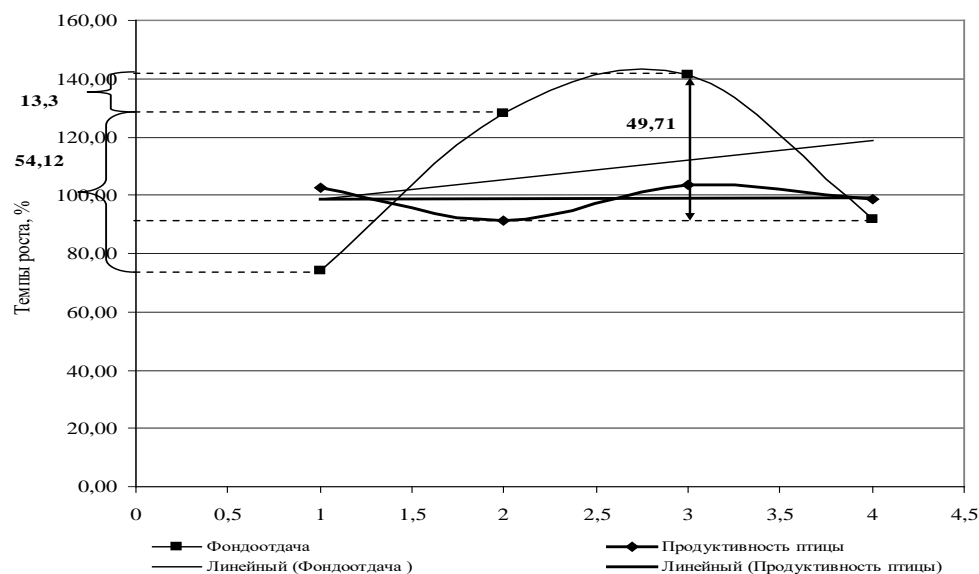


Fig. 2: Poultry productivity and capital productivity growth charts

Table 2: Strategic settings according to indicator indicators at Ak Bars Poultry Complex LLC for 2015-2019

| Indicator indicators | Formula | Normative dynamics%/↓ | Years | | | | | Growth rate,% | | | | Actual dynamics (trend)↑/↓ | Characteristic the situation |
|--|---------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2016г.к 2015г. | 2017г.к 2016г. | 2018г.к 2017г. | 2019г.к 2018г. | | |
| Poultry productivity | ПЯПП | ↑ | 13,27 | 13,58 | 12,38 | 12,80 | 12,63 | 102,3 | 91,10 | 103,47 | 98,67 | ↑ | Weak signal to worsen the situation |
| Profitability of production | ПЦ | ↑ | 1,318 | 0,873 | 0,926 | 0,090 | 0,002 | 66,27 | 106,0 | 9,74 | 2,18 | ↓ | Weak signal to worsen the situation |
| Return on assets | BOC | ↑ | 1,08 | 0,80 | 1,02 | 1,44 | 1,32 | 74,00 | 128,1 | 141,41 | 91,70 | ↑ | Strong signal to worsen the situation |
| Cashioning | B/A | ↑ | 9,99 | 13,32 | 13,36 | 14,52 | 12,07 | 133,3 | 100,2 | 108,67 | 83,16 | ↓ | Strong signal to worsen the situation |
| Capital intensity | OC/B | ↓ | 0,93 | 1,26 | 0,98 | 0,69 | 0,76 | 135,1 | 78,05 | 70,71 | 10,90 | ↓ | Strong signal to worsen the situation |
| Material output | BMB | ↑ | 0,84 | 1,15 | 1,08 | 1,10 | 1,42 | 136,3 | 94,12 | 102,02 | 128,6 | ↓ | Strong signal to worsen the situation |
| Material consumption | M3B | ↓ | 1,19 | 0,87 | 0,93 | 0,91 | 0,71 | 73,33 | 106,2 | 98,02 | 77,76 | ↑ | Strong signal to worsen the situation |
| Energy efficiency | B33 | ↑ | 26,93 | 25,01 | 22,58 | 37,50 | 39,44 | 92,85 | 90,31 | 166,06 | 105,1 | ↑ | Strong signal to worsen the situation |
| Energy intensity | ЭББ | ↓ | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,04 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 107,7 | 110,7 | 60,22 | 95,09 | ↓ | Strong signal to worsen the situation |
| Material costs for 1 nh. gross output | M3BП | ↓ | 40,33 | 20,23 | 19,00 | 22,55 | 14,47 | 50,17 | 93,88 | 118,70 | 64,20 | ↑ | Strong signal to worsen the situation |
| The coefficient of productive use of feed in poultry | БПК3 | ↑ | 0,050 | 0,047 | 0,065 | 0,071 | 0,149 | 95,31 | 137,4 | 108,75 | 211,1 | ↑ | Strong signal to worsen the situation |
| Feed Use Profitability | ПК3 | ↑ | 0,17 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,17 | 0,01 | 1,56 | 11,67 | 57429,3 | 3,45 | ↑ | Strong signal to worsen the situation |
| Feed consumption per 1 conditional birdhead | КЭПП | ↓ | 333,8 | 497,1 | 335,8 | 314,2 | 146,56 | 148,9 | 67,55 | 93,56 | 46,64 | ↓ | Weak signal to worsen the situation |
| Gross production per 1 employee | БПЧ | ↑ | 14,70 | 19,39 | 23,87 | 29,22 | 49,34 | 131,8 | 123,0 | 122,42 | 168,8 | ↑ | Weak signal to worsen the situation |
| Labor productivity per living labor | БЧ | ↑ | 499,0 | 450,3 | 489,7 | 726,0 | 101,2 | 90,23 | 108,7 | 148,25 | 139,4 | ↑ | Weak signal to worsen the situation |
| The complexity of production | ЧБ | ↓ | 0,002 | 0,002 | 0,002 | 0,001 | 0,001 | 110,8 | 91,95 | 67,45 | 71,74 | ↓ | Weak signal to worsen the situation |
| Labor efficiency factor | БТ3 | ↑ | 4,09 | 3,35 | 5,65 | 5,32 | 6,17 | 81,90 | 168,7 | 94,15 | 116,0 | ↑ | Weak signal to worsen the situation |
| The utilization ratio of profit and other own sources for financing investments in non-current assets of poultry farming | ПБОВА | ↑ | 0,074 | 0,003 | 0,000 | 0,104 | 0,002 | 3,92 | 7,31 | 49119,34 | 1,79 | ↑ | Strong signal to worsen the situation |
| Energy Efficiency Factor | С33 | ↑ | 24,28 | 24,95 | 22,57 | 40,97 | 39,12 | 102,74 | 90,46 | 181,55 | 95,48 | ↑ | Strong signal to worsen the situation |

4 Summary

Note that the mission of the enterprise is implemented in order. Moreover, the decomposition of the development goals of the enterprise, presented in Appendix 1, determines the normative dynamics of indicators-indicators of the model for assessing the effectiveness of the SEC. The tools for implementing the goals of Ak Bars Poultry Complex LLC, proposed in Appendix 1, determine the formation of strategic settings, on the basis of which the improvement / deterioration of the situation in the enterprise is detected in the form of signals (table 2).

5 Conclusions

So, as a result of the analysis of strategic objectives, the enterprise revealed a decrease in poultry productivity, profitability of production, return on assets, depreciation of returns, feed use efficiency, profit ratio and other own sources for financing investments in non-current poultry farming and increasing capital intensity.

Based on the analysis of the information presented, an information base is formed for the preparation of managerial decision-making in the SEC at the enterprise in terms of the problems identified, the reasons for the negative dynamics of the enterprise's development and possible management decisions.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AE, AH

STIMULATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NON-COMMERCIAL SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY IN RUSSIA: IMPROVING TAX PREFERENCES TAKING INTO ACCOUNT FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the study of the problem of stimulating the development of non-profit organizations in Russia by granting tax preferences to this sector of economy. Stimulating the population and organizations to engage in non-commercial activities and supporting these activities is an important task of the state. Also, the analysis of regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation and the works of domestic and foreign authors devoted to the study of problems of non-profit organizations contribute to the development of measures that can improve tax preferences for the non-profit sector in Russia, so that the population and business will be more active in supporting non-profit organizations. This, in turn, will have a positive impact on the well-being of the entire Russian society.

Keywords: non-profit organization, tax, taxation, exemption, tax exemption, tax regulation

1 Introduction

Mankind's entry into the era of the global information society where information, knowledge and intellectual activity are gradually becoming leading activities has led to the emergence and development of non-profit organizations (or NPO), which are otherwise also referred to as the "third sector of the economy" of the modern world. At present, the third sector and social entrepreneurship play a key role in achieving the most important goals of social development, including overcoming social injustice in a number of countries of the world community.

As part of the social policy implementation, each state increasingly uses the potential of non-profit organizations. Non-profit organizations help solve social problems of the country population without the aim of making a profit by taking over some of the functions of the state itself. In Russia, non-profit organizations are a special sphere of activity that differs from commercial organizations in many ways, both in terms of organization, in accounting and tax accounting.

However, this sector of Russian economy is not currently experiencing the most favorable dynamics: the total number of non-profit organizations in Russia has decreased by more than 2% over the past 10 years (which amounted to more than 14,000 organizations). In particular, the number of non-profit organizations whose registration is decided by the Ministry of Justice (i.e. organizations that are involved in the social sphere) has decreased by more than 30% (or 64,000 organizations).

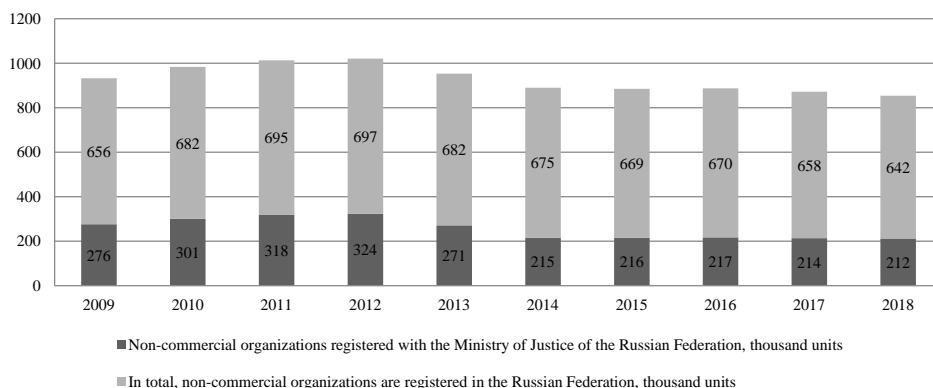


Fig 1: Dynamics of the number of non-profit organizations in Russia in 2009-2018

Source: our processing on data: Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation

1.1 Thousand Units

Properly constructed tax policy of non-profit organizations is of great importance for creating conditions for productive work of the organization, so this topic of the study seems very relevant. At present, issues related to the taxation of organizations of the non-profit sector of the economy continue to require special attention due to the variety of forms and spheres of activity of non-profit organizations in Russia, the existence of various ways and sources of funding and support for such organizations, as well as changes in legislation in this area.

Besides the fact that non-profit organizations solve a wide range of social problems and their activities are not aimed at making profit, however, practice shows that the activities of non-profit organizations can bring them income. Here, new issues of taxation and accounting of such income arise.

In order to maintain the competitiveness of the third sector, the state in the developed countries of the West invests significant funds in its activities, creates favorable conditions primarily in the field of taxation, encouraging individuals who make

donations to non-profit organization or even completely exempting the third sector from taxes.

Therefore, this article is intended to propose some possible measures regarding taxation, which may help to improve the situation of non-profit organizations in Russia.

2 Background

According to the World Bank, non-profit organizations are private organizations that aim to alleviate suffering, protect the interests of those in need, protect the environment, provide basic public services and develop society. Based on this definition, it is fair to assume that the activities of such organizations are partially or totally dependent on voluntary contributions. As for the main sources of funding for the activities of such organizations, they are highly diversified and dependent on voluntary contributions and donations. Also, taking into account the nature of non-profit organizations' activity, the key factors of their stability in foreign countries are volunteerism and altruism.

In Russia, at the legislative level (Art. 2 of the Federal Law "On non-commercial organizations" of 12.01.1996 N 7-FZ, Art. 50 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation) the definition of a non-profit organization is formulated, which is an organization that does not have profit as the main purpose of its activities and does not distribute the resulting profits among the participants

Non-profit organizations in Russia can get support from various sources and different forms, the main of them are shown in Figure 2.

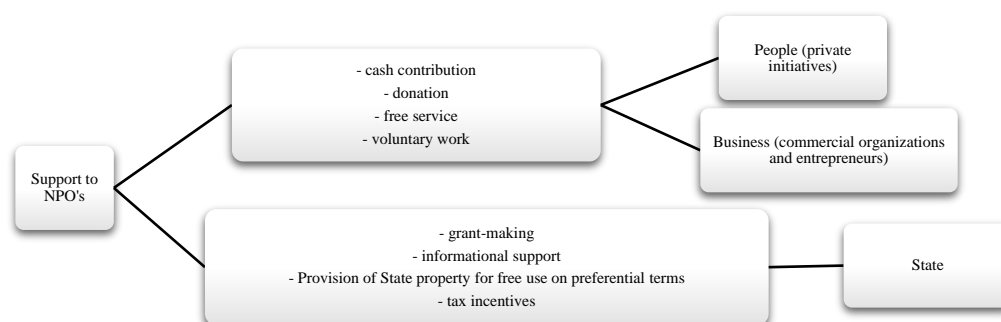


Fig 2: Scheme of forms of support to non-profit organizations from different sources
Source: Compiled by the authors

As can be seen in Figure 2, tax preferences granted by the state to NPOs serve as a form of support to the third sector of the economy. Although, this is only one of many instruments, the demand for and popularity of other instruments of NPO development depend on tax regulation: for example, thanks to the provisions of tax legislation in Russia, gratuitous transfer of NPO property for use in charity and charter activities is not subject to VAT and other taxes. Therefore, in the absence of such a provision in the law, a gratuitous transfer of property to an NPO would not be so popular as there would be a need to pay taxes.

In order to assess the implications of any approach to tax regulation of the non-profit sector for the civil society, it is necessary to understand what functions non-profit organizations perform and why states support only certain types of non-profit organizations by granting a wide range of tax preferences (Grishchenko 2016). In this connection in Table 1 a consideration is given to how in different countries of the world the status of a non-profit organization affects its taxation.

Table 1: Non-profit sector around the world

| Country | Status of non-profit organizations | Types of non-profit organizations for taxation purposes |
|---------------|--|--|
| USA | The organization is assigned the status of a certain type of non-profit organization under Article 501 of the US Tax Code. | 9 groups of non-profit organizations, including 27 types and 600 subspecies. |
| Canada | The organization should work only in the non-commercial sphere, the income is not distributed and it is not a benefit for the members of the organization (except amateur sports clubs). | The division of organizations into "non-commercial" and "charitable", and within these groups - by type. |
| Germany | The organization must comply with the requirements of sections 51-68 of the German Tax Code. A closed list of non-profit organization's objectives has been introduced: socially useful, charitable and religious. | Types of non-profit organizations depending on statutory purposes. |
| France | A non-profit organization should not compete with the commercial sector, should not make a profit, management should not be interested in its own benefits, non-profit activities should be the priority. | Multiple species depending on the level of commercialization of the non-profit organization. |
| Great Britain | The activities of the organization are carried out in accordance with the Charities Act of 1992 and 1993. The legislation allows trading and business activities if they are consistent with the statutory objectives of the organization. | Different types, but benefits are available to charities and local amateur sports clubs. |
| Italy | The status of "social orientation" is assigned depending on the direction of the non-profit organization. | Types of non-profit organizations depending on statutory purposes. |
| Russia | The purpose of the organization is not to make profit, the income is not distributed among the participants but it is directed to the statutory activities. Entrepreneurial activity can be carried out by some types of non-profit organizations. | Types are provided for in the Civil Code and Act No. 7-FZ on non-profit organizations. However, the lists do not coincide. |

Source: Compiled by the authors on materials: Grishchenko A. V. *Theory and methodology of the tax regulation of non-commercial organizations activity: dis. and Doc. - Moscow, 2016. - p. 94-118.*

As can be seen from Table 1, non-profit organizations around the world are organizations that are not created for profit, but for the implementation of certain socially useful and charitable purposes outlined in their charters. At the same time, a number of countries stipulate that the status of non-profit organizations is assigned only to those organizations that comply with certain provisions of the legislation. According to the laws of some countries, such organizations are not entitled to engage in entrepreneurial activity while other countries allow it - either with the reservation that entrepreneurial activity of a nonprofit

organization must meet its statutory objectives or without imposing restrictions on the non-profit organization's entrepreneurial activity at all. At the same time, not all non-profit organizations are entitled to apply preferential taxation: each country has its own lists of types of such organizations and criteria that they must meet in order to use tax preferences lawfully.

In order to maintain the competitiveness of the third sector, the state in the developed countries of the West invests heavily in its

activities, creates favorable conditions primarily in the field of taxation, or even exempting the third sector from certain taxes.

Let us consider in Table 2, what tax preferences non-commercial organizations in foreign countries enjoy with respect to corporate income tax and value added tax (Gamolsky, 2015)

Table 2: Comparative analysis of tax benefits of the third sector in foreign countries

| Country | Tax benefits from income tax | Tax benefits from VAT |
|---------------|--|--|
| USA | Charities are exempt from payment; non-profit organizations without the relevant status pay 2%. | Exemption from paying VAT. |
| France | Exemption from payment if it is engaged in socially useful activities, does not compete with businesses in the commercial sector. | Exemption from paying VAT when carrying out socially important activities. |
| Italy | Exempted from payment if it has "ONLUS" status. | Exemption from paying VAT when carrying out socially important activities. |
| Spain | Exemption from payment in case of carrying out socially significant activities and using at least 70% of the income to carry out statutory activities. | Exemption from paying VAT when carrying out socially important activities. |
| Germany | Exemption from payment in case of having a special status. | Exemption from paying VAT when carrying out socially important activities. |
| Great Britain | Only charities and local amateur sports clubs have an exemption. | VAT concessions for a group of goods and services, with regard to the organization of events to collect donations. |

Source: Compiled by the authors on materials: Grishchenko A. V. *Theory and methodology of the tax regulation of non-commercial organizations activity: dis. and Doc. - Moscow, 2016*; Guz N.A., Zajceva A.A. *Comparative analysis of taxation of non-commercial organizations in Russia and abroad - https://doi.org/10.23670/IRJ.2019.82.4.030*.

As can be seen from Table 2, the main trend in taxation of non-commercial organizations in the considered foreign countries is in their exemption from value added tax when carrying out socially significant activities, as well as exemption from profit tax when carrying out statutory activities and having a certain status of non-commercial organization.

In Russia, the taxation of non-commercial organizations is connected with application of the system of preferences in calculating taxes (Grishchenko, 2016). For example, some types of religious organizations have land tax and property tax benefits. For the value added tax on a number of socially useful goods and services there is an exemption from this tax (under Article 149 of the Tax Code). In 2019 - 2024 for organizations

that apply the simplified system of taxation and are engaged in activities in the field of social services to citizens, research and development, education, health care, culture and art and mass sports, the rates of insurance premiums for mandatory pension insurance are in the amount of 20.0%, for other types of insurance - 0% (paragraphs 7, paragraph 1, 3, paragraph 2 of Art. 427 of the Tax Code). The same reduced rates of insurance premiums are provided for charitable organizations applying simplified taxation system (subparas. 8 p.1, p.3, p.2, article 427 of the Tax Code). If we talk about taxes paid on receipt of the income by a nonprofit organization (profit tax, tax collected in connection with the application of the simplified taxation system), it is fundamentally important to define several aspects, which are clearly illustrated by Figure 3.

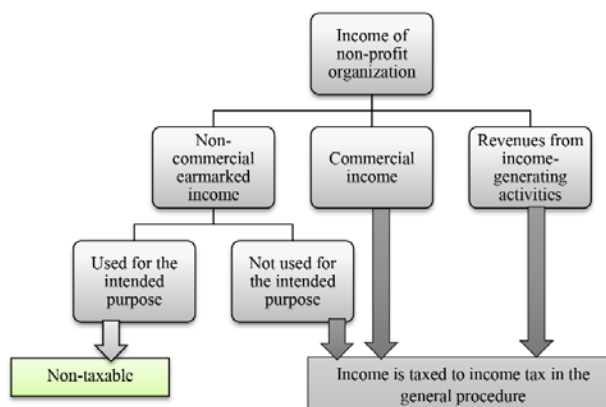


Fig 3: Scheme of income taxation of non-profit organization
Source: Compiled by the authors

Figure 3 shows and Article 251 of the Tax Code provides that non-profit organizations do not take into account the target income listed in Article 251 of the Tax Code while forming the tax base for income tax (as well as the tax paid in connection with the application of the simplified tax system). All other income, including gratuitous income which is not named in article 251 of the Tax Code, is recognized as non-operating income, regardless of how it is used further. Target income and target financing will also be recognized as non-operating income of a non-profit organization if they are not used for their intended purpose. At the same time, expenses of a non-commercial organization that carries out entrepreneurial activity,

not only the basic charter income, when calculating the tax base for the profit tax are included into expenses only in the part that is directly related to entrepreneurial activity. In this connection, a peculiarity of tax accounting of non-commercial organizations is that they keep separate accounting by target receipts.

Also, in foreign countries the great importance is attached to the deductions that legal entities and individuals can receive when making donations to non-profit organizations. Table 3 shows the countries that provide such deductions for donations to non-profit organizations (Grishchenko, 2016).

Table 3: Tax credits in different countries for those who make donations to non-profit organizations

| Comparison object | Credits for legal entities | Credits for individuals | Tax credit can be carried forward to the following tax periods |
|-------------------|--|---|--|
| Countries | Canada, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Hungary, UK, Switzerland, USA | Russia, UK, USA, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland | USA, Canada, France, Germany |

Source: Compiled by the authors

As it can be seen from Table 3, organizations in Russia cannot receive tax relief if they supported NPOs or made donations. Also, unlike in many countries, Russia does not provide for the possibility to transfer the social deduction for charity to the next tax periods. This directly affects the passivity of citizens and businesses in participating in NPO activities. Thus, according to the CAF World Giving Index, Russia ranks only 117th out of 126 countries.

3 Literature review

Many academic economists, theoreticians and practicing economists and lawyers have devoted their work to the study and development of the problems of improving taxation of non-profit organizations and made a significant contribution to the economic science.

At the same time, works by P. Yu. Gamolsky devoted to various aspects of non-commercial organizations' activities in Russia, including their taxation and identification of tax risks, are the most well-known and widespread in Russia.

Grishchenko, A.V., Guz N.A. and Zaitseva A.A. devoted their works to the survey of foreign practice of taxation of non-commercial organizations.

Tax policy of the majority of industrial, economically developed countries in the beginning of the 21st century is formed on the basis of application of achievements of all classic economic schools offering the solution of tax regulation problems presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Principles of tax regulation of different economic schools

| Name of the macroeconomic schools | Principles of tax regulation within a given macroeconomic schools |
|--|---|
| Keynesian | The main instruments of state regulation of the economy are taxes and public expenditures, the main purpose of which is to smooth or prevent economic cyclical crises. In the phase of economic decline, the state increases expenditures by supporting the health and social sectors, helping to increase aggregate demand, while in the growth phase it reduces expenditures. |
| Neoliberal Economic School (London, Freiburg, Chicago) | The most important government task is, on the one hand, to minimize interference in the allocation of resources in the private sector and, on the other hand, to create a free market and competitive environment. |
| Monetarism | Taxes are analyzed as a negative factor constraining the development of the economy - the emergence of new taxes leads to higher prices of factors of production, compression of their supply, which leads to higher inflation. The main task of the tax policy is minimization of taxes, budget expenditures, as well as stimulation of supply - factors of production, goods and labor. |
| Neoclassical school | Tax regulation enables the government to influence the development of important areas such as health and social services. As a result, many economies around the world base their tax policies on the support of social sector organizations, as well as charitable and non-profit organizations. |

Source: Compiled by the authors

As can be seen from Table 4, each macroeconomic doctrine recognizes taxes as an important economic regulator that can have a significant impact on the demand and supply of goods and services, as well as on production factors. At the same time, the significance of the essential provisions of each theory in the development of tax policy is unique.

However, it should also be noted that in order to study the instruments of tax regulation, it is necessary to determine the essence of this concept at first. The views of scientists on the understanding of tax regulation are different as evidenced by the information presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Approaches to interpretation of "tax regulation" (Grishchenko et al., 2017).

| Author | Interpretation |
|-------------|---|
| A. Nachalov | "...tax regulation means measures of indirect impact on economic and social processes by changing: the type of taxes, tax rates, tax exemptions, increase or decrease of the general level of taxation, contributions to the budget". |
| И. Gorsky | "...tax regulation should be carried out only by means of tax exemptions: full exemption from taxes, reduction of rates, mitigation of tax conditions". |
| Y. Ivanov | "...tax regulation should be understood as the conscious, active and purposeful influence of the state on the participants of economic relations with the help of levers and instruments of tax policy in order to achieve the desired socio-economic results" |
| H. Hare | "...tax regulation is one of the most dynamic and mobile elements of the tax mechanism and the sphere of state tax management, where its basis is the system of economic measures of operative interference in the course of fulfilling tax obligations". |
| C. Barulin | "...tax regulation is an integral part of the tax management process aimed at ensuring the implementation of the concepts of state and enterprise tax policy". |
| T. Efimenko | "...tax regulation allows achieving more effective use of material and financial resources by means of inherent methods and levers, intensifying investment and entrepreneurial activity, coordinating interests of various subjects, layers of population, central and regional levels of state administration". |
| B. Panskov | "...tax regulation is a set of measures of indirect impact of the state on the economy by changing the list of taxes, tax rates, establishment or cancellation of tax benefits, reduction or increase in the overall level of taxation" |

As the analysis of scientific and economic literature presented in Table 5 has shown, issues of the essence of tax regulation, its place and role in the structure of financial relations of the state, its methods and instruments are debatable. The majority of scientists connect tax regulation with state regulation of tax relations (V.G. Pankov, A.V. Nachalov, I.V. Gorsky, T.I. Efimenko and others). Sharing the position of S.V. Barulin that tax regulation is a practical activity of the state authorities on the use of regulatory opportunities of taxes within the framework of the implementation of the concepts of state tax policy, we note that we consider the definition of Y.B. Ivanov to be the most accurate, in which tax regulation refers to the impact of the state on economic entities with the help of levers and instruments of tax policy to achieve socio-economic results.

Separate taxes may be applied to regulate the non-profit sector and social sphere. Low tax rates for certain types of activities or general exemption from taxation of health care and social sphere activities lead to an increase in financial resources of this sector, expand the list of services and socially important goods, which, as a result, reduces social tension in society.

Many authors and scholars have argued for the need to improve tax regulation of NPO activities in Russia, citing specific problems existing in the taxation of this sector of the economy. The main problems identified by the researchers are presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Views of the authors on problems in NPO taxation

| Authors | The problem in taxation of NPO activities |
|--|---|
| Guz N.A., Zajceva A.A. | "...obtaining tax benefits for NPOs in the Russian Federation is a time-consuming and complicated process, which not all NGOs functioning on the territory of the country are able to do" (Guz & Zajceva 2019) |
| Smirnova E.E. | "Carrying forward of the unspent deduction to the next tax period of the Tax Code is not provided that also reduces the interest of individuals in transferring donations" (Smirnova, 2018) |
| Sokolskaya L. V., Konovalova Z. A. | "...it is imperative that the legislator clearly understand and change his attitude towards volunteer organizations in the field of taxation" (Sokolskaya & Konovalova, 2020) |
| Gorokhov A.A., Emelianov A.S., Uglitskikh O.N., Klishina Yu. | "Russia does not provide for the possibility of applying a zero rate to a part of NPO income" (Gorokhov et al., 2016) |
| Deryugina T. V. | "The problems of defining the income-generating activity, its correlation with the entrepreneurial activity have not been solved, there are no criteria for attributing the activity to the main goal and its correlation with the "non-core" income-generating activity of the non-profit organization" (Deryugina, 2018) |
| Grischenko A. B. | "...increasing the tax burden at the expense of stimulating the development of socially important industries often pushes taxpayers to conceal the tax base, which has an extremely negative impact on the amount of tax revenues to the budgets of various levels and the financial condition of non-profit organizations when identifying tax offenses" (Grishchenko, 2016) |

By analyzing the positions of various scientists and authors of works in the field of taxation of non-profit organizations, it is possible to identify the following problems on this topic:

- lack of differentiation at the legislative level between "entrepreneurial activity" and "income-generating activity", which leads to confusion;
- no income tax benefits for non-profit organizations engaged in income-generating activities;
- no incentive for businesses to make cash donations and other support to non-profit organizations, as the expenses incurred for this purpose cannot be taken into account in the calculation of income tax;

- no incentive for individuals to make significant donations to non-profit organizations, as the current legislation does not allow the transfer of the unspent amount of the social tax credit for individual income tax to charity for the following tax periods.

4 Data Analysis and Empirical Findings

The empirical analysis is aimed at analyzing data from the Federal Tax Service of Russia, as well as statistical data from other government agencies involved in working with non-profit organizations in Russia. For our analysis, we use data for a period of 10 years to track the dynamics of indicators and draw appropriate conclusions.

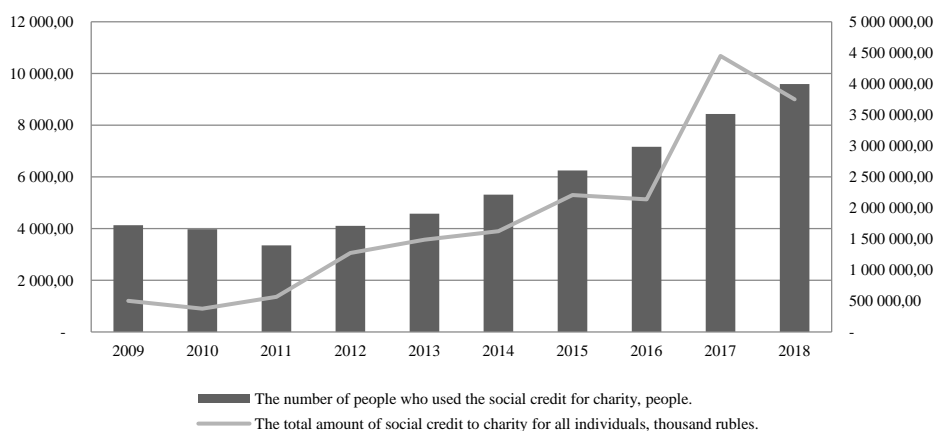


Fig 4: Dynamics of charitable activity indicators of the Russian population in the period 2009-2018
Source: our processing on data: Russian Federal Tax Service

The dynamics of indicators of charitable activity of the Russian population, which was presented in Figure 4, indicates a constant growth in the number of people applying social deduction for

personal income tax to charity. Over 10 years, this indicator has doubled and the average growth in the number of people donating to charity was 10%. As for the amount of donations

made, which were presented by Russian tax residents in their annual returns, this indicator was extremely unstable during the period under review: although there is a general upward trend and the average growth of the indicator was 33%, however, this indicator often decreases.

The following factors may have influenced such trends:

- As a result, real incomes of the population are lower than nominal, so people donate less and less to charity;
- crisis phenomena;
- According to the rules of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, the taxpayer has no right to transfer the amount

of the donation to a deduction within several years, so people have a lower incentive to spend large sums on non-profit organizations.

