

**NOVEMBER 10, 2021**

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE  
SCIENCE AND INNOVATION 2021:  
DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS AND  
PRIORITIES**



**MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA**



# International Conference

“Science and innovations 2021:  
development directions and priorities”

November 10, 2021

Melbourne, Australia

Proceedings of the International Conference  
**“Science and innovations 2021: development  
directions and priorities”**. Part 2  
(November 10, 2021. Melbourne, Australia)

**ISBN 978-1-922756-03-9** (AUSPUBLISHERS, online)  
**ISBN 978-5-905695-30-8** (Infinity publishing, print)

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

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

## CONTENTS

### ECONOMICS

Development banks in the post COVID era: problems and challenges <i>Yarygina Irina Zotovna, Oleinik Gleb Viktorovich</i> .....	8
The influence of mentality on the development of Chinese economy <i>Balashova Mariia Alexandrovna, Sharunova Arina Sergeevna</i> .....	14
Modern educational technologies as a means of forming a students information culture higher education institution (on the example of studying the course «History of Economic studies» <i>Izmailova Anna Sergeevna</i> .....	20
The Prerequisite for Successful Development of Economy is a Combination of Market and State-Controlled Forms of Its Organization <i>Sapozhnikov Herman Nikiforovich</i> .....	27
Risks and threats of digital transformation of industrial regions (on the example of Russian mono-product territories) <i>Ugolnikova Olga Dmitrievna, Mordovets Vitaly Anatol'evich</i> .....	34

### JURISPRUDENCE

Features of the Russian model of federalism (research in the context of the Law on Amendments to the Constitution of the RF of 03.14.2020 and in the order of some comparisons with the federal structure of Australia and the USA) <i>Ovsepyan Zhanna Iosifovna</i> .....	40
Digital rights as property rights <i>Kagalnitskova Natalia Vladimirovna</i> .....	54
Specific features of the procedure for transferring foreign citizens to the State of which they are a citizen to serve their sentence <i>Kazakova Alexandra Viktorovna</i> .....	60

## **PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES**

Development of new teaching methods for schools with advanced study of certain subjects

*Neprokina Irina Vasilievna, Shadrina Yulia Sergeevna*.....68

Club activities of the teenagers in the Orenburg region: modern experience

*Torshina Anna Vyacheslavovna*.....73

Psychological and pedagogical conditions for the development of the creative potential of younger schoolchildren in educational activities

*Yurina Alla Anatolyevna, Kochenkova Lyubov Pavlovna*.....78

## **PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCES**

Digital empires and the Annexation of the Metaverse

*Openkov Michail Yurievich, Tetenkov Nikolai Borisovich*.....86

## **PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

To the scope and content of the concept of allusion

*Dreeva Dzhanetta Murzabekovna, Aslanyan Ruzanna Merozhanovna*.....90

The defeat of a man and ways of overcoming it in the modern novel

*Krokhina Nadezhda Pavlovna*.....95

The structure of the meaning of the historical anthroponym

*Zhamsaranova Raisa Gandybalovna*.....104

## **MEDICAL SCIENCES**

Rehabilitation of patients with pathology of the oral mucosa

*Chirkova Nataliya Vladimirovna, Popova Tatiana Aleksandrovna, Bogaterva Ylia Alekseevna, Gurov Dmitriy Vadimovich, Pshenichnikova Diana Igorevna*....111

Clinical rationale for an integrated approach to the treatment of dental hyperesthesia accompanied by gum recession in patients with periodontitis

*Chirkova Nataliya Vladimirovna, Pshenichnikov Igor Aleksandrovich, Bobeshko Marina Nikolaevna, Tokarev Vladislav Anatolevich, Dronov Dmitriy Vladimirovich*.....117

Osteosynthesis of mandibular fractures by various methods and their possible complications

*Eshiev Abdyrakman Moldalievich, Eshmatov Azizbek Avazbekovich*.....122

Features of vertebrogenic headache in patients of different ages

*Badashkeev Mikhail Valeryevich, Kuzminova Evgenia Yuryevna*.....126

Undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia in the context of arterial stiffness

*Sapunova Daria Alexandrovna*.....130

## **CHEMICAL SCIENCES**

Quantum chemical resonance estimation in catalytic conversion of ethanol <i>Talyshinsky Rashid Musaevich</i> .....	135
---	-----

## **GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCES**

Specifics of promotion of fitness industry services in Krasnodar (Krasnodar Territory, Russia) <i>Anisimova Viktoriya Viktorovna, Karpova Uliya Igorevna</i> .....	139
--	-----

## DEVELOPMENT BANKS IN THE POST COVID ERA: PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

**Yarygina Irina Zotovna**

*Doctor of Economic Sciences, Full Professor*

*Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation*

**Oleinik Gleb Viktorovich**

*Master level graduate*

*Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation*

**Abstract.** *The article examines the main factors of the functioning of development banks and disclose their role in the post COVID era. The analysis of international experience is carried out and the activity in achieving the goals of the socio-economic development is revealed. The main problems that banks for development face in the process of supporting various investment projects in contemporary environment are highlighted. Based on the international experience and data received, proposals for meeting the challenges of the contemporary situation are presented, that contribute to the recovery of national economies, overcoming the consequences of the COVID pandemic situation.*

**Keywords:** *development banks, economic recovery, financial instruments.*

### **Introduction**

Actually, the Russian Federation is undergoing a recovery of COVID 19 consequences, while moving along the innovative path of its development. One of the factors that positively contribute to reaching the goals of sustainable development is the creation of favorable opportunities for development banks and provision of various benefits in the field of financial services to participants of economic relations. Taking into account international experience, the Government of the Russian Federation provides various measures to support economic entities, primarily using banks with state participation [1].

**Purpose of the study** – to substantiate the importance of the public support of banks for development in post COVID era and introduce the tools for their activity in contemporary environment.

### **Materials and methods**

The analysis of the international statistics and official data are widely used as an essence of the synthesis of the main conclusions obtained in the framework of

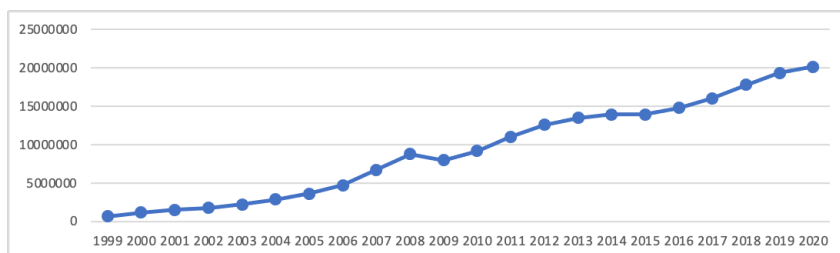


the study.

The experience of the development banks of the European Union and some emerging economies as well as the key documents of the European Commission for the Development of Innovations were assessed.

### Results and discussion

As the result of the study we find out, that privatization, taken by the Government of the Russian Federation and the transfer of ownership of large industrial enterprises in 90-th disrupted to a certain extent mechanisms of functioning and replenishment of fixed assets and the incentives for the development of the production apparatus through capital investments. The situation has changed in 1999 (Fig. 1), mostly due to the participation of the Russian banks for development and other public institutions in the recovery of the national economy.



**Figure 1. Fixed capital investments in the Russian Federation for the period 1999-2020**

*Source - compiled by the author based on data from the Federal State Statistics Service [3]*

Taking into consideration the European experience, it is worthwhile mentioning that the creation of a system of development institutions is used as a measure of investment projects co-financing, based on the introduction of advanced technologies. For example, the European Union authorities have created a special multi-level system of various institutions for development, backed by specialized funds with bank's participation, aimed at public support for investments and innovation projects [2]. We can introduce a cluster of five European institutions for development, such as: [5]:

1. The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), which finances regional development and accelerates urbanization.
2. The European Social Fund (ESF), which supports employment-related projects across Europe and invests in Europe's human capital - workforce youth and those actively seeking employment.
3. Cohesion fund (CF), whose activities are aimed at investing in the development of programs for economic rapprochement between the less developed

countries of Europe and the developed regions of the European Union.

4. The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), which aims to develop the agricultural sector.

5. The European maritime and fisheries fund (EMFF), which helps fishermen adopt sustainable fishing practices and coastal communities to diversify their economies by improving the quality of life along European coasts.

These structural investment funds contribute to the sustainable development of the region as well as implementation of the "Strategy for Europe 2030". Each of the institutions has its own specificity, based on preferential approach and the sphere of public activity.

In addition to jointly managed EU funds, there are specialized institutions, functioning under control of the EU central office. Thus, innovative projects that are represented by European business entities receive funding through grants allocated for specific projects or government contracts for the purchase of goods, works and services. The services are provided mostly through development banks.

It is also important to mention that one of the instruments for the small investment business support is specialized funds management. As an example of a successful policy in this respect there is the Fund for Financing Small Innovative Business and the Fund for Financing Youth, which are involved in attracting financial resources from non-profit enterprises, including regional banks for development. Over the past few years, more than 80 billion euros have been attracted to the implementation of investment projects as a part of the Horizon 2020 flagship program. It also provided funding for a wide range of research projects for economic development that led to positive changes in the national economies of the EU. Thus, the Report on the development of the innovation sphere of the EU (European innovation scoreboard 2020), four groups of countries were identified according to the degree of development of their innovative potential [4]. Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden are indicated as innovation leaders with their level of production and innovation of 125% higher than the average level for the EU. In its turn, countries that innovate are Austria, Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland and Portugal. In this case, their productivity is in the range from 95 to 125% in comparison with the average for the European Union. “Moderate innovators” or innovators with a middle position are Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain. The productivity and output level of such countries is between 50 and 95% in comparison with the average productivity level of the European Union. Outsider countries are Bulgaria and Romania. In their case, the level of productivity is below the level of 50% in comparison with the same indicator for the EU.

The main criteria for ranking countries on this basis are the following areas:

- quality of human resources;
- the degree of openness and investment attractiveness of the national economy;
- level of funding and support from government agencies\$
- balanced research and national innovation system [6].

The study has proved the participation of financial development institutions in the implementation of the “new” innovative economy of the EU. It is extremely important in the post COVID recovery period, that most of the countries are doomed to overcome, taking into consideration the international experience and the existing system of financial and socio-economic relations of a particular country.

In the Russian Federation in terms of using the mechanism of public support, we note a three-level system facility: federal, regional and intergovernmental.

At the federal level, the implementation of the policy of public business support is entrusted to the Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Affairs (Vnesheconombank - VEB). Its main purpose of activity is to fulfill the role of the central body in the Russian system of development institutions, as well as to promote the stimulation of investment activities aimed at the development of infrastructure, innovation and support for small and medium-sized businesses. At the same time, the main goals of Vnesheconombank are: maintaining the competitiveness of Russian products in the international market; ensuring the status of a world leader, including overcoming external factors; focusing primarily on the innovative path of development and maximizing the realization of human potential in the conditions of the Russian economy and reality. Actually, the VEB goals are achieved by using various financial instruments and a source of financial support, which Vnesheconombank promotes as priority areas for the implementation of investment projects. At the same time, the total assets of Vnesheconombank account for more than 5% of the GDP of the Russian Federation, which makes this institution the central body for regulating and supporting the innovative economy in Russia. The Russian Venture Company (RVC), which was founded in 2006 with banks participation, is currently operates mostly on the regional level. It plays an important role in the venture business of the Russian Federation and provides public support for venture investments in high-risk technology and innovative infrastructure projects. The main lines of activity of RVC are encouraging a venture investment industry and performing the functions of the Project Office of the National Technology Initiative (NTI), which implies ensuring project management and implementation of action plans – «road maps».

Taking into account the international experience, we suggest to enrich the activity of the banks for development in the post COVID recovery era with co-financing; investment landing; syndicated loans, leasing, factoring, forfeiting,

trade-finance support, financial engineering, guarantees issuance, G2B and B2G facility expanding [3]. We consider that putting into action a variety of sectoral development financial institutions, serving the needs of specific industries and spheres of the national economy will create facility for sustainable economic recovery.

### **Conclusion**

Assessment of the post COVID situation in the Russian Federation helps us to conclude that public institutions provide significant support to the economic growth and the innovation sphere development. At the same time, there are problems that reduce the overall effect of the activities of the institutions for development and the introduction of suggested financial mechanisms to accelerate the recovery process and support innovation. Some institutions for development are at an insufficient level of their potential and their activities are limited to serving a limited range of consumers with a limited range of services, which significantly narrows the range of supported industries and enterprises and contradicts one of the main postulates of development institutions - the scale of activities. A very important factor is a certain "dispersion" of financial resources, aimed at supporting the implementation of innovative projects. This can be facilitated by inadequate public control. As a result, the negative factors may lead to a narrowing of the opportunities for economic growth of the Russian Federation and dilution of funds intended to support the national economy.

The use of mechanisms based on international experience and proposed in the article contribute to the recovery of the national economy of any country, overcoming the consequences of the COVID pandemic situation and create conditions for expanding the activities of institutions for development, that perform the functions of financial intermediaries and ensure the sustainable economic growth.

### **References**

*Science articles:*

1. V.P. Khorev *Forecast of innovative development of the socio-economic potential of the Russian Federation until 2030 [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/prognoz-innovatsionnogo-razvitiya-sotsialno-ekonomicheskogo-potentsiala-rossiyskoy-federatsii-do-2030-goda> (Date of treatment 10/16/2021)*

2. Platonova E.D., Nikolaev M.V., Akimova E.N. *Development institutes as factors of economic growth in an innovative economy [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/instituty-razvitiya-kak-factory-ekonomicheskogo-rosta-v-innovatsionnoy-ekonomike/viewer> (Date of treatment 10/16/2021)*

3. Yarygina I.Z., Panova G.S. *Challenges for the Eurasian Economic Union stock markets: analytical approach [Electronic resource]*. – Access mode: [https://www.elibrary.ru/author\\_items.asp?authorid=490129](https://www.elibrary.ru/author_items.asp?authorid=490129)

*Statistical data:*

4. *Investments in fixed assets: Federal State Statistics Service [Electronic resource]*. - Access mode: [https://rosstat.gov.ru/investment\\_nonfinancial](https://rosstat.gov.ru/investment_nonfinancial) (Date of treatment 10/16/2021)

5. *European innovation scoreboard 2020: European Commission [Electronic resource]*. - Access mode: <https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/42981> (Date of treatment 10/17/2021)

6. *European structural and investment funds: European Commission [Electronic resource]*. - Access mode: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes/overview-funding-programmes/european-structural-and-investment-funds\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes/overview-funding-programmes/european-structural-and-investment-funds_en) (Date of treatment 10/17/2021)

7. *A sustainable Europe by 2030: European Commission [Electronic resource]*. - Access mode: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/reflection-paper-towards-sustainable-europe-2030\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/reflection-paper-towards-sustainable-europe-2030_en) (Date of treatment 10/17/2021)

## THE INFLUENCE OF MENTALITY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE ECONOMY

**Balashova Mariia Alexandrovna**

*Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor  
Baikal State University*

**Sharunova Arina Sergeevna**

*Student  
Baikal State University*

***Abstract.** At present, experts reasonably classify China as one of the leading states that form one of the most significant poles in the structure of the modern world order. The literacy and timeliness of the reforms carried out and actively supported by the country's leadership, corresponding to the trends in the development of the world economy, does not raise any doubts. Of interest are the non-economic factors of China's economic miracle - the peculiarities of the nation's mentality, which, although they are controversial, were objectively present and still have an impact on the implementation of the country's macroeconomic policy.*

***Keywords:** mentality, ideology in China, collectivism, legalism, rationality.*

### **Introduction**

The structure of the world order that took shape in the second half of the XX century testifies to the alternative interpretations of the uneven development of the world economy. Most experts quite reasonably argue that the modern world order is purely unipolar. The absolute leader is the USA, the rest of the countries are developing in the volume and direction that become achievable for them as a result of the USA domestic and foreign economic policy. The number of researchers who prove the bipolar nature of the development of international economic relations is representative. Along with the USA, they call the PRC the second significant pole, which in terms of its economy is not inferior to the USA, demonstrates the highest rates of industrial production, carries out competent macroeconomic reforms that attract foreign technologies, capital, and labor to the country. There is a third point of view - the modern world order should be interpreted as multipolar. Along with the USA and PRC, indicators of a high standard of living, volumes and rates of production, relative independence in the context of globalization 4.0 in pursuing

their own domestic and foreign economic policies, success in repelling external threats has been achieved by the EU countries, primarily Germany and France, now independent of the corresponding integration association of Great Britain, Japan and a number of other countries of the world.

We agree that, based on current trends in the development of the world economy, all three positions have the right to exist. However, based on statistics, we share the point of view of experts on the bipolarity of the structure of the world order in the XXI century. Understanding the economic reasons for the active development of the PRC economy, which, first of all, were based on the competent reforms of the 70s of the XX century by Deng Xiaoping, its non-economic growth triggers are of scientific interest to us.

After analyzing the evolution of China's development, we came to the conclusion that special forms of cognition [1] and mentality played a special role in the active and successful development of its economy. They were based on: collectivism; admiration for the Law and rationality, which in their essence can and should be interpreted as constituent elements of natural-geographical, religious and socio-historical factors in the formation of the "fundamental feature" of the Chinese nation [2, p. 25-28].

**Purpose of the study** – based on the evolution of China's development, to show that the peculiarities of the mentality of the Chinese nation, which are based on collectivism, legalism and rationality, are one of the significant factors in the successful development of its economy.

#### **Materials and methods**

The research is based on the methods of synthesis and analysis. The main materials with which the authors worked were the works of Chinese and Russian authors on the features of the development of the Chinese economy and the specifics of the mentality of the Chinese nation.

#### **Results and discussion**

According to the accumulated historical heritage, it can be argued that collectivism became an obvious factor in the formation of the type of thinking and behavior of representatives of Chinese civilization more than 3 millennia ago. In particular, in a number of works, the authors argue that the Chinese came to the need to combine efforts back in the Zhou period, when, among other activities, it was important to build canals and organize the country's irrigation system, in general [3, p. 57], as well as in the basin of the Yellow River tributary, the river on which the capital of the state, Chang'an (Xian) was located, in particular [4, p. 64-65]. Also, various artifacts of antiquity have survived to this day, testifying to the developed collective labor of the Chinese nation, which is captured, for example, in the Relief from the Chengdu province (Han period, 3rd century BC - 3rd century AD) "Extraction of rock salt" [5]. This Relief reflects a jointly working group of people, where each person, in turn, contributes to the common work,

performing the type of work assigned to him.

Another obvious reason for the formation and preservation in China at the present time of "universal collectivity" [5, p. 185] experts attribute the multiplicity of the nation. This overpopulation initially required an increased degree of cooperation with each other and the organization of team activities, often to the detriment of the development of individualism [6, p. 70], the formation of a community "without a definite goal," wishing to return everything "to square one," to the "golden age" [7, p. 267-268]. In fact, until now, not only teamwork, but also joint recreation, which is actively supported by trade unions, is the norm for China.

A colossal role in the formation of the peculiarities of the Chinese mentality was played by the emergence of legalism - the philosophical school of the Zhanguo period or the "Fighting Kingdoms", which was formed in the 4th-3rd centuries BC. It was also known as the "School of Lawyers", the main ideologues of which are Guan Zhong, Shang Yang and Li Si.

The main thing for the Chinese nation was and is this - the observance of order [8, p. 55] by complete obedience to the Law and the army, as well as punishment preceding the atrocity as the leading mode of government. The main pillars of this ideology were the ideas being introduced to the masses that:

- "When they are afraid of punishment, it is easy to manage. The ruler must be merciless like Heaven".

- "When, when punishment is passed, it is heavy (it is repaid) for light (violation) and those are not generated, then there is nowhere for grave (crimes) to arise" [8, p. 78].

Of interest are the ideas of the early legalists of China, who argued that one of the goals of the state should be to weaken its people. Unconditional submission to the authorities, the execution of all its commands is possible only for people devoid of thought, shackled by fears, hunger, and misfortunes. For the unfaithful, violators, cowardly and doubters, the death penalty was the main type of punishment. In particular, the Qin Kingdom (221–206 BC), faithful to the principles of legalism, entered into wars with almost all of its neighbors. The Ch'ints fought bravely: there was nowhere to go, because for cowardice, including in battle, an execution was supposed.

Emperor Qin Shi Huang is also considered to be an unconditional legalist, whose main merit is the unification of China, which finally took place in the 3rd century AD with the help of a "heavy legalist whip". After his death, legalism was officially no longer considered the basis for the formation of the country's ideology. Nevertheless, its principles penetrated deeply into the peculiarities of the type of thinking and behavior of the Chinese in all subsequent times.

Based on all of the above, we can conclude that such principles of legalism



as: law is more important than justice, goodness and common sense; the leader is always right, entailed the creation in the minds of the people of the need to follow the laws coming from above, which can be identified with the concept of "sense of justice" [9, p. 184].

As for rationality, as the third element that we have designated that forms the mentality of the Chinese nation, we consider it important to note the following.

The representatives of the state in question came to thrift, pragmatism, prudence and rationality much later than to collectivism and the rule of law. The realization of these truths has become the unshakable foundation of Chinese ideology as a result of terrible hardships. In particular, looking back at the past of China, one can find with horror that this people is familiar with the word "hunger" firsthand. Looking at the pages of history, one gets the feeling that the state of "hunger" for the people of China is a frightening commonplace.

So three terrible famines occurred during the Ming and Qing dynasties, as well as in the People's Republic of China itself.

The great famine of the Ming dynasty, which struck Chongzhen from 1638 to 1642 due to a drought that lasted for four years, began in the Shaanxi and Shanxi provinces, and then spread to all of northern China, affecting even Zhejiang and Jiangxi. During this great famine, there were not so many ways to survive: steal, engage in cannibalism, engage in robbery, or die. All this contributed to an increase in discontent among the masses and subsequently led to a large-scale peasant uprising that occurred at the end of the Ming dynasty. This event was followed by an even greater drought, to which was added a military disaster. In this regard, the population of the entire country has decreased by more than half.

The great famine in the Qing dynasty occurred between 1875 and 1879. In China, it is commonly called Dīngwù Qihuāng. In 1875, a drought began in northern China, which led to crop failures in subsequent years, in connection with which the provinces of Shanxi, Zhili (now mainly part of Hebei), Henan, Shandong and northern parts of Jiangsu were affected. As a result of the famine, according to official figures, from 9 to 13 million people died. It spread throughout the north, also covering five provinces: Zhili, Shandong, Henan, Shanxi and Shaanxi (suffered especially badly). The affected population has reached 200 million.

Oddly enough, the largest and deadliest famine in the history of China broke out in the People's Republic of China.

In order to better understand what was happening at that time, it is worth referring to the book by Yang Dzishen entitled: "Tombstone. Great Chinese Famine" [10]. After all, no matter how the words of a person who had the lot to catch this period with their own eyes, will they be able to describe so vividly the mood that reigned among the masses at that time? The content of this book is so imbued with the horror of those years that the book was banned in China.

According to official figures, 16 million people died during this famine. But there are much more terrible numbers. Zhou Xun, an associate professor at the University of Hong Kong, who worked in the archives at PRC for many years and was directly involved in the study, writes that, according to estimates made by several Western and Chinese experts, about 45 million people died during that period. This figure is about 10% of China's population. For comparison: the estimated number of casualties in World War II, caused directly by hostilities, ranges from 50 to 56 million people.

But these horrific incidents that befell China were far from the only ones. The XX century also did not bypass this terrible phenomenon:

From 1920 to 1921, more than 10 million people starved to death in four provinces and regions of northern China. From 1928 to 1930, eight northern provinces starved: more than 13 million people died. The Great Famine in Sichuan and Gansu, which lasted from 1936 to 1937, affected 37 million people. In 1942, the Great Famine in the Central Plains took place. The affected population reached 10 million people, and the death rate reached 50%, every second died. The Great Southern Famines of 1946 and 1947 claimed the lives of 17.5 million people in Guangxi and Hunan provinces in just two years. The famine in Hunan Province affected 4 million people, and in Hengyang alone, more than 90,000 starved to death.

In such conditions, the one who did not put a cup of rice at the head of everything, instead of achievements in work, simply could not stay alive. During times of poor harvest in China, and as a consequence - famine, if someone suspected that his relatives were hiding rice in the house, he could break into the house and search everything there. In this regard, the Chinese are accustomed to the idea that all wealth must be hidden. In modern China, as we know it now, it is not at all necessary to fight for every grain of rice, but the reverent and careful attitude to money and the inclination to take up any opportunity to earn deeply took root in the minds of the Chinese.

### **Conclusion**

The miracle of the Chinese economy is objectively based on both competent and timely macroeconomic reforms and non-economic factors - the peculiarities of the mentality of the Chinese nation: collectivism, admiration for the Law and rationality. These pillars of Chinese ideology have been formed and refined over the centuries. And, although at present they differ significantly from themselves during the 3rd millennium AD, they not only have not lost their relevance, but have confirmed their "absolute advantage" over democracies that are gradually losing their sovereignty and cultural identity [11, p. 56] during the period of globalization [12, 13, 14].

## References

1. Bogodelnikova L.A. *The problem of constructing a holistic picture of the world: human dimension of scientific and unscientific knowledge* / L.A. Bogodelnikov. — DOI: 10.17150/2500-2759.2020.30(4).566- 574 // *Bulletin of the Baikal State University*. — 2020. — V. 30, № 4. — P. 566–574.
2. Baglieva A.Z. *The concept of "Mentality": features of the definition* // *The system of values of modern society*. - 2008. - P. 25-28.
3. *Establishments of the Zhou Dynasty (Zhou Li): Sec. 1. Heavenly officials*. Cz. 2 / transl. from Chi., intr., comment. and add. S. Kuchera ; Institute of Oriental Studies RAS. - M.: Science East. lit., 2017. 447 P. - (Written language monuments of the East. CXXXVI, 2 / Editorial board: A.B. Kudelin (intr.) et al.).
4. Sainov M.P. Sainova N.P. *Hydraulic engineering in ancient China* // *Vestnik MGSU*. - 2010. - №1. - P. 63-69.
5. *Drilling wells in ancient China before our era* // Yandex Zen URL: <https://zen.yandex.ru/media/id/5df88860ec575b00b05f4de4/burenie-skvajin-v-drevnem-kitae-esce-do-nashei-ery-5dfa7b4fc31e4900ba3d7940> (appeal date: 30.09.2021).
6. Chen Hongjie *Features of the historical composition of the religions of Han and other nationalities of China* // *Symbol of Science*. - 2015. - №12. - P. 69-73.
7. Matveeva Yu.V. *Formation and main features of the Chinese mentality* // *Culture. Spirituality. Society*. - 2012. - P. 266-270.
8. *Book of the Shan Province Ruler [Text] : (Shang Jun Shu) / Transl. from chinese, intr. article [P. 13-136]and comments. L. S. Perelomova*. - Moscow: Science, 1968. - 351 P. : fig.; 22 see. - (Written monuments of the East/ AS USSR. Department of History. Asian Peoples Institute; № 20).
9. Bushueva O.G. *From "an iron bowl of rice" to freedom of choice: the PRC economy and the Chinese mentality* // *All-Russian economic journal ECO*. - 2009. - P. 183-188.
10. Richard McGregor / *Transl. from the Chinese Sudakevich I. In the Party. The secret world of the communist rulers of China*. - Moscow: True story, 2011. - 423 P.
11. Zvezdina I.P. *The influence of globalization processes on the culture of the Chinese People's Republic* // *Scientific journal*. - 2019. - P. 51-59.
12. Wang Shitsai *The role of economic globalization in the development of China // Russia and the Asia-Pacific region*. - 2003. - P. 89-90.
13. Balashova M.A. *Competitive advantages of the Chinese economy: experience for Russia* / M.A. Balashova, A.A. Trufanov. — DOI: 10.17150/2587-7445.2020.4(4).299-307 // *Russian-Chinese research*. — 2020. — V. 4, № 4. — P. 299–307.
14. Ranjan R. *Theoretical analysis of foreign cognitive theories of personality* / R. Ranjan. — DOI: 10.17150/2411-6262.2021.12(1).22 // *Baikal Research Journal*. — 2021. — V. 12, № 1.

**MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES AS A MEANS OF FORMING A STUDENT'S INFORMATION CULTURE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF STUDYING THE COURSE «HISTORY OF ECONOMIC STUDIES»)**

**Izmailova Anna Sergeevna**

*Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor*

*Novotroitsky branch of the National Research Technological University «MISIS»*

**Abstract.** *The article actualizes the formation of the information culture of a student of a higher educational institution through the use of modern educational technologies («scholia», «thesaurus», «glossary», «cinquain», «essay», «test», «case», interactive applications «LearningApps.org» and «MindMeister») while studying the course «History of Economic studies».*

**Keywords:** *information culture, student, higher educational institution, modern educational technologies, «History of economic studies», «scholia», «thesaurus», «glossary», «cinquain», «essay», «test», «case», applications «LearningApps.org» and «MindMeister».*

Modern educational technologies are an important tool of a modern university teacher. They contain unique opportunities for improving the professional skills of a teacher and achieving educational results of students, relevant for the education system — to prepare young people for professional activity and independent life.

Modern educational technologies enrich the information culture of students. Information culture is the ability to extract the necessary information and gain knowledge from the information space created by society. There are five elements that make up the basis of information culture:

1. sources of information;
2. search for new information;
3. collecting new information;
4. analysis of new information;
5. presentation of information [3].

Information is necessary for a person as information about the surrounding world in order to make decisions, perform actions, adequately assess what is happening and respond to it.

The purpose of the course «History of Economic Studies» is to acquaint students with the main periods of development, trends and schools of economic thought and their features, to convince them of the importance of the creative heritage of economists of the past for modern economics.

For deep assimilation of the content of the course «History of Economic studies», the technologies used by students in working with educational, scientific and professional literature in the educational space of a higher educational institution or at home are important. In order to use these technologies, it is necessary to know their distinctive features. Let's highlight some of them.

«Scholia» - explanatory notes on the margins of ancient and medieval manuscripts. Scholias explained not the whole text, but individual fragments from the ancient classics, in the Bible - from early Christian authors [8]. Here is an example of the use of scholia in the study of the course «History of economic studies».

**Table 1.**

**The topic is «Economic thought of ancient Greece».**

<b>Author</b>	<b>A fragment from the work «The State»</b>	<b>A note on the field</b>
Plato (428-347 BC)	–The reason I asked,– I said– "is that I don't notice a special attachment to property in you: this usually happens for those who have not made a fortune themselves. And those who have made money themselves, they value it doubly. Just as poets love their creations, and fathers love their children, so rich people take care of money - not only to the extent of need, like other people, but as if it were their work. It is difficult to communicate with such people: nothing causes their approval, except wealth.	The aristocratic class (philosophers) and the warrior class (army) should not own property.

«Thesaurus» is a dictionary or data set that fully covers the terms and concepts of some special sphere [6]. Here is an example of compiling a thesaurus as part of the study of the topic «Marginalism».

The main idea of marginalism is the study of marginal economic values as interrelated phenomena of the economic system on the scale of the firm, industry (microeconomics), as well as on the scale of the entire national economy (macroeconomics). There are two stages in the accomplishment of the «marginal revolution» (the first stage is the 70-80-ies of the XIX century, the second stage is the 90s of the XIX century) [9].