In recent years Russia, like many other countries in the world, has been pursuing a policy of "denationalizing" the social sphere, partly and selectively transferring some functions of the state to the non-profit sector. As a result, over the last four years non-profit organizations have been increasingly supported by the state, including financial support, according to the Russian Ministry of Economic Development (Figure 5).

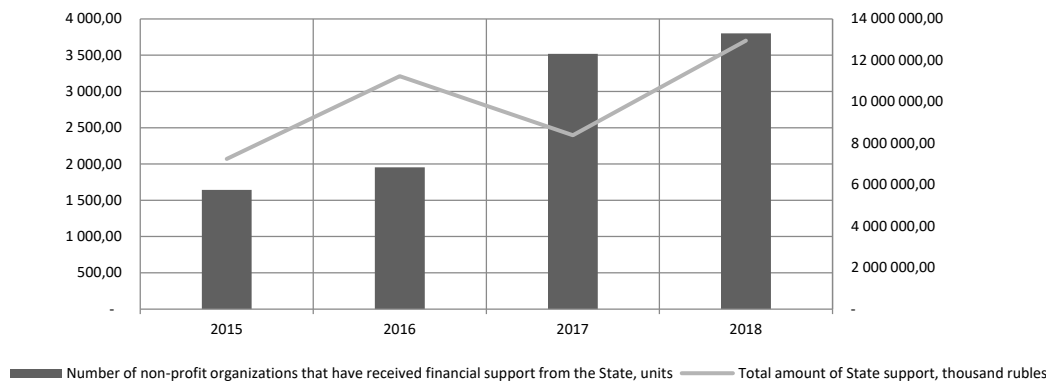


Fig 5: Dynamics of State financial support for socially oriented non-profit organizations in 2015-2018

Source: our processing on data: Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

Figure 5 shows a positive trend in the number of socially oriented non-profit organizations that have received financial support from the state, although the amount of this support does not have a clear positive trend: financial support from the state does not always increase.

This is why the funding that comes from business is important for non-profit organizations. But entrepreneurs are not active in their donations - in Russia there are no tax incentives for legal entities that help non-profit organizations. Current legislation

requires commercial organizations that are engaged in charity to provide assistance only from net profit. Organizations are not exempted from paying income tax on the amounts that were allocated to charity. This creates a significant barrier to attracting business funds for charitable and social purposes.

Meanwhile, non-profit organizations themselves do not pay income tax only on income received in the framework of targeted funding and used for their intended purpose in accordance with their statutory activities.

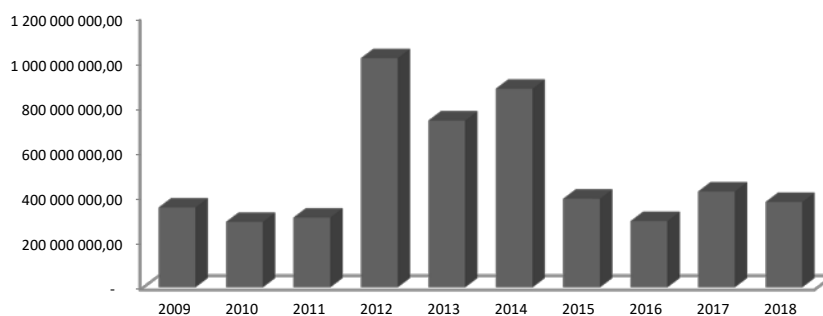


Figure 6: Amounts of earmarked funding declared by taxpayers - non-profit organizations for the period 2009-2018

Thousand rubles

Source: our processing on data: Russian Federal Tax Service

Figure 6 shows the instability of targeted income received by non-profit organizations. Due to significant drawbacks in tax incentives for businesses and the public to provide financial support to non-profit organizations, such organizations are unable to operate fully. This fact creates a threat to the unprotected layers of the population to receive quality social services, as well as creates barriers to non-commercial organizations to perform some functions of the state.

5 Conclusion

Non-profit organizations are popular all over the world because they take over state problems and solve them. In many countries,

the performance of non-profit organizations is much higher than in Russia. At the same time, foreign countries have systems of tax support for non-profit organizations: benefits are directly provided to such organizations, as well as benefits for businesses and people involved in social sphere and charity.

Many authors of scientific works on the topic of tax regulation of non-profit organizations in Russia have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to improve the taxation of such organizations by providing them with tax preferences, as well as to provide tax preferences to persons involved in charity activities. Although some tax incentives for third sector organizations are already in place in Russia, analysis of

statistical data revealed the instability of financing of such organizations. And in order to solve pressing problems, we propose to implement the following set of measures to improve taxation of non-profit organizations in Russia:

- A clear distinction between "business" and "income-generating activities" is made in the legislation;
- establishment of a tax-exempt minimum with respect to the income of non-profit organizations derived from income generating activities;
- introduction of a social deduction for commercial organizations that have incurred expenses for non-profit organizations, as well as charitable donations;
- allowing individuals to transfer the unspent amount of the social tax deduction for individual income tax to charity for the following tax periods.

The implementation of the proposed measures will facilitate the involvement of the population and business in the work and support of the non-profit sector, which will help its development and prosperity.

Acknowledgements

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AH, AE

THE DEFINITION OF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES IN THE FIELD OF DESIGNING SUSTAINABLE OPEN SPACES, AS THE FIRST STAGE IN THE FORMATION OF A SUSTAINABLE URBAN PLANNING OF THE CITY

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Annotation: In the framework of this article, based on an analysis of the theory of consumption by Maslow, an attempt is made to define goals in the field of designing sustainable open spaces. The relevance of this topic is emphasized by the fact that open urban spaces are a necessary tool in ensuring sustainable development. The aim of this work is to develop a matrix of goals. The following 8 groups were identified: instinctive, existential, belonging to a particular social group, objectives to ensure the identity of the territory, data collection and dissemination of information and knowledge, aesthetic, implementation of full potential, desire to achieve sustainable development.

Key words: open public space, sustainable development, sustainable architecture, branding of territory, Maslow's theory, wants.

1 Introduction

The main goal of the formation of any architectural environment must be considered as the satisfaction of the complex wants of people: physiological, social and aesthetic, etc. While we recognize that the theory of human wants has some downsides, especially in view of the discussion questions regarding priority for each block of wants, the key remains the importance of the complex of all wants for creating a harmonious sustainable system of open architectural spaces.

At the first stage, to develop a successful policy in the framework of designing open spaces, it is necessary to prepare a fundamental theoretical basis for their determination and measurement.

In the scientific community, the definition of open space is a controversial issue. In some areas, this issue is based on perceptions of scale. An environment that for one is perceived as closed by others is considered open.

In the framework of this work, open space will be understood as an element of the urban planning system located between buildings or as part of it, working as a combination of the environment, subject to direct climatic effects, in which part of the real fences are replaced by conventional ones.

At the same time, the trends in the modern economy are such that for further development it is necessary to form a «sustainable» development vector in all spheres of human life.

It is noted that the construction industry accounts for about 30% of all pollution, construction according to the industrial type consumes a significant amount of non-renewable resources, 8.3% of the population are employed in it. The improvement of

open areas has a crucial role here. However, with a significant number of works devoted to topics of sustainable development, the social role of built-up areas, the role of open spaces and its importance on the quality of life of the population remains innovative and not developed, which emphasizes the relevance of this study.

Determining the goals and objectives of any direction of research is the most important and fundamental stage. It is based on this stage in the future that it is possible to build typologies, develop a system of indicators and use it in the analysis and creation of new objects of improvement.

Therefore, the goal of this study is to develop a system of goals and objectives necessary to fulfill to identify an object as sustainable based on the adaptation of Maslow's hierarchy of wants to the field of designing open architectural spaces, urban areas.

2 Method

In the framework of this work, 8 levels of goals of sustainable architectural environment were highlighted.

The basis of this concept was taken by the pyramid of human wants Maslow. It was developed as part of the 1943 work «Theory of Human Motivation» (Maslow, A.H., 1943). Subsequently, observations of the innate curiosity of people were included in the classical hierarchy. The culmination of research in this area was the book «Motivation and Personality» (Maslow, A.H., 1954). This hierarchy assumes that people are motivated to meet basic wants before moving on to other, more complex wants (fig. 1).

Later, A. Maslow's theory was expanded to include the wants of cognitive wants and aesthetic wants (Maslow, A. H., 1970a), and later the wants for transcendence were added. (Maslow, A. H., 1970b).

In addition to the inclusion of new levels in this model, another important feature arise. In comparison with the previous version, this work is a more detailed hierarchy, in which each group of wants is more clearly defined.

For example, at the first level, biological and physiological wants are determined, while security wants are associated not only with personal security, but also with the system of justice. The emphasis on clarifying wants indicates increasing public awareness of human wants, and in particular the wants of consumers and people.

It can also be a clear sign of consumer fragmentation and consumer growth, which is still focused on "availability", which refers to the first 4 levels of the Maslow pyramid, but is increasingly leaning toward "being", i.e. to self-realization.

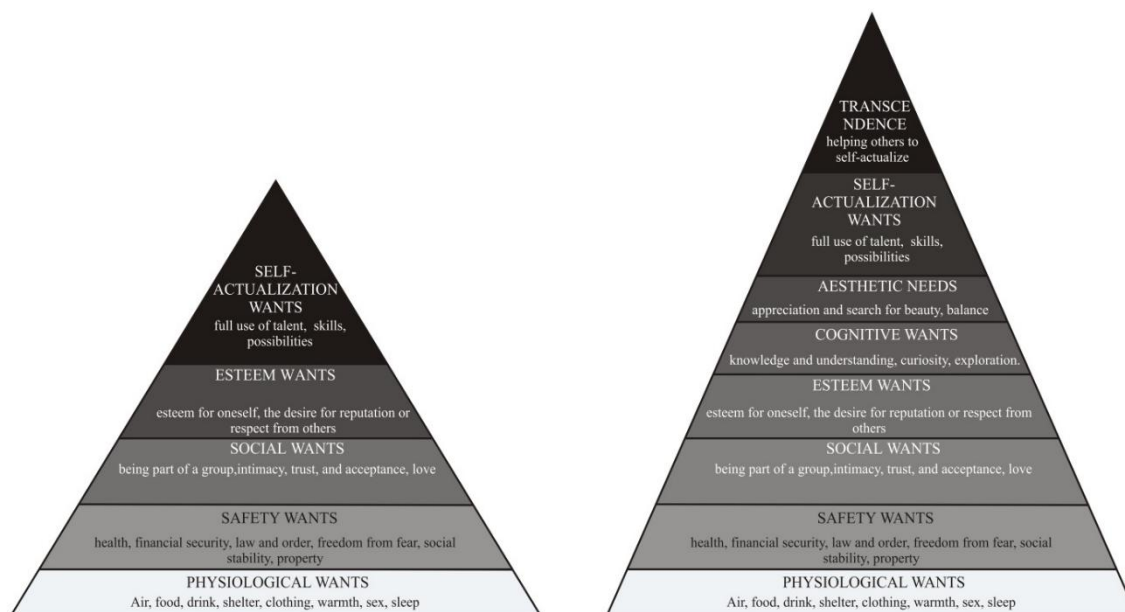


Fig. 1: Maslow's hierarchy of wants (classic version on the left and a modified version of the 1970s on the right).

It is customary to combine the wants in 3 blocks: basic (physiological and security wants), psychological (social and respect wants) and self-realization wants. Consider each of the blocks in more detail.

2.1 Basic Wants

2.1.1 Physiological Wants

Serve the basic wants that are vital for survival: food, water, air, sleep. Maslow attributed them to wants as determined by instinct, so all data wants are secondary. In addition to basic wants, in modern economic theory there are benefits that relate to basic necessities such as housing and clothing. Maslow also included sexual reproduction in this level of the hierarchy of wants, as it is important for the survival.

2.1.2 Safety Wants

This group also refers to the basic wants section. As you move to the second level of Maslow's hierarchy of wants, requirements begin to acquire more social and psychological categories. Some of the main groups of security wants include:

- Financial security, more often identified with permanent employment;
- Health;
- A safe environment that can reduce accidents and injuries;
- Current research includes environmental safety in this section.

2.1.3 Psychological wants

This section also includes 2 groups of wants.

2.1.4 Social Wants

Social wants in the Maslow hierarchy are responsible for the want for social connections and a sense of belonging to a certain group of people. The motive for the transition to this level are the emotions of a person who guide his behavior. The main at this level are:

- The want for interaction with other people;
- The want for love and getting back feelings;
- The want for community affiliation (social, social, religious).

Meeting this group of wants will help ensure the psychological health of the population, and avoid problems such as long-lasting loneliness, depression, and nervousness.

An important role is played by personal relationships with friends, family and lovers, as well as participation in other groups, which may include religious groups, sports teams, book clubs and other communities.

2.2 Growth Categories

2.2.1 Esteem Wants

This category belongs to two categories of growth. However, the motivation of this block is also based on emotions, which allows us to combine it with the previous level. The foundation of these wants is the want for a sense of duty and "prestigious" wants, discussed in detail in the works of T. Veblen. (T. Veblen, 1899) It is also necessary to consider the want for self-esteem and personal value. Meeting these wants will also ensure the psychological health of the population, social stability and the possibility of more sustainable economic growth.

In the 70s of the 20th century, the Maslow hierarchy has undergone changes: 2 groups of cognitive and aesthetic wants were added.

The first to consider cognitive wants (The need to learn, to develop).

It is proved that a mentally healthy person will strive to obtain new knowledge, new information. The lack of new information leads to the same emotions. An obsessive craving for the known, a constant sense of fear from the unknown is the cause of many mental disorders, including a compulsive-obsessive symptom.

The main at this level are:

- The need for new knowledge of information.
- Attraction to the unknown.
- The need to build some sort of streamlined system, to analyze facts and identify relationships between them.
- The desire to achieve a level of adaptability in their environment.

2.2.2 Aesthetic Wants

Evidence of the existence of aesthetic wants can be found in any culture, at any stage of the development of humanity. Due to the complexity of the subject of study, there is no single definition of aesthetics. However, in the general sense, aesthetic wants should be understood as the wants for beauty. This type of wants is closely related to and inseparable from cognitive and conative wants. The want for aesthetic satisfaction can manifest itself very similarly - in the pursuit of order, symmetry, completeness, structuredness, systematicity.

Aesthetic wants, developed aesthetic taste help a person to navigate in the information-saturated field of modern culture, to "filter" unnecessary information, find inner harmony, feel like a holistic personality, and overcome fragmentation.

Thus, the following remain among the aesthetic wants:

- The desire for ordering, the creation of systems, the obedience to the laws of logic and symmetry;
- Beauty;
- Feeling beautifully architectural form;
- The evocation of aesthetic experiences.

2.2.3 Self-Actualization Wants

Next in the Maslow hierarchy are the wants of self-actualization. "What a person can be, he must be" Maslow explained, bearing in mind the need for people to realize their full potential.

According to Maslow's definition of self-actualization is:

"It can be broadly described as the full use of talents, abilities, opportunities, etc. Such people seem to realize themselves and do the best they can ... These are people who have developed or are developing to full growth, to which they are capable of."

2.3 Transcendence Wants

Maslow later split the upper level of the triangle to add self-control, which is also sometimes called spiritual wants. Spiritual wants are slightly different from other wants available at many

levels. This want, when satisfied, leads to a sense of integrity and takes things to a different level of being.

A person is motivated by values that go beyond the personal self (for example, mystical experience and a certain experience with nature, aesthetic experience, sexual experience, service to others, the pursuit of science, religious faith, etc.).

Maslow's theory has been applied in many related disciplines. In personnel management, it is often seen as a motivational strategy. In education to improve learning. In medicine, to accelerate recovery, by taking into account psychological factors.

Of course, the social approach to the design of the architectural environment is not a new research topic. The humanistic approach was developed by famous architects of the past: Vitruvius, Christopher Alexander, Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Gropius. In the works of philosophers and economists, the theory of the ideal city acquired special significance: Aristotle, Platon, Thomas More. In modern society, these ideas have acquired special significance and are crucial in ensuring a sustainable approach.

2.4 The Borders of Research

In the framework of this article, we restrict ourselves to considering open spaces, not taking into account the closed spaces of urbanized territories. However, in view of the complexity and versatility of the object, we consider it rational to first consider open spaces as one of the most important parts of urbanized territories. At the same time, it is taken into account that the whole spectrum of human wants can be satisfied only by the collaboration of open and closed spaces.

3 Result

In the future, an adaptive model for determining goals and objectives in the field of designing sustainable open spaces will be presented (Fig. 2.), based on the theory of human needs. In the framework of this work, it is assumed that the architectural environment is qualitative when it allows its consumers to reach all levels of the Maslow hierarchy.

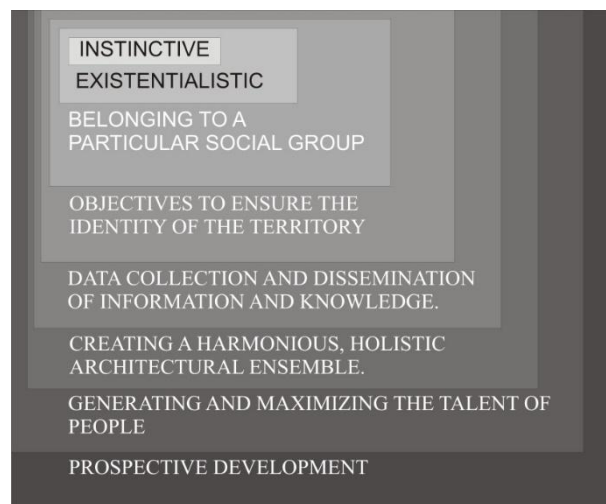


Fig. 2: Adaptive model for determining goals and objectives in the design of sustainable open spaces.

At the same time, any improvement of the territory carries the risks of ecosystem disruption. Therefore, the following reservations must be accepted:

- 1) A sustainable architectural environment is created through the interaction of 3 areas: social, economic and environmental. Therefore, in addition to social goals,

mainly determined in Maslow's work, the remaining 2 blocks must also be taken into account;

- 2) It should not harm future generations;
- 3) Applies to all members of society.

These restrictions follow from the definition of a sustainable architectural environment and are its core. Consider each of the groups in more detail.

3.1 Instinctive

As we can observe, within the framework of this section, the name of the wants can simply be transferred to the goals, which is caused by the simplicity, unilateralism of the studied subject. Summarizing all the above mentioned, the solution of these goals and the provision of wants at this level implies the actual presence of an object of improvement.

The main goal of this group is to create an open architectural environment that can satisfy the basic daily needs of society, which arise due to instincts, and do not contradict the principles of modern ethics. An important feature is that these benefits

should be provided to all members of the community. For example, the lack of well-maintained roads and running water in India not only forces people to travel many hours every day for water, but they also spend time that they could spend to improve their individual well-being. Thus, a vicious circle is created: poverty - the need for water - an everyday way - not being able to work at a given time - poverty. Within the framework of this level, the following main goals are distinguished (Table 1.):

1. Ensuring food safety.
2. Providing clean water
3. Providing energy.

Table 1: Determination of instinctive goals and objectives within the framework of an adaptive model in the field of designing sustainable open spaces

| Goals | Objectives |
|-----------------------|--|
| Ensuring food safety. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land use planning, so as to ensure a sufficient amount of agricultural land on the outskirts of the city. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of healthy and environmentally sustainable agricultural spaces - Creation of precedents and through them the dissemination of information about the possibilities of attracting and deriving benefits from local agriculture. - Improving technology, improving the quality of personnel employed in the agricultural sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of food safety for infrastructure facilities. - The use of private territories conducive to buildings for the organization of private gardens and gardens organized by residents of apartment buildings. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Architects in their design should strive to minimize impermeable coating, which is created using methods that can reduce this impact with the efficient use of water and the reuse or recycling of water for on-site use whenever possible. - Open spaces should be designed so that there is the possibility of collecting, cleaning and using rainwater as drinking water. This task is set in regions where there is an acute shortage of clean drinking water. |
| Providing clean water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In regions with enough drinking water to meet the wants of the population, the environment should be designed so that rainwater can penetrate the soil. - Ensuring the separation of groundwater and polluted, runoff water, with their subsequent treatment are not mixed with waste water and are not polluted. - The choice of environmentally friendly building materials that pollute groundwater with waste. As well as ensuring environmentally friendly construction during the extraction of materials, carrying out landscaping works or during operation. |
| Providing energy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of biofuels and other alternative, renewable, environmentally efficient energy resources, renewable energy sources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing energy consumption through rational planning, the use of daylight - Adaptation of the environment to climatic conditions. For each climate zone except general solutions. Still develop a block of individual solutions. |

3.2 Existentialistic

A safe environment is identified with a predictable environment, including the absence of fear. Traditionally, it is considered from 2 aspects: social and environmental. In the context of social security, the most important task is to provide the streets with visitors. In this environment, marginalism, crime and other negative social effects are minimized or eliminated. Providing safe routes helps guarantee access and maintain active mobility for citizens. At the same time, the lack of a safe environment violates human rights, reduces its competitiveness, and increases the burden on the state through increased accidents and the burden on hospitals.

There are a fairly large number of ways how to provide the streets with a constant pedestrian flow. However, one way or another, they come down to 2: attracting a large number of people or ensuring that they stay on the street more time. In the first case, economic factors play a special role, for example, employment, 8 hours a day and no longer allows you to spend a long time on the street.

Emergencies also do not invite people to participate in foot traffic. Jacobs in her work identified the following qualities that a well-designed street should have: 1) have borders between personal and public space 2) have windows oriented to the street 3) attract citizens to the sidewalks, which will help to ensure

control, both from pedestrians and from residents watching for them. We note that this is relevant not only in the context of transit zones, but also in relation to all types of open spaces.

Ensuring environmental safety is one of the main tasks in world politics. In this case, it is global decisions that become relevant, because the policies of individual countries do not have the opportunity to correct the situation. That is why in the strategy of sustainable development ensuring environmental safety is a separate unit.

According to the Reimers dictionary, environmental safety is a set of actions, conditions and processes that do not directly or indirectly lead to vital damage (or threats of such damage) to the environment, individuals and humanity.

Therefore, the scope of this concept includes both the permissible level of negative impact of natural and anthropogenic environmental hazards on the urban environment and people living in the city, as well as a set of measures aimed at reducing the harmful effects of the activities of the townspeople themselves. At the same time, emergencies adversely affect the overall sense of security and the economy as a whole. The consequences include destabilization of all economic and social environments: they pose a threat to people's lives, increase mortality, the level of forced migration, create unemployment, and increase poverty.

At the same time, there are precedents that, due to rational design decisions, prevented these consequences by creating a barrier that does not worsen the environmental situation. Thus, all emergency situations for the purposes of analyzing this article were grouped based on the factors that caused them:

- Technogenic: climate change, radiation pollution;
- Caused by epidemics;
- Caused by natural influences (tsunamis, tornadoes, etc.).

Thus, within the framework of this level, the following main objectives are distinguished:

1. Ensuring environmental safety.
2. Social security.
3. Providing emergency protection.

Table 2: Definition of existential goals and objectives within the framework of an adaptive model in the field of designing sustainable open spaces

| | Goals | Objectives | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Existentialistic | Ensuring environmental safety. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing the corrosion hazard of all urban environments; - Improving the control and certification system of landscaped areas; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The rational balance of built-up areas and green areas; - In a built-up environment, an increase in the number of permeable surfaces; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consideration of wind load when designing open spaces; - Improving energy efficiency that does not have a pathogenic effect on the environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving existing certification systems for building materials - Creation of new environmentally friendly materials and their application in design decisions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of local materials; - Organization of treatment activities in contaminated areas and maintenance of the self-healing properties of the environment; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solving the problem of excess garbage; - Improving transit zones, taking measures to reduce logistics, moving to environmentally friendly transport; - Providing environmentally friendly solutions at all stages of the design, construction, use and disposal of an architectural object; - Dissemination of information on a sustainable method of design, training of qualified personnel. | | |
| | | Social security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create viewed spaces; - Creation of spaces in which the street participates; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating quality lighting; - Provision of jobs through the use of local labor; - Organization of an ergonomically comfortable environment that does not limit individual layers; - Ensuring the receipt of momentary data. | |
| | | | Providing emergency protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating natural barriers to natural disasters; - Creating environments to help overcome epidemics; - Development and creation of mobile, prefabricated, cheap designs. |

The goals of belonging to a belonging to a particular social group (Table 3).

Any person is a biosocial being, which is why for open development of personality, public open spaces, as connecting elements of social capital, are of paramount importance. Social connections influence human psychology: create a feeling of confidence, create a support network, a culture of neighborhood (Robert D. Putnam, 2000).

It is proved that such connections increase the competitiveness of the territory: more qualified specialists migrate more readily, innovative ideas are generated more quickly through communication, crime is reduced in such an environment, and interest in participating in the life of the urban environment is increased. Urban planning, for example, the creation of parks or playgrounds, as well as a semi-public space contribute to civic engagement.

Table 3: Determining the goals and objectives of belonging to a particular social group within the framework of an adaptive model in the field of designing sustainable open spaces

| | Goals | Objectives |
|--|--|---|
| Belonging to a particular social group | Creating institutions that benefit community segments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing learning in an environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volunteer programs - Cultural and religious organizations |
| | Creating an environment that helps create social connections | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring high-quality transit routes connecting various parts of urban spaces; - Creation of social spaces in which communication can take place; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deficiency of stationary spaces. |
| | Accessibility of the environment for all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating a territory loyal to migrants (creating an environment that preserves a sense of identity, while harmonizing with a wider community); - Creating an environment accessible to people with limited mobility; - Creating an environment that does not introduce gender differences; - Assistance in protecting the adult population through design tools, taking into account the deterioration of vision changes, changes in mobility. |

3.3 Objectives to ensure the identity of the territory

To ensure sustainable development, it is necessary to ensure a sense of belonging to the environment. This effect is described in detail in Putnam's above-mentioned work as overcoming social capital (Robert D. Putnam, 2000). In this case, we can talk about 2 groups of goals:

1. Creating a territory brand
2. Promote the preservation of local identity and heritage.

The first group of goals, in addition to direct effects for citizens, the creation of a society in which the level of collective work is high, the support of fellow citizens has other effects (for example, attracting skilled labor migrating to a comfortable

environment, increasing the tourist flow). The development of the tourism industry also contributes to job creation, poverty alleviation, and an increase in the general well-being of the population.

Similar effects occur when the second goal is achieved. Similar effects occur when the second goal is achieved. The development of activities, facilities and institutions that have an impact outside their immediate environment helps to advertise the community and its contribution far beyond its actual location. Especially in the case of resurgent districts, upholding one's own successes in the tactical design of cities by participating in a broad urban dialogue can play a big role in gaining respect from other communities.

Table 4: The definition of goals and objectives ensuring the maintenance of the identity of the territory within the framework of the adaptive model in the field of designing sustainable open spaces

| Goals | | Objectives |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Individuality | Creating a Territory Brand | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a logo, naming, corporate identity and other attribute symbols. - Development of a targeted delirium strategy - Development of the image of the territory - Dissemination of brand information |
| | Promote local identity and heritage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preservation of spatial form; - Borrowing technologies for the construction of the indigenous population; - Popularization of local traditions and customs and their manifestation in the design of open spaces; - Creation of iconic places; - Built-in open spaces in existing buildings. |

3.4 Objectives providing storage, collection and dissemination of information and knowledge

In order to satisfy cognitive needs, the environment must be capable of transformation. Many studies have emphasized that mass statelessness of design, standard projects, and the dullness of the architectural environment have led the architectural environment to lose its learning function. In some cases, even blocking it through the introduction of feelings of depression, despair, sadness.

At the same time, the architectural environment as a carrier of information should be able to quickly provide information. In this case, we are talking about the Smart City system - this is a man-made interconnected system of information and communication technologies that simplifies the management of internal urban processes and makes the lives of residents more comfortable and safer.

It is very important to create an environment that inspires learning. Some research points to the benefits of students working outdoors. So the study of Lieberman and Hoody (Lieberman, G. A., Hoody L.L., 1998) emphasizes that when education becomes more effective if it is performed in an open space. Students are more involved in the learning process and perform academic tests better.

According to leading architects designing an educational environment, some outdoor learning environments are simply spaces that make learning easier - a group of benches, an amphitheater, or a partially covered workplace with amenities such as Wi-Fi.

Like classrooms, these open spaces are designed for training, presentations, or for independent and group work. Other open classrooms are designed to expand the curriculum and provide an opportunity to observe or directly interact with nature.

Table 5: The definition of goals and objectives ensuring the storage, collection and dissemination of information and knowledge of the territory within the framework of the adaptive model in the design of sustainable open spaces

| Goals | | Objectives |
|---|--|---|
| Storage, collection and dissemination of information and knowledge. | Implementing a learning function in an architectural environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting learning and training practices through the creation of open spaces for the transfer of experience and the organization of events in this territory; - Implementation of training in the environment in a playful way through the use of smart technologies. (E.g. children's play areas with controlled video screens that are built into paving stones or soil); - Creation of training tables, posters, revealing the history of the place, vegetation, wildlife of this territory. |
| | Smart city system implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtaining information about the tension, duration of movement and regulation of traffic on this basis (for example, electronic stop lines with sensors); - Seamless distribution zone of urban Wi-Fi and mobile Internet; - Implementation of the installation of equipment for further video analytics; - Implementation of interaction between the municipal government, management and service companies and citizens; - Creation of interactive web sites where every citizen can influence the present and future of their place of residence. |
| | Create an inspirational learning environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating multi-purpose spaces; - Transition to the use of open architectural spaces for teaching; - Providing visual transparency, so it will be easier to ensure the transfer of experience from senior to younger; - Creation of flexible spaces with the ability to quickly change to the requirements of new education standards. |

3.5 Creating a harmonious, holistic architectural ensemble

It is proved that a complete, harmonious, subordinate to the laws of logic and symmetry architectural environment has a beneficial effect on the psychological and social health of people. At the same time, based on the very definition of an architectural ensemble, its creation ensures the satisfaction of aesthetic wants. Here the question is raised that not any built-up environment can be recognized as an architectural ensemble. In this case, the creation of an architectural ensemble is identified with art.

In the article "What is art", L. Tolstoy reveals this meaning as follows: "To evoke a once-tested feeling and, having evoked it in

oneself, by means of movements, lines, colors, sounds, images expressed in words, convey this feeling so that others have experienced the same feeling - this is the activity of art. Art is a human activity, consisting in the fact that one person consciously, with known external signs, conveys the feelings he feels to others, while other people become infected with these feelings and experience them."

The ability to convey to people their emotions, experiences - through the beauty of forms, harmony of images, integration with the natural environment in this we see possible ways to satisfy aesthetic wants.

Table 6: The definition of goals and objectives ensuring the creation of a harmonious, holistic architectural ensemble in the field of designing sustainable open spaces

| | Goals | Objectives |
|------------|---|---|
| Aesthetics | Creation of an architectural ensemble | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonization of interior and exterior; - Harmonization of relations with the environment. |
| | The beneficial effect of "beauty" on a person | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treatment of patients by staying in a favorable, aesthetically holistic architectural environment - Reducing stress and other mental illnesses by staying in a harmonious environment - Prevention of diseases due to a healthy, harmonious environment functioning together with nature. |

The seventh block of goals is the generation and maximum use of the talent of the people involved in the design of sustainable open spaces.

The generation of talents and their maximum use is one of the determining factors for increasing the competitiveness of the territory, improving the quality of projects and plays a decisive role in the sustainable design of open spaces.