Thesaurus:

1. limit;
2. economic value;
3. interrelated phenomenon;
4. the company;

5. national economy;
6. two stages of the revolution.

A form of independent work of students, contributing to the assimilation of the basic concepts of the course and a specific topic, is the creation of a «glossary». When creating a glossary on the history of economic teachings, the difficulty lies in the existence of various economic concepts, teachings and economic schools. The main task is to show the difference in the interpretation of the concept by different schools and currents of economic thought.

**Table 2.**

**Glossary of the teachings of William Petty.**

<b>Concept (category)</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Assessment of the position by the student</b>
The theory of wealth and money	Wealth is formed not only by precious stones, but also by lands, countries, houses, ship	
The theory of value	The value of a commodity is created by the labor of extracting silver and is its «natural price»	
Income theory	The law should provide the worker only with the means of living. If a worker gets more, then he works less	

The «essay» in the course of the history of economic studies is a creative work of a small volume, in which a student formulates his own reasoned judgment on a given topic (a catch phrase, a quote from scientists) and demonstrates an understanding of the topic.

An example of the topic of an essay in the study of economic thought in Russia in the second half of the XIX century. Do you agree with the statement of the representative of the mathematical direction of the Russian School of Economics, Yuliy Galaktionovich Zhukovsky: «The more widely mathematical techniques are used in the study of economic facts, phenomena and processes, the more accurate the analysis, the more justified and reliable the conclusions».

As part of the modernization of education at the present stage, special attention is paid to the development of a system of test technologies as a method of quality control of students' training. Usually, the tests are prepared by teachers at the stage of preparing the work program of the discipline or methodological recommendations. It would be advisable to include students in this process. Tests are a standardized, time-limited knowledge test based on qualitative and quantitative

features.

When composing tests, students must not only use lecture materials and additional literature, but also comply with the following requirements:

1. tasks should be brief and formulated in the form of a question;
2. tests should not duplicate each other;
3. tests should be compiled according to the proposed template
4. answers should not cause deadlocks [4].

Here is an example of test tasks on the topic «Economic thought of Russia at the end of the XVIII - second half of the XIX century».

1. President of the Free Economic Society (1823-1840), spoke six languages, studied philosophy, history, political economy, Chairman of the Department of State Economy of the State Senate:

- a) N. S. Mordvinov;
- b) S. P. Golitsyn;
- c) A. And Herzen.

2. Who owns the idea that the task of political economy is to reveal the «natural laws of production»:

- a) I. A. Tretyakov;
- b) N.P. Ogerev;
- c) I. V. Vernadsky.

3. Which of the scientists put forward the tasks of destroying the landowner class, nationalizing the land and transferring it to peasant communities. The subject of political economy was seen in certain class relations on the appropriation of the results of labor. He declared his system of political economy to be the «theory of the working people». He headed the revolutionary democratic movement in Russia:

- a) M. D. Chulkov;
- b) N.M. Muravyev;
- c) N.G. Chernyshevsky.

«Cinquain» (French: «pentameter») — non-rhymed five-line verses, useful as a tool for summarizing information.

1. The first line is a topic, one word or phrase (usually a noun);
2. The second line is the definition of the topic, two words (adjectives);
3. The third line is the actions of the named topic, three words (verbs);
4. The fourth line is a four-word phrase expressing an attitude to the topic;
5. The last line is one word, a synonym for the topic.

Cinquain to the topic «Institutionalism»:

1. social institutions;
2. social, diverse;
3. integrate, reform, evolve;

4. actual problems of socio-economic development;
5. direction.

A distinctive feature of the «case technology» is the creation of a problem situation based on the facts of real life or professional activity. Cases allow for many solutions to alternative ways of finding them.

Stages of creating a case:

1. defining the purpose of the case;
2. correlation of selected situations and events with the main purpose of working with this information;
3. conducting preliminary work on the search for sources of information for the case (Internet resources, catalogs of printed publications, publications, statistical summaries);
4. collecting information and data for the case using various sources;
5. preparation of the primary material for its presentation in the case (layout, layout of the material, definition of the form and type of presentation);
6. the design of the case in a certain form, accessible to other users;
7. discussing the case with the involvement of a wide audience and obtaining expert evaluation of colleagues before its approbation;
8. preparation of methodological recommendations on the use of the case [3].

Example of a case on the topic: «Extraordinary theorists. French researcher, winner of the Nobel Prize in Market Economics Maurice Alley».

Alle Maurice is the largest modern scientist- encyclopedist, extremely versatile and thorough, a Nobel Prize winner. He is considered the «spiritual father and leader» of the French marginalist school. He initiated new sections of economic theory, including the «general theory of surpluses». «This theory», said Allee in his Nobel lecture, «not only shows a realistic picture of economic dynamics, free from any unnecessary hypotheses, but also makes it possible to better understand the real significance of the functioning of the economy from the dual point of view of management and distribution, and allows you to look at them in a completely new way» [1]. Alley's work «Economics as a Science» has recently been published, which introduces the main directions of his work.

Questions to the case:

1. How did Maurice Alley prove the equivalence of the states of maximum efficiency and equilibrium in a market economy?
2. What did Maurice Alley associate with probability theory?
3. What is the purpose of economic activity according to the theory the maximum efficiency and economic balance of Maurice Allais?
4. As he interpreted the notion of surplus Maurice Allais?
5. On the basis of what principles can be formalized economic model of markets Maurice Allais?



6. Analyze models of the market economy and the Economics of markets Maurice Allais in the following parameters: the approaches used, the criteria to achieve maximum efficiency, the proof of the fundamental theorems, the nature of thought.

7. What is the significance of Maurice Alley's scientific views for the modern economy?[5]

Currently, digitalization, which is an electronic learning system, is being actively introduced into the educational process. For example, experts of the Higher School of Economics identified seven tasks of digitalization of education in Russia:

1. development of material infrastructure (construction of data centers, the emergence of new communication channels and devices for the use of digital educational and methodological materials);

2. introduction of digital programs (creation, testing and application of teaching materials using machine learning technologies, artificial intelligence);

3. development of online learning (gradual abandonment of paper media);

4. development of new learning management systems (programs for the administration and control of training courses, applications that ensure equal and free access of students to knowledge, as well as learning flexibility);

5. development of the system of universal identification of students;

6. Creating models of an educational institution (to understand where university education should move in terms of technology, we need examples of how it should work ideally: using new learning management systems, tools and devices of Industry 4.0);

7. improving the skills of teachers in the field of digital technologies[7].

Interactive applications are in demand among the subjects of the educational process «LearningApps.org» and «MindMeister», which help to increase the motivation of students when studying the course «History of Economic studies».

Using the service «LearningApps.org» tasks of various types are created (memory development games, crosswords, quizzes with the choice of the correct answer, crosswords, find a pair and establish a match) in a short time period. For example, «Economics in faces» (it is necessary to establish a correspondence between economic scientists and their photographs).

The «MindMeister» application is an online tool for creating mental maps. A mental map, also known as an intelligence map (authored by British psychologist Tony Buzen) is a technique for visualizing thinking that allows you to capture and process information. In the classical versions, the main idea or idea is drawn in the center of the mental map, and all the additional ones are drawn around [2]. For example, you can make a mental map on the topic: «Stages of the development of economic science».

Thus, information culture presupposes literacy and competence in understand-

ing the nature of information processes and relationships, and modern educational technologies in higher education («scholia», «thesaurus», «glossary», «cinquain», «essay», «test», «case», interactive applications «LearningApps.org» and «Mind-Meister») contribute to the development of cognitive activity and enrichment of students' worldview.

## References

1. Bartenev, S.A. *History of economic studies: textbook* / S.A. Bartenev. - M.: Master, 2013. - p. 460.
2. Blinova, A.V. *What are intelligence maps and how to use them in teaching.* - [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://skillbox.ru/> (date of access: 31.10.2021).
3. Reflection, N.In. *Modern educational technologies: textbook* / N. In. Reflection. - M.: KNORUS, 2011. - P. 90 -130.
4. Evdokimova, L. A. *writing tests as a method to consolidate the learning material* [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://cyberleninka.ru/> (accessed: 31.10.2021).
5. *Seven tasks of digitalization of Russian education.* - [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://trends.rbc.ru/> (accessed: 10/30/2021).
5. Nekrasov, V.I. *Maurice Alley's views on efficiency in the economics of markets: ideas and conditions* / V.I. Nekrasov // *Bulletin of the Udmurt University.* 2010. - Issue 2. - pp. 18-22.
6. Ozhegov, S.I. *Dictionary of the Russian language* / S.I. Ozhegov. - M.: Onyx, 2005. - p. 1036.
7. *Seven tasks of digitalization of Russian education.* - [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://trends.rbc.ru/> (accessed: 10/30/2021).
8. Scholia. - [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://gufo.me/> (accessed: 10/30/2021).
9. Yadgarov, Ya.S. *History of economic studies: textbook* / Ya.S. Yadgarov. - M.: Infra-M, 2009. - pp. 85-88.

## THE PREREQUISITE FOR SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY IS A COMBINATION OF MARKET AND STATE- CONTROLLED FORMS OF ITS ORGANIZATION

**Sapozhnikov Herman Nikiforovich**

*Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor*

*Ural Technical Institute of Communications and Informatics (branch) of  
the Siberian State University of Telecommunications and Informatics in  
Yekaterinburg*

**Abstract.** *Successful crisis-free development of the country's economy can be achieved both with its state-planned and free-market organization. Choosing a form for the organization of the economy depends on specific social and economic conditions; if conditions change, the form must change too. The application of only one option for the organization of the economy out of two options available for developed countries according to formal logic contradicts Hegel's dialectics since it prevents the fulfillment of his Triad of Thesis, Antithesis and Synthesis. The violation of Hegel's dialectics, expressed in the complete prohibition of the free-market economy in the USSR, was the cause of the crisis that led to the collapse of the state. The fact that different management options should be combined in the economy and should complement each other is evidenced, along with the collapse of the USSR, by the experience of the United States in overcoming the Great Depression in 1929–1939 and the economic recovery in the USSR and Germany after World War II.*

**Keywords:** *state-planned economy, free-market economy, surplus value, value added, sources of profit, formal logic, Hegel's dialectics: thesis-antithesis-synthesis pattern, choosing a combination of options for the organization of the economy.*

The creation and development of the state-controlled economy in our country in the last century was justified from ideological and economical points of view. However, by the end of the century, the efficiency of our economy turned out to be lower than in the leading countries with market economies, as a result, the existing justifications were considered unconvincing and the state-planned economy, which was the only form of economic organization in our country, was rec-

ognized as untenable. The main argument in favor of this was the opinion that the state-controlled form of economic activity cannot be effective in the absence of the personal interest of private owners. At the same time, it was ignored that the bulk of the population should be interested in public property, since the personal interest of the absolute majority of citizens, and not of a narrow circle of private owners, lies here. The fact that the idea of the superiority of the state-planned economy was not recognized by the majority only says that its supporters, unlike its opponents, did not find sufficiently weighty arguments to prove their case and could not effectively resist the propaganda of "marketeers". After all, we are surrounded on all sides by Western propaganda centers, which, when broadcasting to our country, interpreted all the shortcomings of the practical implementation of the Soviet state-controlled system as proof of the defectiveness of the very idea of the state-planned economy. The economic successes of the capitalist economic system, which they present as the result of the personal participation of entrepreneurs, are far from manifesting themselves in all countries. With few exceptions, only the countries of the so-called "golden billion" turned out to be successful, which became prosperous due to the exploitation of human and natural resources of former colonies and current third-world countries.

The fact that negative emotional statements of the authors of perestroika regarding the public property are based on non-objective arguments can be illustrated, for example, by the words of Anatoly Chubais, one of the organizers of perestroika, in his interview with the *Kommersant* in May 2021 about his hatred for everything Soviet, even for morning exercises on the radio, and not just for the Soviet government. Unfortunately, anti-Sovietism became the state ideology for the winners of perestroika.

The essence of the problem lies in its basics. With the application of formal logic, development can be achieved only through two options: either A or B; in our case, either state-controlled economy or market economy. However, in Hegel's dialectics, unlike formal logic, A and B options coexist as opposites and generate their own combinations. On the most elementary level, Hegel's dialectics can be described with the thesis-antithesis-synthesis triad [1]. Moreover, the exclusion of one of the options, either A or B, which is required by formal logic, is unacceptable in dialectics, since in this case, the system cannot complete the triad. Thus, based on Hegel's dialectics, there is no solution only within the framework of formal logic, because in the absence of one of the options, the antithesis, the triad cannot reach completion in synthesis.

In the Soviet Union, private entrepreneurial activity was banned by law in December 1931. By this action, dialectics was actually denied, since, in the absence of a market economy, it turned out to be impossible to find a combination between it and the state-controlled economy and to complete the dialectical triad.

Therefore, although the dialectic of Hegel was not formally rejected either in the teachings of Marx or in the Soviet political economy, however, the actual absence of the possibility of free implementation of the triad showed that one of the main provisions of this doctrine was rejected in the Soviet Union, that is to say, it turned out to be impossible to implement an objective law. This was the implicit reason for the future crisis development of the USSR economy.

With the privatization of state property and the refusal of the government to direct economic activity during perestroika, the implementation of the Hegel's triad was again prevented, there was another return to formal logic since the market economy with private ownership was recognized as the only correct option for development. In other words, a scenario of economic development was implemented in which the interest of the absolute majority was sacrificed to the personal interests of the minority. Accordingly, even during perestroika, the formal logic continued to be followed, A and B options just switched places. The result of this has been a steady decline in the income of the bulk of the population in recent years against the background of the growth of billionaires' property, which together has already exceeded a third of Russia's GDP [2]. Moreover, the growth of billion fortunes is mainly due to the appropriation of part of the income from the use and sale of mineral resources, and not from the improvement of technologies and labor productivity growth.

In capitalist countries, with the aggravation of the class struggle in the 19th-20th centuries, legislative restrictions were introduced to prevent excessive methods of profit-taking by capitalists. Hegel's dialectical principle of the struggle of opposites was actually implemented by the opposition to socialism in the USSR and in other socialist-orientated countries, by the noticeable excess of the incomes of workers from capitalist countries over the incomes of workers from socialist countries, in order to show the attractiveness of capitalism. This still continues at the legislative level nowadays. For example, it has recently become known that the US is preparing to introduce another tax on the property of billionaires; by the way, former President Donald Trump, apparently as a likely payer of this tax, is against it. But Russian capitalists did not work in conditions of antagonism to the opposite organization of the economy, they lagged behind in creating laws that obscure the negative features of capitalism, thus still ignoring dialectics, which makes our experience of applying capitalism more negative.

Needless to say that government's influence on the country's economy under capitalism is not limited only to profit distribution. The disadvantages of using a market economy where the government has obvious advantages were well illustrated by the energy crisis in Europe, when states tried, in accordance with their commitment to the market, to abandon long-term contracts for the supply of gas at fixed prices in favor of market pricing. As a result, the increase in gas prices

not by percentage points but several times demonstrated the negative qualities of market pricing. These fundamental shortcomings of the market economy were noted by the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin. Speaking at the Valdai Discussion Club on October 22, 2021, he said that "the existing model of capitalism in the overwhelming majority of countries has run its course."

According to Marx, a new value is created only by the labor of the worker. This value consists of two parts: necessary and surplus, and the latter forms the capitalist's profit [3]. Now, instead of surplus value, the concept of value added is used, which includes, in addition to the value of the surplus part of human labor, other components, mainly materialized past labor, that is, it adds the surplus value contained in past labor. This implies that the added value is created in the process of producing a new value, in which the materialized part of the surplus value of past labor is added to the surplus part of human labor contained in the cost of raw materials, depreciation of equipment, and previously created infrastructure facilities.

Since the purpose of entrepreneurial activity is to make a profit, which can only be a part of the new value, to the extent that such activity is justified only by the possibility of creating a new value. These considerations allow us to divide the types of activities into those where private entrepreneurship creates new value and hence profit, in other words, it is economically justified, and those where there is no generation of surplus value and hence no profit. Accordingly, the economy should be state-controlled for the latter ones. Based on this, the choice of economic organization options should be different for different types of activities.

Material production is a real source of newly created value that generates profit and it allows for effective entrepreneurial activity. However, if we pass those activities which do not generate value added to private ownership, this will result in entrepreneurs trying to make a profit, even if there are no reasonable sources for it. Therefore, such sources of profit turn out to be fictitious, for example, overestimation of selling prices for services, artificial allocation of necessary and surplus parts in wages where there can be no such division, where there are no sources of new value. That is to say, the involvement of private entrepreneurship in a business area where there are no opportunities for obtaining a reasonable profit causes the majority of resource consumers to be dissatisfied with the actions of suppliers due to the lack of objectivity of their income, which as a result can activate opposition political forces.

We have already given above a relevant example of the unjustified use of market methods for setting gas prices. Similar examples can be given for other types of activities. With perestroika, the management of the housing stock in our country has massively passed into private ownership. However, no new value can be generated here, which means there are no sources of profit. But the management bodies are trying to make a profit by allegedly saving heat, water, electric power,

and other components of housing maintenance. This is achieved by unreasonably tightening the system of control over the consumption of resources, where the goal is only the benefit of the heads of these bodies and not residents. How is it done? Let's consider an example with electric power. Power meters have a warranty life from the manufacturer of 30 years and the longest period between verifications assigned by the management bodies is no more than 10 years. For some reason, it was decided to carry out the verification in a stationary workshop dismantling the current meter. This work is carried out at the expense of residents and quite often it is not central-based. The cost of verification is not less than the cost of replacing the existing meter with a new one and therefore, it actually turns into the replacement of the meter. Let's take a closer look at how the housing management bodies stimulate this verification. If the verification date has come and the meter has not been verified, it deems to be inoperative and power will be billed according to the standard consumption rate with a +1.5 coefficient. By the way, we would like to explain this standard consumption rate and coefficient. Why are the management bodies not satisfied with the state standard rate and why do they also need a multiplying coefficient? This is a consequence of the so-called saving of heat consumption by controlling bodies. In most houses, there are no heat meters in apartments and it is practically inexpedient to install them with the existing heating networks since a separate meter have to be installed on each heating radiator. Moreover, even if there are heat meters, management bodies usually do not recognize their readings; they believe that those residents of apartment buildings who reduce the heating of their radiators use the heat of their neighbors.

Since management companies must maintain the minimum temperature required by law in apartments (18 degrees Celsius), most residents, to create more comfortable living conditions in the cold season, increase the surface of heating radiators by adding additional sections to compensate for insufficient heating of their homes with the standard size of heating appliances. In response, the management bodies reduce the heat supply decreasing the temperature of the heat transfer medium and ensuring the same 18 degrees in apartments even with an increased surface of heating radiators. As a result, it is still not warm enough for a comfortable life, so many residents compensate it with electric heaters. As far as this has become a mass phenomenon and the standard consumption rate does not take into account the consumption of power for heating, the management bodies began to apply an increasing coefficient of +1.5 to the standard rate.

Thus, the involvement of private entrepreneurs in the field of housing management results in some unjustified expenses for residents. This is evidenced even by such a small analysis of how power saving is organized. Hence, the power meter has to be changed in ten years instead of thirty; in other words, at least two-thirds of the price of the meter is actually thrown away, but in fact even more, since the

warranty period of the meter is the minimum period after which it could continue serving. It is not unlikely that verification would be necessary but after the expiration of the warranty period. In addition, irrational expenses include the cost of work for its unreasonably frequent replacement. Our analysis of the reasons for savings on heating shows that with the existing management organization, heat savings turn out to be a profit for housing management bodies, as for the residents, these are additional expenses, since they are actually forced to partially heat their homes with the currently most expensive type of fuel – electric power – in order to compensate for the lack of heat and create more comfortable living conditions. The use of a +1.5 coefficient means acknowledgment that residents additionally spend on average 50% of the required power expenses for heating their homes.

Here we have considered the consumption of only one type of resource – electric power. We can also note the constant strengthening of control over the consumption of cold and hot water, which increases both the number of controls and the number of inspectors and is carried out at the expense of residents as well. This far from the complete analysis shows that private business, when managing housing stock, is forced to solve the "difficult" task of making a profit in the absence of its sources in the form of value added. Therefore, in the absence of legitimate sources of profit for entrepreneurs, this work should be entrusted to special state services.

These two examples of the unjustified use of market management methods in different areas in terms of form and scope of application, such as the purchase of gas to meet the needs of the country and its nationals and the management of housing stock show that these methods cannot be universal for the management of enterprises of different types of activity. To choose a management option, it is necessary to perform a comprehensive analysis of the effectiveness of future activities, both for entrepreneurs and for consumers with different management methods, in order to choose the most acceptable one [4]. The experience of overcoming the Great Depression of 1929-1939 in the United States under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt [5], the experience of restoring the national economy in the USSR under the leadership of Joseph Stalin [6] and the leadership of Konrad Adenauer and Ludwig Erhard in West Germany (FRG) [7] after World War II can serve as examples of choosing an effective option for organizing economic management depending on specific social and economic conditions. In all the examples given, preference was given to the methods of state-planned economy due to emergency circumstances. However, the experience of Western countries differed from the experience of the USSR in that both the USA and Germany, as they emerged from the crisis with the help of command methods, gradually returned to expanding the use of the market economy, while in our country, despite the well-reasoned proposals in their favor, market methods were not even allowed to a small extent,



which obviously caused the collapse of the state.

Therefore, both state-controlled and free-market forms of the economic organization should be applied in the management of the economy. At the same time, following the Hegel's triad, it is necessary to apply a combination of different forms of economic management taking into account specific social, economic, and political conditions and their share should be determined based on the principle of the greatest social efficiency.

### References

1. *Hegel's Dialectics: Brief and Clear with Examples.* <https://zen.yandex.ru/media/edstar/dialektika-gegelia-kratko-i-poniatno-s-primerami-5a678ea49b403c6678746753> Browsed on 19/05/21
2. *Billionaires Own Property Equaling to 35% of Russia's GDP.* [https://kapital-rus.ru/articles/article/milliardery\\_vladeut\\_35\\_vvp\\_rossii\\_takogo\\_net\\_ni\\_v\\_odnoi\\_drugoi\\_strane/](https://kapital-rus.ru/articles/article/milliardery_vladeut_35_vvp_rossii_takogo_net_ni_v_odnoi_drugoi_strane/) Browsed on 20/05/21
3. Marx, K. *Capital, Vol. I.* Moscow, Politizdat, 1978, 907 p.
4. Sapozhnikov, G.N. *State-controlled Regulation of Russian Economy. About Relevance and Methods.* First Economic Publishing House. Moscow, 2020, 244 p.
5. *Roosevelt's New Deal.* Electronic source. Browsed on 04/10/21
6. *How Stalin Managed to Revive the Country after the Great Patriotic War.* <https://zen.yandex.ru/media/id/5d27b204dfdd2500adee7a31/stalinskoe-ekonomicheskoe-chudo->. Browsed on 27/05/21
7. *The German Economic Miracle.* Electronic source. Browsed on 04/10/21

## RISKS AND THREATS OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL REGIONS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF RUSSIAN MONO-PRODUCT TERRITORIES)

**Ugolnikova Olga Dmitrievna**

*Candidate of Physico-mathematical Sciences, Associate Professor  
Saint-Petersburg State University of Economics*

**Mordovets Vitaly Anatol'evich**

*Candidate of Economic Sciences, Head of Department  
Saint-Petersburg University of Management Technologies and  
Economics*

**Abstract.** *The article examines the theoretical and methodological aspects of the transformation of production in the context of the development of the sixth technological order on the platform of the digital economy. The authors, relying on the similarity of factors affecting the transformation of the industrial sector of different countries in modern conditions, formulate a list of risks and threats, as well as barriers to digitalization and transformation of the domestic industry. Special attention is paid to single-product industrial regions, a significant part of which are old industrial single-industry towns. The necessary measures of state support, network interaction of participants in the digital transformation of industry, risks and threats of industrial digitalization associated with the specifics of regional development are indicated.*

**Keywords:** *digitalization, digital transformation, industry, risks, threats, barriers, single-product regions, single-industry towns, government support.*

### Introduction

The relevance of the research topic is confirmed by the deep interest of the world scientific community in the development of the theory and methodology of the transformation of production in the context of the development of the sixth technological order and the lack of development of the theory and practice of industrial transformation on the platform of the digital economy. Rivalry between countries within the Industry 4.0 (digital revolution) paradigm presents them with unprecedented challenges. The similarity of factors affecting the transformation of the industrial sector in modern conditions allows us to compare risks and threats,

required measures of state support, network interaction of participants in the digital transformation of the economy [1].

**Purpose of the study** – to identify the risks and threats of digitalization of the domestic industry as a whole, as well as those associated with the specifics of regional development.

### **Materials and methods**

Within the framework of the study, the following were used: evolutionary and etymological approach, comparison method, logical method, analysis, description and generalization, classification, analogy. The work is based on fundamental theoretical studies on the cyclical development of the economy, the theory of economic efficiency, innovative management, discussion articles and works of modern scientists on digitalization and transformation of the economy as dominants of world economic development.

### **Results and discussion**

Digital transformation in the Russian Federation is currently being implemented in such industries as mining, aviation, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, space industry, energy, food industry and others. However, the regulatory framework governing this area is underdeveloped, which affects the results of economic activity and reduces the competitive advantages of enterprises and industries in the digital economy. In addition, the level of digitalization of industries, the economy as a whole, and digital literacy of the population in Russia is lower than in European countries, as well as the level of digital skills between certain groups of the population of the country itself.

In 2017, the Strategy for the Development of the Information Society in the Russian Federation for 2017 - 2030 and the Program for the Digital Economy of the Russian Federation [2] were adopted. The goal is the availability and high quality of products based on digital technologies, the growth of digital literacy of the population, a new level of public services.

The Russian state is taking comprehensive measures to develop the IT industry, digital transformation of the industry. Systems of smart and safe cities, industries, and the use of defense technologies in the civilian sector are currently in demand in foreign markets. The directions of internal support of the IT industry are developing. According to the Ministry of Digital Development, Communications, Mass Media, Russia is an important exporter in the field of IT - 15% annual growth of products for export in dollar terms. 35% of companies with state participation are actively working on digital transformation, the process has not been systematically launched in 40% of companies, digital transformation is a priority for doing business in 18% of companies of this type.

Organizational and managerial decisions in the new economic conditions, the common platform of which is the digitalization of communications, planning, monitoring and all other stages of the production process, are aimed at matching

the transformation of the enterprises themselves. On the digital platform, information is transmitted to product manufacturers about the trends in demand for specific types of goods, the purchasing power of the population, etc., which makes it possible to make effective management decisions at this level. Taking into account the concepts of "smart production", "smart equipment", "smart factories" and in the development of an organizational and economic approach to digitalization of production, the expert community is invited to rely on progress in general and the formation of the entire macroeconomic structure of a new type.

When developing a balanced industrial policy that meets the requirement of leadership in the global economic space, it is necessary to take into account not only the sources of competitive advantages of enterprises and their networks, but also the threats, risks, and barriers to their development in a digital society [3].

#### Risks and threats of industrial digitalization in Russia

An important factor contributing to the strengthening of leadership in the global space is the identification of risks and threats that emerge and are realized in the process of competition in the context of the digital transformation of the economy. In Russia, industries such as industry and banking are showing a high degree of readiness for digital transformation. Large industrial enterprises not only go through the digitalization stage, but are also actively involved in the digital transformation process. It is known that the stages preceding it include 1). automation, 2). informatization, 3). digitalization. Digital transformation is the result of a single and complete set of these transformations, including business models.

Let us point out some of the reasons that create the main risks for the Russian economy: critical dependence on technologies, equipment and software products of foreign origin; the threat of a lag in labor productivity, resource efficiency and the time required to develop a new product; sharp changes in the structure of employment and the release of labor can occur as a result of computerized, digital production and changes in the structure of the economy (in this regard, one should take into account the risks associated with Russia's insufficient ability to convert a high level of human capital development and research and development into technological innovation); Manufacturing and logistics companies embarking on a digital transformation must be prepared to tackle cybersecurity issues (the risk of cyberattacks will escalate as manufacturers and logistics providers embed sensors and other connected devices deeper into their daily activities. The IoT expands the attacking surfaces of these organizations by providing more entry points for malicious exploitation); ecosystem risks (combating this threat requires an understanding of the risk posed by third, fourth, etc. parties).

Consider such an important issue related to the topic under discussion as regional barriers that are characteristic of curbing the digital transformation of the country's industrial regions.

Among these barriers:

- climatic conditions as an objective reality (the harsh climate of the northern and northeastern regions, the increasing number of annual natural disasters in other territories of the country restrain the processes of their development);
- insufficient quality of infrastructure, including transport;
- the large length of the country's territory hinders international cooperation of internal industrialized regions;
- a significant share of single-product regions with a historically established culture of old industrial single-industry towns, whose labor resources are financially and economically dependent on the sole consumer of the residents' services - the city-forming enterprise;
- some of the industrial regions, the structure of which includes a large share of single-industry regions, are at the stage of an industrial society, while economically developed countries are at the stage of a post-industrial society;
- a large share of key industrial enterprises of industrial regions depend on the raw materials industries of these regions;
- industrial production is not sufficiently diversified;
- promising areas of development are experiencing an acute shortage of IT specialists;
- high level of labor migration from industrially developed regions to megacities;
- lack of funds for innovative development and digitalization of industrial production;
- insufficient share of products with a high share of added value.

The monoprofile nature of the regions entails a special type of digitalization risk: the growth of redundant workers, whose employment will be difficult, due to the weak diversification of the economy of such territories. As a result, there is an increase in unemployment and possible social tension, budget costs for retraining, resettlement, migration of released workers. The transition to digitalization of such regions requires significant costs for the modernization of industrial enterprises [4].

The raw material orientation of a large number of both single-industry and other types of territories determines the financial instability of the industry of the territory due to the changing world situation. In such conditions, investment plans for digital development and their implementation are unstable. The raw materials orientation of the export of industrially developed regions does not contribute to the development of high-tech industries, the digital transformation of enterprises. A decrease in labor productivity and business activity in a pandemic, a transition to communication on development and growth of competitiveness based on digitalization and digital transformation of industry offline, disruptions in interre-

gional, within regional and global supply chains are also both a risk and a threat to ensuring the competitiveness of regions of the type under consideration during the period of the digital transformation of industry and the economy as a whole, actively implemented by economic leaders ([5], [6]).

### Conclusion

The listed problems affect the industrial policy being implemented in the Russian industrial regions from the point of view of its transformation; it is necessary to adjust the industrial policy to neutralize and reduce the risks and threats to the implementation of digitalization projects and digital transformation of the domestic industry.

The industrial policy of industrially developed Russian regions in modern conditions, taking into account risks and threats, is considered in other works of the authors, for example, [7], [8], [9].