Table 7: Definition of goals and objectives ensuring the generation and maximum use of the talent of the people involved in the design of sustainable open spaces

| | Goals | Objectives |
|--|---|---|
| Generation and maximum use of the talent | Talent Generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of the educational environment; - Development of communication in the environment; - Providing an environment conducive to the transfer of experience; - Providing an environment attractive for "intellectual" migration. |
| | The beneficial effect of "beauty" on a person | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treatment of patients by staying in a favorable, aesthetically holistic architectural environment; - Reducing stress and other mental illnesses by staying in a harmonious environment; - Prevention of diseases due to a healthy, harmonious environment functioning together with nature. |

3.6 The Eighth and last Block of Goals is Promising Development

In this case, it is said about achieving the goal of sustainable development through sustainable design of open spaces. The development of a long-term development strategy contributes to the formation of common community goals. Achieving this level is possible provided that the previous ones are performed for the present due to the application of a creative approach.

Prospective development is often identified in this case with the development of roadmaps, legislative acts, quality systems and general plans. However, when developing them, it is necessary to take into account a sufficiently large list of qualitative characteristics, a high level of detail and a certain flexibility, which strengthens the current values of the community, and at the same time takes into account the continuous development of its individual members.

Tab. 8: Determining the goals and objectives of long-term development within the framework of the adaptive model in the field of designing sustainable open spaces

| | Goals | Objectives |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Prospective development | Development of roadmaps, general plans, legislative acts that do not contradict the goals of sustainable development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring high detail plans; - Ensuring flexibility of plans; - Consistency of plans. |
| | Public participation in creating an urban space | - Developing community engagement through an authentic participatory process that gives communities every opportunity for collective welfare to outweigh personal preferences and benefits |
| | Open space design based on sustainable design principles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design taking into account impacts on the potential of the territory - Design for future generations |

4 Conclusion

A sustainable urban planning is an essential aspect of the modern development of any effective economic system. This article attempts to create an innovative system that, through the application of a hierarchy of human needs, Maslow will help economists, managers, urban planners, architects to pursue a more rational, socially oriented policy. The creation of open sustainable spaces organized according to the principles of sustainable development will increase human, creative potential, provide a steady flow of labor, will allow to carry out these events in the future with minimal financial and non-financial costs, and increase the chances of people to meet their wants. People who satisfy their wants will strengthen communities and develop a sense of meaningful connection with and ownership of their environment. Therefore, adapting our cities to ensure that people can satisfy their wants should be an urgent task.

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC FACTOR ON REPRODUCTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

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Abstract: The purpose of this article is to study the interaction of trends in reproduction of labor power and sustainable development of countries and regions in the world. Methodologically the study was based on the papers of well-known Russian and foreign scientists on the problems of reproduction of labor power in the framework of sustainable environmental and economic development. The analytical basis of the study was the annual United Nations surveys on population indicators of countries and regions as well as Rosstat informational surveys. It is proved that the process of reproduction of labor power as an element of the ecological and economic system is affected by a change in the role of the human worker in social production, transformation of the content of labor, and modification of its functions.

Keywords: Demography, Sustainable Development, Economic Growth, World Population, Ecology.

1 Introduction

A most important law of sustainable development in modern conditions is the change in the nature of reproduction of labor power under the influence of the environmental factor.

The development of human potential is the main guideline for sustainable development, since, on the one hand, it is universally recognized that population growth largely determines the pace and trends of the global environmental crisis; on the other hand, in the socio-economic system, human capital plays the role of an active growth factor in production, the results of the production and economic activities of society largely depend on the development of the abilities of a human worker, and finally, the state of human health reflects primarily the environmental pollution resulted from the waste of industrial and domestic life activities (Bobileva & Grigoryeva, 2016).

From the point of view of political economy, a human being is considered as a subject of production relations and one of the production factors. If the traditional approach of economic science assigns him a rather stationary role of a constituent element of the productive forces in the economic system, then in the analysis of the ecological and economic system the role of a human being is greatly enhanced, emphasizing the dialectical unity and contradictory nature of the natural, social and individual in him.

2 Methods

Many national economists devoted their work to the problems of

studying the human factor, where a person is characterized as a worker, and the object of study is labor, as well as to the problems of labor socialization and the formation of an aggregate worker based on the labor division and cooperation, to other theoretical problems of reproduction of labor (Vechkanova G.S., Grandberg Z.A., Nugaev R.A., Sargsyants A.A., Sharapova S.I. and others). The reports prepared by the Club of Rome at the end of the last century also call the human factor and innovations as one of the most important factors of sustainable development (Pestel, 1988; : <http://www.un.org>).

Without dwelling in detail on the general methodological issues of reproduction of labor power which are quite fully covered in the aforementioned scientific publications, we believe that the primary basis for the development of any economic structure is the process of human reproduction, and the role of a man in the ecological system has been substantiated for a long time, although, in our opinion, in modern conditions it is necessary to reassess priorities, while focus from man as a conqueror of nature should shift towards his role as a carrier of a reasonable, planned principle in a careful, prudent, rational use of natural resources to achieve high level and the quality of his own live.

3 Results and Discussion

Considering the labor force as a person's ability to work, as the complex of physical and spiritual properties that a living human person possesses, we characterize the process of reproduction of labor power from the point of view of the process of re-creating a human being as a person capable of labor (Gubaidullina, 2015).

The natural processes of environmental reproduction begin to intersect with the economic processes of social reproduction. At the same time, maintaining the ability of the personal factor of production to reproduce becomes a condition for social reproduction in general (Gubaidullina et al., 2018). In this regard, economic relations at all stages of the reproduction process should correspond to both the pace of economic development itself and the pace of reproduction of labor power. Violation of this balance can lead and leads, as practice shows, to environmental and economic instability of social development.

For the normal and effective functioning of public production, it is important that the process of reproduction of labor power, the restoration of its qualitative parameters, be carried out taking into account the influence of the whole variety of factors and conditions. First of all, reproduction of labor power as an element of the ecological and economic system is affected by a change in the role of the human worker in public production. In addition to the socio-political factors that played an extremely important role in this process, the root cause, apparently, should be seen in the progress of science and technology, which led to a profound modification of both the content and nature of labor.

Much attention is paid to the training of workers. However, one cannot agree with the widespread opinion that the physical parameters of the labor force are losing their significance in modern conditions. In our opinion, there is a dialectical unity between these aspects. Deterioration of the workers' physical health leads to the degradation of mental, brain competences.

The general physical well-being of the workforce under the conditions of the ecological crisis is actively affected by the state of the environment. The problem of environmental protection is great not only in terms of favorable production conditions, but also of human life and his survival.

The creation of favorable working conditions will contribute to an increase in potential labor force growth or an increase in output without involving additional workers. Reproduction of

labor power in modern conditions is associated with significant material and financial costs and requires the action of numerous structures in health care, education, training, culture, etc. In this regard, the mechanism of reproduction of labor power is changing in value and in kind (Grigoreva et al., 2019).

If to characterize the process of environmental and economic interaction that has a direct impact on the reproduction of labor power, it should first be emphasized that changes in the ecological system affect the functioning of the economic system through the combination of environmental and economic factors (Gubaidullina, 2019).

The production process and human life are associated with harmful wastes that pollute the natural environment. Because of this, some properties of the natural environment change, that leads, on the one hand, to a deterioration of the human habitat, and, on the other hand, to a change in the conditions of manufacturing activity. As a result of environmental degradation, the depreciation of the means of production is accelerated, natural resources are depleted, working conditions are worsened, the need arises for the costs of environmental protection measures that would allow society to reduce the damage to the environment, which ultimately reduces the company's production capabilities.

Changes in environmental conditions lead, in turn, to a degradation in the quality of life. The decline in living standards also entails losses in the production process. People living in adverse environmental conditions get tired more, get sick more often, live shorter lives. In addition, workers employed in production are additionally affected by the deterioration of working conditions; they are affected, as it were, by a double impact from the environmental factor. Overlapping and a combination of the factors discussed above result in economic damage, a decrease in the production potential of society, which in turn affects the functioning of the socio-economic system.

Thus, among the many problems posed by modern objective conditions, the foreground is the influence of the environmental factor on the process of reproduction of labor power. This is due not only to the dependence of man on the environment, but also to the occurrence of numerous complications in the process of his interaction with nature. The health and welfare of present and future generations largely depend on the correct and timely resolution of the issue of environmental protection.

Theoretical research in this area should be conducted, in our opinion, in three main directions. Firstly, it is the study how population growth influences the use and reproduction of the environment.

Secondly, it is the study how human and natural capital as factors of social production in the ecological and economic system interacts in the framework of sustainable development. The third area of political economic research may be to justify

the impact of the environmental crisis on the change in the quality parameters of the workforce through the study of indicators of quality of life (life expectancy, health condition of the population and others).

4 Summary

The influence of environmental restrictions primarily affects the demographic situation. In different countries, these processes proceed in different ways, so it is necessary to analyze the global trends in the impact of environmental restrictions on the reproduction of labor manpower to compare the situation in Russia. From these positions, in our opinion, it is necessary to consider how the increase in anthropogenic impact on the environment as a result of the population explosion affects the quality of the workforce and what boundaries of economic development are indicated by the current demographic situation.

One of the ecological principles says that the size of populations is the result of a dynamic balance between their biological potential and environmental resistance. When the resistance of the environment weakens, the population increases explosively.

The first estimate of the world's population was made in 1682 by W. Petty. He believed that by the end of the XVII century the number of people living on Earth amounted to 320 million people (according to modern demographic estimates, it was almost twice as large at that time). During the XIX century for the first time, official population data were obtained in most European and some Latin American countries.

If in 1900 the population was 1.6 billion people, then by the year 2000 it exceeded 6 billion people (see Table 1). That is why the term "population explosion", meaning a rapid population growth, appeared in the 20th century.

In 1997, the world's population was estimated at 5.84 billion people, of which 1.175 billion were in developed countries and 4.665 in developing countries. Annual growth amounted to 86 million people, 96% of which are in developing countries.

According to UN experts, the zenith of the population explosion passed and the relative population growth begun to decline. However, despite the current decline in population growth from 2% per year in 1960s to 1.47%, the absolute population growth is going fast enough. Against this background, the population of Russia is decreasing, and by 2025 it may lose, according to some estimates, about 20 million inhabitants.

According to UN experts, the world's population will stabilize by the middle of the 21st century – the population in 2050 will fluctuate between 7.7 and 11.1 billion people (according to other sources, this will happen in 2095 at 10.2-12 billion people). Population growth trends by UN expert estimates are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Projected Trends in the Growth of the Earth's Population (million people)

| Countries and regions | 1997 | 2000 | 2005 | 2025 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Russia | 147 | 146 | 144 | 131 |
| Europe (excluding Russia) | 582 | 585 | 586 | 575 |
| Africa | 743 | 832 | 945 | 1313 |
| North America | 298 | 306 | 319 | 372 |
| Latin America | 483 | 525 | 564 | 691 |
| Asia | 3552 | 3737 | 4003 | 4914 |
| Australia and Oceania | 29 | 31 | 33 | 39 |
| Total including | 5834 | 6162 | 6594 | 8035 |
| Industrialized countries | 1190 | 1185 | 1200 | 1125 |
| Developing countries | 4644 | 4977 | 5394 | 6910 |

According to UN conference (Agenda 21), global population growth leads to environmental degradation, firstly, through an increase in food production (for this, food production should double in 40 years, which requires an annual production growth

of about 2 %) and the associated more intensive use of land and its subsoil, as well as an increase in the volume of pollutant emissions, and secondly, through urbanization (it is estimated that 90% of the world's population lives in cities or suburban

areas), which gives extremely difficult problems to overcome or prevent the negative social and environmental impacts.

Especially dangerous from an environmental point of view is the inclusion of the so-called factors depending on population density: the emergence of new diseases not previously observed, the intensification of common diseases, increased mortality from stress illnesses, etc (Report “The Future We Want”, UN Conference on Sustainable Development “Rio + 20”).

Each territory has an optimum population, determined by the natural conditions of housekeeping, people's lives and the efficiency of the economy, especially by the last factor. In general, the better people live, the lower is the population growth (or it is easier to regulate this growth).

We can agree with leading scientists that only a global improvement in people's lives can weaken the effects of the population explosion on the planet. Thus, the extensive path of economic growth, which implies an increase in the number of applied production factors, including due to the natural increase in labor force with its constant quality, becomes unacceptable in the conditions of the ecological crisis. Society cannot, without prejudice to the biosphere, ensure the reproduction of labor in the quantity necessary to meet growing needs. To ensure economic growth, a qualitative leap is needed, therefore, in modern conditions, the importance of health as a qualitative characteristic of the workforce is growing.

This thesis seems especially relevant for the Russian economy. Significant evidence of the country's situation is the structure of mortality and life expectancy of the population (Table 2).

Table 2: Key demographic indicators (middle version of the UN forecast for Russia), per 1,000 people

| Key demographic indicators | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2010-2015 | 2015-2020 | 2020-2025 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| The average annual population decline | - 453 | - 516 | - 513 | - 582 | - 679 | - 672 |
| Total growth rate | - 0.31 | - 0.36 | - 0.36 | - 0.42 | - 0.5 | - 0.5 |
| Natural growth rate | - 0.49 | - 0.5 | - 0.42 | - 0.42 | - 0.5 | - 0.5 |
| Migration rate | 0.18 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Life expectancy, years: | | | | | | |
| males | 58.0 | 59.0 | 61.0 | 63.0 | 65.0 | 66.5 |
| females | 71.5 | 72.1 | 73.3 | 74.0 | 75.3 | 76.1 |

In many ways, several factors contributed to this: the improvement of national economic indicators; increase in life expectancy of Russian citizens; an increase in the flow of migrants from neighboring states (<https://undocs.org>).

In 2018, for the first time in the last decade, a negative population growth was noted – the number of Russians decreased by 96,400 people. In 2019, the trend of natural decline continued – over the 12 months the population fell by 43,700 people, and even a massive influx of migrants could not bring the indicators up. Rosstat reported that the natural decline in the Russian population in 2019 was the highest in the past 11 years, and the number of Russians decreased to 146,780,720 people (World population 2019.UNFPA Report).

5 Conclusions

Thus, for Russia the demographic situation remains, as before, relevant at the present time, which, in particular, is emphasized by Vladimir V. Putin, the President of the Russian Federation (<http://www.kremlin.ru>). In industrialized countries, stabilization of population quantitative indicators is offset by high indicators of the quality of the workforce: a relatively low incidence, high life expectancy, and a long period of labor activity of the population. In developing countries, high population growth rates are observed with a low life expectancy and a short period of labor activity, which is extremely inefficient, since in the conditions of scientific and technological progress it takes a lot of money to train the workforce and the length of the able-bodied period is short, so the return on investment in human capital is small. In Russia, in modern economic and environmental conditions, the trend is negative in both quantitative and qualitative indicators, as evidenced by the above data. In this regard, the practical solution of the problems of labor reproduction on the basis of an effective economic and environmental policy in Russia and its regions is a task of a special degree of importance and relevance that requires the development of a scientifically based concept of environmental safety of the state, and most importantly, its effective implementation in practice.

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THE LABOUR MARKET INSTITUTIONS'S INFLUENCE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: Recent global events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, have led to qualitative changes in many areas of public relations, including the labour market. Under these conditions, the role of some labour market institutions may change, which makes it relevant to identify trends in their changes. Based on modern research, the authors will try to trace the trends in the effect of the minimum wage institution's influence on economic development. The following results can be emphasized: The increasing role of the minimum wage institution as a guarantee of a minimum income level in the context of growing economic inequality and a lack of skilled jobs.

Keywords: digital economy, macroeconomics, global events, COVID-19, labour market, minimum wage, minimum payroll rate, institutions.

1 Introduction

Public relations in the field of employment have always been in the focus of attention of economists in connection with their importance for macroeconomic indicators of economic systems. The labour market, like all other areas of socio-economic relations, is currently undergoing significant qualitative changes related to both demographic (aging of the population, increase in the period of working age), and technological trends (automation, robotisation of working places, reduction of number of workers with low and medium qualifications, the creation of new markets, great labour mobility). The labour market is also influenced by force majeure circumstances, such as, for example, the 2020 pandemic, which provoked an economic recession in many countries of the world, and contributed to a decrease in wages.

In this paper, we will consider the trends of transformation of the minimum wage institution in terms of its impact on the economic development of national economies.

The minimum wage is one of the institutions of the labour market, or the minimum allowable price for employee labour, which is introduced by the state in order to reduce poverty and reduce inequality in society - increasing nominal wages, but lowering the number of employees (because firms forced to pay more high wages will be able to hire fewer of low-skilled workers). In the situation of absence of a minimum wage established by the state, the level of equilibrium wages for low-skilled workers is established, as a rule, at the cost of living, which was proved by K. Marx. This allows workers only to restore their forces expended for the work, but depriving them of resources for the development of their human capital. Therefore, with the development of the theory of the welfare state, a minimum wage is introduced in many states. At the same time, different countries introduced the institute in different years, for example, the USA - in 1938, Germany - in 2014. In Russia, there is a federal institution of the minimum wage amount (MWA).

However, disputes about the impact of the minimum wage institution on employment and the economic situation as a whole are still on-going. An analysis of the scientific literature shows

that raising the minimum wage can have different consequences in different countries, and even for individual regions and territories the effects are quite heterogeneous (Mayilyan, 2009). One of the first serious works on the effect of the minimum wage amount on macroeconomic indicators was published in 1946 by the economist J. Stigler after the minimum wage was introduced at the federal level in the USA in 1938 (Stigler, 1946). According to J. Stigler, workers with wages below the established level will be fired in most cases, which will lead to an increase in unemployment. This study was primarily theoretical in nature; the topic did not receive significant coverage in the scientific literature in those years.

The following significant work in this area can be noted in the 1970s. So, in 1976, J. Mincer explored the relationship between the minimum wage and unemployment (Mincer, 1976). According to his results, an increase in the minimum wage reduces employment in all age groups, as the jobs are simply cut: the employer can hire fewer workers. Moreover, according to him, employment among adolescents suffers the most. These findings are consistent with earlier findings of the US Department of Labour (<https://heionline.org>) in 1970, as well as findings in the works of F. Welsh 1978 (Welch, 1978). According to the calculations of F. Welsh, an increase in the cost of a hired employee by 1% reduces employment: among 18-19 year olds by 1.3%; 16-17 year olds by 2.4%; amount of 14-15 year olds are reduced by 4%. Minimum wage laws reduce employment, especially among those whose wages are lowest, including adolescents, older people, part-time workers, and women. F. Welsh proposed abolishing the minimum wage institution, considering the practice of its use is rather negative than positive.

However, in the future, especially in the 1990s, there appeared the studies that did not find a negative economic effect in the increase in the minimum wage (Dickens et al., 1999). So, P. Cahuc and Ph. Michel noted that legislation on minimum wage amount can have a positive effect on economic growth, stimulating more active accumulation of human capital (Cahuc & Michel, 1996). In fact, a decrease in demand for low-skilled labour with an increase in the minimum wage can create an incentive for workers to accumulate human capital (improve their skills), which is beneficial for the economic system as a whole. And the negative impact on employment among adolescents can be compensated by introducing sub-minimum wages for young people (Neumark & Wascher, 1992).

According to the results of the research by A. Oshchepkov, it was shown that based on the assessment of the Keitz index (the ratio between the minimum and average wages) and taking into account the time lag, an increase in the minimum wage by 10% firstly leads to an increase in unemployment by 0.5%, secondly, to an increase in shadow employment by 8% (Oshchepkov, 2011). It was shown that the effects of changes in the minimum wage are manifested with a lag of one quarter. Indeed, it is important to consider that raising the minimum wage may affect not only employment, but also to be a factor in the expansion of the shadow economy. O. Ashenfelter and R.S. Smith noted that in the 1970s the requirements for the minimum wage were observed in about 65% of cases (according to the results of their research in 1973 - 65%, and with an increase in the minimum wage in 1975, this figure decreased by about 10%) (Ashenfelter & Smith, 1979).

In his paper from 2017, D. Neumark pointed out that instead of searching for a single effect on the minimum wage, one should focus on understanding how the effects of the minimum wage differ by groups of workers, labour markets, by time, and depending on the regulatory environment (Neumark, 2017). In addition, digitalization also plays a significant role in the processes under consideration (Seliverstova et al., 2018).

In addition, the minimum wage institution indirectly affects other areas of economic relations. So, A. Yamagishi calculated that in the market of low-quality rental housing, 10% increase in the minimum wage leads to an increase in rents by 2.5-4.5% (Yamagishi, 2020). This means that workers benefit from raising the minimum wage, but it also inadvertently benefits homeowners.

In Russia, there is little number of researches on the impact of the minimum wage amount on the labour market, and they are unsystematic in nature (Ivanovskaya, 2016). For many years, the Russian minimum wage amount was not able to provide a minimum set of established needs and struggled poorly with the problem of poverty. However, in recent years the situation has changed: since May 1, 2018, the minimum wage amount in Russia is equal to the cost of living. So the minimum wage amount institution was a significant tool for regulating the labour market until recently.

2 Methods

A dialectic approach to the knowledge of economic and social phenomena is used in the capacity of the methods; this allows them to be analysed from the point of view of their historical development and functioning in the context of a combination of objective and subjective factors. The dialectical approach determined the choice of specific research methods: discursive, formal-logical, and phenomenological.

3 Results

The greatest concern among critics of the minimum wage institution is the possible negative consequences of a change in the minimum wage in terms of employment.

If we compare the dynamics of the level of registered unemployment according to the methodology of the International Labour Organization (<https://www.fedstat.ru>) in relation to the minimum wage amount in Russia, then we notice a statistically significant directly proportional relationship (table 1). The correlation coefficient between the unemployment rate in Russia and the minimum wage amount for the period from the 1st quarter of 2014 to the 3rd quarter of 2019 is -0.7176.

Table 1: The unemployment rate and the minimum wage amount in Russia for the population aged 15-72, for the period of Q1 2014 - Q3 2019

| | 2014 | | | | 2015 | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Q I | Q II | Q III | Q IV | Q I | Q II | Q III | Q IV |
| Unemployment rate, in percent | 5,5 | 5 | 4,9 | 5,2 | 5,7 | 5,6 | 5,3 | 5,7 |
| The minimum wage, roubles | 5554 | 5554 | 5554 | 5554 | 5965 | 5965 | 5965 | 5965 |
| | 2016 | | | | 2017 | | | |
| | Q I | Q II | Q III | Q IV | Q I | Q II | Q III | Q IV |
| Unemployment rate, in percent | 5,9 | 5,7 | 5,3 | 5,4 | 5,6 | 5,2 | 5 | 5,1 |
| The minimum wage, roubles | 6204 | 6204 | 7500 | 7500 | 7500 | 7500 | 7800 | 7800 |
| | 2018 | | | | 2019 | | | |
| | Q I | Q II | Q III | Q IV | Q I | Q II | Q III | Q IV |
| Unemployment rate, in percent | 5,1 | 4,8 | 4,6 | 4,8 | 4,8 | 4,6 | 4,4 | 4,6 |
| The minimum wage, roubles | 9489 | 11163 | 11163 | 11163 | 11280 | 11280 | 11280 | 11280 |

This trend is also characteristic of some other countries and regions in the world. For example, in Hungary the general trend is as follows: with an increase in the minimum wage, the unemployment rate decreases (Ivanovskaya, 2016). And in France, as in Estonia and Belgium, there was a slight increase in the minimum wage in parallel with a slight increase in the unemployment rate from 2011 to 2015 (Ivanovskaya, 2016).

The inverse-proportional relationship between the increase in the minimum wage amount and the unemployment rate can be associated with an increase in the share of highly skilled labour (table 2), which means that employees are encouraged to

accumulate human capital and reduce the impact of the minimum wage as an institution of the labour market, since it mainly aimed at supporting low-skilled workers. Low wage level does not stimulate a person to active actions, intensive labour, and even more so, to self-improvement (Mustafin & Ignateva, 2016). Russia is a federal state that has a complex structure of subnational governments, the number of which reaches more than 80 subjects of the federation (Mustafin et al., 2019). It is important to note that an increase in the share of highly skilled labour is observed in all subjects of the Russian Federation for the period under review.

Table 2: The share of highly skilled workers in Russia, 2014-2018, in percent (<https://www.fedstat.ru>)

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Russian Federation as a whole | 31,9 | 32,5 | 32,2 | 32,5 | 32,3 |

Moreover, in general, the change in the proportion of highly skilled workers is insignificant. And in the coming decades, the trend towards an increase in the number of highly skilled workers around the world does not seem to be stable, since due to the predicted reductions in staff with medium qualifications, the proportion of unemployed and those engaged in simple labour may increase.

The impact of the increase in the minimum wage amount on the shadow sector in the Russian economy is rather difficult to

assess due to the values of divergence for the shadow economy estimates between the Federal State Statistics Service (12.7–13.8%) and the IMF. According to L. Medina and F. Schneider (IMF estimates), the average value of the shadow economy share in the Russia's GDP for the period 1991-2015 amounted to 38.42% (Medina & Schneider, 2018).

According to IMF estimates, the share of Russia's shadow economy in recent years, up to 2018 (the last period for which data is currently available), increased slightly. This occurs

against the background of an increase in the minimum wage amount, which confirms the results of previous studies that have revealed a directly proportional relationship between the dynamics of the minimum wage and the share of the shadow sector.

It turns out that the digitalization of the Russian economy still does not sufficiently affect the shadow sector, although there are undoubtedly significant successes in this direction (for example, in terms of automating the activities of the Federal Tax Service). All this means the need to develop digital technology centres by creating economic clusters (Seliverstova et al., 2018).

In our opinion, the role of the minimum wage institution is also affected by digitalization processes. Thus, the development of the digital economy makes transactions between different economic entities more transparent, which makes it difficult for most of them to increase shadow volumes of activity, and also reduces incentives for this because of high detection risks and subsequent sanctions (costs). The digital economy reduces the ability of economic entities to adapt to increasing the minimum wage amount by falling into the shadows: this means that it often forces employers to increase in the expenditures connected with wage pool for low-skilled workers and also for some highly-skilled workers (due to the effect of personnel transfer).

Thus, in our opinion, even an increase in the expenditures connected with wage pool upon an increasing in the minimum wage amount may not cause a reduction in the number of employees (and an increase in unemployment) under conditions when:

1. There is an insignificant proportion of low-skilled workers in the total number of employees (the wages of the majority of employees does not directly depend on the minimum wage, and the indirect effect of the transfer of personnel is manifested with a significant time lag);
2. Economy digitalization takes place, namely a high level of automation of jobs (if a company uses a limited number of personnel through automation of jobs, which means that reductions have already been made and the resource for job cuts is small).

In addition, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, most countries have adopted measures to support economic development in the form of direct payments to the population to stimulate demand. This is a justifiable measure due to the fact that according to the results of the first studies, low-income households were most affected. So, Cajner T. et al. note that in the United States, workers in the lower quintile of the wage distribution experienced a 35 percent decrease in employment, while workers in the upper quintile experienced only a 9 percent decrease (Cajner et al., 2020).

In European countries, the situation is similar: the total number of working men declines, and more so for the self-employed and those with a lower level of education. According to H.-M. von Gaudecker et al., such a criterion as the level of education arises because workers with higher education work much more hours at home (Von Gaudecker et al., 2020). The strength of this effect is weakened by the government, which defines some workers as necessary for the functioning of the economy.

The size of these direct payments to households is not tied to the minimum wage, which also indicates a decrease in the role of the minimum wage institution in modern economic development.

4 Summary

In general, under the current conditions with the development of the digital economy in many countries of the world, the effect of the minimum wage institution on employment may decrease due to an increase in the share of highly skilled labour, the creation of incentives for increasing human capital, and the further introduction of digital technologies, which will lead to the crowding out of low-skilled labour force from the labour market

and the dominance of direct measures to support households, the value of which will depend on the fiscal capacity of governments.

At the same time, it is important to continue the fight against the shadow economy through the further introduction of digital technologies in order to reduce the possible negative effect of raising the minimum wage and the growth in the informal economy (part of the shadow economy, which includes legal activities for which business entities use tax evasion in whole or in part) (Kundakchyan & Grigoryeva, 2016). Although here we are witnessing a decrease in the influence of the minimum wage institution on the size of the shadow economy due to the increasing role of factors such as digitalization, various digital control tools (including those from the tax authorities), stagnation of international trade, etc.

5 Conclusion

According to the results of the correlation analysis, it was revealed that in most developed and developing countries, an increase in the minimum wage was accompanied over a long period (2014-2020) by a reduction in officially registered unemployment and had a positive economic effect on employment.

Moreover, in general, the situation in the labour market is becoming more and more uncertain and this is a general trend. According to Lefteris Kretsos, the current socio-economic forces have made work more insecure, unpredictable, and risky (Kretsos, 2010).

Given the development of digital technologies, and the increasing role of the technological factor in economic development issues, it also seems relevant in the future to study the trends in the effect of raising the minimum wage on various indicators of economic growth and development, especially since economic development becoming an increasingly non-linear and complex process, as shown by Grigoryeva N. and Grigoryeva O. (Grigoryeva & Grigoryeva, 2015).

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THE PHENOMENON OF SPATIAL-TEMPORARY CHANGES OF WORKFORCE MOBILITY IN THE REGIONAL LABOR MARKET

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Abstract: The aim of the work is to research the phenomenon of spatio-temporal changes and the intensity of labor mobility, as well as the development of measures on perfection of the regulation of these processes on the regional labor market. Macroeconomic strategies have a significant impact on labor mobility models. The use of such strategies in the labor market will allow to strengthen the potential of Modernization and the economy through the support of deep structural transformation. However, market forces that begin to work in such a process can play a positive or negative role for different regions. The issue of increasing labor mobility should be included in the general labor market policy; to solve it, it is necessary to use additional systems of programs and measures.

Keywords: Employment Policy, Labor Mobility, Virtual Labor Mobility, Forced Virtual Mobility, Spatial-Temporary Changes

1 Introduction

At present, mankind is facing a global problem - the problem of transforming labor mobility - and is undergoing a transition to a new economic reality.

The transformation of the forms of spatio-temporal changes in labor mobility at the current moment of time leads to the need to understand its causes and consequences, especially from the point of view of global trends.

Increasing mobility in the (domestic) labor market in a modern economy is an important task within the framework of labor market policy. Global trends make it necessary to realize the strategic nature of all activities related to human potential management, taking into account current standards and challenges of the time, including at the organization level. In the context of globalization, universal digitalization in terms of staff recruitment at the organization level, there has been an increase in demand for specialists with knowledge of geopolitical aspects, the national specifics of the peoples of the world, communicative, highly mobile, able to manage teams where people of different nationalities work (Agafonov, 2019).

This makes it necessary to actions that will alleviate sharpness effects. Alarm feelings due to coronavirus will change in the near future, and the unprecedented economic crisis will be protracted. Analysts and experts predict the collapse of economic ties between states, the massive closure of businesses and rising unemployment in the context of border crossing and isolation of states. Each country will have to build all the processes and production on its own.

Already today it is clear that business owners and employees are expecting significant changes. At the same time, many organizations and people are already switching to remote earnings.

Many business owners have already realized that remote communication with employees is quite effective, and the transition of the economy to online is actually happening right now. However, part of the work cannot be transferred to distant, which retains the relevance of the traditional form of employment and traditional labor mobility. T Akim, the increased mobility in the (domestic) labor market in today's economy is an important issue in the framework of labor market policy.

2 Materials and Methods

It should be noted the limited methodological tools for studying labor mobility, which creates obstacles to organizing effective monitoring of its development under the influence of factors of the market environment, population demographics, economic conditions, etc., up to the quality factor of the labor itself (Glaz, 2015). Of particular difficulty is the consideration of labor mobility, which has gone beyond the traditional interpretation in a pandemic, and the emergence of the phenomenon of "forced virtual labor mobility".

In the course of this research, the scientific literature was analyzed, as well as the legislative framework on labor mobility in Russia. The main theoretical and methodological principle of research is the principle of objectivity, which allows us to analyze the process of labor mobility as a complex socio-economic phenomenon.

Also, other general scientific methods were used during the study, such as: analysis and synthesis, comparison and analogy, the method of processing and analysis of various official statistics, which made it possible to identify factors that directly affect the activity of labor mobility processes (Khoshmukhamedova, 2018).

Mobility is a general concept related to movement, i.e. any movement, movement of people across borders or within the state, regardless of distances, motivation and other factors (Rakoti, 2019). Labor market mobility is a complex socio-economic phenomenon that has many dimensions. In the long run, mobility means a change in the position of people in the economy and the labor market, as well as their ability to adapt to change. Adaptation, in turn, also requires mobility. Moreover, various types of labor mobility do not exist in isolation, but are closely intertwined with each other. However, for analytical purposes, they can be identified and investigated independently (Gimpelson & Kapelyushnikov, 2017).

The study of the problems of spatio-temporal changes in labor mobility is largely based on taking into account the laws of regional development, and is justified within the framework of the regional economy by such researchers as Granberg A., Druzhinin A., Kolesnikov Yu., Lexin V., Raizberg B., etc.

In the context of our study it is advisable to isolate and category of "virtual mobility", the appearance of which was made possible with the development of ICT. Virtual mobility refers to the use of information and telecommunication technologies (ICT) to achieve all the benefits of physical mobility without the need for geographical movement (Sakhapov et al., 2016).

First virtual mobility ideas voiced in the study of C. Fan de Bunt-Kokhyaus (1996), which provides as follows its definition of "exchange of information with their colleagues of the teacher using a computer. Increasingly, such meetings are interactive and go beyond the borders of individual states and time zones".

However, legged phenomenon of modern economic life can no longer be determined by conventional scientific instruments (Aldashov, 2012) which gives rise to the need to supplement I

conceptual apparatus, its specification, taking into account the current situation in a pandemic.

3 Results and Discussion

The possession of the ability to work obliges a person to take care of enriching her labor potential. It is not only about the development of existing areas of knowledge. The introduction of new technologies involves mastering completely new knowledge, mobility when changing jobs and areas of work. We must not forget about the role of practical experience in revitalizing existing knowledge to make it applied. In other words, a person faces a serious task of increasing the use value of his labor potential (Rakoti, 2019).

Currently, even distance and geographical boundaries are not an obstacle to mobility, and, in fact, this is precisely what becomes the basis for the formation of virtual mobility and its mass distribution.

Increasing the virtual mobility of work resources, developing informational work, and reducing the employee's dependence on the employer (and location / location) are becoming the basis for increasing the prevalence of non-standard forms of employment.

It is labor mobility that largely determines the adaptive potential of the economy - the ability to quickly and efficiently adapt to the ongoing economic, technological and institutional changes. In this period of time, it is advisable to single out the phenomenon of "into the irregular labor mobility", which turned out to be a salvation for economics in the conditions of a sudden, forced and unprepared transition to a remote work format.

The intensity of labor mobility, especially virtual, currently depends on:

- firstly, the quality of human resource, namely the training of employees to the new format of the work and the level of interest and motivation to adapt to new about m in the format of the work;
- secondly, from the institutional and infrastructural conditions: in the format of traditional employment - a lack of e artificial barriers to the movement of workers, in line - format - the connection and devices;
- thirdly, the frequency and magnitude of "shocks", forcing labor market participants to reconsider their previous decisions; their awareness of changes in the economy and many other factors (Gimpelson & Kapelyushnikov, 2017).

In general, the process of virtualization of business organizations determines a change in social and labor relations and traditional institutions of the world of work (Afanaskina, 2015). In fact, long-distance employment not only organically fit into the structure of global trends in the world of work, but also turned out to be the only way out in a pandemic.

The rate of the virtual labor market to some extent always been forced nature (Aldashov, 2012), however, today with the quarantine conditions, isolation and forced to move to a remote format of interaction , virtual reality suddenly invaded all spheres of life of society and gave rise to a new phenomenon "forced virtual mobility". The probability of approval of a virtual labor mobility in everyday practice is increasing in terms of global the total shock transition and labor market on a forced Distant and further development it requires decision-making on the interaction of workers and employers, and other aspects of social and labor relations.

All this only strengthens the position of "virtual labor mobility" and ensures its transition from the category of forced to more ordinary, while more gentle and more attractive form for all participants in social and labor relations. Most likely, the younger generation more readily when m is the ability to transition into the remote mode. At the same time, it is still quite difficult to predict what percentage of employees will remain in

the distance. Moreover, he will not be able to completely replace the traditional spatio-temporal movements of the workforce.

Strengthening the intensity of information processes of the productive forces of society, the active use of information resources and the need for their application in the digital economy, set a development vector that takes into account a new segment of the labor resource, i.e. information workforce. In this regard, there are problems such as the formation of the work force, and the use it in the sectors of the economy in view of the preparation, the age and experience (Senokosova, 2018).

The forms of manifestation, the spatio-temporal parameters of the noted processes, their dynamics are largely determined by the level of development of national economies, the pace of digitalization of the economy, inclusion in international economic relations, state policy and have different projections at the regional and local levels (Sankova, 2019).

Among the factors determining changes in the structure of employment, scientific and technological progress is the most influential, causing these changes, when the number of workers with higher education in the economy is growing at a rapid pace, and workers are actively moving between sectors. Finally, it is important to remember that both the intensity of labor mobility and the nature of the relationship between its various forms are not the same for different groups of labor (Gimpelson & Kapelyushnikov, 2017).

High mobility, especially virtual, is often associated with the instability of labor relations and the social vulnerability of workers (Khoshmukhamedova, 2018). Overcoming the limitations of traditional labor relations, digitalization not only generates instability in the employment system, but also restricts workers' access to social programs, collective bargaining, strengthens structural unemployment with high spatial asymmetries, creates high risks of "digital precarization of employment", leads to instability of labor market institutions. In addition, in the context of digitalization, many countries to some extent reproduce the ways and types of farms that are characteristic of the previous stage of economic development, which creates a bizarre symbiosis of employment structures and labor relations. ILO Global Commission Report "Work for a Better Future" Geneva: ILO; 2019 emphasizes that "Without decisive action, we will move towards a world in which existing inequality will worsen and uncertainty will intensify" (Report of the ILO Global Commission "Work for a better future". Geneva: Office, 2019).

Employment policies and labor market programs that are implemented can provide a common infrastructure to facilitate labor mobility. These measures can affect the development of the labor market, creating additional opportunities for getting work in a new place.

There are various subsidies that encourage employers to recruit workers from a group of individuals, experiencing difficulties with finding a job. Employers can receive support for hiring such individuals for a fixed period of time. The only condition for receiving this subsidy is that the employer and the applicant must be from the same region.

Subsidies to employers cannot be called the main characteristic of active measures on the labor market in Russia. The insignificant role of subsidies is evident in the Russian context of high wage flexibility and a low tax burden. Subsidies should function much more efficiently in conditions with low levels of wage flexibility and high tax rates, such as in Sweden. However, Russia actively subsidizes the creation of new start-up companies, which provides good opportunities for those wishing to start and develop small and medium-sized enterprises and contributes to the diversification of industry. It can be concluded that the subsidized employment undermines traditional mobile s on the Russian labor market.

The latter type of measure falls under the category of "job creation programs". Of all the active programs, these programs are most characteristic of the practice of the Russian Federation. Such programs can play a role in creating jobs in regions experiencing a decline, where else in the population almost so employment opportunities.

From the point of view of traditional labor mobility, such measures do not stimulate the structural transformation of the economy and can undermine interregional mobility. Of course, if the existing workforce is used for important projects, such investments can have a positive impact on the economy as a whole. Yet for individual participants, temporary jobs are not a solution to the employment problem.

Stimulating mobility on the labor market is facing a major problem of choice: what is the program you need to develop. The issue of choosing a priority type of programs, an effective combination of active and passive measures, their procedural justification and methodological support is being updated. Russia should develop a labor market strategy in such a way as to create an infrastructure of programs and measures that will stimulate and enhance mobility in the domestic Russian labor market.

Labor mobility, both within the region and between regions, is necessary in order to deal with problems in the labor market - to avoid structural unemployment, a situation in which people are unable to move out of their region, and industries are not able to withstand competition.

The regions of the Russian Federation differ from each other in terms of economic development, job opportunities and position in the economic cycle. Spatial mobility is also one of the causes of inequality in income and welfare of regions in the country. At the same time, in the context of the regions, there are significant differences from each other in terms of unemployment, regional GDP and poverty. Inequality between regions provokes labor mobility: the greater the gap, the more incentives. For example, in January 2020, the unemployment rate in Moscow was 1.5%, in Chechnya - 13.5%, and in Ingushetia - 26.3% (<https://www.gks.ru>).

In addition, macroeconomic strategies that affect production conditions and overall demand have a significant impact on domestic mobility models.

Labor market strategies can be used to strengthen economic modernization through support for structural transformation. However, market forces that begin to work in such a process can play a positive or negative role for different regions.

4 Conclusions

The issue of increasing labor mobility should be included in the general labor market policy; to solve it, it is necessary to use additional systems of programs and measures. Such programs and measures include passive and active measures that can be combined to encourage job seekers to make decisions in favor of moving to a new job in a new locality.

Firstly, various measures of financial support for mobility (to participate in an interview when hiring in another city / region, pay for travel to and from the workplace, and compensate for the costs of relocation) have a positive impact on mobility.

Second, care must be taken in creating job creation and employer sponsorship programs. Such measures cannot be used on a large scale, but mainly for categories of persons with weak job prospects.

In order to improve the regulation of spatio-temporal changes in labor mobility, it is advisable to propose the following:

- create systems for state statistical monitoring of migration processes in the form of regular sample surveys or a block of questions in existing surveys;

- to provide specialized training for personnel in the field of migration (in particular, the administration of this process) in accordance with the existing need in the regions;
- carry out the adjustment of measures to promote mobility, taking into account the impact of the unfolding crisis and the intensification of virtual labor mobility, which determine the uncertainty of the future of traditional employment (Denisenko & Chudinovsky, 2017);
- time work with a set of measures supporting new forms of employment, especially in the expected surge in the transition of employment in remote mode;
- to reflect these aspects in the relevant regulatory legal acts, since today they are not regulated by the labor legislation of Russia.

In general, it is currently difficult to unambiguously assess the impact of non-standard forms of employment on the labor market. At the national level, it is important to assess where and how negative and positive impacts are reflected, and develop appropriate policies to properly regulate the labor market and employment.

Labor mobility largely determines the potential of the economy to adapt to economic, technological and institutional changes. The increase in traditional mobility remains important despite the active introduction of forced virtual labor mobility into society, which has become a solution to the common problem for humanity of existence in conditions of self-isolation. Meanwhile, however, this form of employment is not able to satisfy all consume of the economy and society.

Under the current conditions, it is advisable to build the architecture of all forms of spatio-temporal changes taking into account the development vector and the intensity of information processes in the digital economy.

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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE FORMATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES MARKET

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Abstract: This article provides an assessment and analysis of the formation of the international securities market since, in modern conditions, the international stock market (as a system of institutions and relations) refers to that part of the international financial securities market where transactions with such foreign stock assets as stocks, bonds and financial derivatives, are carried out and there is an international transfer of financial claims and liabilities between the asset owner, their companies and debtors. Being a small part of the international financial market at its initial stage, it then expanded significantly and has now become one of its main components. The authors conclude that the international securities market is characterized by many constant foreign exchange transfers and depends on changing exchange rates.

Keywords: International market, securities, globalization, Eurobonds, stock exchange, financial market.

1 Introduction

About eight centuries have passed since the appearance of the first security. Of course, the stock market has come a long way over this time; it is difficult to imagine a modern economy without securities. There were government loan bonds, bills of lading and promissory notes used in foreign trade, as well as receipts used in internal and external settlements even in the USSR, in a state with a centralized, policy-driven economy.

The development of the entire financial sphere (and the securities market is part of the financial market) is not carried out on its own, but follows the development of the production sphere, the needs and patterns of production itself.

The main reason for the issuance of the first government securities was war. The war outcome depended more and more on financial power than on military art. The first government securities issued by the governments of Holland and England were unsuccessful, since a fixed percentage of them was paid to the original buyer throughout the life. These securities could change hands, but in order to get a percentage, the new owner had to prove that the original security owner was alive. The receipts appeared at the turn of the 16-17th centuries, simultaneously in England and Holland. Dutch bankers issued to their customers, who deposited their money, special bearer receipts with which they could pay off their debts. English banks made available special books with order forms (receipt book prototype) to their depositors, which could be used for settlements. Receipt circulation was not regulated by law, but exclusively by banking and commercial practice, for a long time. Then the receipts began to be used in other countries.

Thus, having arisen at the turn of the 12-13th centuries, the securities market acquired its inherent shape by the beginning of the 19th century. Bills of lading and receipts were actively used around the world, stocks and debt instruments were traded on the stock exchanges, the states actively made loans against their own securities. Professional money changers-bankers and stock brokers appeared. However, the stock market began to really rapidly develop only in the 20th century (Nuretdinova et al., 2016).

2 The Main Properties and Functions of Securities

From an economic point of view, a security is a set of property

rights to certain material objects that are isolated from their material basis, have their own material form and can independently circulate in the market. They play a significant role in the state payment cycle, in mobilizing investments. As an economic category, securities are characterized by such economic properties as value, liquidity, profitability, presence of an independent turnover, circulation speed, and investment potential. Being a product, they play two roles: a means of payment and a means of credit.

The international securities market was initially developed as part of the national markets and then gradually became the global market segment as a whole. First of all, it was considered as a combination of transactions with foreign securities in the national markets, purchases and sales of the international securities.

The international securities market is a primary market, first of all. In broader terms, the international securities market is considered as a combination of international and foreign emissions, that is, the issue of securities by foreign issuers in the national market of other countries. Currently, the global securities market includes both the stock market and the bond market. The international bond market can, with a certain degree of conventionality, be represented as a combination of two markets: the foreign bond market and the international bond market (the so-called Eurobond market). Foreign bonds are a kind of national bonds. Their specific nature is connected only with the fact that the issuing entity and the investing entity are located in different countries (Zolotarev, 2018).

The international securities market is characterized by many constant foreign exchange transfers, therefore it is strongly affected by changing exchange rates. The states whose business entities take part in the securities transactions on the international market, control and regulate them, as well as pursue a protectionism policy. Russia became a participant in this market after adoption by the State Duma of laws permitting doing relevant activities to the state enterprises, as well as the private capital (Rubtsov, 2017).

The development of international securities trading encounters a number of difficulties: state control and limitation, taxation in the countries of importers and exporters, customs duties, complexity of mutual settlements, etc. However, since all the countries are aware of the need for interstate securities trading that serves cross-border capital migration, then these difficulties are resolved through bilateral and multilateral agreements and the improvement of settlement mechanism.

An obstacle to the development of this trade is the need to transfer securities from one country to another. Transferring is associated with risk, and therefore with high insurance payments and postal rates. In addition, it requires a certain time, which may be undesirable (in a rapidly changing market conditions) in some cases.

Currently, it has been developed and legislated a procedure (most developed and many developing national securities markets participate in it), which helps various market entities to actively participate in the international securities trading, including making complex arbitrage transactions. This procedure helps foreign companies to quote their shares on the national exchanges (sell over-the-counter) and relieves them of the many difficulties associated with sending securities from country to country.

The procedure is as follows: on behalf of their clients (or brokerage firms representing their clientele), the commercial investment banks acquire foreign shares (bonds) that remain in their storage places (depositories), and issue the deposit certificates in exchange. The latter, as the share (bond)

representatives of the respective companies, are allowed for sale on regional stock exchanges.

Thus, there is a constant change of securities owners, not only nationally, but also internationally. This change can be triggered by a number of important factors, which include:

The rate of deposit certificates issued for the shares (bonds) of US companies (for example) may be greater on the exchanges of Russia and a number of other countries than in the country of their acquisition, because the demand for them will be higher (Russian buyers see reliable means in American stocks for the capital accumulation); 2. The taxation of income from securities and transactions with them is different in different countries, which gives an impetus to the cross-country trade in them.

In the USA, such deposit certificates are issued by Morgan Garant Bank, which, in case of increased demand for certificates on foreign exchanges, makes their additional issues. However, repeated issues often do not lead to a complete coincidence of securities prices - the latter may still be higher.

A closed-end fund issues a fixed number of its shares and does not accept them back. The shares of such funds are traded on the secondary securities market and are listed on the stock exchange (not only demand and supply affect their rate, but also other factors). The exchange system in the countries where one exchange dominates, located in the main financial center of the country, and the remaining organized securities markets are regional in nature, is called monocentric. Monocentric exchange systems are available in the UK (London Exchange), France (Paris Exchange) and Japan (Tokyo Exchange).

There is one or more large stock exchanges in a polycentric system, along with the main exchange. A similar system is available in Canada (Toronto and Montreal exchanges), Australia (Sydney and Melbourne exchanges), Germany (Frankfurt am Main, Dusseldorf, Munich and Hamburg exchanges). In the USA, the exchange system does not quite correspond to the classification given: there are several large exchanges in the country, but one of the leading ones is New York (the world's largest stock exchange).

In a monocentric exchange system, the securities issued in foreign countries are traded on only one main exchange, and in a polycentric (as in the USA) - on several major exchanges. Therefore, the flows of foreign securities in the national stock markets are highly monopolized.

3 The International Securities Market in Modern Conditions

One of the leading trends in financial globalization is the formation and development of the international securities market (ISM), which ensures the movement of transnational capital flows and their subsequent placement. From a functional point of view, the international securities market refers to the totality of national and international markets that ensure direction, accumulation and redistribution of money capital between market entities through different financial institutions to reproduce and to achieve a normal balance between supply and demand for capital.

From an institutional point of view, the international securities market is a set of financial institutions - market participants. There are several major international securities markets:

1. European market with financial centers in London, Zurich, Frankfurt, Paris, Milan;
2. The North American market with a financial center in New York;
3. The Far Eastern market with financial centers in Tokyo, Singapore, Hong Kong.

The international securities markets trade in the following types of securities: debt securities; Eurobonds.

Russia became a participant in this market after adoption by the

State Duma of laws permitting doing relevant activities to the state enterprises, as well as the private capital (Rubtsov, 2017).

The modern world economy is characterized by the increasing globalization of capital markets, the integration of national stock markets into the international. The international stock market sector is an organized securities market of national and foreign issuers denominated in foreign currency. The international securities market consists of two sectors.

Firstly, it is a sector of securities that have appeared on the international financial market and are the result of economic relations between different countries at the state and corporate level. This sector also includes securities issued by the financial institutions of various international organizations (UN, EU).

Secondly, this is the sector of national securities received for sale on the international market. At present, foreign securities can be purchased in Russia: firstly, on the stock exchanges, where they are listed and registered; secondly, on the over-the-counter market, where they are traded by commercial banks, investment funds; thirdly, by turning to the services of firms of stock market participants in other countries (Semenov, 2016).

The purpose of acquiring foreign securities can be not only profit or playing on the difference in their exchange rates, but also the desire to save their savings from inflation, to ensure their conversion to a stable currency. Most countries welcome the influx of foreign capital in this form and create the necessary concessions to increase it. So, the US tax law provides for a 50% tax rate on the growth of the market value of shares, if they are owned by foreigners. There are a number of companies in Russia that have been investing their capital in the shares of US companies and other countries for several years. They include, for example, the American-Russian Commercial Alliance (ARKA) - an Open Joint Stock Company with 100% of foreign capital (registered in 1991)¹. ARKA is affiliated with the New York Stock Exchange, where it can acquire shares through the intermediaries.

The client selects the securities interesting to it using the payment list - at the exchange rate on the New York Stock Exchange (payment is made in foreign currency and roubles). Sovlex, Granika brokerage companies et al. work actively with the shares of foreign firms. Their number is constantly increasing.

The penetration of shares of foreign firms on the Russian stock exchanges is hampered by a lack of operational and information communication with the stock markets of other countries, inability to choose foreign securities correctly and act in contact with the Western professionals. There are funds for the purchase of foreign securities in Russia: \$20-25 billion is in circulation in the country. Acquisition of foreign stock values means capital outflow from Russia. If it occurs in accordance with the current legislation, then it is a legal form of capital export (Avdokushyn, 2012) carried out in accordance with the international practice.

The securities market is characterized by small volumes, low liquidity, "unformed nature" in the macroeconomic sense (unknown macro proportions between different types of securities, as well as their share in the economy financing), underdeveloped material base, trading technologies, depository and clearing networks, lack of well-designed, long-term stock policy in Russia today. The development of the Russian securities market is hindered by an underdeveloped taxation system, especially taxation of trading income in new types of securities. Ensuring the long-term competitiveness of the Russian stock market and forming an independent financial center in Russia cannot be regarded as purely sectoral or departmental tasks. The solution of these problems should become the most important priority of long-term economic policy.

The system of cross-border relations is noticeably becoming more complicated - mutual capital flows in Europe are growing

after the Eurozone creation, the volume of financial resources is moving between developed and developing countries, especially between Western European countries and the countries of the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia, etc. At the same time, the US role as a leading capital exporter is decreasing - over the first decade of this century, the US share in total cross-border investments has decreased from 50% to 32%.

The main problems in the development of the securities market in Russia are organizational, personnel and methodological. These problems are associated with the lack of developed market infrastructure and poor information support. Personnel problems are predetermined by the short period of development of the securities market and the insufficient number of highly professional specialists. Methodological problems are caused by the lack of elaboration of the methods for carrying out many stock transactions and individual procedures on the securities market. The problems of the securities market development are also related to: 1) insufficient financing of the economy using stock market instruments (in Russia - less than 6%, and in the countries with developed market economies - up to 80%); 2) an insignificant real capital share in the financial market; 3) the lack of a modern system of clearing settlement centers, depositories, independent registrars providing informational "transparency" of the market for all participants and meeting the international standards; 4) legal unpreparedness to conclude agreements with partners, taking into account possible losses from the unexpected market changes, as well as the reliability of partners in terms of their solvency; 5) the lack of uniform, consistent with the international standards, all-Russian classifiers of transactions, technologies of banks and exchanges; 6) inconsistency of the existing forms of accounting with the international standards.

The development of the securities market involves a unified system of trading, clearing, settlements and custody services throughout Russia. This is possible, if the MICEX cooperates with the regional exchanges. It is also important to attract regional issuers and investors to the market and create favorable working conditions for them. Further development of the securities market is planned in 2015. In particular, the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, together with the MICEX, plans to expand deposit and lending transactions of the Bank of Russia. This means that the Central Bank of the Russian Federation and commercial banks will issue securities and place them on the MICEX.

4 Conclusions

1. The analysis made allows us making a general conclusion that the cross-border investment network is undergoing significant changes as the expansion and deepening of economic and political ties between different regions and groups of countries takes place by the beginning of the XXI century. The foreign asset growth is determined not only by the movement of investments between the major financial centers of developed countries, but also reflects the increasing importance of the financial markets of developing countries.
2. The international stock market is also defined as a group of institutions and organizations providing international trade in financial products, for example, a section of foreign shares on the stock exchange. In this case, the relationship between the sellers and buyers in the course of trading financial instruments also enters the international securities market. The shares to be sold in this section are put up, for example, by a multinational company, and the buyer is a brokerage firm engaged in the international transactions.

5 Summary

Based on the foregoing, it should be noted that the development of the entire financial sphere (and the securities market is part of the financial market) is not carried out on its own, but follows the development of the production sphere, the needs and patterns of production itself.

The main objective of the development of the Russian securities market is turning the redistribution of financial resources into a highly effective mechanism, which contributes to a significant increase in the investment attractiveness of Russia and lowering the cost of investment resources. The Russian securities market, with all its existing shortcomings, has great development potential and should turn from a mechanism for servicing predominantly speculative transactions to a mechanism for redistributing investments.

Improving the securities market is one of the most important tasks facing the government of the Russian Federation and the Federal Service for Financial Markets. According to many experts, improving the securities market should give a serious impetus to accelerate the economic development of our country. The program for improving the securities market in the Russian Federation is designed for a long-term period, according to many experts, Russia will soon be able to become one of the leading financial centers in the world, where various types of transactions will be made, both with Russian and foreign securities. According to statistics, the consequences of the financial crisis in our country have been successfully overcome; in the near future, an increase in the number and volume of various transactions in the securities market is planned.

Thus, the state of the stock market is the most important indicator characterizing the "health" of the economy and the economic system as a whole. Moreover, the stock market is a leading indicator of the real economy, predicting its behavior.

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Primary Paper Section: A

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LEGAL SYSTEM OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ (COMPARATIVE STUDY)

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Abstract: The lack of financial resources in all countries highlighted the issue of optimal management. The work of the judges is now seen not only as independent decision makers, but also as public officials providing some kind of public service; That is, judicial services, and therefore their administrative performance in providing such services is examined (1). However, in addition to issues of public administration, because the nature of the work of the judiciary is arbitration and the separation of hostility, and in one word, the administration of justice requires the impartiality of the judiciary and judges in the end, so the issue of the independence of the judiciary is a central and important issue in studies and theories about the judiciary.

Keywords: Iraq constitution, judicial administration, judicial institutions, current Iraqi constitution

1 Introduction

Examining the judicial and legislative branches in two important stages of Iraqi history is an issue in Very important, especially in the period before the fall of the previous regime and how the judiciary exercises its powers And study it as one of the most important authorities on which countries depend today Good governance and the rule of law, that principle that has invaded today's world in the Arab region in general and Iraq in particular (Abees Nima Al-Fatlawi, 2008).

The principle of the independence of the judiciary is one of the cornerstones of any democratic state, as it guarantees the existence of a true constitution and the realization of the idea of the rule of law. Building a civil society and quickly building a legal democratic state requires improving and strengthening a strong, independent and accessible judicial system for the population. Therefore, the development of the judiciary is receiving great attention.

According to art. 88 of the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq, judges are independent, they have no authority over their rulings other than the law, and no authority may interfere in the judiciary or in matters of justice.

Among the constitutional principles of the organization and activity of the judiciary, it is necessary to determine the most important of them, the implementation of which is largely able to ensure the effectiveness of justice - the exclusion of external influence on judges in the exercise of justice. This is the principle of the independence of judges and their subordination only to the law, and it undoubtedly determines the status of the court in the modern legal state. It should be noted that the high social value of the principle of the independence of judges and their subservience to the law only is a global value and is not limited in any way to the framework of the entity of one country only. Its importance is so great that ensuring effective protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens has become a subject of special debate in the United Nations.

The important question now is how to design an independent but accountable administrative structure for the judiciary. In this study, an attempt was made to determine the somewhat desired pattern using studies used in this field.

2 Methods

The methodological basis of the research is constituted by the general scientific dialectic methods of cognition, scientific methods of analysis and scientific forecasting synthesis and deduction, systemic methods, as well as special methods of studying legal phenomena - historical-legal, comparative-legal, structural-functional, etc.

3 Results and Discussion

The meaning of the judicial administration is a set of procedures, formalities, and departments that manage the court system. This has traditionally been associated with areas such as budget oversight, appointment of judges, transfer of cases to judges, determination of the court agenda, oversight of the performance of non-judicial personnel, etc.

When defining the meaning of judicial administration, some authors note that "from an organizational point of view, judicial administration means institutions that have already been created by law, including the constitution and ordinary or institutional laws of justice, but also in the general sense." (Abees Nima Al-Fatlawi, 2008) "It includes all the institutions created not to administer justice, but to administer it (such as ministries, judicial councils, etc.) (Moradi Berlian, 2016). The administrative structure of the judiciary varies according to the system of government in each country, but a kind of general similarity can be identified among them. Shimon Sheet it identified five general categories of administration systems responsible for the administration of the judiciary. In the first model, the executive is fully responsible for managing and organizing the judiciary; like the judiciary in Austria and Norway. In this model, there is also a modified subtype in which the practical administration of the judiciary is the responsibility of the judges, but they are responsible for their performance vis-à-vis the executive branch (Sheet Alkhagani, 2010). In the second model, the executive and the judiciary are jointly responsible for the administration of the judiciary. Judicial councils are the most important and common means of judicial judgment in this model, which is common in most countries of continental Europe and Latin America. In the third model, the administration of the judiciary is pure and exclusive in the hands of the judiciary, which is divided into two subtypes: the first sub-model in which the administration of the judiciary is in the hands of only one person, such as the judiciary in New York State and the second sub-model, which is the responsibility of a council and body Collective, similar to the United States judicial system.

In Iraq, according to Articles (91, 90) of the current Iraqi constitution, the Supreme Judicial Council is responsible for managing the affairs of judicial bodies, and the law regulates its composition, terms of reference, and rules for its functioning (Alavi Aljanabi, 2014). Iraq took an important step in 2003 when it shifted from the philosophy of subordination of the judiciary and courts to the Ministry of Justice (the executive authority) to adopting a philosophy that considered the judiciary as an independent authority, and this is what the Constitution of the Republic of Iraq adopted in 2005 as it stipulated two types of independence, the first of which: - (Judicial independence As an authority), as Article (87) of it stipulated:

The second type of independence is: - (Independence of the judge), as Article (88) of it stipulates: - (Judges are independent, with no authority over them in their rulings other than the law, and no authority may interfere in the judiciary or in matters of justice.)

The first text emphasized (the independence of the judiciary as an authority), while the second clearly affirmed (the independence of the judge) and prevented any authority, including the (judicial authority), from interfering in the judiciary or in matters of justice, no party has the right - even if it is part of the judicial authority - interfering with the actions of the judge or influencing him in any way.

Rather, the independence of the judge is a concept whose scope is not limited to the necessity of ensuring the independence of the judge from the members of the executive and the legislative authority. Rather, it is independence that must also be guaranteed in the face of all, including opponents, others, colleagues of the judge and chiefs within the judiciary (Hassan Al-Aqeeli, 2010). The Council is an ancient formation in the Iraqi judicial system, where its roots go back to the law of rulers and judges' No. 31 of 1929, in which a committee known as the "Committee of Judges and Judges" was formed which can be said to have taken over Responsibility to organize the affairs of the judiciary (Zawin & Muhammad Hassan, 2020). Therefore, the texts that affirm the necessity of ensuring the independence of the judge as stipulated in Article (88) of the permanent Iraqi constitution - referred to above - are of little value unless they are translated into legal rules with clear mechanisms that protect the judge and guarantee him complete independence, usually included in the laws of authority Judicial or judicial organization. Also, the applicable judicial organization law violates the constitution in most of its provisions on the one hand, that the constitution made the authority to supervise and administer the affairs of judicial bodies in the hands of the Supreme Judicial Council (such as a council) exercise its authority in a collective manner, while the judicial organization law devotes many powers to the head of the Supreme Judicial Council and by the presidents Appeals and the hands of the heads of other judicial components, which are powers that effectively confiscate any value of the judge's independence within the judiciary, but rather puts him at the mercy of his administrative chiefs in a manner that enshrines submission and coercion to judges in the interest of their direct and indirect wishes and requests. Therefore, the judiciary is administered and subject to unconstitutional law in most of its provisions (Hassan Al-Aqeeli, 2010).

The transfer of administrative duties from the executive authority to the Supreme Judicial Council in Iraq prevents from interference in the judiciary and thus increasing the independence of the judiciary, and the transfer of these duties to the Judicial Council contributes to improving administrative processes and budget management for this organ.