### References

1. *Mordovets V.A., Ugolnikova O.D. Digital industrialization of countries with different technological structures. Technical and technological problems of the service. №1(55), 2021. P. 79 – 86.*
2. *The program "Digital Economy of the Russian Federation", approved by the order of the Government of the Russian Federation of July 28, 2017 №1632-P.*
3. *Ugolnikova O.D. Digital adaptation of the Russian economy: features, problems, prospects / O. D. Ugolnikova. - Innovative technologies and issues of ensuring the security of the real economy: a collection of scientific papers following the results of the All-Russian scientific and practical conference "Innovative technologies and issues of ensuring the security of the real economy." St. Petersburg. March 27, 2020 / ed. dr. tech. sci, prof. G.V. Lepesh, cand. phys.-math. sci., assoc. prof. O.D. Ugolnikova, cand. econ. sci, assoc. prof. S.Yu. Alexandrova. – SPb.: Publishing house of SPbSUE, 2020, P. 214-221.*
4. *Ugolnikov V.V., Rizov A.D., Pastukhov A.L., Timoshchenko E.A., Buriak D.V. Innovative development of old industrial single-industry towns: from idea to implementation. Monograph / V. Ugolnikov, A.D. Rizov, D.V. Buryak, A.L. Pastukhov, E.A. Timoshchenko / Edited by O. D. Ugolnikova, cand. phys.-math. sci., assoc. prof. – SPb.: Publishing house of SPbSUE, 2016. – 77 P.*
5. *Ugolnikova O.D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUSSIAN OLD INDUSTRIAL TOWNS THAT HAVE THE STATUS /Implementation of sustainable development goals: European and Russian experience: a collection of scientific articles based on the conference materials, ed. cand. econ. sci. E.V. Viktorova.- SPb.: Publishing house of SPbSUE, 2019. P. 163-169.*

6. Makarova I.V., Ugolnikova O.D. *Ensuring the sustainability of Russian cities: conceptual parameters of industrial complex management modernization in the context of neo-industrialization. / Sustainable development: challenges and opportunities: collection of scientific articles ed. cand. econ. sci. E.V. Viktorova. – SPb.: Publishing house of SPbSUE, 2020. P.189- 195.*
7. Lepesh G.V., Makarova I.V., Ugolnikova O.D. *Theoretical foundations of digital industrialization. Scientific Review: Theory and Practice / ed. home Science and education, - 2020. V.10, № 9(77). P. 1841-1857.*
8. Lepesh G.V., Makarova I.V., Ugolnikova O.D. *FEATURES OF THE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURING OF INDUSTRIALLY DEVELOPED REGIONS OF RUSSIA, THEIR LEVEL OF ECONOMIC SECURITY AND "THE DIGITAL ADAPTATION". Technical and technological problems of the service. №4(54), 2020. P. 3 – 14.*
9. Lepesh G.V., Makarova I.V., Ugolnikova O.D. *Industrial policy of industrially developed regions of the Russian Federation: a new reality. Bulletin of the St. Petersburg State University of Economics. 2020. № 6 (126). P. 42-47.*

**FEATURES OF THE RUSSIAN MODEL OF FEDERALISM (RESEARCH  
IN THE CONTEXT OF THE LAW ON AMENDMENTS TO THE  
CONSTITUTION OF THE RF OF 03.14.2020 AND IN THE ORDER  
OF SOME COMPARISONS WITH THE FEDERAL STRUCTURE OF  
AUSTRALIA AND THE USA)**

**Ovsepyan Zhanna Iosifovna**

*Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Full Professor, Head of Department  
Southern Federal University*

***Abstract.** The author's methodology for studying the features of a federal structure has been constructed; a comparative analysis of the features of the subject of constitutional regulation of state sovereignty, the territorial organization of federalism, the delimitation of jurisdictions between the Federation and its subjects in Russia in comparison with the corresponding signs of constitutional regulation in Australia and the United States.*

***Keywords:** sovereignty, federation, federalism, state unity, political-territorial organization of the state, delimitation of subjects of jurisdiction and powers, features of federalism in Russia, features of federalism in the countries of the Anglo-Saxon legal family, cooperative federalism.*

Constitutional and legal comparative studies of the forms of the political and territorial structure of the Australian Union, the Russian Federation and the United States of America are highly relevant due to the fact that these states are the largest (in terms of the size of their territories) federations, have significant reserves of natural resources<sup>1</sup>, due to which these states have an increasing geopolitical influence on international economic and political processes. In this regard, the identification of the common and the special, taking into account the achievements and problems of each of these states, is of interest in terms of the exchange of mutual experience. The relevance of the topic of this comparative legal study is also

---

<sup>1</sup> See, for example: Australia does not give uranium to Russia // Website of the RBC-Daily news agency [ntr//www.rbcdaily.ru/20082009/19/focus/380948/](http://www.rbcdaily.ru/20082009/19/focus/380948/) // Quoted from the work: A.N. Mochalov. Comparative constitutional and legal study of the federal systems of the Russian Federation and the Australian Union. Abstract of cand. diss. Ekaterinburg. 2009. P. 4.



due to the fact that, as Russian scientists explain in scientific research devoted to foreign federalism: since the beginning of the 90s of the XX century, the attention of politicians, scientists and the general public has been naturally attracted by "the problem of relations between federal government bodies the authorities of the subjects of the federation. There are many reasons for this interest. Among them, first of all, it should be noted the increased share of the subjects of the federation in the economy and politics of federal states...the constituent entities of the federations have begun to have a more tangible effect on the status and capabilities of the federal authorities themselves".<sup>2</sup>

Research on the set topic involves the choice of a methodological basis for identifying (characteristics) of the features of a federal state structure. It seems insufficient to use as a priority method of comparing the federal state political-territorial structure with homogeneous signs of the territorial structure of a unitary state, which (the method) counts the age of its practice since the formation of the concept of the world's first union state - the Federation of North American States. Commenting on Diamond's essay, "The Federalist's View of Federalism," Indiana University professor Vincent Ostrom writes<sup>3</sup>, that, according to Diamond's definition, "federalism is the division of sovereignty between states and the central government," and that "the generally accepted consequence of such a definition... (is) that there are three kinds of government - confederal, federal and unitary (national), and the United States is the example expressed by the middle term"<sup>4</sup>. Further developing the argument, Vincent Ostrom writes: "Diamond agrees that this "threefold difference (terms - V.O.) was completely unknown to the people who created the Constitution (USA-O.J.). On the contrary, the terms "confederation" and "federal" were used by them as synonyms. "Federal", i.e. referring to the "confederation" was opposed to the unitary or national in the dichotomous series".<sup>5</sup> It seems that the modern methodology of the study of federalism involves focusing the attention of researchers on identifying common and distinctive features of the federation in its comparison not so much with unitary states, but with other types of union states, association unions (confederations, commonwealths, associations, unions, etc.)

An important methodological significance in the study of specific federations is also an appeal to the ideas established in science about various, multiple classifications of federalism. Thus, according to one criterion or another, the scientific literature distinguishes: constitutional and constitutional-contractual (contrac-

---

2 Osaveliyuk A.M. Foreign federalism: the organization of state power in the subjects of the federation./ Ex. ed. V.V. Maklakov. M. Federal Assembly of the RF. RAS. Institute for Scientific Information for Social Sciences. 1996. P.5

3 The largest American political scientist of the older generation.

4 Ostrom V. The Meaning of American Federalism / transl. A. V. Obolonsky. M.: Arena, 1993. P.91.

5 Ostrom V. Ind. works. P. 92.

tual-constitutional) federations; federations based on the union and federations based on the autonomy of their subjects; centralized and relatively decentralized federations; delegated and declared federalism<sup>6</sup>; federations based, respectively, on a national and territorial basis<sup>7</sup>; dualistic (it is also called "polycentric"<sup>8</sup>) and cooperative; relatively symmetrical and asymmetrical; etc. Professor V.E. Chirkin rightly points out that it is necessary to take into account the conventionality of many classifications, since "transitional states are observed between various social phenomena, sometimes the features of one or another classification unit are combined"<sup>9</sup>. Continuing this reservation, we also note that each of the identified models of federation reflects the prevailing features of the federal structure of a certain number of countries, which are manifested when comparing the correlation pairs of the analyzed form of state structure. Therefore, one and the same state can be characterized in many of its model forms, the latter in their sum, a kind of combination, create a single specific "image" of a particular federation.

Kduchevery ideas of any federal structure of the state are the ideas of the constitutional form of regulation and state sovereignty, understood primarily as the idea of state-territorial unity. In the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993 (as amended by the Law on the amendment of 03.14.2020) it is written that: "The federal structure of the Russian Federation is based on its state integrity, the unity of the system of state power, the delimitation of subjects of jurisdiction and powers between the bodies of state power of the Russian Federation and bodies state power of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, equality and self-determination of peoples in the Russian Federation". In connection with the adoption of the Law on the amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 03.14.2020, new norms were introduced aimed at ensuring the state sovereignty of the Russian Federation, at strengthening the operation of this principle in the domestic system, at eliminating situations when the internal government of the state was carried out outside the Russian Federation, excluding lobbying impacts on budgeting processes. Persons holding key positions in the system of public authority in Russia are prohibited from having citizenship of a foreign state, or a residence permit or other document confirming the right to permanently reside in the territory of a foreign state"; as well as to the specified categories of persons "it is prohibited to open and have accounts (deposits), to keep cash and valuables in

---

6 I.A. Umnova defines the corresponding classification as delegated and decentralized federalism, but it is true that the division of species into "decentralized-decentralized" can be linked to another (independent) classification criterion.//Umnova I.A. Constitutional foundations of modern Russian federalism. Moscow. Delo Publishing House. 2000.

7 Chirkin V.E. Modern federal state. M.: Publishing house of the Moscow Independent Institute of International Law.1997. P.11

8 Ostrom V. The Meaning of American Federalism / transl. A. V. Obolonsky. M.: Arena, 1993. P. 255–256.

9 Ibid. P. 11.

foreign banks located outside the territory of the Russian Federation".

Associated with the idea of state sovereignty in Russia is a large package of new norms introduced into the Constitution of the Russian Federation in 2020, regulating the Russian Federation signs of the national and cultural identity of the multinational people of the Russian Federation, which is a reflection not only of Russian specificity, but it seems that this novel reflects a common period of global transformations, when the problems of national identity are aggravated, the desire of peoples to preserve their identity.<sup>10</sup> In the novellas to Chapter 3 "Federal structure" of the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993, as amended by the Law on the amendment to the Constitution, 2020, the word "culture" is mentioned many times and in different phrases: "culture", "cultural identity of all peoples and ethnic groups", "ethnocultural and linguistic diversity", "the general cultural identity of compatriots abroad", "the culture of a responsible attitude of citizens to their health" (in cl. 2, 3, art. 69, cl. 3, art. 68). This is a very relevant modification of the subject of constitutional regulation, since, as is rightly noted in the culturological literature, although national identity is primarily a conscious loyalty to the state, legal and political unity, but at the same time, culture, common cultural values become "a deeper, connecting link this or that nation, pointing to the similarity of life of often different ethnic and confessional groups at the mental, everyday, ceremonial and other levels".<sup>11</sup>

The idea of the historical unity of the Russian people is also consonant with such new constitutional norms in the Russian Federation as: 1) that the Russian Federation is the successor of the USSR on its territory (cl. 1 of art. 67<sup>1</sup>); norms-novellas about the thousand-year history of the state unity of Russia; about perpetuating the memory of the defenders of the Fatherland; on the protection of historical truth; on the upbringing of children in the spirit of patriotism, citizenship and respect for elders (cl. 3,4 art. 67<sup>1</sup>). The mention of God is also connected with the theme of unity. In this regard, the novelty of constitutional regulation also corresponds to the national and cultural tradition of Russia, which is historically associated with respect for faith, state support for religious confessions (with the exception of the Soviet period of Russian history).

The idea of unity in the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment to the Constitution, 2020 is also present in the norms on "economic, political and solidarity", "solidarity of generations", "social partnership" (cl.6 art.75, art. 75.1). The sign of unity as an indicator of national and cultural identity is also strengthened in new formulations about the state language. Thus, according to the Law on the Constitutional Amendment: the Russian language is called not only the

---

10 See: The problem of national and cultural identity//[https://studwood.ru/1039446/politologiya/problema\\_natsionalno\\_kulturnoy\\_identichnosti](https://studwood.ru/1039446/politologiya/problema_natsionalno_kulturnoy_identichnosti). – 2 P

11 Kurulenko E.A., Nefedova D.N. National and cultural identity in a globalizing reality // *Izvestia of the Samara Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences*, V. 17, №1, 2015. P. 233

language of national communication, but also the language of the “state-forming people”. At the same time, the amendments say about the "multinational union of equal peoples of the Russian Federation", the republics retain the right to "establish their state languages", that "the Russian Federation guarantees all its peoples the right to preserve their native language, create conditions for its study and development" (cl.1-3 art. 68 as amended by the Law on Amendments to the Constitution of the RF, 2020).

The Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation (2020) provides an answer to the question about the peculiarities of Russian national and cultural identity and according to the criterion of gender component, reflects the idea that is traditional in Russia: the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment to the Constitution defines the concept of "marriage " as "a union of a man and a woman"(clause 1 of Article 72 as amended by the Law on Amendments to the Constitution, 2020).

A feature of the American model of federalism is that the principle of state sovereignty is not directly regulated in the US Constitution, but follows from a number of decisions of the US Supreme Court concerning cases on the balance of powers between the Federation and the states. The peculiarity of the principles of the political-territorial structure of the Australian Federation is associated with the peculiarity of the form of government: Australia is a constitutional monarchy, part of the British Commonwealth, "and the monarch is both the head of state as a whole and the head of each of the states."<sup>12</sup> The political-territorial structure of both federations - the United States and the Australian Union - consists of the territories of the subjects of these federations, which in both states are called states (50 states in the USA, 6 states in Australia). In addition, each of the states includes federal territories: the District of Columbia and two federal territories in the Australian Union (since 1911) - "Northern Territory (passed under the control of the federation from the state of South Australia) and the Australian Capital Territory".<sup>13</sup> In 1974, both of these territories "had fully elected legislatures. In addition, the latter has become self-governing."<sup>14</sup> The Constitutions of both the United States and the Commonwealth of Australia allow the formation of new subjects of these federations in their compositions.

Unlike the American and Australian federations, the names of the subjects of the Russian Federation are different: there are six types of subjects: republics, Krai, Oblast, federal cities, autonomous Oblast, autonomous okrugs. However, "in relations with federal government bodies, all subjects of the Russian Federation are equal among themselves" (cl.4 art.5 of the Constitution of the Russian

---

12 Mochalov A.N. Ind. works. P 21

13See about this: Mironyuk M.G. Modern federalism. Comparative Analysis M. MGIMO of the MFA of Russia; Russian Political Encyclopedia (ROSSPEN), 2008. P.165

14 Mironyuk M.G. Ind. works. P. 165

Federation). The structure of the Russian Federation as of the date of the adoption of the Constitution of the Russian Federation of December 12, 1993 included: 21 republics, 49 Oblasts, 6 Krai, 1 autonomous Oblast, 10 autonomous Okrugs, 2 cities of federal significance. Later, in the period from 2004 to 2008, the so-called complex subjects merged in the Russian Federation: Krai and Oblasts, which are geographically (in fact) the autonomous okrugs, began to legally (through changes in their constitutional and legal statuses) merge with the latter into a single whole - a new subject of the Federation. Such changes in the subject composition of the Russian Federation are permitted by the Constitution and a special Law. In addition, the "Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Crimea on the acceptance of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the formation of new subjects within the Russian Federation" (dated 18.03.2014) was signed and the FKZ "On the acceptance of the Republic of Crimea into the Russian Federation and the formation of Of the Russian Federation of new subjects - the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol"(dated May 27, 2014 № 7-FKZ). In this regard, the composition of the Russian Federation since 2014 includes 85 subjects: 22 republics, 46 Oblasts, 9 Krai, 1 autonomous Oblast, 4 autonomous Okrugs, 3 cities of federal significance. The presence of different types of subjects, as well as a combination of both national and territorial (regional) principles of their allocation, give the Russian Federation the features of an asymmetric federation.