In this sense, the logic of establishing judicial councils varies in countries such as France, Italy, Portugal and Spain, and the executive powers remain within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice. In these countries, the primary concern in establishing such councils has been to enhance the independence of judges in litigation. In France and Italy, for example, the council is responsible for appointing judges, while in northern European countries such as Sweden and Denmark, the councils are involved in drafting judicial budgets, administrative and financial administration, construction and training, personnel training and automation. The judiciary plays an active role. In general, in Europe, there is a tendency to create independent judicial administration institutions, which are the most important councils.

The role of Supreme Councils in this model is often limited to dealing with judges and prosecutors. In other words, appointment, promotion, disciplinary issues, and job training are the main tasks of these councils, and issues of administrative, financial, and political authority are the sole responsibility of the Ministry of Justice.

In some countries, court administration and budget control are administrative and budgetary matters of the judiciary, taken from the Ministry of Justice or the Supreme Court, and delegated to the judiciary. In countries where this authority was obtained from the Ministry of Justice, this was done with the aim of

limiting external interference, especially interference by the executive branch of the judiciary (Amar Aside, 1997). In countries where these functions have been delegated from the Supreme Court to the Judicial Council, this has been done to make the courts more focused on judicial performance.

4 Summary

The main issue under consideration in this report was how to design a judicial administrative structure that could be accountable while preserving independence. The results of this report indicate that there is a trend towards judicial and participatory administration of the judiciary in Iraq and some of the mentioned European countries. This trend of the Judicial Council is not only to ensure independence and accountability, but also to improve its efficiency.

The independence of the judges and the independence of the court is a complex social problem, in addition to the legal aspect; it can be taken into account the social, economic, political and ideological aspects.

Solving the legal aspect of the problem only, in principle, is impossible without systematic accounting of the social, economic, political and ideological components of the specific problem. The problem of the independence of judges and the independence of the court in Iraq can be divided into two parts: First, partisan interventions that affect the independence of the judges of the court,. Second, the lack of organizational independence of the judicial system from other public authority institutions in the public financial budget, including salaries and social guarantees for the judiciary.

5 Conclusion

The results of this report show, at least, that the judiciary in Iraq has not been completely separated in any way from the government, especially the executive branch, as it is one of the public administrations on the one hand, and on the other hand, it is part of the primary competence to ensure independence and responsibility. Therefore, in most cases, in the main composition of the Judicial Council responsible for managing this system, there are a number of members, even in the minority, among law professors, lawyers, and employees from different legal professions.

In Iraq and in the countries under study, judicial councils perform administrative functions in addition to their judicial functions, to the extent that they do not constitute interference in the judicial affairs of judges (Aziz Hadi, 2008). This means that the executive and judicial affairs of the judiciary cannot be completely separated and their influence on one another can be completely neutralized. Finally, it can be said that the transfer of administrative powers today to autonomous councils and the administration of the judiciary in a decentralized manner is the dominant model governing the management of this body in order to ensure institutional independence and accountability. However, it is simply not possible to take this approach without the organizational and mental background of the directors of this organ to delegate authority to the judicial councils.

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Primary Paper Section: A

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LEVEL ASSESSMENT OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AS A FACTOR OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF TERRITORIAL AGGLOMERATIONS

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Abstract: This article proposes a methodology for assessing the level of regional transport infrastructure as a factor of socioeconomic development of agglomeration territories. Based on this technique, the integral index was calculated and a detailed analysis of the cause-effect relationship of changes in the results of the composite criteria of the overall indicator was carried out.

Ключевые слова: Agglomeration territories, socioeconomic development, transport infrastructure, urban environment, sustainable development of the territory.

1 Introduction

A highly concentrated and developed urban environment with well-qualified labor market capable of realizing the functions of production of knowledge and technology, the flow control of goods and information, and the provision of services is being formed around the territorial agglomerations. Likewise, companies of financial and consulting services sectors, medicine, education, trade, culture and art, entertainment, engineering services, scientific and innovative activities are usually located within the capital city, which, in our case, acts as the agglomeration core. All these lead to the fundamental changes in the territorial and qualitative structure of the region.

According to Anas A., Lindsey R. (Anas & Lindsey, 2011), Crafts N. (Crafts, 2009), the city agglomeration transport infrastructure requires special emphasis due to its every day cargo and passenger transportation. It links the population and manufacturing sector acting as a means of daily labor pendulum migration from house to work; it also becomes an integral element of the rapid and effective implementation of management measures and organizational decisions.

Hörcher D., De Borger B. (Hörcher et al., 2020), Hazledine T., Donovan S. (Hazledine et al., 2017) detail the transport infrastructure as a medium ensuring population migration mobility, where the intensity of territorial settlement and areas of new development depend on it. Moreover, the transport system of the urban settlement should grow faster for the purpose of normal staged agglomeration progress.

This study is based on the modernized technique originally developed by Kudryavtseva A.M., Rudneva L.N. Graham D.J., Gibbons S. (Graham & Gibbons, 2019), Redding S.J., Rossi-Hansberg E. (Redding & Rossi-Hansberg, 2017), Melo P.C., Brage-Ardao R. (Melo et al., 2013), Glebova I.S., Vorobyev A.A. (Glebova et al., 2015), Volchkova I.V., Danilova M.N. (Volchkova et al., 2016) advanced the methodological approaches to estimate the level of transport infrastructure development as a factor for socio-economic progress of territorial agglomerations.

2 Methods

As stated before, the methodology for estimating the level of regional transport infrastructure development is based on the modernized technique, which was adjusted and transport infrastructure development indicators as key estimation parameters were introduced (see Table 1).

Table 1: Transport Infrastructure Development Indicators

| N | Indicator | Formula | Formula Description |
|----|--|---|---|
| 1 | Transport network density per 1000 km ² , D_m | $D_m = \frac{L_{red} * 1000}{S}$ | L_{red} – reduced length of agglomeration transport lines, km; S – agglomeration area, km ² |
| 2 | Transport provision to the population, T_{pp} | $T_{pp} = \frac{L_{red} * 10000}{P}$ | L_{red} – reduced length of agglomeration transport lines, km; P – population size, people |
| 3 | Cargo mass density, D_{cm} | $D_{cm} = \frac{\sum Q_i}{L_{red}}$ | Q_i – volume of goods transported by industries by the mode of transport, thousand tons; L_{red} – reduced length of agglomeration transport lines, km |
| 4 | The Engel Coefficient, C_e | $C_e = \frac{L_{red}}{\sqrt{S * P}}$ | L_{red} – reduced length of agglomeration transport lines, km; S – agglomeration area, km ² ; P – population size, people |
| 5 | Transport network provision (the Uspensky formula), C_u | $C_u = \frac{L_{red}}{\sqrt[3]{S * P * Q}}$ | L_{red} – reduced length of agglomeration transport lines, km; S – agglomeration area, km ² ; P – population size, people; Q – amount of cargo, thousand tons |
| 6 | Volume of investments in transport infrastructure, V_{iti} | $V_{iti} = \frac{I_{ii}}{I_t}$ | I_{ii} – volume of investments in transport infrastructure of the agglomeration, thousand rubles; I_t – total investments in the agglomeration development, thousand rubles |
| 7 | Transport mobility of the population, T_{mp} | $T_{mp} = \frac{\sum HL_{pass}}{P}$ | $\sum HL_{pass}$ – passenger turnover, passenger-km; P – population size, people |
| 8 | Transport discrimination of the population, T_{dp} | $T_{dp} = \frac{P_{disc}}{P} * 100\%$ | P_{disc} – locality population where transport accessibility between home and work exceeds the norm by 10%; P – population size, people |
| 9 | Passenger and freight traffic ratio, R | $R = \frac{\sum QL_c}{k * \sum HL_{pass}}$ | k – reduced coefficient of passenger-kilometer to ton-kilometer; $\sum QL_c$ – cargo turnover, t-km; $\sum HL_{pass}$ – passenger turnover, pass-km |
| 10 | Average travel cost to the agglomeration center and back, P_{av} | $P_{av} = \frac{\sum P}{n}$ | $\sum P$ – total amount of travel cost on various modes of transport, rubles; n – number of agglomeration entities, units |

In general, it is more expedient to estimate the transport infrastructure development on the basis of calculating the overall indicator using the method of multidimensional average: correlation of individual values of estimated parameters for each agglomeration and average value of these parameters in Russia as a whole:

$$\overline{Tp_i} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n Tp_{ij}}{n}, \quad (1)$$

$$Tp_{ij} = \frac{Ind_{ij}}{Ind_{ij}}, \quad (2)$$

where $\overline{Tp_i}$ is the general indicator of transport infrastructure development of the i -th agglomeration; Tp_{ij} represents value of single indicators of transport infrastructure development according to the j -th estimated parameter (its increase means growing or decreasing the level of transport infrastructure development); Ind_{ij} is the individual value of transport infrastructure development of the i -th agglomeration with respect

to the j -th estimated parameter; $\overline{Ind_{ij}}$ is the average value of the j -th estimation parameter in Russia as a whole; i is the number of agglomeration in the study aggregate; j is number of the estimated parameter; n is the whole number of estimated parameters.

In order to reduce transport links to one of the types, namely, to 1 km of railways, L.I. Vasilevsky coefficients were used and transformed in this research work: 0.5 – motorway traffic, 0.3 – water (river) ways, 0.2 – regular highway traffic.

3 Results and Discussion

Tables 2-12 display the results of calculations using the methodology for estimation the level of regional transport infrastructure development as a factor of socioeconomic change of territorial agglomerations.

Table 2: Transport Network Density per 1000 km², D_m

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| The average Russian level | 36.38 | 37.47 | 38.11 | 38.35 | 38.70 | | | | | |
| Agglomeration territory | 2014 | Points | 2015 | Points | 2016 | Points | 2017 | Points | 2018 | Points |
| Moscow agglomeration | 1526.66 | – | 1590.48 | – | 1577.64 | – | 1675.79 | – | 1702.10 | – |
| St. Petersburg agglomeration | 1221.20 | 1 | 1226.02 | 1 | 1207.93 | 1 | 1298.62 | 1 | 1312.75 | 1 |
| Ufa agglomeration | 1052.25 | 1 | 1258.67 | 1 | 1409.94 | 1 | 1429.95 | 1 | 1452.14 | 1 |
| Kazan agglomeration | 1929.92 | 3 | 1994.06 | 3 | 2028.71 | 3 | 2051.89 | 3 | 2069.10 | 3 |
| Krasnoyarsk agglomeration | 649.78 | 1 | 652.07 | 1 | 661.24 | 1 | 650.99 | 1 | 659.09 | 1 |
| Perm agglomeration | 948.37 | 1 | 972.68 | 1 | 1032.25 | 1 | 1042.54 | 1 | 1051.31 | 1 |
| Voronezh agglomeration | 836.63 | 1 | 843.89 | 1 | 846.63 | 1 | 861.44 | 1 | 874.75 | 1 |
| Nizhny Novgorod agglomeration | 1437.04 | 2 | 1451.43 | 2 | 1455.05 | 2 | 1466.19 | 1 | 1478.74 | 1 |
| Novosibirsk agglomeration | 243.32 | 1 | 247.92 | 1 | 270.65 | 1 | 272.39 | 1 | 273.31 | 1 |
| Omsk agglomeration | 565.19 | 1 | 572.86 | 1 | 570.30 | 1 | 570.63 | 1 | 581.77 | 1 |
| Rostov agglomeration | 1388.27 | 2 | 1396.00 | 1 | 1404.43 | 1 | 1414.09 | 2 | 1424.97 | 1 |
| Samara-Tolyatti agglomeration | 579.25 | 1 | 601.61 | 1 | 605.38 | 1 | 612.93 | 1 | 618.30 | 1 |
| Ekaterinburg agglomeration | 1297.61 | 1 | 1322.98 | 1 | 1338.49 | 1 | 1357.40 | 1 | 1368.25 | 1 |
| Chelyabinsk agglomeration | 1603.61 | 3 | 1637.38 | 3 | 1656.67 | 3 | 1690.85 | 3 | 1714.59 | 3 |

The transport network density is the ratio of the length of public transport lines to the area of the agglomeration territory. According to the density, these transport networks can be classified into six categories: I. Very small – up to 1.05; II. Small – 1.05-1.50; III. Moderate – 1.50-1.90; IV. Dense – 1.90-2.25; V. Very dense – 2.25-2.50; VI. Extremely dense – more than 2.50. Based on this classification, the agglomeration territories were distributed as follows:

I. Very small: Krasnoyarsk, Perm, Voronezh, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Samara-Togliatti agglomerations;

II. Small: St. Petersburg, Nizhny Novgorod, Rostov, Ufa, Yekaterinburg agglomerations;
 III. Moderate: Moscow, Chelyabinsk agglomerations;
 IV. Dense: Kazan agglomeration.

Therefore, one can conclude that the transport networks in the agglomeration territories are not sufficiently developed; this interferes with the free movement of citizens and labor migrants and negatively affects the duration of transport and freight movements. However, agglomeration territories indicators are significantly higher than the national average.

Table 3: Transport Provision to the Population, Ton

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| The average Russian level | 4.33 | 4.38 | 4.45 | 4.47 | 4.50 | | | | | |
| Agglomeration territory | 2014 | Points | 2015 | Points | 2016 | Points | 2017 | Points | 2018 | Points |
| Moscow agglomeration | 15.16 | – | 15.57 | – | 15.63 | – | 15.56 | – | 15.73 | – |
| St. Petersburg agglomeration | 20.00 | 3 | 20.19 | 3 | 19.94 | 3 | 19.69 | 3 | 19.64 | 3 |
| Ufa agglomeration | 99.53 | 3 | 117.82 | 3 | 130.87 | 3 | 131.93 | 3 | 133.00 | 3 |
| Kazan agglomeration | 116.70 | 3 | 119.05 | 3 | 119.86 | 3 | 119.71 | 3 | 119.44 | 3 |
| Krasnoyarsk agglomeration | 128.11 | 3 | 126.52 | 3 | 126.70 | 3 | 122.96 | 3 | 123.39 | 3 |
| Perm agglomeration | 80.49 | 3 | 81.82 | 3 | 86.38 | 3 | 86.74 | 3 | 87.07 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|--------|---|--------|---|
| Voronezh agglomeration | 82.86 | 3 | 83.06 | 3 | 82.78 | 3 | 83.28 | 3 | 84.21 | 3 |
| Nizhny Novgorod agglomeration | 72.84 | 3 | 73.54 | 3 | 73.76 | 3 | 74.51 | 3 | 75.27 | 3 |
| Novosibirsk agglomeration | 41.82 | 3 | 42.36 | 3 | 45.81 | 3 | 45.64 | 3 | 45.51 | 3 |
| Omsk agglomeration | 71.92 | 3 | 72.46 | 3 | 71.91 | 3 | 71.99 | 3 | 73.78 | 3 |
| Rostov agglomeration | 80.28 | 3 | 80.36 | 3 | 80.60 | 3 | 80.88 | 3 | 81.24 | 3 |
| Samara-Tolyatti agglomeration | 41.35 | 3 | 42.93 | 3 | 43.26 | 3 | 43.74 | 3 | 44.22 | 3 |
| Ekaterinburg agglomeration | 75.80 | 3 | 76.61 | 3 | 76.88 | 3 | 79.96 | 3 | 80.10 | 3 |
| Chelyabinsk agglomeration | 97.38 | 3 | 98.47 | 3 | 99.01 | 3 | 100.38 | 3 | 101.57 | 3 |

Transport provision to the population shows kilometers of transport routes per 10,000 inhabitants. The average Russian

indicator is 4.3-4.5 km / 10,000 individuals; the agglomeration indicators are 8-10 times higher than the average Russian level.

Table 4: Cargo Mass Density, D_{cm}

| | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| The average Russian level | 11.28 | | 10.60 | | 10.26 | | 10.25 | | 10.26 | |
| Agglomeration territory | 2014 | Points | 2015 | Points | 2016 | Points | 2017 | Points | 2018 | Points |
| Moscow agglomeration | 6.85 | – | 6.65 | – | 6.91 | – | 5.43 | – | 6.66 | – |
| St. Petersburg agglomeration | 7.47 | 2 | 6.78 | 2 | 6.32 | 1 | 5.63 | 2 | 5.64 | 1 |
| Ufa agglomeration | 6.27 | 1 | 5.36 | 1 | 3.70 | 1 | 3.48 | 1 | 3.52 | 1 |
| Kazan agglomeration | 5.87 | 1 | 5.04 | 1 | 4.53 | 1 | 4.49 | 1 | 4.45 | 1 |
| Krasnoyarsk agglomeration | 11.10 | 2 | 10.04 | 2 | 9.11 | 2 | 8.28 | 2 | 8.24 | 2 |
| Perm agglomeration | 9.94 | 2 | 8.85 | 2 | 7.45 | 2 | 6.51 | 2 | 6.91 | 2 |
| Voronezh agglomeration | 2.57 | 1 | 3.01 | 1 | 3.09 | 1 | 2.14 | 1 | 2.01 | 1 |
| Nizhny Novgorod agglomeration | 3.03 | 1 | 3.18 | 1 | 3.84 | 1 | 2.87 | 1 | 2.52 | 1 |
| Novosibirsk agglomeration | 5.03 | 1 | 4.66 | 1 | 3.90 | 1 | 3.99 | 1 | 4.22 | 1 |
| Omsk agglomeration | 3.84 | 1 | 3.83 | 1 | 3.67 | 1 | 3.30 | 1 | 3.28 | 1 |
| Rostov agglomeration | 4.86 | 1 | 4.58 | 1 | 4.41 | 1 | 4.40 | 1 | 4.43 | 1 |
| Samara-Tolyatti agglomeration | 5.86 | 1 | 5.74 | 1 | 5.42 | 1 | 4.67 | 1 | 5.22 | 1 |
| Ekaterinburg agglomeration | 7.32 | 2 | 6.62 | 1 | 6.10 | 1 | 6.02 | 2 | 5.99 | 1 |
| Chelyabinsk agglomeration | 7.91 | 2 | 7.53 | 2 | 6.73 | 1 | 6.19 | 2 | 6.10 | 1 |

The cargo mass density determines kilograms of transported goods per 1 km of agglomeration transport lines. The average Russian indicator is 11.2 thousand tons / km, which exceeds the agglomeration indices. This is due to the fact that most

agglomerations are characterized by the developed sphere of services and technologies, while industries, which are precisely related to the need to transport cargo mass, are outside agglomerations.

Table 5: The Engel Coefficient, C_e

| | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | |
|-------------------------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
| The average Russian level | 0.01 | | 0.01 | | 0.01 | | 0.01 | | 0.01 | |
| Agglomeration territory | 2014 | Points | 2015 | Points | 2016 | Points | 2017 | Points | 2018 | Points |
| Moscow agglomeration | 0.05 | – | 0.05 | – | 0.05 | – | 0.05 | – | 0.05 | – |
| St. Petersburg agglomeration | 0.05 | 3 | 0.05 | 3 | 0.05 | 3 | 0.05 | 3 | 0.05 | 3 |
| Ufa agglomeration | 0.10 | 3 | 0.12 | 3 | 0.14 | 3 | 0.14 | 3 | 0.14 | 3 |
| Kazan agglomeration | 0.15 | 3 | 0.15 | 3 | 0.16 | 3 | 0.16 | 3 | 0.16 | 3 |
| Krasnoyarsk agglomeration | 0.09 | 3 | 0.09 | 3 | 0.09 | 3 | 0.09 | 3 | 0.09 | 3 |
| Perm agglomeration | 0.09 | 3 | 0.09 | 3 | 0.09 | 3 | 0.10 | 3 | 0.10 | 3 |
| Voronezh agglomeration | 0.08 | 3 | 0.08 | 3 | 0.08 | 3 | 0.08 | 3 | 0.09 | 3 |
| Nizhny Novgorod agglomeration | 0.10 | 3 | 0.10 | 3 | 0.10 | 3 | 0.10 | 3 | 0.11 | 3 |
| Novosibirsk agglomeration | 0.03 | 2 | 0.03 | 2 | 0.04 | 2 | 0.04 | 2 | 0.04 | 2 |
| Omsk agglomeration | 0.06 | 3 | 0.06 | 3 | 0.06 | 3 | 0.06 | 3 | 0.07 | 3 |
| Rostov agglomeration | 0.11 | 3 | 0.11 | 3 | 0.11 | 3 | 0.11 | 3 | 0.11 | 3 |
| Samara-Tolyatti agglomeration | 0.05 | 3 | 0.05 | 3 | 0.05 | 3 | 0.05 | 3 | 0.05 | 3 |
| Ekaterinburg agglomeration | 0.10 | 3 | 0.10 | 3 | 0.10 | 3 | 0.10 | 3 | 0.10 | 3 |
| Chelyabinsk agglomeration | 0.12 | 3 | 0.13 | 3 | 0.13 | 3 | 0.13 | 3 | 0.13 | 3 |

The Engel coefficient estimates the level of provision of the region's transport network; and if the value is greater than "1", this indicates a sufficient level of transport system development.

The analysis shows that no agglomeration territory is close to this value; this confirms the previous conclusion about the insufficiency of transport services provision.

Table 6: Transport Network Provision (the Uspensky formula), C_u

| | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | |
|------------------------------|-------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| The average Russian level | 0.241 | | 0.25 | | 0.25 | | 0.26 | | 0.257 | |
| Agglomeration territory | 2014 | Points | 2015 | Points | 2016 | Points | 2017 | Points | 2018 | Points |
| Moscow agglomeration | 0.07 | – | 0.07 | – | 0.07 | – | 0.08 | – | 0.07 | – |
| St. Petersburg agglomeration | 0.07 | 2 | 0.07 | 3 | 0.07 | 3 | 0.08 | 2 | 0.08 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|
| Ufa agglomeration | 0.12 | 3 | 0.14 | 3 | 0.17 | 3 | 0.18 | 3 | 0.18 | 3 |
| Kazan agglomeration | 0.16 | 3 | 0.17 | 3 | 0.18 | 3 | 0.18 | 3 | 0.18 | 3 |
| Krasnoyarsk agglomeration | 0.09 | 3 | 0.09 | 3 | 0.10 | 3 | 0.10 | 3 | 0.10 | 3 |
| Perm agglomeration | 0.09 | 3 | 0.10 | 3 | 0.11 | 3 | 0.11 | 3 | 0.11 | 3 |
| Voronezh agglomeration | 0.14 | 3 | 0.13 | 3 | 0.13 | 3 | 0.15 | 3 | 0.15 | 3 |
| Nizhny Novgorod agglomeration | 0.15 | 3 | 0.15 | 3 | 0.14 | 3 | 0.16 | 3 | 0.16 | 3 |
| Novosibirsk agglomeration | 0.06 | 2 | 0.06 | 1 | 0.07 | 2 | 0.07 | 2 | 0.07 | 2 |
| Omsk agglomeration | 0.10 | 3 | 0.10 | 3 | 0.10 | 3 | 0.11 | 3 | 0.11 | 3 |
| Rostov agglomeration | 0.13 | 3 | 0.13 | 3 | 0.14 | 3 | 0.14 | 3 | 0.14 | 3 |
| Samara-Tolyatti agglomeration | 0.07 | 3 | 0.08 | 3 | 0.08 | 3 | 0.08 | 3 | 0.08 | 3 |
| Ekaterinburg agglomeration | 0.11 | 3 | 0.12 | 3 | 0.12 | 3 | 0.12 | 3 | 0.12 | 3 |
| Chelyabinsk agglomeration | 0.13 | 3 | 0.13 | 3 | 0.13 | 3 | 0.14 | 3 | 0.14 | 3 |

The Uspensky formula is a modification of the Engel coefficient; it takes into account the weight of goods sent in the agglomeration territory and denotes the level of transport

provision in the manufacturing sector. The results are close to the Engel coefficient, hence, the amount of cargo transportation in the territorial agglomerations is not significant.

Table 7: Volume of Investments in Transport Infrastructure, V_{iii}

| | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| The average Russian level | 0.275 | | 0.254 | | 0.229 | | 0.203 | | 0.186 | |
| Agglomeration territory | 2014 | Points | 2015 | Points | 2016 | Points | 2017 | Points | 2018 | Points |
| Moscow agglomeration | 0.28 | – | 0.27 | – | 0.27 | – | 0.26 | – | 0.25 | – |
| St. Petersburg agglomeration | 0.36 | 3 | 0.27 | 2 | 0.22 | 2 | 0.27 | 3 | 0.33 | 3 |
| Ufa agglomeration | 0.18 | 2 | 0.19 | 2 | 0.20 | 2 | 0.15 | 2 | 0.12 | 2 |
| Kazan agglomeration | 0.19 | 2 | 0.12 | 2 | 0.09 | 2 | 0.10 | 2 | 0.13 | 2 |
| Krasnoyarsk agglomeration | 0.13 | 2 | 0.14 | 2 | 0.15 | 2 | 0.15 | 2 | 0.16 | 2 |
| Perm agglomeration | 0.23 | 2 | 0.11 | 2 | 0.08 | 2 | 0.09 | 2 | 0.12 | 2 |
| Voronezh agglomeration | 0.12 | 2 | 0.11 | 2 | 0.10 | 2 | 0.19 | 2 | 0.13 | 2 |
| Nizhny Novgorod agglomeration | 0.18 | 2 | 0.17 | 2 | 0.15 | 2 | 0.18 | 2 | 0.23 | 2 |
| Novosibirsk agglomeration | 0.26 | 2 | 0.27 | 2 | 0.27 | 3 | 0.25 | 2 | 0.22 | 2 |
| Omsk agglomeration | 0.21 | 2 | 0.26 | 2 | 0.28 | 3 | 0.23 | 2 | 0.18 | 2 |
| Rostov agglomeration | 0.21 | 2 | 0.28 | 3 | 0.30 | 3 | 0.30 | 3 | 0.31 | 3 |
| Samara-Tolyatti agglomeration | 0.20 | 2 | 0.18 | 2 | 0.17 | 2 | 0.18 | 2 | 0.19 | 2 |
| Ekaterinburg agglomeration | 0.29 | 3 | 0.17 | 2 | 0.15 | 2 | 0.19 | 2 | 0.21 | 2 |
| Chelyabinsk agglomeration | 0.16 | 2 | 0.15 | 2 | 0.14 | 2 | 0.12 | 2 | 0.11 | 2 |

The volume of investments in transport infrastructure shows investor interest in the development of the agglomeration transport system. According to the estimates of the National Commission for Profitability Study and Ground Transportation Policy, from 2008 to 2035, the shortage of capital needed to improve the world transport infrastructure will amount to 71%. Thus, the share of investments in transport infrastructure in

the total volume of investments in the agglomeration constitutes 13-36%, and the average agglomeration indicator is approximately comparable to the average Russian level. The downward trend in the share of investments in transport infrastructure is characteristic both for Russia as a whole and for most agglomerations, which predictably will worsen the transport situation.

Table 8: Transport Mobility of Population, T_{mp}

| | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| The average Russian level | 3806.54 | | 3800.41 | | 3617.75 | | 3540.87 | | 3816.88 | |
| Agglomeration territory | 2014 | Points | 2015 | Points | 2016 | Points | 2017 | Points | 2018 | Points |
| Moscow agglomeration | 6777.48 | – | 6664.89 | – | 6611.24 | – | 6543.04 | – | 6523.65 | – |
| St. Petersburg agglomeration | 4860.66 | 2 | 4761.67 | 2 | 4745.37 | 2 | 4696.22 | 2 | 4656.00 | 2 |
| Ufa agglomeration | 2511.31 | 2 | 2784.18 | 2 | 3194.96 | 2 | 3027.43 | 2 | 2722.04 | 2 |
| Kazan agglomeration | 1953.90 | 1 | 1995.09 | 1 | 1997.79 | 1 | 1856.09 | 1 | 1715.94 | 1 |
| Krasnoyarsk agglomeration | 1990.03 | 1 | 2631.67 | 2 | 2401.43 | 1 | 2327.45 | 1 | 2158.47 | 1 |
| Perm agglomeration | 3981.87 | 2 | 3322.72 | 2 | 3446.10 | 2 | 3126.31 | 2 | 3337.94 | 2 |
| Voronezh agglomeration | 2191.03 | 1 | 1985.21 | 1 | 1946.35 | 1 | 1681.37 | 1 | 1556.01 | 1 |
| Nizhny Novgorod agglomeration | 1926.58 | 1 | 2166.58 | 1 | 2259.25 | 1 | 2085.18 | 1 | 2055.07 | 1 |
| Novosibirsk agglomeration | 616.47 | 1 | 916.91 | 1 | 1042.70 | 1 | 1207.09 | 1 | 1401.59 | 1 |
| Omsk agglomeration | 973.88 | 1 | 1243.10 | 1 | 1183.37 | 1 | 1050.54 | 1 | 926.19 | 1 |
| Rostov agglomeration | 1674.75 | 1 | 1581.81 | 1 | 1611.29 | 1 | 1615.84 | 1 | 1557.07 | 1 |
| Samara-Tolyatti agglomeration | 2280.01 | 1 | 2495.55 | 1 | 2203.48 | 1 | 2411.41 | 1 | 2464.01 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|
| Ekaterinburg agglomeration | 1525.58 | 1 | 1353.42 | 1 | 1384.60 | 1 | 1418.26 | 1 | 1344.16 | 1 |
| Chelyabinsk agglomeration | 1764.06 | 1 | 1379.63 | 1 | 1944.64 | 1 | 1445.51 | 1 | 996.51 | 1 |

The population transport mobility is determined by the ratio of people using the public transport to the total population of the territory. This is one of the most important characteristics which makes it possible to reasonably estimate and calculate the need for vehicles and the provision of public transport services, and consequently undertake measures for their improvement. Given the fact that the population of the agglomeration is mostly labor

migrants, it is imperative for them to be as mobile as possible. An analysis of the results showed that the average Russian mobility level is approximately 3800 (including railways, cars and river transport). However, only a small part of the agglomerations exceeded the average Russian indicators or at least they are close to them; this again confirms the under development of transport networks.

Table 9: Passenger and Freight Traffic Ratio

| | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| The average Russian level | 4.47 | | 4.58 | | 4.82 | | 4.99 | | 4.90 | |
| Agglomeration territory | 2014 | Points | 2015 | Points | 2016 | Points | 2017 | Points | 2018 | Points |
| Moscow agglomeration | 0.96 | – | 0.96 | – | 0.91 | – | 0.85 | – | 1.09 | – |
| St. Petersburg agglomeration | 0.93 | 1 | 0.86 | 1 | 0.78 | 1 | 0.76 | 1 | 0.75 | 1 |
| Ufa agglomeration | 8.01 | 2 | 8.41 | 2 | 7.63 | 2 | 7.66 | 2 | 8.08 | 2 |
| Kazan agglomeration | 3.42 | 2 | 3.59 | 2 | 3.84 | 2 | 4.01 | 2 | 4.24 | 2 |
| Krasnoyarsk agglomeration | 11.65 | 2 | 11.07 | 2 | 11.85 | 2 | 12.49 | 2 | 13.04 | 2 |
| Perm agglomeration | 6.98 | 2 | 7.87 | 2 | 7.60 | 2 | 7.80 | 2 | 8.60 | 2 |
| Voronezh agglomeration | 1.99 | 2 | 2.14 | 2 | 2.52 | 2 | 3.22 | 2 | 3.43 | 2 |
| Nizhny Novgorod agglomeration | 1.54 | 2 | 1.56 | 2 | 1.50 | 2 | 1.62 | 2 | 1.62 | 2 |
| Novosibirsk agglomeration | 1.41 | 2 | 1.35 | 2 | 1.20 | 2 | 1.34 | 2 | 1.75 | 2 |
| Omsk agglomeration | 5.70 | 2 | 5.79 | 2 | 5.83 | 2 | 5.58 | 2 | 5.79 | 2 |
| Rostov agglomeration | 2.57 | 2 | 2.46 | 2 | 2.67 | 2 | 2.80 | 2 | 4.71 | 2 |
| Samara-Tolyatti agglomeration | 3.54 | 2 | 3.54 | 2 | 3.90 | 2 | 3.20 | 2 | 3.03 | 2 |
| Ekaterinburg agglomeration | 6.49 | 2 | 7.09 | 2 | 6.92 | 2 | 6.91 | 2 | 7.20 | 2 |
| Chelyabinsk agglomeration | 20.29 | 2 | 23.97 | 3 | 21.48 | 2 | 22.32 | 2 | 24.86 | 3 |

The ratio of passenger and freight traffic represents the number of ton-kilometers per 1 passenger-kilometer. In this formula, the coefficient reduction of passenger-kilometer to ton-kilometer equals 1. On average, in Russia, freight transportation exceeds

passenger traffic 4-5 times, while the Chelyabinsk agglomeration accounts for the highest value due to its prevailing industrial development.

Table 10: Transport Discrimination of Population

| | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| The average Russian level | 12.37 | | 12.32 | | 12.21 | | 12.19 | | 11.94 | |
| Agglomeration territory | 2014 | Points | 2015 | Points | 2016 | Points | 2017 | Points | 2018 | Points |
| Moscow agglomeration | 21.41 | – | 21.60 | – | 20.75 | – | 20.82 | – | 17.52 | – |
| St. Petersburg agglomeration | 17.52 | 1 | 17.66 | 1 | 17.63 | 1 | 17.66 | 1 | 17.73 | 2 |
| Ufa agglomeration | 13.15 | 1 | 13.15 | 1 | 13.18 | 1 | 13.22 | 1 | 13.20 | 1 |
| Kazan agglomeration | 16.27 | 1 | 16.29 | 1 | 16.35 | 1 | 16.38 | 1 | 16.46 | 1 |
| Krasnoyarsk agglomeration | 10.00 | 1 | 9.90 | 1 | 9.85 | 1 | 9.80 | 1 | 9.92 | 1 |
| Perm agglomeration | 12.84 | 1 | 12.78 | 1 | 12.77 | 1 | 12.78 | 1 | 12.88 | 1 |
| Voronezh agglomeration | 4.39 | 1 | 4.29 | 1 | 4.21 | 1 | 4.09 | 1 | 4.03 | 1 |
| Nizhny Novgorod agglomeration | 15.88 | 1 | 15.76 | 1 | 15.74 | 1 | 15.76 | 1 | 15.75 | 1 |
| Novosibirsk agglomeration | 14.07 | 1 | 13.84 | 1 | 13.68 | 1 | 13.55 | 1 | 13.44 | 1 |
| Omsk agglomeration | 5.51 | 1 | 5.45 | 1 | 5.41 | 1 | 5.36 | 1 | 5.34 | 1 |
| Rostov agglomeration | 21.20 | 1 | 21.05 | 1 | 20.85 | 2 | 20.67 | 1 | 20.56 | 2 |
| Samara-Tolyatti agglomeration | 10.50 | 1 | 10.43 | 1 | 10.39 | 1 | 10.31 | 1 | 10.22 | 1 |
| Ekaterinburg agglomeration | 7.71 | 1 | 7.61 | 1 | 7.49 | 1 | 7.65 | 1 | 7.53 | 1 |
| Chelyabinsk agglomeration | 2.75 | 1 | 2.66 | 1 | 2.65 | 1 | 2.65 | 1 | 2.61 | 1 |

The indicators of transport discrimination and the average travel cost to the agglomeration center and back were calculated on the basis of different travel options between the constituent parts of the agglomeration.

The transport discrimination indicator determines the percentage of population living far from the agglomeration center. In this case, the following time intervals were used to group districts by the type of transportation provision:

- I) Optimal: from 0.1 to 1 hour
- II) Affordable: from 1.1 to 2 hours
- III) Marginal: from 2.1 to 3 hours
- IV) Discriminatory: more than 3 hours.

This interval series is also stipulated by the recommendations on urban planning (SNiP 2.07.01-89 * standards). They state that travel time between home and work for 90% of working people should not exceed 45 minutes (with population of more than 2000 thousand individuals); considering labor migrants – no more than 1 hour 30 minutes a day.

Thus, according to the calculation results, the average indicator is about 12%, whereas the highest number of the population discriminated in terms of transport accessibility relates to the Moscow and St. Petersburg agglomerations, and the lowest – to the Chelyabinsk agglomeration.

Table 11: Average Travel Cost to the Agglomeration Center and Back

| Agglomeration territory | Pas. cars per day | Pas. cars per month | Railtr. perday | Rail tr. per month | Bus per day | Bus per month | Transportation costs per month, percentage of income | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|--|--------|-------|
| | | | | | | | Pas. cars | Railtr | Bus |
| Moscow agglomeration | 279.38 | 5866.98 | 227.16 | 4770.39 | 181.59 | 3813.37 | 12.82 | 10.43 | 8.33 |
| St. Petersburg agglomeration | 449.18 | 9432.70 | 336.95 | 7075.89 | 369.33 | 7755.93 | 25.33 | 19.00 | 20.83 |
| Ufa agglomeration | 452.53 | 9503.20 | 300.32 | 6306.72 | 241.33 | 5067.83 | 39.37 | 26.13 | 21.00 |
| Kazan agglomeration | 314.79 | 6610.68 | 101.33 | 2128.00 | 202.14 | 4245.00 | 26.76 | 8.62 | 17.19 |
| Krasnoyarsk agglomeration | 404.15 | 8487.08 | 312 | 6552.00 | 271.93 | 5710.60 | 29.17 | 22.52 | 19.63 |
| Perm agglomeration | 350.99 | 7370.86 | 169 | 3549.00 | 227 | 4767.00 | 23.65 | 11.39 | 15.30 |
| Voronezh agglomeration | 397.30 | 8343.20 | 269.78 | 5665.33 | 257.42 | 5405.78 | 33.88 | 23.01 | 21.95 |
| Nizhny Novgorod agglomeration | 310.37 | 6517.74 | 216.8 | 4552.80 | 227.03 | 4767.60 | 24.93 | 17.42 | 18.24 |
| Novosibirsk agglomeration | 303.04 | 6363.88 | 167.75 | 3522.75 | 406.67 | 8540.00 | 22.60 | 12.51 | 30.33 |
| Omsk agglomeration | 279.71 | 5873.95 | 989.5 | 20779.50 | 502.7 | 10556.70 | 27.64 | 97.77 | 49.67 |
| Rostov agglomeration | 278.34 | 5845.18 | 186.5 | 3916.50 | 470.9 | 9888.90 | 24.28 | 16.27 | 41.08 |
| Samara-Tolyatti agglomeration | 654.07 | 13735.41 | 473.37 | 9940.74 | 573.13 | 12035.64 | 54.77 | 39.64 | 47.99 |
| Ekaterinburg agglomeration | 301.43 | 6330.02 | 170.4 | 3578.40 | 305.49 | 6415.20 | 20.80 | 11.76 | 21.08 |
| Chelyabinsk agglomeration | 249.20 | 5233.20 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 192.33 | 4039.00 | 22.11 | 0.00 | 17.06 |

The average cost of travel to the agglomeration center and back is calculated with respect to the three most common modes of transport, namely: personal car, railway transport, and bus service. The calculation of cost per day in a personal car was made considering gasoline consumption of 7 liters per 100 km; the cost of 92 gasoline is taken as the region's average. Thus, the average cost from different points of the agglomeration to its center amounts to 359 rubles; the most expensive cost falls on the Samara-Togliatti agglomeration, and the lowest – on the Chelyabinsk territory.

Average railway cost is 280 rubles; the most expensive is the Omsk agglomeration, and the lowest indicator is in the Perm and Yekaterinburg agglomerations. Average bus services amount to 360 rubles with the highest and the lowest indicators in the Samara-Togliatti and the Moscow agglomerations respectively. If we calculate time spent on traveling from the place of residence to the place of work and back per month, and compare it with the average per capita income, provided an average of 21 working days per month is taken into account, we get the following data (see Fig. 1).

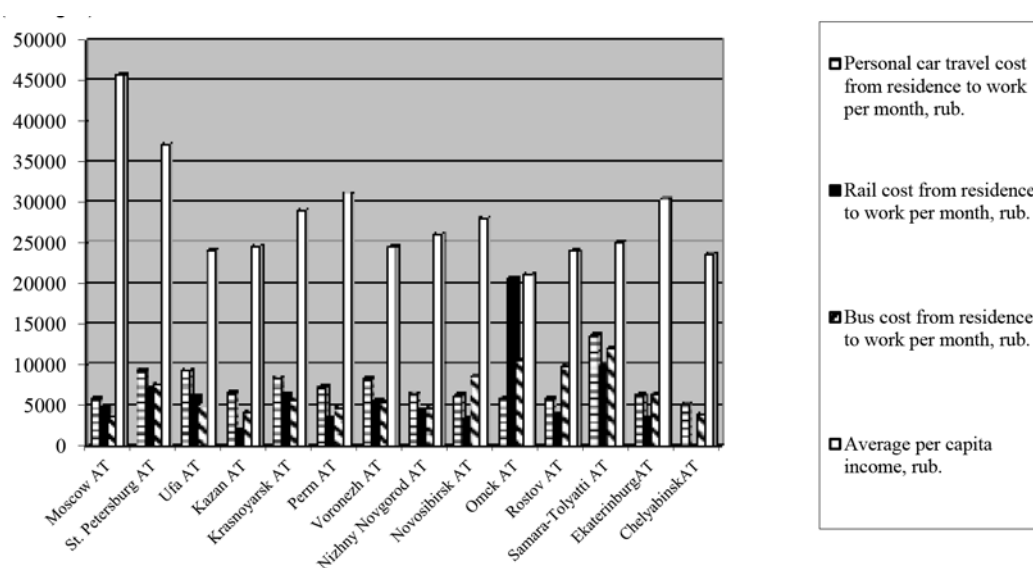


Fig. 1: The ratio of travel cost from home to work and back on various modes of transport to average per capita income

Thus, these data indicate that the territorial agglomeration population spends an average of 27% of their income if they travel by car, 23% – by rail, and 2.5% – by bus. At the same time, the residents of the Samara-Togliatti agglomeration expend the largest percentage of income moving in a personal car(54%), while the Moscow agglomeration spends only 12%;when traveling by rail, the largest sum is spent by the residents of the Omsk agglomeration (98%), and the lowest indicator goes to the Kazan agglomeration (8%);when traveling by bus, the population of the Omsk agglomeration spends the largest amount

(5%), and the smallest one –the residents of the Moscow agglomeration (0.8%).

4 Summary

After analyzing all methodology indicators, the overall indicator of the transport infrastructure development \overline{Tp}_i was measured (Table 12).

Table 12: Overall Indicator of Transport Infrastructure Development

| Agglomeration territory | 2014 | Points | 2015 | Points | 2016 | Points | 2017 | Points | 2018 | Points |
|-------------------------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
| Moscow agglomeration | 5.57 | – | 5.64 | – | 5.53 | – | 5.77 | – | 5.79 | – |
| St. Petersburg agglomeration | 4.85 | 2.1 | 4.73 | 2.1 | 4.60 | 1.9 | 4.85 | 1.9 | 4.89 | 2 |
| Ufa agglomeration | 6.65 | 2.1 | 7.67 | 2.1 | 8.36 | 2.1 | 8.38 | 2.1 | 8.40 | 2.1 |
| Kazan agglomeration | 9.73 | 2.1 | 9.76 | 2.1 | 9.73 | 2.1 | 9.75 | 2.1 | 9.73 | 2.1 |
| Krasnoyarsk agglomeration | 6.16 | 2.1 | 6.03 | 2.2 | 5.98 | 2.1 | 5.84 | 2.1 | 5.85 | 2.1 |
| Perm agglomeration | 5.84 | 2.1 | 5.79 | 2.1 | 5.98 | 2.1 | 5.99 | 2.1 | 6.02 | 2.1 |
| Voronezh agglomeration | 5.25 | 2 | 5.17 | 2 | 5.10 | 2 | 5.18 | 2 | 5.19 | 2 |
| Nizhny Novgorod agglomeration | 6.90 | 2 | 6.82 | 2 | 6.74 | 2 | 6.78 | 1.9 | 6.81 | 1.9 |
| Novosibirsk agglomeration | 2.30 | 1.7 | 2.31 | 1.6 | 2.44 | 1.8 | 2.45 | 1.7 | 2.44 | 1.7 |
| Omsk agglomeration | 4.15 | 1.9 | 4.15 | 1.9 | 4.08 | 2 | 4.04 | 1.9 | 4.07 | 1.9 |
| Rostov agglomeration | 7.04 | 1.9 | 6.94 | 1.9 | 6.89 | 2 | 6.91 | 2 | 6.95 | 2 |
| Samara-Tolyatti agglomeration | 3.50 | 2 | 3.55 | 2 | 3.52 | 2 | 3.54 | 2 | 3.55 | 2.1 |
| Ekaterinburg agglomeration | 6.66 | 2.1 | 6.58 | 1.9 | 6.52 | 1.9 | 6.65 | 2 | 6.66 | 1.9 |
| Chelyabinsk agglomeration | 8.43 | 2.1 | 8.44 | 2.2 | 8.33 | 2 | 8.41 | 2.1 | 8.48 | 2.1 |

According to the results in Table 12, the highest indicators are in the Ufa, Kazan, Krasnoyarsk, Perm and Chelyabinsk agglomerations.

Summarizing, it is worth noting that the level of transport infrastructure development in the studied agglomerations is predominantly above average, which is definitely a positive trend.

5 Conclusions

Although the infrastructural upgrading of individual agglomerations often occurs at a faster rate than the average Russian rate, it requires special attention due to the increasing flow of labor pendulum migrants.

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DIGITAL PLATFORM: FEATURES OF CIVIL STATUS

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Abstract: The paper researches the problem of the legal regime of digital platforms. The relevance of the chosen topic is due to the widespread use of digital platforms in various sectors of the economy, including digital platforms based on artificial intelligence (AI), neural networks (NN) and big data (BD), and the lack of legal regulatory framework for the category "digital platform". In practice, there are more and more problems associated with the use of digital platforms that need to be resolved through legal means. Thus, in Russia, it became necessary to improve legislation in the field of antimonopoly activity in connection with the dominant position in the digital economy market.

Keywords: digital technologies, digital platform, legal regime, complex object, intellectual property object.

1 Introduction

Modern digital technologies are gradually expanding their influence in all areas of activity. Digital platforms based on artificial intelligence (AI), neural networks (NN) and big data (BD) have found wide application in both jurisprudence and economics. Digitization and digital transformation formed the basis for the emergence of such previously unknown innovative technologies as artificial intelligence, machine learning, the Internet of things, virtual and augmented reality, digital twins, distributed ledgers, adaptive security architecture, 3-D printers, quantum technologies, robotics, and digital technology platforms. Meanwhile, it is the creation and implementation of digital technology platforms in various fields of activity that will ensure the development of the digital transformation process in the economy.

2 Methods

The methodological basis of the research was general scientific methods of cognition, as well as specific scientific (dialectical, formal-logical, comparative-legal, system-structural) and other methods of analysis of the studied phenomena.

3 Results and Discussion

The task of developing the digital economy in the Russian Federation through the creation of platforms and technologies is set in the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated July 28, 2017 No. 1632-r "On approval of the program "The Digital Economy in the Russian Federation". It seems possible to single out two trends in the digital economy: digitalization and digital transformation. The digitalization process is driven by the use of digital technologies, and the digital transformation process is driven by a radical change in business strategy under the influence of digitalization. Thus, digital transformation is a deep reorganization and reengineering of business processes with the widespread use of digital tools as mechanisms for process execution, which leads to a significant

improvement in the characteristics of processes and the emergence of fundamentally new qualities and properties. The research of J. Westeman, E. McCaffey, and D. Bonet is devoted to the problems of digital transformation. Among the domestic scientists who have studied the problems of regulating the turnover of intellectual property, one can single out the works of S.N. Bruskin, N.M. Abdikeev, O. M. Kitova, D.M. Moshkova, V.S. Tolstova, Yu.I. Vakhitova, and others.

The digitalization of society is due to the exponential growth of the amount of data, and digital transformation is due to competition in the market, as well as the need for business to fundamentally rethink the business strategy and the relationship between sellers and buyers. Thus, the main advantage of digitalization is the development of human-independent algorithms based on artificial intelligence using artificial neural networks. Therefore, predictive modelling and machine learning come first; they are implemented in the form of cloud platforms and services.

J.P. Morgan defined platform economy as an economic activity using an online intermediary that provides a platform through which independent workers or sellers can provide a particular product or service to customers. The author notes that all platforms have four things in common: they tie employees or sellers directly to customers; they allow people to work when they want; sellers receive payment immediately after the work was completed or the goods were provided; payment goes through the platform (Farrell & Greig, 2016).

Digital platforms are also widely used in the field of legal activity. Thus, artificial neural networks based on digital platforms have found application, including in the field of copyright. A.N. Savchenko points out that technologies associated with an artificial neural network are widely used to protect copyright and identify the owner. Also, an artificial neural network can be used to track multimedia products that are distributed illegally (Savchenko, 2010). In addition, with the help of new technologies, the electronic assistant ROSS was created: a program developed by ROSS Intelligence and running on the cognitive computer IBM Watson, which uses natural language in order to understand the questions of lawyers and provide them with information on court cases and legislation of interest to them with the necessary references (Lohr, 2017). Also, for example, since January 1, 2010 in Poland, the country's first electronic court became fully operational; it was created on the basis of the VI Civil Division of the Lublin-West Regional Court.

When considering the legal characteristics of a digital platform, the issue of the differences between technological and digital platforms deserves special attention. What are the respective differences? D.M. Moshkova defines a technological platform as a tool aimed at creating promising commercial technologies, new products and services, attracting additional resources for research and development based on the participation of all stakeholders (business, science, government, and civil society), improving the regulatory framework in areas of scientific, technical and innovative development (Moshkova, 2015). So, in the Russian Federation, several technological platforms have been opened on the basis of state corporations (Rostec, Rosnano, Rosatom). In this regard, the technological platform is an economic instrument operating on the basis of partnership agreements between the state, society and business.

According to T. Eisenman, the digital platform includes a single set of components (hardware, software and service modules with a given architecture) and rules (standards, protocols, policies and contracts with rights and responsibilities) used in interaction. The platform's tools and building blocks provide ecosystem members with the ability to create powerful applications, which are then turned into benefits for end users (Eisenmann et al., 2018).

In turn, Intel experts define the concept of "platform" as "a complex set of components that provide implementation of intended use models, expand existing markets and create new ones, and also brings users much more benefits than the simple sum of the parts. The platform includes hardware, software, and services" (<http://www.bytemag.ru>).

A. Celine defined a digital platform as a business model entirely based on high technologies that creates profit through exchange between two or more independent groups of participants. In the basic configuration, the platforms directly bring together manufacturers and end users, who get the opportunity to interact without intermediaries. They also enable different companies to share information and thus significantly improve collaboration and create innovative products and solutions (Selin, 2016).

The European Commission also defines online platforms in terms of their functionality as "search engines, social networks, e-commerce platforms, application purchase stores, and price comparison sites" (<https://ec.europa.eu>). Meanwhile, if the definition of "technological platform" has received legal consolidation in regulatory legal acts, then the definition of "digital platform" has not received such a regulatory form. Thus, V. Nosedá notes that currently in the EU there is no single regulatory framework specifically governing digital platforms. Digital platforms are currently governed by standard and well-established EU rules related to data protection, intellectual property, consumer protection, competition and intellectual property, etc. (Nosedá, 2017). F. Michele notes that the European Union uses such models for regulation of the use of digital platforms as, for example, self-regulation and co-regulation (Michèle, 2017).

In accordance with the order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 08.12.2011 No. 2227-r "On approval of the Strategy for innovative development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2020", a technological platform is a communication tool aimed at enhancing efforts to create promising commercial technologies, new products (services), attracting additional resources for research and development based on the participation of all stakeholders, as well as improving the regulatory legal framework in the field of scientific and technological innovative development. Meanwhile, a digital platform is a set of intellectual property objects linked by a single function (a single concept). Thus, a digital platform can be classified as a complex object. According to the researchers, complex objects can only be recognized as those objects that, combining several protected objects as structural elements, form not a simple set, but a complex structural composition characterized as a kind of a single whole, including through structural and functional relationships (Conclusion of the Research Centre for Private Law on the Interpretation and Possible Application of Certain Provisions from Part Four of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, 2007).

The complex structure of the digital platform is due to the combination of various intellectual property objects (programs, technologies, trademarks, etc.) that form the technology of the digital platform. In addition, the special regime of a complex object is designed to facilitate the circulation of rights to objects consisting of several results of intellectual activity, and to ensure a balance of interests between an organizer of the creation of a complex object and the original authors.

Science defines technology as a set of methods and tools that make up scientific knowledge to achieve the desired result, which is expressed in solving a practical problem (Technology, Encyclopedia Britannica Encyclopedia Britannica Online, 2016). Meanwhile, such an important concept for the digital economy as "technology" is truncated in civil law in the form of a single technology (Art. 1542 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation). In addition, the concept of technology is found in other industry-specific regulatory legal acts. So, the legislation in the field of information circulation gives a legal definition of information technology: processes, methods of searching, collecting, storing, processing, providing, and disseminating

information and ways of implementing such processes and methods (Federal Law dated July 27, 2006 No. 149-FZ, 2006).

Export legislation defines technology as special information that is required for the development, production or use of any product. Information takes the form of technical data or technical assistance. The specific technologies are defined in the List of dual-use goods and technologies that can be used in the creation of weapons and military equipment and in respect of which export control is carried out (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated December 17, 2011 No. 1661, 2011).

Noteworthy is the fact that the legislator did not include technology in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation as an object of intellectual property (Art. 1225 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation). Consequently, it can be assumed that civil legislation defines technology as a part of a complex object, which includes several protected results of intellectual activity (Art. 1240 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation), or as an object that is a secret of production (Art. 1465 Civil Code of the Russian Federation), which contains information of an industrial, technical, economic, organizational nature on the results of intellectual activity in the scientific and technical sphere and on the methods of carrying out professional activities that have actual or potential commercial value due to that they are unknown to third parties, if third parties do not have free access to such information on a legal basis and owners of such information take reasonable measures to maintain their confidentiality, including by introducing a trade secret regime. Yu.I. Vakhitova notes that a complex subject structure (the authors of the original works and the organizer acquiring the rights to use) and a multi-level object (a complex object as such and its individual elements (Vakhitova, 2015)) should be classified as a complex object.

V.S. Tolstoy considers a complex object as a synonym for a complex work, which is a synergistic result not limited to a set of separate works (Tolstoy, 2009). In addition, in accordance with Part 5, Art. 1259 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, copyright does not apply to ideas, concepts, principles, methods, processes, systems, techniques, solutions to technical, organizational or other problems, discoveries, facts, programming languages, geological information about the subsoil. Thus, the technology itself is not subject to intellectual property.

Consequently, a digital platform is a complex object of intellectual property that includes technology, for example, in the form of a computer program, a trade secret, a database, etc. So, the quantitative component in a digital platform, due to the presence in its composition of various objects of intellectual property, is transformed into its qualitative component forming a new complex object of intellectual property due to its common design, as well as new properties. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the possibility of losing the status of an independent object of intellectual property in relation to an object included in a complex object of intellectual property, for example, in a digital platform.

At the same time, it should be noted that the Presidium of the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation in its resolution dated November 30, 2010, No. 10521/10 in case No. A23-4426 / 09G-20-238 reasonably stated that the list of complex objects is not subject to broad interpretation (Resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation dated November 30, No. 10521/10 on the case A23-4426, 2010). Therefore, it is advisable to include the digital platform among the complex objects of intellectual property (Art. 1240 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation).

In addition, it should be noted that the person who organized the creation of a complex object acquires the right to use the specified results on the basis of agreements on the alienation of exclusive rights or licensing agreements. Meanwhile, authors retain the right of authorship and other personal non-property rights.

Thus, a special role is played by the legal status of the organizer who has been created a complex object as a person with derivative exclusive rights.

At the same time, it should be noted that the Federal Antimonopoly Service made proposals related to the improvement of legislation in the field of antimonopoly activities, due to the creation of a dominant position in the digital economy market. Thus, the FAS (Federal Antimonopoly Service) of Russia proposes to recognize as dominant the position of an economic entity that owns an infrastructure (platform), which is designed to organize and ensure the interaction between other business entities and (or) consumers, in the case when network effects resulting from the activities of an economic entity, and (or) the data at the disposal of an economic entity gives such an economic entity the opportunity to exert a decisive influence on the general conditions of circulation of goods in the relevant product market and (or) remove other economic entities from this market, and (or) hinder access to this market for others business entities (Draft Federal Law "On Amendments to the Federal Law "On Protection of Competition" and Other Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation"). For example, the use by a business entity of a digital platform in order to exert decisive influence on the circulation of goods may be a competition offense.

In this regard, the problem of differentiating digital platforms arises, as well as determining their legal status as a means of ensuring the dominant position of a business entity in the market. Consequently, the planned changes in antimonopoly legislation will inevitably require changes in civil legislation related to the determination of the legal regime of the digital platform.

4 Summary

As a result of the research carried out in this paper, the place of the digital platform as an object of civil rights was determined; a comparative analysis of the legal regulation of the technological platform and the digital platform was carried out; the legal signs of a digital platform were revealed in the course of such a comparison.

We believe that a digital platform, by its status, is a complex object subject to legal protection and expressed in digital form, which includes, in one combination or another, production secrets, databases, computer programs or other results of intellectual activity, united by a single concept, which can serve as a technological basis in the implementation of e-commerce. Taking into account the meaning of Article 1240 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation and the position of the judicial authorities related to the impossibility of an extensive interpretation of the list of complex objects, we consider it necessary to amend the edition of Article 1240 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation by including a digital platform into the list of complex objects.

5 Conclusions

In accordance with the Program "Digital Economy of the Russian Federation", a digital platform is one of three levels, which in interaction with other levels (markets and sectors of the economy, the environment of interaction between subjects of markets and sectors of the economy) affects the life of citizens and society as a whole.

The effective development of markets and industries (spheres of activity) in the digital economy is possible only if there are developed digital platforms. The study of the legal features of digital platforms, including their civil status, will prevent legal risks that are possible in connection with the use of platforms in the digital economy, thereby reducing property losses both to the state and a wide range of market economy entities operating through use of digital platforms.

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ENSURING THE SECURITY OF A SUSPECT, ACCUSED, WHO HAS CONCLUDED A PRE-TRIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT: RUSSIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: The authors carried out a comprehensive study of the institution of a transaction in criminal proceedings from the standpoint of ensuring the safety of participants in criminal proceedings. The multifaceted problematic issues of the process of the safe participation of subjects in Russian criminal proceedings require further improvement. This is especially true for the elimination of intersectoral (interdisciplinary) contradictions in the legal regulation of individual measures of state protection of participants in criminal justice. One of the solutions to such problems is to increase the effectiveness of the criminalistic support of procedural security measures for citizens as subjects of criminal procedural activities and especially the suspect, the accused, who has entered into a PCA.

Keywords: Cooperation; Criminal Process; Security Measures; A Deal With Justice; Tactical And Forensic Bases.

1 Introduction

The growth of organized crime causes numerous social and other conflicts in modern society, not only in Russia, but also in foreign countries. The adoption of the Convention against Corruption confirms this fact (Convention adopted based on Article K.3 (2) "c" of the Treaty on the European Union on the fight against corruption involving employees of the European Communities or employees of the Member States of the European Union"). One of the mechanisms for counteracting crimes is the conclusion of a deal with criminal justice, as mentioned in the foreign press (Hipple et al., 2019; Bekou, 2019; Leslie et al., 2017).

The literature notes that the contractual means of the state and the individual are manifested in Russia in the form of conciliation procedures: "a) the possibility of resolving a criminal dispute between the parties using the institution of terminating the case on the grounds provided for in Articles 25, 28, 281, 427 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation; b) implementation of an incentive criminal sanction during the proceedings in the case (chapters 40-40¹ of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation)" (Zaitsev, 2019).

The applicability of a special order of trial due to the concluded PCA makes it possible to most effectively prosecute a person who is a member of a criminal group. "In 2014-2016, investigators concluded 79 pre-trial agreements on cooperation in criminal cases. This allowed solving 264 crimes; identify 116 accomplices, including 39 organizers of crimes; and establish the location of the stolen property in 11 cases" (Guseva, 2018).

In this regard, the law No.141-FZ of June 29, 2009 was adopted in a timely manner, establishing the conclusion of a procedural transaction with a suspect accused of committing a group crime (Federal Law of June 29, 2009 No. 141-FZ, Federal Law of June 29, 2009 No. 141-FZ). As the statistics show, in 2011-2019, a special procedure for court proceedings with the concluded PCA was applied in accordance with the procedures of Chapter 40.1 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation (see Table 1).

*Table 1: Application of a special procedure for judicial proceedings with the concluded PCA over time (according to the number of convicts) Ch. 40.1 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation**

| 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 2672 (0.34%) | 2640 (0.36%) | 3647 (0.5%) | 4123 (0.57%) | 4260 (0.58%) | 4190 (0.57%) | 4157 (0.6%) | 3614 (0.53%) | 3009 (0.49%) |
| (all convicts under all compositions of the Criminal Code of the RF) | | | | | | | | |
| 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| 782,279 | 739,278 | 735,590 | 719,305 | 733,609 | 741,329 | 697,054 | 681,933 | 620,054 |

* URL: <http://www.cdep.ru/index.php?id=79&item=4476> (accessed date: 10.07.2020).

2 Methods

To write the article, the authors applied dialectical, comparative, formally logical, legal modeling, inductive and deductive methods.

3 Results and Discussion

As a deal with criminal justice is a relatively new institution for Russian law, let us look at the complexity of the legal impact of the fact that the institution of a pre-trial cooperation agreement has been introduced into the RF Criminal Procedure Code. The novels made changes to the Criminal (Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) and Criminal Procedure (Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation) codes.

The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation has changed the content of one of the mitigating circumstances (c. "i" Article 61): now not only voluntary confession, active assistance in solving the crime, but also its investigation and criminal prosecution is recognized as mitigating. The more active role of the justice promoter is emphasized. The term and amount of punishment in this mitigating circumstance may not exceed more than 1/2 of the maximum term and amount of punishment provided for by the sanction of the relevant article of the Criminal Code. The law establishes strictly defined conditions: there is an opinion of the PCA on the case; there are no aggravating circumstances; the sanction of the article does not contain such types of punishment as the death penalty or life imprisonment (otherwise, the punishment is determined in the usual manner, that is, within the limits of the sanction of the article).

The text of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation has been supplemented with a new article (Article 63.1), establishing the abolition of this procedure if a person provided false information or concealed from the investigation or the prosecutor any significant circumstances of the crime.

Thus, Russian criminal law norms are aimed at increasing the evidentiary activity of a criminal who promotes justice. The Criminal Procedure Code of Russia regulates in detail the procedure for concluding a PCA, the method for concluding, its conditions, etc. In addition to the additions to individual articles, a new Chapter 40-1 "A special procedure for making a court decision when concluding a pre-trial agreement on cooperation" (Articles 317.1-317.9) has been introduced, the conditions for the application of special security measures in relation to such a participant in the criminal case have been established.

We shall note that at present, Russian legislation has sufficient conditions for the use of international legal experience in ensuring the safety of participants in criminal proceedings (Zaitsev et al., 2018). Foreign experts also focus on the problem of personal security (Pechthong, 2019; Mujuzi, 2016; Klip, 2018).