Unlike the United States and the Australian Union, until 2020 in Russia there was no such type of territorial units as federal territories, but in connection with the adoption of the Law "On Amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation" (of 14.03.2020), this a new kind of territory. The Constitution of the Russian Federation states that: "The territory of the Russian Federation includes the territories of its constituent entities, internal waters and the territorial sea, airspace above them. Federal territories may be created on the territory of the Russian Federation in accordance with federal law. The organization of public power in federal territories is established by the aforementioned federal law. "The first such federal territory in Russia was the federal territory Sirius (created on the basis of Federal Law N 437-FZ of 22.12.2020, in effect as amended on 01.07.2021). Unlike the federal territories in the United States and the Australian Union, the Russian Federal Territory "Sirius" has a different purpose. In the Law, it is defined as: "a public-law formation of national strategic importance", in which it is supposed to achieve the following goals: ensuring comprehensive sustainable socio-economic and innovative development of the territory, increasing its investment attractiveness, preserving the Olympic sports, cultural and natural heritage, " creation of favorable conditions for the identification, self-realization and development of talents, the implementation of the priorities of the scientific and technological de-

velopment of the Russian Federation on the implementation of innovative and scientific and technological activities"(cl. 1, art. 2. Law № 437)

The quintessence, the main feature of federalism is the division of state power along the "vertical" of its structure, the dualization of state power and the implementation of the division of jurisdiction and authority between the federation and its subjects. The corresponding distinction is made in the Constitutions of both the United States of America and the Australian Union, as well as in the Constitution of Russia 1993. The difference in federal models according to the specified criterion is associated with: different ways of making the specified distinction, different subject content of each of the allocated lists of powers, different methods of "redistribution" powers between levels of government, etc.

Section 8 of art. 1 of the US Constitution of 1787, a list of the jurisdiction of the Federation is formulated, presented in the form of a "list" of the exclusive powers of the US Congress (Parliament). These include: "imposing federal taxes, minting coins, adopting uniform rules on naturalization and uniform bankruptcy laws, and so on". Of particular importance here is the provision of paragraph 3 of section 8 of the rule "on interstate commerce", on the basis of which Congress in the XX century passed a whole series of laws related to the social sphere and the economy, for example, antitrust laws, laws on promoting small business, consumer protection and other<sup>15</sup>. At the same time, Section 9 of the US Constitution formulates an "anti-list" - provisions defining the limits of the powers of Congress.

The powers of the constituent entities of the Federation - states in the US Constitution are determined by the "residual method". More precisely, in section 10 of art. 1 of the Constitution sets out powers that states cannot exercise. And in Amendment X of the US Constitution, the principle of "residual powers" of the states is formulated. It says here: "Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution and not prohibited for individual states are retained, respectively, either for the states or for the people"<sup>16</sup>. Russian experts believe that "residual powers allow state legislatures to pass legislation on a wide range of issues: regulation of intrastate commerce, health care, public order, etc. All sections of traditional legal relations (civil, criminal, procedural law) belongs to the jurisdiction of the states". In this regard, provisions on residual powers of states in the scientific literature are sometimes "interpreted as a presumption of state competence"<sup>17</sup>.

Other scholars, on the other hand, believe that the US Constitution articulates the "implied powers" of Congress (the federal parliament). In this regard, atten-

---

15 See: Zhidkov O. A. Introductory article // United States of America. Constitution and statutes. M.: Progress; Univer, 1993. P. 10–11.

16 Constitution of the United States (1787) // United States of America. Constitution and legislative acts / ed. O. A. Zhidkova. M.: Progress, 1993. P. 32–34, 42.

17 See about this: Chertkov A. N. Legislative regulation in the sphere of joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and its subjects. M.: Justicinform, 2005. P. 14.

tion is drawn to the final provision of paragraph 18 of section 8 of art. 1 of the Constitution, which states the competence of Congress "to make all laws that are necessary and appropriate to exercise the above (its) powers and all other powers conferred by the Constitution on the United States Government or any department or official thereof." The corresponding formula is assessed as allowing "federal authorities to intervene in the 'residual competence' of the states"<sup>18</sup>. According to experts, the doctrine of "implied powers" of the Federation is formulated by the US jurisprudence<sup>19</sup>. A. N. Chertkov writes: "Interpretation by the US Supreme Court of Section 8 of art. 1 of the Constitution, especially its 18th position, gave rise to the doctrine of implied powers, according to which, in addition to the powers directly listed in the Constitution, Congress has others that were implied by the legislator. Consequently, the sphere of federal competence is broader than the 18 provisions of Section 8 of art. 1 of the Constitution"<sup>20</sup>. In particular, he notes that "the redistribution of powers in favor of the federal center (in the United States) occurs on the basis of the decision of the US Supreme Court in the Garcia case and the clause "On the necessary and sufficient"<sup>21</sup>.

According to I.A. Alabastrova, in accordance with the doctrine of the "inherent" powers of the central government, formulated by the US Supreme Court, all issues that are "inseparable from the very concept of sovereignty" should be resolved at the federal level. Of particular importance for expanding the discretionary power of the federal government is the doctrine of interstate commerce, developed by the Supreme Court as early as 1824 in the Gibbons vs. Ogden judgment and developed in a number of subsequent decisions. According to this doctrine, the competence of the federation covers any issues related to the movement of goods outside one state and requiring uniform legal regulation<sup>22</sup>.

Since the 30s of the twentieth century, new trends in the development of American federalism have been the formation in it of the beginnings of cooperation and the sphere of joint jurisdiction of the federation and its subjects. I.A. Umnova writes: "The theory of cooperative federalism first entered the circulation of political and legal life in the 30s of the XX century in the Anglo-Saxon countries. It began to dominate in the United States as the basis of domestic relations in connection with the New Deal by F. Roosevelt (if not from the period of W. Wilson's New Freedom), the essence of the programs of which was to recognize the need for cooperation. One of the first to introduce the term "cooperative federalism"

18 Ryzhov V.A. Political Institutions and US Constitutional Law / ed. M. Yu. Makmakova. M.: Lawyer, 1996. P. 34.

19 Chirkin V.E. State science. M. Lawyer, 2000. P. 180; A. N. Chertkov Ind. works. P. 14.

20 Chertkov A. N. Ibid

21 Chertkov A. N. Ind. works. P. 16.

22 Alabastrova I.A. Fundamentals of US Constitutional Law // Constitutional (State) Law of Foreign Countries. Special part: textbook for universities / board of auth., ex. ed. B. A. Strashun. 2nd ed. M.: Norma, 2006. P. 144.

into circulation was Edward Corwin. It was he who began to popularize the term in the 30s, opposing the cooperative federalism of Roosevelt's New Deal to the dualistic federalism that existed in the United States for more than 150 years”<sup>23</sup>. I. A. Umnova also notes that American cooperative federalism is still "competing" with dualistic federalism<sup>24</sup>.

As for the Russian Federation, its 1993 Constitution establishes three types (spheres) of subjects of jurisdiction and powers: the jurisdiction of the Federation, the joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the subjects of the Russian Federation, the jurisdiction of the subjects of the Russian Federation. The first two spheres are presented in the form of "lists" of questions (spheres), subjects of jurisdiction, and the third sphere is formulated not in the form of a list, but in a general formula - according to the principle of "residual powers" (art. 71-73 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation of December 12, 1993). The sphere of independent jurisdiction of the Federation in Russia, as in the United States, includes: the establishment of federal taxes; money issue; legislation on citizenship, which provides for the procedure for naturalization and many other issues (art. 71 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation on December 12, 1993). Unlike the United States, the Constitution of the Russian Federation does not establish lists of powers - prohibitions related to the sphere of independent jurisdiction of the Federation. Unlike the United States, in Russia, regulation through the classical branches of legislation - civil (including purchase and sale agreements) belongs to the sphere of jurisdiction of the Federation (RF) rather than to the discretion of the subjects of the Federation and not even to the joint jurisdiction of the Federation and its subjects. criminal, procedural, etc. The sphere of jurisdiction of the subjects of the federation in the Russian Federation, in contrast to the United States, although it is also defined according to the "residual principle", but there are differences. Thus, the Constitution of Russia (1993), in contrast to the US Constitution (1787), does not provide for lists of powers that are prohibited from being exercised by the subjects of the federation.

With the adoption of the Law on the amendment to the Constitution (of 4.03.2020), there is an expansion of powers (legal duties) and the integration of the efforts of the Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the field of ensuring the state unity of Russia, protecting rights and freedoms, consolidating all peoples and ethnic groups, creating constitutional and legal foundations for the development of the beginnings of cooperation of various territorial levels of government in order to coordinate strategies and programs for the development of the respective territories, developed by each of the three levels of public authority - for the joint effective solution of social problems and ensuring the economic growth of Russia.

<sup>23</sup> Umnova I. A. Ind. works. P. 35.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.



Turning to the content of the changes and additions introduced by the Law on the amendment to the 2020 Constitution, we note that all provisions of Articles 71-73 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation (regulating the delineation of powers between the Russian Federation and its subjects), formed in the Constitution in its original edition (1993) with the adoption of the Law on the 2020 amendment retained their full effect<sup>25</sup>. Thus, the texts of all 17 subjects of exclusive jurisdiction of the Russian Federation have been preserved, but in six of them formulations have been introduced that strengthen the social orientation of these subjects of jurisdiction. Along with this, the list of subjects of exclusive jurisdiction includes new directions that were not previously included in the constitutional "list". This means that by adopting such federal laws, the Russian Federation assumes obligations related to ensuring the implementation of these laws from the federal budget. At the same time, it is important to note that homogeneous subjects of competence, which were initially enshrined in the 1993 Constitution, remain valid and are referred to the joint jurisdiction (joint lawmaking) of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. All of the above, as well as taking into account the fact that with the adoption of the Law on Amendments to the Constitution (of 14.03. 2020) the State Council received constitutional legitimation, one can come to the conclusion that the efforts of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the sphere of fulfilling the social obligations of the state are Of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, norms on the duties of the federal government and increasing the responsibility of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and personalizing the responsibility of the executive branch to the President of the Russian Federation.

For analytical comprehension, identification of patterns, trends in legal regulation, which should be expected that in connection with the practice of implementing constitutional amendments, it is advisable to speculatively delimit the corresponding subjects of jurisdiction and powers provided for by the Constitution of the Russian Federation (differentiated for each of the types of subjects of jurisdiction) into two blocks: 1 ) which have remained unchanged since 1993; and 2) new types of subjects of jurisdiction and powers provided for by the Laws on Amendments to the Constitution of 2014 and 2020. In total, the subjects of jurisdiction (provided for in art. 71 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation) have remained unchanged since 1993, according to our calculations - 11 items. Among the types of subjects of jurisdiction and powers that have remained unchanged (since 1993) are directly, in our opinion, related to the socio-economic obligations

---

<sup>25</sup> Changed to the Constitution of 1993, implemented by the Law on the amendment to the Constitution of 2014. According to which, instead of the list of judicial procedural appeals as justification for the exclusive jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and in connection with the adoption of the CAS of the Russian Federation, they have the character of novels that improve the quality of legal regulation

of the authorities, such as: "c) regulation and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms; citizenship in the Russian Federation; regulation and protection of the rights of national minorities"; "e) federal state property and its management"; "g) establishment of the legal basis for the single market; financial, currency, credit, customs regulation, money issue, the basics of pricing policy; federal economic services, including federal banks; h) federal budget; federal taxes and fees; federal funds for regional development"; civil law; procedural legislation; legal regulation of intellectual property", etc.

In addition to the subjects of jurisdiction that are unchanged in their formulations, the text of the Constitution of the Russian Federation also retains all other (six) subjects of jurisdiction and powers of exclusive federal jurisdiction, formulated in art. 71 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993, stipulated in its first edition (1993). In connection with the adoption of the Law on the amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation (of 14.03.2020), all of them remain in effect, remain in the text of the Constitution. However, the Law on the amendment to the Constitution supplemented these six types of subjects of Federal jurisdiction with new provisions expanding the scope of powers of the exclusive jurisdiction of federal bodies of state power and the responsibility of bodies of state power of the federal level, directly, in our opinion, also related to the socio-economic obligations of the authorities. The essence of the additions is as follows. First of all, the (exclusive) jurisdiction of the Russian Federation since 2020 includes: not only the establishment of a system of federal bodies of legislative, executive and judicial power, the procedure for their organization and activities; not only the formation of federal bodies of state power; but, in addition, the entire "organization of public authority", that is, organization of all three territorial levels of government "as a whole (cl. "d" of art. 71 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation as amended by the Law on the amendment to the Constitution, dated 14.03.2020).

To the jurisdiction of the (exclusive) Federation, in addition to the subjects of jurisdiction and powers initially enshrined in the Constitution (since 1993): establishing the foundations of federal policy and federal programs "in the field of state, economic, environmental, social, cultural and national development of the Russian Federation", - in connection with the adoption of the Law on Amendment to the Constitution of 2020, the "establishment of the foundations of federal policy and federal programs in the field of ... scientific and technological development" was also referred; "The establishment of a unified legal framework for the health care system, the system of upbringing and education, including continuing education;" (cl. "e" of art. 71 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation as amended by 2020)

The list of subjects and powers of the exclusive jurisdiction of federal bodies

of state power related to the socio-economic obligations of the authorities with the adoption of the Law on Amendments to the Constitution includes such a new generation of "subjects of jurisdiction" as a kind of powers such as: to ensure "personal security, society and the state in the application of information technology, the circulation of digital data; "(cl. "m" of art. 71 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation as amended by 2020)

At the end of the characteristics of the novels of the constitutional regulation of subjects of exclusive jurisdiction of the Russian Federation related to the socio-economic obligations of government institutions, it should be noted changes in the legislative powers of the Russian Federation in such a direction of regulation as "the status of the federal public service": the corresponding direction of the Federal jurisdiction is supplemented by an indication of the exclusive right of the Federation to establish restrictions "to fill state and municipal positions, positions of state and municipal service, including restrictions associated with the presence of citizenship of a foreign state or a residence permit or other document confirming the right of permanent residence of a citizen of the Russian Federation on the territory of a foreign state, as well as restrictions related to with the opening and availability of accounts (deposits), storage of cash and valuables in foreign banks located outside the territory of the Russian Federation walkie-talkies"(cl. "t" of art. 71 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation as amended by the Law of 2020)

A smaller number of amendments (additions) were introduced by the Law on Amendments to the Constitution (of 14.03.2020) in art. 72 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which establishes the scope of joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation: the amendments relate to only three types of subjects of jurisdiction, and all of them are related to lawmaking in the field of ensuring social rights. In particular, such a type of subjects of jurisdiction and authority as "e) nature management; environmental protection and environmental safety; specially protected natural areas; protection of historical and cultural monuments", provided for by the Constitution of the Russian Federation in its original edition (1993), - supplemented by joint powers in the field of "agriculture". In connection with the amendments to the 2020 Constitution, not only "f) general issues of upbringing, education, science, culture, physical culture and sports", but also issues of "youth policy" are attributed to the joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Subjects of joint jurisdiction and powers of joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, concerning "coordination of issues of health care, social protection, including social security;" supplemented by powers in the field of ensuring the provision of "affordable and high-quality medical care, preserving and strengthening public health, creating conditions for a healthy lifestyle, forming a culture of a

responsible attitude of citizens to their health" (cl. "g" of art. 72 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation).