Evidently, the conclusion of a PCA puts a person in a state that is dangerous to his life or health due to a possible threat from accomplices or members of a criminal group. For this reason, the legislator has established security guarantees for such a person as an independent participant in criminal proceedings (Verin et al., 2016; Makeeva et al., 2016; Zaytsev et al., 2016). Thus, he/she is subject to the security measures listed in part 3 of Article 11 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation (interrogation under a pseudonym, withdrawal of authentic data from a criminal case, control and recording of telephone and other conversations, etc.), as well as those established by law No. 119-FZ (resettlement to a new place of residence, work or study; change of documents; moving to another place of stay, etc.) (Federal Law of 20.08.2004 No.119-FZ).

However, the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation also establishes special (additional) criminal procedural security measures in relation to the person who is the party to PCA:

- 1) referring a criminal case against such a person to a separate proceeding based on clause 4, Part 1, Article 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation.
- 2) another security measure is established in Part 3, Article 317.4 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation: the investigating body, in the event of a threat to the safety of the suspect or the accused who has entered the PCA, as well as his/her close relatives, relatives and close persons, issues an order on storage in a sealed envelope of the following documents:
 1. applications for the conclusion of a PCA;
 2. the decision of the investigator to initiate a petition before the prosecutor for the conclusion of a PCA;
 3. the decision of the prosecutor on the satisfaction of the petition for the conclusion of a PCA;
 4. a pre-trial cooperation agreement.

Note that the mechanism for ensuring the safety of such persons should be implemented using both criminal procedural and forensic means, since it has an intersectoral nature (Epikhin & Mishin, 2018). Therefore, it seems relevant to develop tactical and forensic bases for the application and implementation of security measures for participants in criminal proceedings. In this direction, it is necessary to improve the tactics of conducting procedural actions associated with the use of security measures. At the same time, psychological support for the participation of such persons in a criminal case is of particular importance, that is, the use of the help of a specialist psychologist in conditions of constant contact with the protected person.

In terms of forensic science, it is important to predict the results of a tactical decision made by an investigator to conclude a PCA, considering the possible future threat to the safety of life, health and other benefits. Consequently, there is a tactical risk posed by the adoption of this decision, which in such a situation should be justified in order to obtain important evidence in a criminal case.

In judicial practice, the issue of the status of the person who has entered into a PCA during his/her interrogation in the court session, in which the main case was considered on charges of other accomplices of the crime, was resolved ambiguously. Sometimes he was warned about criminal liability for refusing to testify or for knowingly giving false testimony. In other cases, they were not warned about anything.

Of course, in such a situation, the person cannot be warned about criminal liability for refusing to testify (giving deliberately false testimony), since he/she informs the court about the crimes he/she has committed, including crimes. Refusal to testify against oneself is the right to defense of the accused. When considering the main case, this person has already been convicted, since the case against him was previously separated into a separate proceeding and has already been considered by another court.

Now this person is being interrogated on the basis of the new Article 56.1 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation and has received his/her independent procedural status (Federal Law of 30.10.2018 No.376-FZ). It warns about liability for violation of the cooperation agreement. In case of refusal to provide information to the court, the terms of the agreement are violated, and his sentence will be revised within the limits of the sanction of the article, that is, without restrictions "no more than 1/2 of the maximum term and amount of punishment established in the sanction of the article".

The problem of ensuring the safety of a person who has entered into a PCA can also be complicated by the formal refusal of the court to make a court decision in a special manner and to recognize the nullity of the concluded agreement, when the court establishes the failure to comply with the grounds and conditions of such an agreement (Part 3, Article 317.6 of the CCP RF). This is indicated in par. 15 of the Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation No.16 of June 28, 2012 (Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of June 28, 2012 No.16). In our opinion, in such a situation, when a criminal case will be considered in a general manner, in relation to the accused, whom had earlier entered a PCA, recognized by the court as null and void, the security measures that have already been applied to him in pre-trial proceedings should be extended.

Practice has cases of the prosecutor's refusal to give consent to the application of a special procedure for judicial review. At the same time, sometimes there was a formal (unreasonable) adoption of such a decision to refuse. In such a situation (in the absence of grounds for refusing the consent of the prosecutor), the court could react to such a refusal by issuing a private ruling on the groundlessness of ensuring the accused's right to a possible and statutory special procedure for making a decision with a reduction in punishment (Part 4 of Article 29 of the CCP RF). In our opinion, there is a certain criminal procedural conflict between the prosecution and the court in terms of consent (disagreement) with the conditions and grounds for concluding a pre-trial cooperation agreement. It should be noted that the courts take the side of the defendant in the event of the unjustified refusal of the prosecutor to consider the case by the court in a special order.

Another criminal procedural problem of making a court decision in a special order (Part 5, Article 316 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation) is the legal restriction of the grounds for appealing such a decision in an appeal or cassation (supervisory) procedure (Article 317 of the Code of Criminal Procedure): it cannot be appealed under the reason for the discrepancy between "the conclusions of the court set out in

the verdict, the factual circumstances of the criminal case, established by the court of first instance" (paragraph 1 of part 1 of article 389.15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). This rule is quite understandable: if the court neither examines the evidence during the proceeding, nor sets out them in the verdict, therefore, such a verdict cannot be justified or unjustified.

Adoption of a court decision in a special order, that is, without examining evidence in a criminal case on the basis of Part 5 of Article 316 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, determines the problem of establishing objective (material) truth, which is traditional for Russian, Russian criminal proceedings. Indeed, without examining the evidence, without calling and questioning witnesses in a criminal case, the truth cannot be established. This rejection of objective truth and the establishment of formal (procedural) truth is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon legal system.

The next problem is seen in amending Article 90 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation: "Prejudice" (Federal Law of 29.06.2015 No.191-FZ). This decision was made on the basis of the facts in practice that the content of the verdict passed in respect of the selected case on the charge of the person who has entered the PCA did not comply with the provisions of the verdict issued in the main case. We believe that the limitation of prejudice with respect to sentences passed in a special order does not correspond to the prejudicial status of any sentence. In such a situation, the legislator should refrain from changing Article 90 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, since in the event of inconsistency of one sentence with another, the existence of a miscarriage of justice can be eliminated in the appeal (Chapter 45.1 of the Criminal Procedure Code), the cassation procedure (Chapter 47.1 of the Criminal Procedure Code), or when the criminal proceedings are resumed due to new or newly revealed circumstances (Chapter 49 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation).

4 Summary

- 1) The institution of a pre-trial cooperation agreement allows for effective criminal prosecution in complex and resonant criminal cases. The preliminary investigation bodies and the court receive information, important for proving, about the commission of group crimes. The person who has entered into such an agreement, for this reason, takes the side of the prosecution. Consequently, the person finds him/herself in a state of personal threat (of relatives, close persons) to life or health and he needs state protection.
- 2) Security measures can be applied on the basis of criminal procedural norms: assignment of a pseudonym; identification outside visual control, etc. (Part 3, Article 11 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation). In addition to these security measures, non-procedural measures can be applied against a person who has entered into a PCA, replacement of documents; private security; relocation to a new place of residence, work or study; change in appearance, etc.
- 3) Considering a criminal case in a special order in relation to a person who has entered into a PCA, the evidence is not examined by the court. The truth in such a criminal case is established on the basis of the fulfillment of formal procedures (Part 5, Article 316 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation).
- 4) The implementation of the decision to ensure the safety of the suspect, the accused, who has entered into a PCA, cannot be effective without the use of appropriate forensic recommendations.

5 Conclusion

The institution of a pre-trial agreement on cooperation between a suspect accused in Russian criminal proceedings, as shown by law enforcement practice, has a significant impact on the effectiveness of proving the most complex crimes committed by organized groups. Persons who have entered into a PCA must ensure the safety of assistance in a criminal case. The existing

complex of criminal procedural and other security measures for participants in criminal proceedings makes it possible to achieve an optimal balance between the interests of the state in the fight against crime and the legitimate interests of citizens who help in criminal prosecution.

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FEATURES OF THE AESTHETIC PERCEPTION OF MEDIA TEXT IN STUDENT JOURNALISTS

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the problems of aesthetic perception of modern television media texts by the youth audience. The transformation of models of aesthetic values is reflected in the understanding of the key categories of "beautiful" and "ugly", which transform, sometimes change polarities in the modern media world. The research is interdisciplinary in nature, carried out at the intersection of philology, aesthetics, journalism and social psychology. The authors substantiate the idea that the established personal aesthetic attitudes affect the aesthetic perception of an individual.

Keywords: media analytics, TV audience, media text, aesthetic perception, aesthetic categories.

1 Introduction

The world is as we perceive it. There is a dramatic change in the content of basic value models in the changing paradigm of reality, which is increasingly becoming virtual, digital, so global that even the categories of time and space are erased. External changes set the vector for internal transformations. The consciousness perceived as impossible a few years ago seems to be the only acceptable one today. To adapt to new realities, the individual's consciousness seems to "expand" (definition by M. McLuhan) an idea of oneself and the world. There is an "expansion" of the aesthetic range models: and the beautiful already seems ordinary and boring, and the ugly is endowed with the properties of novelty and originality, an aesthetic search, an embodiment of new images.

In the digital world, media culture is becoming a unique space for coding the ecstatic perceptions of audiences: it shapes taste, programs "patterns" of aesthetic reactions, with a sense of beauty (quick, unconscious reaction to color, sound, shape and their relationship). The mechanism of the aesthetic perception of culture is based on the criteria of beauty and harmony, proportionality, integrity, expressiveness, as well as emotions causing these images: admiration or disgust.

The content of modern television media texts is the embodiment of change, transformation of aesthetic images, since the blue screen reflects the prevailing and formed opinions, views, ideas about the beautiful and ugly, spiritual and immoral, "good" and "evil" (Fomicheva, 2007). Modern television media texts express binary aesthetic and ethical categories through the image transmission as visual stable stereotypes. Media researcher M.G. Bagryantseva writes: "The moral and aesthetic crossroads of the domestic television broadcast reflects the inconsistency of modern culture as a whole" (Bagryantseva, 2004). Television text is a unique phenomenon, a platform for the formation of opinions and attitudes, a method of management, teaching, and discussion. "Whether the television becomes a good for society or turns into a public evil depends on society itself," V.V. Egorov (Egorov, 1999).

Television demonstrates values, aesthetic images, it is used in teaching, entertaining, informing, they adapt and structure our life. According to the pandemic 2020, television has become a mechanism used to manage the masses, the global public behavior in most countries of the planet. The influence, suggestion mechanism is laid in the assessments (good or bad). It is impossible to imagine media information unbiased.

Presenting the masses with relevant information, interpreting reality, "packing" it into a genre structure, setting the information agenda, the media form the viewer's "picture of the world" and change the world perception. At the same time, the aesthetic worldview, both individual (especially opinion leaders) and collective, creates the basis for renewal, development, dynamics of the aesthetic media picture of the world, which is broadcast on public TV.

2 Literature Review

Considering the media text in the paradigm of the value-regulating journalism mission, a number of scholars define it as a basis for the accumulation of the national spiritual values (Erofeeva, 2010). Other researchers focus on the groups of substandard media texts that are aimed at aggression, exploitation of negative topics (sex, violence), saying that the "barbarization" of media texts is becoming rampant (Lisitskaya, 2008). In our opinion, the media text only reflects the trends in the development of social ideas about aesthetic values.

Modern media broadcast texts that go beyond social norms, do not meet speech rules, as well as the boundaries of ethics and aesthetics. According to the principle of "aesthetic associations" (Fechner, 1871), the audience carries out aesthetic perception based on two factors: external (image, form of an aesthetic object) and internal (personal experience). Is it possible to predict the audience's reaction to a particular image, to model perception assessments? In our opinion, the construction of effective, regulating communication with the audience depends on comprehension of the aesthetic perception mechanisms. This study proposes the author's approach to analyzing the psychological and aesthetic attitudes of the TV audience.

The theoretical basis of research included the approaches in the field of psychology of perception: the principle of the attitude by D.N. Uznadze, characterizing the perception of aesthetic objects through the prism of the individual's experience - attitudes; the principle of determinism by S.L. Rubenstein, A.N. Leontev, who determines that the external influence on an individual induces a behavioral effect through his/her inner world, through the totality of thoughts, feelings and mental state. The article used the personalization methods by M. Seligman (Stolyarenko, 2000). A person's belonging to the type of locus control can be perceived as one of the factors that determine the perception of aesthetic information by a person. In his work "Experimental Foundations of Attitude Psychology", D.

Uznadze characterizes the attitude concept as follows: "Behavior is determined by the influence of the surrounding reality not directly, but through the integral reflection of this latter in the activity subject" (Uznadze, 1949). According to Rubenstein, a person's attitude is a position that consists in some relation to the goals or tasks facing him/her and encourages a willingness to take action for their implementation (Rubenstein, 2015). A. Moll writes about the need for an individual to have attitudes to perceive information: "The information content of a message is determined by the structures that the receiver perceives. These structures are summarized in the form of arbitrary rules or symbols" (Moles, 1966).

3 Methods

To understand the decision-making level when evaluating a media text, determining interference (external or internal), we turned to the following methods: measurement of locus control and focus groups. The locus control study method (Rotter's Internal-External Locus of Control Scale) was proposed by Julian B. Rotter in 1966 on the basis of his own theory of subjective localization of control (Rotter, 1954). The "locus of control" is understood as a stable personality feature that reflects a person's predisposition to explain the causes of events by external or internal factors. The proposed methodology identifies

two types of locus control: external (responsibility for assessments is attributed to external circumstances) and internal (responsibility is attributed to oneself).

The semantic differential method (semantic core) was developed in 1952 by a group of American psychologists headed by Ch. Osgood, who opened the possibility of analyzing the social and personal attitudes of individuals (Osgood, 1952). The object under study is tested in a system of bimodal scales, the features of which are given in the form of antonyms. The scales, correlating with each other, create new factors inherent in the object, and thus form the semantic space. The audience was asked to rate the categories of "beautiful" and "ugly" using bimodal scales (*beauty - ugliness; harmony - contradiction; small size - large size; smoothness - roughness; tenderness - roughness; massiveness - diminutiveness, etc.*). When analyzing and interpreting the empirical study results by the focus group method, we analyzed the collectively formulated opinions of respondents regarding the assessment of images in the media texts proposed for analysis (Kaufman, 2003). As additional research methods, we chose the methods of survey, visual test analysis.

4 Results and Discussion

The study of 2018-2020 included 120 students of the Higher School of Journalism of the KFU (76% - women, 24% - men, from 20 to 23 years old, representatives of various social groups). The experiment took place in 2 stages. During the 1st stage in the course of individual interviews, we revealed the semantic features of the aesthetic category of "beautiful and ugly". The respondents were asked to view a group of television media texts that differ in the level of aesthetic images (beautiful and ugly). Please note that the choice of media texts was updated by the survey of viewers about their attitude to the aesthetic categories of beautiful and ugly. As a survey result, it was revealed that the category of beauty is expressed in video images that personify *"beauty, purity, harmony in human and nature, striving for excellence and motivation for the best"*. Features of beauty according to the respondents: *"neatness, balance, motivation to beauty, tenderness, pleasure, striving for the ideal, a single criterion for everything around, proportionality, youth, radiance, harmony"*. According to the respondents, the aesthetic category of ugly in the media texts personifies *"the absence of beauty, ugliness, evil and chaos. The features of this category include: slovenliness, ignorance, inaccuracy, disharmony, inconsistency with the norms, gender, vulgarity, displeasure, old age, extinction, illness, darkness, death"*. As a result, it was assumed that the beautiful is the highest aesthetic category, embodying beauty, purity, harmony in human and nature, striving for perfection and motivation for the best, a feeling that gives satisfaction and pleasure. The category of "ugly" personifies ugliness, expressed in a feeling that causes discomfort, negative sensations.

During the 2nd experiment stage, the same respondents were offered 3 media texts for evaluation: 1) video footage of the criminal news, embodying the category of "ugly", where the scenes of violence, suffering and death were shown; 2) an entertaining talk show located at the intersection of categories (where the beautiful was transformed into the ugly); 3) a fashion show presenting the category of "beautiful".

During the study, the audience was asked to evaluate the media texts from an aesthetic point of view several times: on the basis of the first impression, after discussion, under the influence of the group's opinion, after convincing arguments given by the group leader.

The initial viewing of the selected media texts caused the expected reaction from the respondents: 95% expressed a negative attitude towards the "terrible" media text (criminal plot), neutral to the media text endowed with both the category of beautiful and the category of ugly (entertaining talk show), positive and enthusiastic attitude towards the "beautiful" media text (fashion show).

The opinions of others in the course of the conversation did not play a special role and did not affect the respondents' attitude to the viewed media text.

The experiment showed that, firstly, the majority of respondents perceive the criteria of beautiful and ugly in a standard way. Secondly, the aesthetic attitude of the audience to the texts located at the extreme points of the presented categories turned out to be insensitive to the external factors, which characterizes the presence and influence of the aesthetic attitude. Thirdly, the respondents' attitude to ugly images in the entertaining talk show turned out to be quite flexible and susceptible to external influences. The content was defined as "amusing", "cheerful", "funny", despite the fact that the respondents initially gave a negative assessment of such images in the media texts. Moreover, it was revealed that it is precisely the negative attitude towards "freak" images, coupled with the entertainment format that prompts the individual's interest in viewing such media texts.

It can be concluded from the experiment that the aesthetic attitudes of individuals play a decisive role in the perception of the categories of beautiful and ugly in the media texts.

The experiment participants were asked to pass the universal "locus control" test. Testing data showed that the vast majority of respondents (95%) belong to the internal type of locus control. As we can see, when the aesthetic object is at the polar point of the aesthetic category, the audience is not sensitive to external influences. And when the categories of beautiful and ugly are combined in the content of an entertaining, comic nature, which does not evoke negative feelings in the audience and does not fully embody the category of "ugly", there is a possibility of influence on the aesthetic perception of the individual, but (as a rule), on the figurative, but not on the value one.

When analyzing the media text through the prism of aesthetic categories of the student audience, the aesthetic perception was made according to the internal type of locus control, and was stable, based not on the opinion (environment, influence of the environment), but on the individual's prevailing idea of the beautiful and the ugly.

5 Conclusions

The experiment results confirmed the presence of the aesthetic attitude among the youth audience, which perceives television information by comparing it with the aesthetic experience. Young television viewers carry out the aesthetic perception of information extremely categorically, guided by such an attitude as "I like it/I don't like it", "it is wonderful/it is terrible". The analysis of the audience's aesthetic perception made it possible to identify the content of aesthetic categories (beautiful and ugly) and determine that the audience's aesthetic attitudes are a fundamental stage in the aesthetic perception of the content of television texts, but are subject to transformation under the influence of new TV formats and the influence of opinion leaders. The boundaries of binary aesthetic categories are especially mobile in the entertaining format. The parallel broadcast of the categories of "beautiful - ugly" with a high style of decoration (filming and editing), the drama of the media text - all these factors contribute to a more positive perception of media content.

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THE AMBIVALENCE OF BODY AND MIND: UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES OF HUMAN NATURE

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Abstract: The article explores the nature of man. The subject chosen for research is a surprising and unpredictable ambivalence of the body and mind, which, as we know, is nominal. The aim is to trace the most important processes and characteristics of a phenomenon that does not have a dominant feature. For this purpose, we consider the structural elements of human nature in their historical and logical relationship. This objective, or rather problem, has fundamental manifestations as well as consequences. It cannot be solved exclusively by the methods of other scholarly disciplines, and not just scholarly ones. The paradox of the universal functioning of the body and mind is in the most ordinary and routine moments of life. The main methods used in writing the article: the unity of historical and logical, the method of reflection.

Keywords: Nature, Body, Man, Intellect, Human Nature, Rationalism, Body Nature.

1 Introduction

The Philosophy of Modern era is an interesting turning point for the understanding of human nature. This is due not only to the brilliant insights of rationalism, the rules of which, of course, are clear and absolute, but also to the awakening of a new awareness of human nature. This is shown quite convincingly within the framework of empiricism and not only it. First, this nature exists. And this is very important, because the life of a person becomes quite reasonable and assumed to be the result of efforts to master it. F. Bacon gives quite vivid descriptions that have a pronounced psychological aspect: "Nature is often hidden, sometimes overcome seldom extinguished. Force maketh nature more violent in the return; doctrine and discourse maketh nature less importune; but custom, only doth alter and subdue nature. He that seeketh victory over his nature, let him not set himself too great nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failing, and the second will make him a small proceeder, though by often prevailing" (https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Works_of_Francis_Bacon,_Volume_1/Essays/Of_Nature_in_Men)

This article discusses *how a person's corporeality has internal and metaphysical grounds for manifesting as rational* when: "the body becomes an authentic, authenticated person. For it is rationally planned and created. Corporeality finally gets the desired status of intelligence, and reason becomes not an ideal activity of consciousness, but a deed-action, as Fichte would say" (<http://anthropology.ru/text/sokolov-bg/dumay-telo>). It is not only about the impossibility of the thesis about the different essence of the body and spirit, body and soul, but about how it is initially syncretic, holistic, so that we are surprised. Such ambivalence is conditional.

We also consider corporeality as the most adequate manifestation of human nature, which reproduces, is oriented and is realized as *human not only in its biological, but also in its social form*. Rationalism, as a deep product of the Enlightenment ideology, has played an enduring role in human education. But the conventional status of rationalism is clear in Modern times, it is a kind of compromise with the hidden infinite corporeality of man. Although, it has become common to talk about the boundlessness of the human mind, since the era of German idealism. The concealment of corporeality does not mean that it is secondary in human nature. "...let not a man trust his victory over his nature too far; for nature will lie buried a great time, and yet revive upon the occasion, or temptation; Like as it was with Æsop's damsel, turned from a cat to a woman, who sat very demurely, at the board's end till a mouse ran before her; therefore, let a man either avoid the occasion altogether, or put himself often to it, that he may be little moved with it. A man's nature is best perceived in privateness, for there is no affectation;

in passion, for that putteth a man out of his precepts; and in a new case or experiment, for there custom leaveth him. They are happy men whose natures sort with their vocations;...A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other" (https://imwerden.de/pdf/bekon_tom2_1978_text.pdf)

M. Scheler is paradoxical when speaking about the nature of man, about the search for his essence. On the one hand, the essence of a person is that which is above his intellect. On the other hand, all processes and meanings can be reduced to an expression that is concentrated in the word "life". But this is not a statement of biological certainty, it is reason. Unfortunately, human nature can also be problematic for the individual. "The new principle that makes a human a human is beyond all that we can call life in the broadest sense, from the inner-psychoic or outer-vital side. What makes a human a human is a principle *opposed to all life in general*, it is not reducible as such to the "natural evolution of life", and if it can be raised to anything, it is only to the highest basis of things themselves, and "life" is also a particular manifestation of this basis. Already the Greeks defended this principle and called it "*reason*" (Sheler, 1988). The reasons for the departure from humanism are already laid down here.

Another important piece of understanding of human nature is the infinity of the human body. This was stated by B. Spinoza: "*no one has yet determined what the human body is capable of*" (Mamardashvili, Senokosov, 2018). In the same spirit, M. K. Mamardashvili spoke about the boundlessness of the internal potency of the body, "*the finite body contains the perfect and infinite*" (Korolyov, 2018). But M. Scheler speaks of man as an infinity that transcends himself and the whole world (Sheler, 1988).

But there are quite unexpected, but natural, radical revisions of the meaning of the human body. This position is absolutely unusual, but it is expected. The body begins to be seen as the beginning and guarantor of everything that happens to a person. The position of Korolev A.D., which makes us look at the human body as something that "becomes in these conditions the most reliable friend who will never fail and never betray. The human body is a meeting place for hundreds of billions of living beings who are as interested in survival as man himself." (Korolyov, 2018) That's really, really, justly said J. Heisinga: "A truly tragic consequence: having begun to realize the limited nature of the old rational scheme, modern thought has at the same time been able to assimilate a lot of absurd truths that it has so long resisted" (Huizinga, 2020).

The corporeality of man as an important aspect of his nature has its own history. Of course, it is diverse, it objectively indicates the everyday and significant aspects of human life in a particular era. The history of the body began long before the Middle Ages, but the latter was an important milestone in the process of restoring the body to its worthy status. Although, antiquity, on the contrary, appreciated the importance of the human body. The history of the body in the Middle Ages requires special attention. "As Mark Block has shown, for a long time it was deprived of the body with its flesh and entrails, with its joys and sufferings. So the body had to be returned to history. And the history of the body had to be written.

For the body has its own history. In societies of different eras, the attitude towards it was ambiguous. Its role in society was also different. Over time, the image of the body in the imagination of people changed, and its place in reality-both in everyday life and in special moments of history" (Le Goff, 2008).

2 Methods

The method of unity of historical and logical was used in the article to search for important features that implement the phenomenon of human nature, corporeality. The consideration went mainly from the logical content of corporeality and reason, to historical phenomena. The unity of the historical logical was manifested as a process of ambivalent existence of the biological (bodily) and spiritual components of human nature, as a universal interaction of various functions. Corporeality is represented not only as the result of evolution, but also as an element of human nature that is equivalent in meaning and features. The method of reflection allows us to isolate the phenomenon of corporeality as an ontological basis. The method of reflection allows us to consider the corporeality of a person as an ideal construct containing the sources of origin and development of the social as intellectual and human.

3 Results and Discussion

The problem of physicality, as well as human nature, is of interest to researchers. Despite the polarity of views in relation to the question of human nature, the question of corporeality is of such an acute relevance. However, the range of researchers involved in this problem is quite wide. The ambivalence of physicality and intelligence, soul and body, is the focus of researchers' attention. This is A. Adler, J. Habermas, J. Huizinga, Jacques le Goff, M. K. Mamardashvili, Tryon Nicolas, Griffith, James, Kačerauskas, Tomas, Vydrová, Jaroslava, Gribak A. Yu., Pyatietova L. V. and others.

Griffith, James in the article «Thinking Descartes in Conjunction, with Merleau-Ponty: the Human Body, the Future, and Historicity» quotes "For Merleau-Ponty, Descartes understands the human body as "not closed" and so "controlled by thought" (Merleau-Ponty, 1968, 234). With this understanding, the human body becomes a human body, distinct from the "closed" bodies of other animals through thought (Merleau-Ponty, 1968, 234). That is, "man is not an animal (in the sense of a mechanism) + reason" (Merleau-Ponty 2003, 208; 1995, 269). The mind does not overlap with the human body, but rather opens as a body through thought. While other animals are in their bodies as a mechanism that leaves them closed, the openness of man involves his being his body (see Fig. Merleau-Ponty 2003, 217; 1995, 279).

Without the unity of mind and body, the human body could not, as Descartes puts it in the Treatise on man, be an imaginary (proponent) as a machine to which the soul can be "attached." As a connection, from the point of view of mind and body, the uncovered human body is the impetus of the aesthetic. This connection allows you to open the human body as your other. "For Merleau-Ponty, Descartes understands the human body as "not closed" and so "controlled by thought" (Merleau-Ponty, 1968, 234). With this understanding, the human body becomes a human body, distinct from the "closed" bodies of other animals through thought (Merleau-Ponty, 1968, 234). That is, "man is not an animal (in the sense of a mechanism) + reason" (Merleau-Ponty 2003, 208; 1995, 269). The mind is not superimposed on the human body, but rather this body is revealed as a body through thought. While other animals are in their bodies as a mechanism that leaves them closed, the openness of man involves his being his body (see Merleau-Ponty 2003, 217; 1995, 279). Even if the apparent isolation of non-human bodies "is based on Cartesian idealization, on the appearance of a perceived appearance" (Merleau-Ponty 2003, 276; 1995, 343)" (Griffith, 2019).

Kačerauskas, Tomas in the article "Bodiness and the Living World" examines the relationship between the body and the environment. According to the author, "the body is not only the center of orientation, but also a factor of creative interaction. The role of feelings is analyzed based on the phenomenology of Husserl and Merleau-Ponty. Against the background of Levinas' ideas, the body is conceived as a source of ethical relations between the inhabitants of the environment, which they

simultaneously create. The body is interpreted in the context of phenomenological and hermeneutical cultural research. The author puts forward the thesis that the body is implied in an existential creation, conceived as an interaction between us and our environment. The phenomenology of culture is understood as an interaction between various existential layers (ethical, aesthetic, technical), where the body plays an important role. The theses raised in the article are illustrated with examples from multi-layer art (for example, films).

The author asks the question: what role does the body play in the world of life, that is, in the surrounding world, which we create together with the participants of culture, other than human creativity? The world around us is the space in which we become, which we define as the intersection of our past and future efforts.

And in it we are incarnated, provided that the body is not just an intermediary between us and the world, we know life through it. To know the world of life means to understand our place in it, if we are embodied in the world as a creative space. This article refers to two meanings of the word corporeality, which are developed from the point of view of cultural phenomenology. Thesis: corporeality is a factor of existential creation as the influence of our body on the world around us. This thesis can be reversed: our position in the world around us, in which we are embodied as our living space, forms the content of culture as an existential creation. The world around us is a whole that surrounds us with things and people, which we expand by our participation in the environment. In this sense, we are not only the creators of our own existence, but also co-creators who are once again changing the world of life as a space of existential existence. Things and people, plants and animals participate in shaping our life in the world around us, that is, they help us implement our existential project. The factors of this project are also our ideas, the heroes of artistic creation or God, while they do not acquire their authenticity as sensory objects, but they occupy a certain place in our work.

For Levinas, creative space opens up between the infinite and the finite. His creativity allows us to interpret the world as a space of divine and human creation. In this space, we call tracks that always seem new to us. These thoughts of Levinas are close to the ideas of Maciej, who discusses the concept of culture as co-creation, on the basis of which the author then develops the main features of culture as existential creativity in a broader sense" (Kačerauskas, 2008).

4 Summary

When we ask ourselves a question about our nature, about our physicality, we face a situation of unpredictability. The outside world is little studied and accessible. Our inner life consists of random external events (it can be natural, it can be social) and internal biological and intellectual aspects. And this is only the outer shell of the phenomenon. Even if we are able to clearly fix our bodily and non-bodily (and these may be other bodies and their intentions), we will not be able to feel and articulate this continuous process of gaining and changing goals, meanings, tasks that appear before the body and soul, body and intellect. We cannot once and for all define our corporeality (yesterday I was a powerless person who lost everything, today I am a hero) This has happened thousands of times. And it will happen again. But how can we understand how this wonderful transition occurs: when the body becomes a person, and the mind becomes a consciousness-action?! (according to I. G. Fichte). "At the very moment of reflection on the human, when the essence of man irreversibly resists philosophical analysis, and no less important, essential for understanding the ontology of man, qualities are revealed, all as one, beginning with "not".

First of all, it is the ineffability of human nature: understanding a person is impossible through another-in-the-world, through a "detailed" description of its objective characteristics. To understand a person - in many ways-is to indirectly record, for example, the "traces" of his creative activity, which are more

voluminous and much more objectively demonstrate the desired subjectivity.

The next quality of human existence that is interlinked with inexpressibility is its fundamental non-reducibility to something definite, whether it is the fatalism of biological heredity or the inevitability of laws of social and cultural reality" (<http://human.snauka.ru/>).

5 Conclusions

The Presence of negative dialectics creates realistic actions, realistic choices. The feeling of oneself as a seemingly unsolvable problem is supplemented by the awareness of the incommensurability of man and this world. It turns out that "A human is a being who transcends himself and the world. As such, it is capable of irony and humor, which always include a rise above its own existence" (Sheler, 1988). Scheler M. But the way out is certainly sought and will be found. In the process of these efforts, there is always an opportunity to approach harmony. Even if you have to come to terms with your nature, learn to tolerate yourself, as M. Scheler writes (Sheler, 1988). More than that, G. Baudrillard makes an absolutely dead-end conclusion for a person: "no One is able to bear responsibility for their life" (<https://gtmarket.ru>).

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AA

FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEWS MOBILE APPLICATIONS AS A TYPE OF MEDIA IN RUSSIA AND ITS REGIONS

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of the development features of news mobile applications as a type of media in Russia and its regions. The authors examined the new opportunities for journalism that discover new media and are a consequence of the entire media system transformation. A classification of news mobile applications was compiled according to various criteria, and we analyzed their development in the regions. The authors came to the conclusion that the demand for applications among the audience is influenced: firstly, by the size of the target audience; and secondly, by the convenience for the service users.

Keywords: Media, Mobile News Applications, New Media, Website, Regional Media, Internet, News, Publication, Interface.

1 Introduction

The modern media system is undergoing a transformation. Moreover, the transformation is taking place in all directions at once: genre structure, media formats and forms, thematic and informational fields. The development of IT technologies and global computerization has changed our usual understanding of newspapers, television and even the Internet.

Today, New Media has filled the human life by having firmly settling down in our pocket gadgets. New media have opened up new opportunities for journalism.

Today, journalists are increasingly choosing mobile applications as a channel for distributing their own content. Mobile applications allow quickly disseminating information in the format of posts and publications. The emergence of mobile media is a new trend in the modern information society, but their functioning as a new media format is almost not studied in Russia today.

2 Methods

The purpose of this work is to study the development features of mobile news applications as a type of media in Russia and its regions. The methodological basis of the study was the principles of systemic, structural and complex analysis. The authors used systematization and various analysis methods (interpretation, classification, pragmatic and contextual analysis, as well as content analysis). About 200 news mobile applications were reviewed to carry out a qualitative analysis of the content of news applications of four regions selected for the study.

3 Results and Discussion

At the moment, the topic is almost not studied; therefore, the libraries mainly contain only certificates of registration of computer programs. At the same time, there are works of a multidisciplinary sense, in which this issue is indirectly touched upon. Thus, the work of S.G. Nosovets "New Media: to the Concept Definition" (Nosovets, 2016) presents a detailed analysis of the properties of new media, their differences, definitions. The article of M. Chelpanova "Print Media Go to the Internet" (<http://www.lenizdat.ru>) presents how mobile applications have changed the types of journalism, influenced the audience. We also studied the works of A.A. Amzin (2016),

V. Pulya (2013), M.M. Panyusheva (2010), V.O. Gatova (2014), E.L. Vartanova (1999), O.V. Dyachenko (2016). The main subject of these studies is the irreversible change of journalism in the conditions of "new media".

The phenomenon of "new media" is related "to a number of conceptual innovations at the beginning of the third millennium and reflects global socio-cultural changes associated with the emergence and development of computer networks and Internet technologies.

New media is understood primarily as social networks (Facebook, VKontakte, Google+, etc.), blogging platforms (LiveJournal, Blogger, etc.), microblogging (Twitter, Tumblr), online media and search services" (Nosovets, 2016).

It was the development and ubiquity of the Internet that allowed for the emergence of such a phenomenon as "new media", since it became possible to simultaneously transmit information in the form of text, images, audio and video. Thus, the term defines the emergence of digital and network technologies and communications at the end of the XX century. Russell Neumann, professor at the University of Michigan, defined the term "new media" as "a new format for the existence of media that are constantly available on digital devices and imply the active participation of users in the content creation and distribution" in 1991 (Neuman, 1991).

The society itself has also become much more literate in the field of information technology and increasingly chooses electronic broadcasting platforms (which include newspapers, portals, radio, TV). People live in the world of their convenient gadget, which has become their hands and eyes.

Digitalization and development of the Internet have pushed media towards multi-channel. Today, it is not enough just to publish a newspaper, create a TV channel, radio station or website, the content should be distributed through several channels, although the social networks were considered by journalists only as a source of information at the beginning. For example, Twitter is a source of news stories and topics; you can instantly find an expert on any topic on Facebook; you can reach the necessary newsmakers through their environment with the help of Odnoklassniki and VKontakte, etc. But "the media began to register their accounts in the social networks. <...> This is how the second stage of rapprochement between media and social networks (promotion of media brands in the networks) began" (Petrova, 2014).

Previously, any traditional media somehow held a monopoly on the attention of the reader, listener or viewer. "This was dictated by the very nature of media: you cannot read two newspapers at the same time, listen to two radio stations or watch two TV channels. But it is quite easy to combine such activities in a digital world: you can open several browser windows, scroll through text material, looking out of the corner of your eye at a juicy video picture and listening to music or news at the same time" (Kornev, 2016).

This situation has led to a lot of competition and even a struggle for a mass audience. Therefore, the content is filled with videos, photos, funny posts, memes, which often have a much greater function than just entertainment, with ever increasing frequency (Dementieva, 2018). "Therefore, those media win that use this (and even forced) multichannel nature to their advantage" (Kornev, 2016).

The main distribution channels for "new media" content include several ones. The most basic is the website. The website is often perceived as the main broadcasting channel, the central structure of the new edition. But the traffic on social networks and applications proves the opposite. But the fact that more and more

publishers prepare content for other distribution channels and platforms as separate information products counts in favor of the unpopularity of the websites. That is, the web is no longer a key infrastructure for content distribution. Fewer and fewer people visit websites directly or from a bookmark. The users often follow links from third-party resources.

They also highlight such channels as blog platforms, social networks, video hosting, podcasts and audio services, instant messengers, push notifications in the browser, e-mails, rss channel, partner programs and exchange networks, aggregators and mobile applications. The latter are a popular channel that provides a significant increase in the audience, if everything is organized and configured correctly. A mobile application can be made in different ways: from a simple PDF-copy of a paper edition to a special multimedia platform, the content of which does not overlap with other distribution channels. That is, it can be either a digital copy of paper or separate media with its own formats and unique content. Opportunities are a well-established channel for mobile devices. Cons - riches of applications, complexity of development and support.

The first Russian publishing house, which incorporated its content into a mobile application, was "Vedomosti" newspaper - a leading business publication, created by such well-known world business newspapers as Financial Times, The Wall Street Journal and the largest publishing house Independent Media. Its mobile application appeared in 2014, and a new page in the life of mobile journalism has been opened since that time.

Almost all leading publishing houses, news feeds and video hosting YouTube have such applications. How does mobile application leave behind the traditional media? There are several main factors, such as modern adaptability of applications, content cost-effectiveness, large reach and breadth of the audience, interaction with the audience, new information presentation formats, which are distinguished by their brightness and illustration. Today mobile applications can be created both for a separate newspaper (for example, "Vedomosti"), and for some business publications as a thematic collection.

There are more than 10 free and convenient applications for watching the TV channels. In addition, you can purchase a paid subscription, which will open access to archives and novelties of filmography. Great usage opportunities open up in the IWI mobile application. You can find out the information of the television format through the following applications: FreeTV, SPB TV, ViNTERA TV, Premium TV, Nashe TV, Crystal TV, IPTV, Peers.TV, Online TV, RoTV. You can view live TV channels and program recordings of the previous periods (archives) in such applications. The number of channels reaches 100 in the listed applications, which is a fairly large volume.

Mobile applications for TV broadcasting have a number of advantages: convenient menu; lack of advertising; comfortable window for broadcasting; opportunity to get acquainted with the program guide; support for hundreds of channels and programs; quick start and work without interruption; clear interface in Russian; manually adjusted image quality; wide range of broadcasting; ability to work with 3G networks and wireless connection.

It should be noted that monetized apps are not in demand among the mass audience in most cases. The media have taught the modern reader and viewer to watch and read mobile applications, but people are not yet ready to pay for them. Thus, all paid subscriptions were either canceled or costed only 1 rouble during the coronavirus pandemic in Russia. This yielded results in just a couple of weeks of self-isolation, the subscription growth increased several times. The number of downloads of mobile applications has also increased, including news publications and television channels (the most downloaded application is still YouTube).

At the moment, mobile applications are popular, they are technological and functional, but they are inferior to social

networks (Instagram, Telegram, VKontakte, YouTube) in their popularity among users. To classify news applications, we studied the main content points and technological features of the implementation of this content and identified five types of official news applications: streaming, electronic information portal applications, media holdings and print media applications, aggregators and UGC applications. We can also distinguish other classifications. By news coverage, mobile applications can be divided into:

- 1) world or global - "World Newspapers"; "RT News", "BBC News", "Mirovye Gazety".
- 2) individual countries - "Israel News", "Ukraine News", "Kaznews.kz - Kazakhstan and global news", "Georgia News", "NNM. Belarus News", "Kyrgyzstan News", "China News", "Russia News". Some of them are in their native language, for example Cubanet sin Censura - Notician de Cuba, Deutsche News (Germany News).
- 3) regional - "Altai News"; "R16.RU | Tatarstan News", "Karelia.pro".
- 4) city - "Neva.today. Honest St. Petersburg News", "TV Grozny", "Perm Online", "E1.RU - Yekaterinburg Online", "PENZA +", "Version-Saratov". There is also a series of news applications from "Rugion" developer, which currently contains 10 news aggregators of Russian cities, made in the same style: "NGS - Novosibirsk Online", "I61.ru - Rostov-on-Don Online", "Ufa1.ru - Ufa Online", "V1.ru - Volgograd Online", "NGS24 - Krasnoyarsk Online", "63.ru - Samara Online" and others.

By type of media:

- 1) newspapers and magazines - meduza, "Kommersant", "Rossiyskaya Gazeta".
- 2) radio - "Radio Arzamas", "Radio "Govorit Moskva", "Radio Kultura".
- 3) television - "Pervu", "GTRK Ivteleradio", "Moskva 24".
- 4) online media - "InoSMI", "Sakh.com (the official application of the Sakhalin portal Sakh.com for mobile devices)", "GORDON: News".
- 5) media holdings - Sputnik.

By topic:

- 1) socio-political - "RIA Novosti", "Komsomolskaya Pravda", "Novaya Gazeta", "Dozhd", "Vedomosti", "Vesti.Ru", "Radio Svoboda", "Echo Moskvy", Lenta.ru, "Moskva 24".
- 2) specialized - "Sovetsky Sport", "DISCOVERY Magazine", "Sport-Express. Sports news and match results", "vc.ru - startups and business", "Women's Magazine", "FAG. Science. Technologies. Education", "Foma Magazine", "Za Rulem Magazine".
- 3) You can also highlight mobile applications that act as press offices of individual departments, for example, "Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation", "Ministry of Internal Affairs of RUSSIA", which are also classified as "News and Magazines" in the Play Market

By founder and registration:

- 1) Representing the official media - "Vedomosti", GTRK "Vladivostok", "Dozhd", "Vzglyad-info" (Saratov News).
- 2) Representing the news publics - "Podsmotreno", "Pikabu", "Seychas v Chite". The information in them is offered by the users themselves, differs from the media in the style of presentation and can be fake.
- 3) Aggregators - "Russkie Gazety", "Penza SMI", "Sobytiya Kryma".

The largest mass media have a wide audience reach. Thus, "RIA Novosti", "EuroNews - world news", "RT News" were downloaded by over 1 million users. The less popular the media and the smaller its target audience is, the lower the number of downloads of mobile applications is. Let us consider the situation in the regions. For analysis, we will take several national republics of Russia - the Republic of Tatarstan, Mordovia, Chuvashia, Udmurtia - and consider the development of mobile applications in their information space, including in the national language. Mobile services (transport, food delivery, weather), phrasebooks, weather, real estate, vacancies, dating, promotions, shops, etc. are mainly common in the regions. However, the news applications are also starting to develop.

The Republic of Tatarstan has the largest number of mobile media applications - 13:

- a) more than 50 thousand downloads - "Tatarstan Online Radio";
- b) more than 10 thousand downloads - "BUSINESS Online";
- c) more than 5 thousand downloads - "116.ru", "Tatar radio with recording - Tatarcha radio";
- d) more than 1 thousand downloads - "Radio Kazan Online", "R16.RU | Tatarstan News", "Efir" TV Channel, "Kazan Radio Stations - Russia", "Tatar radio online for free 107.8 FM FREE", "Business Online Sport";
- e) more than 500 downloads - "Radio Tatarstan Avaza";
- f) more than 100 downloads - Editorial office of the newspaper "Republic of Tatarstan", Internet radio station "Kazan AM FM".

At the moment, 2 mobile news applications have been created in the Udmurt Republic - "Izhevsk and Udmurtia News" (10 thousand+), "Izhevsk Official Website" (500+). The latter, with a slight stretch, can also be attributed to information resources, although it does not represent any specific media.

2 applications were also found in Chuvashia: "GTRK "Chuvashia" (1 thousand+), "Radio 102.7 FM Chuvashia Russia Pop Dance" (100+). And there is only one in Mordovia - "Radio Mordovia" (100+).

At the same time, the mobile applications of radio stations can hardly be called "news", since the services are most often the simplest music players tuned to the desired wavelength. Some of them can work in the background, that is, when the application is minimized, while the user has the opportunity to perform some other actions in his/her gadget. However, the choice of information and the ability to read and view news at a convenient time for the user is absent in this case, since the applications are streaming.

Thus, the Republic of Tatarstan with a fairly developed media (over 400 media outlets were registered in 2020, which is almost 3 times more than in the Republic of Mordovia, where more than 140 media operate) is also in the lead in the number of mobile news applications. At the same time, both applications in the national Tatar language, which are likely to be of interest to Tatars living not only in the republic, but also outside the region, as well as their various types - newspaper, radio, television, network publications - are presented.

Let's take a closer look at the mobile application of "BUSINESS Online" newspaper, created in 2007 and included in the TOP-30 most cited Internet publications in Russia in 2020 (according to Google Analytics for March 2020). The application's rating is 3.3 points in the Play Market.

The application is free, has no additional features, and is pretty simple in its functionality. The menu contains the following tabs: "Home", "News", "Articles", "Photos", "Video", "Bookmarks", "Sports", "Settings". It is regularly updated. About 100 materials are posted a day. The preview includes a list of news, where the media text title and the following data (from left to right) are indicated: clock icon, date, time next to it; if there is a photo or video in the material - the corresponding pictograms (camera and/or videotape icons); in the left corner - the number of comments.

The internal structure is as follows: title, text of the note, photo, video (if any), sometimes hyperlinks that lead to the website in the browser. There is almost no advertising, which allows fully concentrating on the news. The exception is narrow banners with the logo of the newspaper's website and a hyperlink to it. There are 3 icons at the top. The following functions are activated by clicking on them: add to bookmarks, share and comments.

The articles are rather voluminous texts, given in the form of a longread. The materials of this section include the author at the bottom of the text, and the "add to bookmarks" function is

available at the top. There is also the author's surname in the "Photo" and "Video" headings. The material structure in these headings is also made according to a given template: heading, video, then the leading paragraph. A photo shall be present in the preview of articles, which distinguishes them from materials in the "News" section.

You can determine a period for news download in the settings - 1 day in advance, 3 days in advance or do not download - these materials will be opened even if there is no Internet connection. If there is a manual connection, you can scroll through the news to any date. "Sport" tab transfers to the Play Market application of the same "Business Online Sport" newspaper.

Thus, the application has all the necessary functions, is optimally creolized, does not distract with advertising and is suitable for those who want to get acquainted with the news of this particular publishing house.

For comparison, let us consider the application "Izhevsk and Udmurtia News". According to user opinions, its overall rating is 4.3 points in Google Play. It's also free, there are no additional paid features. It appears a pop-up window during installation, where additional features and functions are explained, the developers report that the application can be customized for yourself, you can select information sources, use night mode, read offline, if you bookmark and share news. There is also a new feature: "Submit your news and 15,000 of our users will see it".

The application is a news aggregator. News is accumulated from the following publications: IZHILIFE Online Media, "Susanin" News Agency, regional application "Udmurtia" of "Kommersant", "Izvestiya UR" (Udmurt Republic), "Udmurti" News Agency, "Argumenty v Izhevsk", Udm-info and "Argumenty i Fauty v Udmurtii". By default, the news from all publications is connected, but the analysis shows that almost the entire news feed is filled with materials from the first three media, materials from "Izvestiya UR" and "Udmurtia" News Agency are rare, and "Argumenty..." are not presented at all.

The interface of this application is made in white, gray and red colors. The currency rates are located on the top. The preview shows a material photo, but there is more often a large pale gray banner "News 18. All the latest news from Udmurtia" instead of a photo.

Notifications, night mode, source selection are available in the settings. An envelope in the lower right corner of the screen over the news allows writing a letter to the editor; when pressed, you are redirected to the mail program or select it in a mobile device.

When you open an article, the following functions are available: increase or decrease the font, night/day mode, like, share. The news is differently presented in all media. Thus, "Susanin" News Agency provides only a part of the material marked "read more" and a hyperlink to its website. The rest of the media place the texts in full, in voluminous publications with subheadings. There is no contextual advertising, but there are advertising articles, and there are hyperlinks in the texts

As in the previous application, about 100 news articles are posted a day, but it is more difficult to scroll through them due to large banners and uneconomical use of screen space. You cannot view them or make comments.

4 Summary

Thus, despite the evaluations of users, the application of "BUSINESS Online" newspaper turns out to be more convenient and functional. Of course, the resources considered are focused on mobile gadgets and can be a full-fledged information source for residents of these regions. The demand for applications among the audience is influenced: firstly, by the size of the target audience; and secondly, by the convenience for the service users - interface, absence of paid content, advertising, absence of bugs and fast work, including ability to read news offline,

optimality of creolization (design, availability of photos and videos, clear pictograms, etc.). That is, even a high level of professionalism of media workers will not allow the user leaving the application in his/her gadget, if the above requirements are not met.

Unfortunately, there is no reason to talk about any real competition between mobile news applications in the regions, since they are just beginning to develop. National languages are almost not represented (except for radio stations), which is also still defined as a significant disadvantage of this media market segment.

5 Conclusions

During the study, we examined the features of the development of mobile news applications, compiled their classification according to different criteria, as well as analyzed their development in the regions. Summing up the above, we can say with confidence that mobile applications as media channels have great prospects in the future and can well compete with full-fledged media channels.

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Primary Paper Section: A

Secondary Paper Section: AA

G AGRICULTURE

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|----|--|
| GA | AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS |
| GB | AGRICULTURAL MACHINES AND CONSTRUCTION |
| GC | PLANT GROWING, CROP ROTATION |
| GD | FERTILIZATION, IRRIGATION, SOIL TREATMENT |
| GE | PLANT CULTIVATION |
| GF | DISEASES, PESTS, WEEDS AND PLANT PROTECTION |
| GG | ZOO TECHNICS |
| GH | NUTRITION OF FARM ANIMALS |
| GI | FARM ANIMAL BREEDING AND FARM ANIMAL PEDIGREE |
| GJ | BDISEDAISES AND ANIMAL VERMIN, VETERINARY MEDICINE |
| GK | FORESTRY |
| GL | FISHERY |
| GM | FOOD INDUSTRY |

PRODUCTION OF SOME TECHNICAL CULTURES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE VOLGA FEDERAL DISTRICT

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Abstract: The article discusses the placement and production of industrial crops on the territory of the Volga Federal District (PFD), which is located in several natural zones and is distinguished by some climatic and agroecological conditions for the cultivation of these plants associated with the peculiarities of natural conditions: the amount of heat, light, moisture and physical and chemical composition of the soil. The location and production of industrial crops, in addition to the geographical location of the Volga Federal District, is also affected by agro-climatic and economic factors. We consider in more detail the production of industrial crops from 2005-2018 in the Volga Federal District and their relations with manufacturing enterprises - light, pharmaceutical and food.

Key words: geography, crop production, industrial crops, cultivation features, production, Volga Federal District.

1 Introduction

Industrial crops are a large group of plants grown in agriculture to produce particularly valuable products: sugar, vegetable oil, industrial oils, fibers, aromatic and medicinal substances, and therefore in the literature such crops are called technical. By geographical location, the territory of the Volga Federal District is located in several natural zones: the right bank of the district is occupied by the forest-steppe, where gray podzolized soils predominate in the north, black earth in the south, and dark chestnut soils and ordinary black soils are mainly characteristic of the natural zone of the okrug steppe. In the agricultural structure of the Volga Federal District, industrial crops occupy small sown areas in comparison with grain crops. The production of industrial crops on the territory of the Volga Federal District also has some climatic and agroecological

peculiarities of their cultivation, associated with more stringent requirements for agro-climatic conditions: the amount of heat, light, moisture and the physical and chemical composition of the soil, etc (Lobin, 2007; Kolodina, 2006; <https://www.gks.ru>; Khrushchev, 2001). The main industrial crops cultivated in the territory of the Volga Federal District are: sugar beets, sunflowers, flax, hemp, etc. The inclusion of industrial crops in the crop rotation of individual farms in the district contributes to increasing the yield of crops, and also requires the maintenance of row spacing of some industrial crops, particularly sugar beet in the loose and clean of weeds. Production of industrial crops in the Volga Federal District is more closely related to the location of enterprises in the light, pharmaceutical, and food industries. From industrial crops at the enterprises of these industries produce: vegetable oil, sugar, molasses, medicines and various products of light industry, etc.

The purpose of the study: to study some features of the production of industrial crops in the Volga Federal District, depending on the climatic and agroecological conditions.

2 Materials and Research Methods

Theoretical analysis of economic-geographical and cartographic literature, statistical data and systematization of the collected materials on the studied problem. The work also uses data characterizing the physical and economic-geographical and some agroecological features of the production of industrial crops for individual subjects of the Volga Federal District.

3 Research Results and Discussion

The production of industrial crops on the territory of the Volga Federal District, unlike the production of grain crops, is due to limited areas of their distribution and some features, such as climatic, agroecological, economic (labor, capital intensity), etc. Therefore, the production of each industrial crop depends on the availability of favorable agroclimatic conditions. On the territory of the district, the most common industrial crops are: sugar beets, sunflowers, flax, hemp, etc.

Natural and climatic and agroecological conditions of a significant part of the territory of the Volga Federal District make it possible to cultivate sugar beets. For its cultivation, sufficient heat must be present, well-warmed and nutrient-rich soils, characterized by high moisture capacity and a neutral reaction. Sugar beets grow best in the forest-steppe zone and in the northern part of the steppe zone of the district, where the above conditions are combined. Good results when cultivating sugar beets can only be achieved with a high crop culture and observing crop rotation rules in all fields. The subjects of the Volga Federal District involved in the production of sugar beets are presented in table 1.

Table 1: Gross harvest of sugar beets in the republics and regions of the Volga Federal District (thousand tons) (Khrushchev, 2001)

| Subject Name | 2005 | 2008 | 2011 | 2015 | 2018 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Republic of Bashkortostan | 1175,8 | 1108,9 | 1419,3 | 1290,1 | 1426,2 |
| The Republic of Mordovia | 295,5 | 446,4 | 856,8 | 909,6 | 621,3 |
| Republic of Tatarstan | 2038,3 | 1826,8 | 1936,0 | 2011,0 | 2109,1 |
| Chuvash Republic | 97,1 | 34,7 | 32,9 | 26,5 | - |
| Nizhny Novgorod Region | 323,7 | 259,3 | 247,9 | 209,8 | 300,6 |
| Orenburg region | 0,3 | 0,1 | 7,2 | 22,3 | - |
| Penza region | 678,4 | 1091,2 | 2053,5 | 1517,4 | 1834,3 |
| Samara Region | 55,3 | - | 8,9 | - | - |
| Saratov region | 181,4 | 188,9 | 237,8 | 236,9 | 341,3 |
| Ulyanovsk region | 210,5 | 270,8 | 551,6 | 403,7 | 274,0 |
| Total Federal District | 5055,3 | 5227,1 | 7352,5 | 6628,0 | 6947,4 |

As can be seen from the table. 1 the gross yield of sugar beets in the Volga Federal District in 2018 increased by 1892.1 thousand tons compared to 2005. The gross yield of sugar beets in the constituent entities is different, so in the Penza region production increased over these years by 1155.9 thousand tons ., in the Republic of Mordovia by -335.8 thousand tons, in the Republic of Bashkortostan by -250.4 thousand tons, in the Republic of Tatarstan by 70.8 thousand tons, in the Ulyanovsk region by -63.5 thousand tons, in the Saratov region by 59.7 thousand tons, and in the Nizhny Novgorod region, on the contrary, the gross yield of sugar beets decreased by 23.1 thousand tons, in the Republic of Chuvashia and Samara and Orenburg areas dropped completely. Due to unfavorable agroclimatic conditions, sugar beets are practically not cultivated in the Udmurt Republic, in the Perm Territory and in the Kirov Region. The average yield

of sugar beets in the district in 2005 from one hectare was 240 c., In 2008 - 285 c., In 2011 - 288 c., In 2015 - 311 c. and in 2018 - 312 centners and there was a positive trend (Khrushchev, 2001; <https://en.wikipedia.org>).

The second most important technical crop in the Volga Federal District is sunflower. Sunflower is a crop demanding on soil fertility, heat and light, but less moisture, as it has a well-developed root system and thanks to it extracts moisture from the deep layers of the soil horizon and therefore it is mainly grown in the eastern part of the forest-steppe and southern steppe regions of the county (Lobin, 2007). Sunflower is sown and harvested a little later than the bulk of crops. The republics and regions where sunflower is grown are presented in table 2.

Table 2: Gross harvest of sunflower seeds by subjects of the Volga Federal District (thousand tons) (Khrushchev, 2001)

| Subject Name | 2005 | 2008 | 2011 | 2015 | 2018 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Republic of Bashkortostan | 125,7 | 137,1 | 254,4 | 241,9 | 324,4 |
| The Republic of Mordovia | 2,1 | 0,9 | 2,7 | 2,1 | 3,4 |
| Republic of Tatarstan | 3,2 | 3,0 | 28,8 | 58,3 | 191,4 |
| Chuvash Republic | - | - | 0,1 | 3,2 | 4,5 |
| Nizhny Novgorod Region | - | 13,0 | 10,0 | - | 10,7 |
| Orenburg region | 269,5 | 425,8 | 589,2 | 530,3 | 959,7 |
| Penza region | 41,1 | 46,3 | 188,9 | 261,9 | 389,7 |
| Samara Region | 248,5 | 304,7 | 543,0 | 537,2 | 965,7 |
| Saratov region | 527,1 | 659,0 | 1217,7 | 1005,4 | 1573,5 |
| Ulyanovsk region | 33,5 | 54,1 | 138,4 | 173,2 | 278,0 |
| Total Federal District | 1250,6 | 1643,9 | 2973,3 | 2813,5 | 4701,3 |

As can be seen from table 2, sunflower in the Volga Federal District is grown in 10 subjects, the largest producers of sunflower seeds are Saratov, Orenburg, Samara, Penza, Ulyanovsk regions and the Republic of Bashkortostan. In the Volga Federal District, sunflower production increased in 2018 compared to 2005 by -3450.7 centners. The first place for the production of sunflower seeds in the district is the Saratov Region, where the difference in 2018 compared to 2005 is 1046.4 thousand tons, then in the Samara Region -717.2 thousand tons, in the Orenburg Region -690, 2 thousand tons. The average yield of sunflower per district per hectare is: in 2005 -8.8 c., 2008 -9.3 c., In 2011 -9.8 c., 2015 -10.6 c., in 2018 -13.4 centners, thus there is a positive yield dynamics (Khrushchev, 2001; <https://en.wikipedia.org>).

The most important technical culture in the northern regions of the Volga Federal District is flax flax. Flax requires coolness,

usually in cloudy weather, is very hygrophilous and does not tolerate heat, and it is advisable to have crops that enrich the soil with nitrogen as precursors of flax. Flax flax is susceptible to fungal diseases, which reduces the quality of plant fibers, because of this it can be sown on one field no more than once every seven to eight years. Flax is a cold-resistant crop, and it is sown in the first half of May in some areas of the Nizhny Novgorod and Kirov regions and in the Udmurt Republic, Tatarstan on loamy and sandy loamy soils with abundant moisture, as it requires fertile and completely weed-free lands (Lobin, 2007; <https://www.gks.ru>)

Thus, in the Volga Federal District, the republics of Mari-El, Tatarstan, Udmurtia and the Kirov and Nizhny Novgorod Regions are involved in the production of flax fiber, since these regions have favorable soil and climatic conditions for the cultivation of flax fiber (see Table 3).

Table 3: Gross harvest of flax fiber by subjects of the Volga Federal District (thousand tons) (Khrushchev, 2001)

| Subject Name | 2005 | 2008 | 2011 | 2015 | 2017 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Mari El Republic | 1,2 | 0,4 | 0,1 | - | - |
| Republic of Tatarstan | 0,6 | 0,8 | 0,9 | 1,4 | 1,5 |
| Udmurt republic | 6,7 | 5,9 | 4,4 | 3,6 | 4,5 |
| Kirov region | 1,0 | 0,4 | 0,3 | - | - |
| Nizhny Novgorod Region | 1,4 | 1,0 | 2,9 | 2,1 | 2,3 |
| Penza region | - | - | 0,6 | - | - |
| Total Federal District | 11,0 | 8,4 | 9,1 | 7,3 | 8,3 |

As can be seen from table 3, flax flax is not grown in all subjects of the Volga Federal District, the largest number of them is produced in the republics of Udmurtia, Tatarstan and in the Nizhny Novgorod region. In Udmurtia, the main flax-growing areas are Kotelnichesky, Shabalinsky, Svechinsky, Darovsky, Tuzhinsky, where there are flax processing enterprises. So, flax crops in Tatarstan in 2007 amounted to 1.1 thousand hectares and the gross harvest amounted to 0.82 thousand tons, and the yield of flax fiber was 7.2 centners per hectare, and in 2015 the

average yield was -13, 3 c. (Kolsanov et al., 2009; Khrushchev, 2001), and in the Nizhny Novgorod region this indicator was 14.3 centners. In some areas of the Orenburg region, flax curls are grown (Trifonova, 2011).

4 Summary

As you know, flax belongs to the technical spinning culture from which fiber is made for the textile industry. Fiber is obtained

from the stalks of flax, yarn is spun, and fabrics are woven. Clothing made from linen fabrics is very popular among the population. Flaxseed has healing properties and it helps with inflammation of the human body, oil is also made from its seeds, which is eaten. But most often varnishes and paints are made from linseed oil, and they are also used to make waterproof fabrics, and the cake obtained as a result of flax processing is used in animal husbandry as feed for cattle breeding, and chaff in pig breeding.

In the Republic of Mordovia, the Ulyanovsk and Penza Regions, technical hemp is grown in small volumes. It is grown on fertile and well-moistened alluvial soils of river valleys, especially along the river valley. Surah and Barysha. Technical hemp is used in construction, in the automotive, fuel, light and paper industries.

5 Conclusions

The territory of the Volga Federal District is located in several natural zones and differs in some natural climatic and agroecological conditions for the cultivation of these plants associated with the peculiarities of natural conditions: in terms of the amount of heat, light, moisture, and the physical and chemical composition of the soil. Therefore, the territory of the district is favorable for the cultivation of the following industrial crops, such as sugar beets, flax, sunflower, hemp. The analysis of their sown areas shows that they occupy small territories in the structure of agriculture in the subjects of the Volga Federal District. The conditions for the production of sugar beets, sunflowers and long flax in the republics and regions are described in more detail, depending on their geographical location within the okrug. The location and production of industrial crops, in addition to the geographical position, is also affected by agro-climatic and economic factors. The production of industrial crops in the subjects of the Volga Federal District from 2005-2018 and their relationship with manufacturing enterprises - food, light and pharmaceuticals are examined in more detail.

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