At the same time, unchanged, correlated with the sphere of joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation since 1993. (i.e. since the adoption of the Constitution) there are eleven subjects of jurisdiction, including: "a) ensuring the compliance of the constitutions and laws of the republics, statutes, laws and other normative legal acts of Krai, Oblast, federal cities, autonomous Oblast, autonomous Okrugs The Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws; b) protection of human and civil rights and freedoms; protection of the rights of national minorities; ensuring the rule of law, law and order, public safety; border zone regime; c) issues of ownership, use and disposal of land, subsoil, water and other natural resources; d) differentiation of state property; h) implementation of measures to combat catastrophes, natural disasters, epidemics, elimination of their consequences; i) establishment of general principles of taxation and fees in the Russian Federation; j) administrative, administrative procedural, labor, family, housing, land, water, forestry legislation, legislation on subsoil, on environmental protection; l) protection of the original habitat and traditional way of life of small ethnic communities; m) the establishment of general principles for the organization of the system of public authorities and local self-government" (art. 72 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation).

In conclusion, we note that a common feature of the United States, Australia and Russia is their evolution based on the ideas of cooperative federalism, associated with various forms of cooperation and procedures for coordinating the interests of each of the analyzed federations and the subjects of each of them.<sup>26</sup> One of the very interesting novelties of the modern constitutional development of Russia, which, in our opinion, is associated with the development of the model of the federal structure of Russia in the direction of the model of cooperative federalism is the constitutional legitimation of the State Council, a federal state body that initially functioned under the President of the Russian Federation (in 2000-2020. ) as an advisory institution, based on the Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation. In his Address to the Federal Assembly (dated 15.01.2020), the President of the Russian Federation made a proposal to "radically increase the role of governors in the development and adoption of decisions at the federal level. In connection with the adoption of the Law on Amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993 (from 14.03.2020) and the Law "On the State Council of the Russian Federation" (from 08.12.2020), the legal characteristics of the State Council are radically changing. The status of the State Council is being developed in the context of the concept of "public authority" introduced for the first time in the text of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and is defined

---

<sup>26</sup> See about this, in particular: Avtonomov A.S. Constitutional (state) law of foreign countries. M. "Prospect" 2006. P. 239-240

as a constitutional state body formed by the President of the Russian Federation, functioning in a unified system of public authority (cl. 1 of art. 3 FZ). At the same time, according to the FZ, "the unified system of public authority means" the authorities of three territorial levels: federal government bodies, government bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local government bodies. The essence of the novel is that through the new concept of the State Council, the mechanisms of regionalization should be included in the process of effective economic development of the state, the successful fulfillment of state social obligations as ways to expand the foundations of governance.

## DIGITAL RIGHTS AS PROPERTY RIGHTS

**Kagalnitskova Natalia Vladimirovna**

*Candidate of Juridical Sciences, Associate Professor*

*Volgograd State Pedagogical University*

**Abstract.** *Despite the seeming at first glance alienation of digital rights to the system of Russian civil law, they relate to property rights. In particular, in terms of defense capability, digital rights are closest to the institution of cession, which should be taken into account by the law enforcement officer when using digital rights.*

**Keywords:** *property rights, digital rights, right to claim, assignment.*

### **Introduction**

Federal Law №34-FZ of 18.03.2019 "On Amendments to Parts One, Two and Article 1124 of Part Three of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation" (hereinafter - Law №34-FZ) introduced a new institution of digital rights into Russian legislation. The federal law was adopted in the wake of the increasing popularity of cryptoassets. Nevertheless, its adoption did not eliminate the existing and potential problems with the use of digital rights, since the fundamental issue of this institution - the definition of its place in the system of Russian law - has not been resolved. In this regard, the solution of this task is entrusted to law enforcement officers and legal scholars.

### **Purpose of the study**

The purpose of the study is to determine the place of digital rights in the system of Russian legislation, as well as to search for legal institutions similar to them for the purpose of the possibility of their application in the absence of identifying gaps in their regulation.

### **Materials and methods**

The study examined the works of famous scientists, containing doctrinal research, and the legislation of the Russian Federation. The methodological basis of this research is a set of methods of scientific knowledge, among which the main place is occupied by the methods of consistency, analysis and comparative legal.

### **Results and discussion**

In art. 128 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – CC RF), "property law" is indicated as an object of civil rights, while the content of this

right is not further disclosed in civil legislation. The doctrine also lacks consensus on the disclosure of the concept presented. In particular, Sh. Mengliev defined property rights as follows: "Rights that do not have a material, physical form, but have material content that allows it to be used as ordinary things to meet the interests of subjects of civil law. Property rights, as a rule, are separate from their foundations and represent a special social value. At the same time, on the contrary, many similar rights, for example, ownership of a specific thing, are closely related to the latter and follow it".<sup>1</sup>

V.A. Belov rightly pointed out that despite the fact that the construction of "property law" has not been developed in science, it is actively introduced into legislation as property (see, for example, cl. 4 of art. 454, cl. 2 of art. 567, cl. 1 art. 572 CC RF)<sup>2</sup>.

The essence of the category "property right" is predetermined by the essence of the concept of "property". V.I. Sinaisky points out that our laws use the term "property" to designate the object of law. Moreover, cash property is called a physical or corporeal object (more precisely, property rights to it), debt property is an incorporeal object (more precisely, rights of obligation)<sup>3</sup>. K.P. Pobedonostsev, the main one in the category of "property" saw everything that can be possessed. First of all, these are available things: everything that exists by nature, in external nature, everything that has an independent existence outside of man; then actions that have economic significance, economic value due to the fact that another person acquires the ability to manage and dispose of them and personal power is objectified, acquires external significance, material value<sup>4</sup>.

As you can see, along with the objects of the material world, other material goods that do not have a spatially limited form, but which can be an independent object of civil rights, also belong to property. In particular, in accordance with art. 38 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - TC RF), such property plays the role of an object of taxation. In accordance with the provisions of Articles 112, 140 of the Federal Law of 26.10.2002 № 127-FZ "On insolvency (bankruptcy)", it is possible to sell the debtor's claims in the manner and under the conditions established by this law. In cl. 4 of art. 454 CC RF, the possibility of applying general provisions on sale and purchase to transactions aimed at alienating property rights is enshrined.

Property law arises in connection with property that has a certain value, and expressed outside or in the form of an individually defined thing<sup>5</sup> or actions.

---

1 See: Mengliev Sh. Property rights as an object of law and legal relations. URL: <http://www.law.edu.ru/doc/document.asp?docID=1234943>.

2 Belov V.A. Succession in connection with the legislative concept of qualifying property rights as objects of civil rights // Legislation. 1998. N 6.

3 Sinaisky V.I. Russian civil law. M., 2002. P.124.

4 Pobedonostsev K.P. Civil law course. Part 1: Patrimony rights. M., 2002. P.80-82.

5 See, e.g.: Resolution of the Presidium of the SAC RF of October 26, 1995 N 5308/95. // Bulletin

However, the property right is not capable of alienation by itself in any legal relationship - either a thing serving as an object of a property right, or a grant that is an object of a law of obligations is alienated.

In the legal doctrine, property rights include property rights (property rights, easements, etc.), obligations (in particular, the right to claim) exclusive rights and corporate rights.

The legal regime of property rights includes a certain specificity of their use, the establishment of certain mechanisms for their use and the limits of their implementation, methods of their transfer (scope of rights, their nature, transfer restrictions, etc.). Property law, precisely as an independent object, is equated to the right of claim arising in the framework of legal obligations.

Despite the fact that the legislator allows the use of "property rights" as the subject of various agreements mediating the transfer of ownership from one person to another (sale and purchase agreement, donation), it cannot be an object of property rights, since it is a category of the ideal world, cannot acquire the qualities of the subject of provision under contracts aimed at establishing ownership. If we admit the possibility of establishing the right of ownership to the right of obligation, then the object of the real right should become the property right of obligation, which is absurd in itself.

Property law is also defined as the right of demand by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation in the Resolution of October 28, 1999 N 14-P, according to which "property rights are rights of demand". Thus, this is the right of a claim that arises from the creditor in connection with the existence of a legal obligation relationship between him and the creditor, and in which the debtor is obliged to perform a certain action: transfer property, perform work, provide a service, contribute to joint activities, pay money, etc. or to refrain from a certain action, and the creditor has the right to require the debtor to fulfill his obligation (art. 307 CC RF).

The defensiveness of property rights is achieved by making transactions aimed at establishing their ownership by other persons. As a result of a transaction with property rights, an external change in the obligation occurs, as a result of which the figure of the creditor changes and the rights and obligations of the previous creditor are transferred to the new creditor unchanged. Similarly, the figure of the debtor (transfer of debt) can be changed. A situation is possible when both the creditor and the debtor can be replaced in one obligation. If there is a replacement of the creditor in a bilateral agreement, in which the creditor is at the same time the debtor, then this means the transfer of the contract. (art.292.3 CC RF). Accordingly, the rules on the assignment of the claim and on the transfer of debt apply to the transfer of the contract.



The digitalization of a person's daily life has become the reason for the emergence of a request to give it an adequate legal form. One of the answers was the introduction of digital rights into Russian legislation. Digital rights are considered to be obligatory and other rights named in such a capacity in the law, the content and conditions of implementation of which are determined in accordance with the rules of the information system that meets the characteristics established by law. Implementation, disposal, including transfer, pledge, encumbrance of digital rights in other ways or restriction of disposal of digital rights are possible only in the information system without contacting a third party (art. 128 and art. 141.1 CC RF).

According to the Explanatory Note to the draft Federal Law of March 18, 2019 N 34-FZ<sup>6</sup> the concept of "digital law" covers a set of electronic data (digital code, designation), certifying the rights to objects of civil rights, including "rights to things, other property, results of work, provision of services, exclusive rights".

In terms of understanding what is related to digital rights, there is no unambiguous understanding in the doctrine. In particular, M.A. Rozhkova believes that in the case of digital law, one can only speak "about the electronic form (method of registration) of existing subjective civil rights"<sup>7</sup>. S.V. Sarbash views digital law as a legal fiction not confirmed by fundamental research.<sup>8</sup> There is an alternative understanding of digital rights. A. Bychkov, believes that digital rights can be transferred to another person on the same conditions as the objects themselves, the ownership of which they confirm<sup>9</sup>. The economic value of a digital asset lies in the right it certifies to the object encrypted in the asset, which includes "the authority to access the code (login, password, crypto wallet, etc.) and to dispose of the digital asset"<sup>10</sup>.

The specificity of the circulation of digital rights lies in the fact that the disposal of such rights is possible only in the information system without contacting a third party. Methods for disposing of digital rights include transfer, pledge, encumbrances, etc. At the same time, the transfer of digital rights on the basis of a transaction does not require the consent of the person obliged under such digital rights.

Taking into account the emerging question of the validity of the introduction

6 URL: [http://asozd2.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/\(Spravka\)?OpenAgent&RN=424632-7](http://asozd2.duma.gov.ru/main.nsf/(Spravka)?OpenAgent&RN=424632-7) (appeal date: 30.03.2020).

7 Rozhkova M.A. Digital Assets and Virtual Property: How the Virtual Compares with the Digital. URL: [https://zakon.ru/blog/2018/06/13/cifrovye\\_aktivy\\_i\\_virtualnoe\\_imuschestvo\\_kak\\_sootnositsya\\_virtualnoe\\_s\\_cifrovym](https://zakon.ru/blog/2018/06/13/cifrovye_aktivy_i_virtualnoe_imuschestvo_kak_sootnositsya_virtualnoe_s_cifrovym) (appeal date: 08.04.2019).

**8See: Ibid.**

9 See: Bychkov A. Transactions with cryptoassets and their legal protection // New accounting. 2018. N 4. P. 100 - 127.

10 Sannikova L.V., Kharitonova Yu.S. Legal essence of new digital assets // Law. 2018. N 9. P. 86 - 95.

of the category of "digital rights" into Russian legislation, as well as their features in the form of their content and the conditions for implementation, determined in accordance with the rules of a limited information system, it seems possible at the current stage of development of the doctrine of digital rights, to talk about the fact that the category of "property rights" covers the category of "digital rights", since the latter have all the necessary properties to be classified as such.

Digital rights can have as an object exclusive rights to the results of intellectual activity and means of individualization, which can objectively give rise to the construction of "the right to the right", given that digital rights, in contrast to obligatory, corporate, exclusive, etc., in which the essential element, represent only a new form of certification of property rights. In this regard, it is advisable to consider digital rights as a digital way of fixing property rights and extending to them the mechanism of cession, alienation of these rights.

### **Conclusion**

Taking into account the emerging question of the validity of the introduction of the category of "digital rights" into Russian legislation, as well as their features in the form of their content and the conditions for implementation, determined in accordance with the rules of a limited information system, it seems possible at the current stage of development of the doctrine of digital rights, to talk about the fact that the category of "property rights" covers the category of "digital rights", since the latter have all the necessary properties to be classified as such. Consequently, in the absence of their detailed regulation, the provisions on the assignment of rights of claim are, in many respects, applicable to digital rights, which, we believe, will be reflected in the practice of participants in economic turnover.

### **References**

1. *Braginsky M.I., Vitryansky V.V. Contract law. Book two. Property transfer agreements. M. Statute, 2010. - P. 346;*
2. *Belov V.A. Non-documentary securities (scientific and practical essay). — / V.A. Belov - YurInfoR Moscow, 2012. — P. 212;*
3. *Novoselova L.A. "Transactions of assignment of rights (claims) in commercial practice. Factoring" / L.A. Novoselova - Statute, 2003 — P. 494;*
4. *Mengliev Sh. Property rights as an object of law and legal relations. URL: <http://www.law.edu.ru/doc/document.asp?docID=1234943> (appeal date: 01.11.2021);*
5. *Sinaisky V.I. Russian civil law. M., 2002. P.124.*
6. *Chegovadze L.A. The structure and state of civil legal relations / L.A. Chegovadze M. Statute 2004 – P.542;*

7. Rozhkova M.A. *Digital Assets and Virtual Property: How the Virtual Compares with the Digital*. URL: [https://zakon.ru/blog/2018/06/13/cifrovye\\_aktivy\\_i\\_virtualnoe\\_imuschestvo\\_kak\\_sootnositsya\\_virtualnoe\\_s\\_cifrovym](https://zakon.ru/blog/2018/06/13/cifrovye_aktivy_i_virtualnoe_imuschestvo_kak_sootnositsya_virtualnoe_s_cifrovym) (appeal date: 08.04.2019).
8. Bychkov A. *Transactions with cryptoassets and their legal protection // New accounting*. 2018. №4. P. 100 - 127.
9. Pobedonostsev K.P. *Civil law course. Part 1: Patrimony rights*. M., 2002. P.80-82.
10. Sannikova L.V., Kharitonova Yu.S. *Legal essence of new digital assets // Law*. 2018. N 9. P. 86 - 95.
11. *Civil Code of the Russian Federation (part one) of 30.11.1994 №51-FZ – SPS "ConsultantPlus", 2021;*
12. *Tax Code of the Russian Federation (part one) of 31.07.1998 №146-FZ – SPS "ConsultantPlus", 2021;*
13. *Federal Law dated 26.10.2002 №127-FZ "On Insolvency (Bankruptcy)" – SPS "ConsultantPlus", 2021;*
14. *Federal Law dated 18.03.2019 №34-FZ "On amendments to parts one, two and article 1124 of part three of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation" – SPS "ConsultantPlus", 2021;*
15. *Resolution of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation of 28.10.1999. №14-P – SPS "ConsultantPlus", 2021;*
16. *Resolution of the Presidium of the SAC RF dated October 26, 1995 N 5308/95 – SPS "ConsultantPlus", 2021.*

## SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE PROCEDURE FOR TRANSFERRING FOREIGN CITIZENS TO THE STATE OF WHICH THEY ARE A CITIZEN TO SERVE THEIR SENTENCE

**Kazakova Alexandra Viktorovna**

*Candidate of Juridical Sciences, Associate Professor  
Ural State Law University*

***Abstract.** The transfer of persons sentenced to imprisonment to the country of which they are a citizen for further serving their sentences is an important institution of international cooperation, in connection with which a significant part of the powers in this direction are exercised by the court and the prosecutor's office as the main authority, whose tasks include ensuring the rule of law and order.*

***Keywords:** extradition; issue; international legal assistance; serving a sentence*

### **Introduction**

The Criminal Procedure Law does not contain the concepts of extradition or extradition, and therefore in scientific works on criminal procedure there is more than one definition of these terms. As a rule, extradition (extradition) is understood as a system of procedural measures based on international and domestic law aimed at bringing an accused or convicted person under the criminal jurisdiction of the requesting state for prosecution or punishment.

**Purpose of the study:** the author sets himself the following goals:

1. Establishing the content of the terms "extradition", "extradition" and "transfer";
2. Finding common procedural issues in both types of extradition;
3. Identification of specific features of the procedure for transferring a person to the country of which he is a citizen.

**Materials and methods:** empirical and theoretical research methods were used, including analysis of legal norms, comparison, abstraction, scientific and analytical approach, selection of facts.

**Results and discussion:** The author of the article has identified a number of specific characteristics of the extradition procedure for transferring a person to a

foreign state for serving a sentence of imprisonment. Judicial bodies, when considering the relevant issues, should carefully consider these features.

It is worth paying attention to the statistical data, according to which the Russian Federation extradites more than a thousand persons annually, but "the reverse effective work of foreign law enforcement agencies leaves much to be desired (10% of the total number of requests are fulfilled)."

There is a theoretical controversy about the relationship between concepts such as "delivery", "extradition" and "transfer". On this issue, A.A. Milhausen came to the conclusion that extradition is a generic concept that contains a whole range of procedural measures, which, among other things, may end with a refusal to satisfy a request for legal assistance, respectively, extradition is a specific concept (i.e. part of extradition), meaning activities aimed at moving a person to prosecute, and transfer is the second specific concept included in extradition, and meaning the direction of a convicted person to serve a sentence in the state of which he is a citizen. It is worth noting that ch. 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the CPC RF) is called "*Extradition* (emphasis added by the author) of a person for criminal prosecution or execution of a sentence." Therefore, it seems more correct to use the nominal given term. *Transfer* (emphasis added by the author) means the transfer of a convicted person to real imprisonment for further serving the sentence in the country in which the convicted person has citizenship (Chapter 55 CPC RF). This article will focus specifically on the transfer of persons; these terms will be used in the meanings that are specified in this paragraph.

S.V. Matveev and S.M. Kolotov, they note the intersectoral legal nature of the institution of extradition, since its sources can be divided into two large groups: international agreements (some of which were concluded during the existence of the USSR) and national legislation.

International legal sources, depending on the level of confinement, are divided into:

1. multilateral agreements. For example, the 1957 European Convention on Extradition (plus two Additional Protocols, 1975 and 1978); 1959 European Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, etc.

2. regional agreements. For example, the Convention of the CIS countries "On Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases" dated January 22, 1993.

3. bilateral agreements on legal assistance. The Russian Federation is a party to about 50 such agreements. For example, the Soviet-Korean Treaty of 1957; agreements on legal assistance in civil, family and criminal matters, containing rules on extradition, with the Hungarian People's Republic of 1958, with the Polish People's Republic of 1957, the People's Republic of Albania 1958, the Bulgarian

People's Republic of 1975; Republic of Lithuania 2001, etc.

4.a number of scientific researchers identify another original source – Statute of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).

The system of national legislation consists of:

1. Constitution of the RF. According to art. 61, 63, it is not allowed to extradite Russian citizens to other states, as well as persons persecuted for political convictions and for actions that are not recognized as a crime in Russia;

2. CC RF. Article 13 establishes the rules according to which foreign citizens and stateless persons who have committed crimes outside the Russian Federation can be extradited to a foreign state for criminal prosecution or serving a sentence in accordance with an international treaty, and also duplicates the ban on extradition of citizens of the Russian Federation, even if they have committed a crime on the territory of a foreign state.

3. CPC RF. Chapters 54 and 55.

4. legislation on foreign citizens: for example, Federal Law № 115-FZ of 25.07.2002 "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation".

5. instruction of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation №116/35 "On the procedure for the work of the bodies of the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation on the issue of extradition of persons for criminal prosecution or execution of a sentence" dated 05.03.2018

6. resolutions of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation: №5 of 10.10.2003 "On the application by courts of general jurisdiction of generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation" (as amended on 05.03.2013); №11 of 14.06.2012 "On the practice of consideration by courts of issues related to the extradition of persons for criminal prosecution or execution of a sentence, as well as the transfer of persons to serve a sentence" (as amended on 9.12.2013; of 03.03.2015.).

7. *reciprocity principle* (conditionally can be attributed to the sources - highlighted by the author), the essence of which is enshrined in paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the RF №11 of 14.06.2012: in the absence of an international treaty, the Russian Federation may extradite, transfer a person to a foreign state, recognize the verdict of a foreign court on the basis of the principle of reciprocity, according to which a foreign state can be expected that in a similar situation such a state will extradite a person to the Russian Federation for criminal prosecution or execution of the sentence, will transfer the person, recognizes the sentence passed by the court of Russia. In this case, the procedures are governed by the CPC RF, other laws, generally recognized principles and norms of international law, as well as international treaties of the Russian Federation concerning the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms. A classic example is the satisfaction of the Federal Republic of Germany's request

for the extradition of a Vietnamese citizen (accused of aggravated murder, illegal possession and carrying of firearms) before the ratification of the European Convention on Extradition.

The grounds for extradition are numerous and are set out in relevant international agreements. The most common are:

1. the act must be a crime: as a rule, these include acts that, according to the laws of both the requesting and the requested parties, are criminally punishable and for the commission of which there is imprisonment for a period of at least a year or more severe punishment. A discrepancy is allowed in the description of certain elements of the *corpus delicti* of which the person is accused, or in the legal qualification of the act, the actual circumstances of the act that took place and its punishability under the laws of both states should be assessed.

2. absence of grounds for refusal to extradite, which can be conditionally subdivided into: absolute (established by most international treaties) and relative (enshrined in national regulations). The absolute ones include:

- the person in respect of whom the extradition request is made is a national of the requested state. Attention should be paid to the fact that there is no prohibition on the extradition of one's own citizens of a generally recognized nature. For example, the UK, USA, Estonia and a number of other countries can extradite citizens if there is an appropriate agreement and reciprocity in extradition practice.

- the person has been granted the right of asylum in the territory of the requesting state.

- the presence in the requested country against the person of a sentence or order to terminate the criminal prosecution for the same crime as indicated in the requesting party's request.

- the crime is political.

- criminal prosecution of a crime must be carried out on the basis of private prosecution.

- according to the legislation of the requested state, there are procedural obstacles to criminal prosecution (expiration of the statute of limitations for criminal prosecution).

- extradition is not permitted under the laws of the requested country.

- the person must be brought before an emergency tribunal or court of law.

- the requesting party did not provide guarantees that when determining the term of imprisonment, the time spent by the person in custody in the territory of the requested state would not be taken into account.

- the requesting country did not provide guarantees that the person would not be subject to the death penalty or life imprisonment.

Also, the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation has the right to refuse extradition (relative grounds):

\*if the person is subject to criminal prosecution for the crime specified in the extradition request.

\*if the RF considers that, based on the circumstances of the case, the extradition of a person does not comply with the principle of humanity due to age, state of health or other personal circumstances.

\*there is a possibility that the extradited person will be prosecuted or punished because of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion.

In accordance with part 1 of art. 396 CPC RF, issues related to the transfer of a citizen of a foreign state sentenced to imprisonment by a court of the Russian Federation to serve a sentence in the state of which the convicted person is a citizen (part 20 of art. 397 CPC RF) are resolved by the court that passed the sentence. These issues can be decided by justices of the peace if they have passed a verdict. By virtue of part 2 of art. 396 CPC RF if the sentence is carried out in a place that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the court that issued the sentence, then the issues specified in part 1 of art. 396 CPC RF, are permitted by a court of the same level (and, if it is absent at the place of execution, by a higher court). In this case, a copy of the court decision at the place of execution of the sentence shall be sent to the court that passed the sentence. Since only persons sentenced to real imprisonment are subject to transfer, the issues of transfer to courts at the place of serving the sentence are considered.

The activity of the judiciary in extradition practice is conditionally divided into three groups:

- 1) resolution of issues related to the transfer of the convicted person;
- 2) consideration of the submitted complaints against the decision on extradition;
- 3) judicial control over compliance with legislation.

The first direction deserves a more detailed analysis: it is advisable to establish the role of the court by analyzing the entire system of procedural actions aimed at transferring a convicted person to the country to serve his sentence.

Consideration and resolution of issues related to the extradition, transfer of a person to a foreign state is carried out by a court in an open session in accordance with general rules with the peculiarities provided for in ch. 55 CPC RF.

The specificity of litigation to resolve the issue of transferring a person is the presence of an additional participant - the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia. Based on the meaning of art. 469 CPC RF, the legal basis for initiating the procedure is the representation of the authorized body in the field of the execution of the sentence. In practice, this document can also be referred to as an order, in the operative part of which it is indicated that the convict's stay on the territory of the Russian Federation is inexpedient.

The expression of the will of the person himself, in respect of whom the Rus-



sian court has passed the sentence, is required.

At the hearing, documents submitted, as a rule, by the Ministry of Justice of a foreign state are also subject to careful examination:

- texts of articles of a foreign state that comply with Russian legislation, defining the qualification of crimes, the conditions and procedure for serving a sentence on the territory of the state of which the convicted person is a citizen;

- the letter is a guarantee of the execution of the Russian sentence, in other words, the documents contain assurances that the competent court of the country of serving will decide on the recognition of the sentence after the actual transfer of the convicted person.

It is noteworthy that in the transfer procedure there is a range of circumstances entailing a refusal to satisfy the submission of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia (enshrined in Article 471 CPC RF):

1) the punishment cannot be executed in a foreign state due to:

a) the expiration of the limitation period or on other grounds provided for by the legislation of this state;

b) non-recognition by a court or other competent body of a foreign state of the verdict of a court of the Russian Federation, or recognition by a court or other competent body of a foreign state of a verdict of a court of the Russian Federation without establishing the procedure and conditions for serving the sentence by the convicted person on the territory of a foreign state;

c) incompatibility with the condition and procedure for serving the sentence by the convicted person, determined by the court or other competent authority of a foreign state;

2) no guarantees of execution of the sentence in the part of a civil claim have been received from the convicted person or from a foreign state;

3) no agreement has been reached on the transfer of the convicted person on the conditions provided for by an international treaty of the Russian Federation;

4) the convicted person has a permanent place of residence in the Russian Federation.

Thus, by the ruling of the Judicial Collegium for Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of July 15, 2014 N 57-APU14-6, the decision of the Belgorod Regional Court of May 20, 2014 was canceled, which allowed the transfer of P. to serve his sentence to Ukraine. The reason for the cancellation was the fact that there were no proper guarantees for the execution of the sentence in the part of the civil claim: "... the convicted person did not submit, and his statement that the claim will be extinguished by his parents is not such a guarantee. The obligation given to P. to pay money also cannot serve as a guarantee of the execution of the sentence.

The reference in the court ruling to the appeal of the Deputy Minister of

Justice of Ukraine dated December 25, 2013 to the Ministry of Justice of Russia that the execution of the sentence in terms of collecting the specified amounts from P. is guaranteed on the territory of Ukraine does not correspond to the text of this appeal, since it only expresses consent to transfer P. to Ukraine for further serving the sentence". The appellate court came to a reasonable conclusion that the first instance court, when deciding on the transfer of P., did not show due attention to the protection of the property rights of the victims.

The decision to satisfy or refuse to satisfy the submission of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia is made in the deliberation room and is drawn up in the form of a resolution.

Since the transfer procedure does not imply any restrictions on human rights and freedoms, the convicted person has procedural means to appeal the decision, which is enshrined in Art. 463 CPC RF.

An appeal can be filed within 10 days from the date of receipt of the ruling or receipt. Upon appeal, the transfer is not subject to real execution until the entry into force of the decision.

The time, place and method of transferring the person are agreed by the competent state authorities of both countries. It is possible to deliver the person to the territory of the requesting country or transfer to the competent state authority of the issuing party. As a rule, the persons subject to extradition are transferred to foreign states by the forces of the International Cooperation Directorate of the Main Directorate of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia. If there are circumstances that prevent the actual transfer of the person, this procedure may be postponed.

**Conclusions:** the procedure for transferring a foreign person convicted by a Russian court to imprisonment to serve a sentence in the country of which he is a citizen is one of the forms of extradition and a part of the extradition policy of the Russian Federation as a whole. The transfer of a convicted person also has features characteristic of extradition, but also has specific features that find expression in an expanded list of participants and a special range of circumstances to be established when making an appropriate decision. It is no coincidence that the Russian legislator has separated the concepts of extradition and transfer and consolidated the procedural rules in different chapters of the CPC RF.

## References

*I. Abdulloev P.S. The concept of extradition of persons in the framework of international cooperation in criminal cases in post-Soviet countries // Bulletin of Moscow University. Ser. II. Law. 2017. № 1. P. 80-92.*

2. Baroyan L.K. *The Institute for Extradition in the Russian Federation: Questions of Theory and Practice* // *NovaUm.Ru*. 2020. № 25. P. 222-224.

3. Milgauzen A.A. *Correlation of the concepts of extradition and extradition of persons who have committed a crime* // *Modern Science*. 2021. №2-2. P. 170-173.

4. *Determination of the Judicial Collegium for Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court of the RF dated July 15, 2014 N 57-APU14-6* // SPS "Consultant Plus".

## DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TEACHING METHODS FOR SCHOOLS WITH IN-DEPTH STUDY OF INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS

**Neprokina Irina Vasilievna**

*Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Full Professor  
Togliatti State University, Togliatti, Russia*

**Shadrina Yulia Sergeevna**

*Teacher  
"School №41", Togliatti, Russia*

**Abstract.** *The article discusses a new teaching method, which is aimed at increasing the attractiveness of the educational process and changing the architecture of educational activities. This method is aimed at increasing the motivation for learning and ensures the involvement of students in the educational process by modifying the familiar educational material.*

**Keywords:** *new teaching methods, block-event dives, events.*

### **Introduction**

In modern realities, the question of reforming the educational process is acute. "The President of the country outlined one of the important lines of development of the educational process - increasing the motivation to learn and the attractiveness of lessons in educational institutions, taking into account the potential and personal resources of students" [1].

Currently, education in the Russian Federation is in the process of searching for a reorganization of the educational process in order to make the graduate a successful person, able to adapt to the rapidly changing modern conditions. Therefore, the Government of the Russian Federation, when developing a national project in the field of education, sets the primary task: "the introduction at the levels of basic general and secondary general education of new methods of teaching and upbringing, educational technologies that ensure the development of basic skills and abilities by students, increasing their motivation for learning and involvement in educational process"[1].

**Purpose of the study:** to increase the attractiveness of the educational process, to create new methods of teaching and upbringing, to change the architecture of educational activities and the content of academic subjects.

## Methods

Since 2018, experimental work has been carried out in schools in the Russian Federation aimed at introducing and testing a new teaching method called block-event immersion. This method has been tested in 7 federal districts, 14 regions, 18 schools on the basis of the experimental platform of the educational holding laboratory "Global-NPD" - "Schools of Progressive Thinking" [2].

What are "Schools of Progressive Thinking"? This is not a separate event, this is not a separate project, these are not separate innovations, this is a whole practice-oriented model, in which there are two cross-cutting projects:

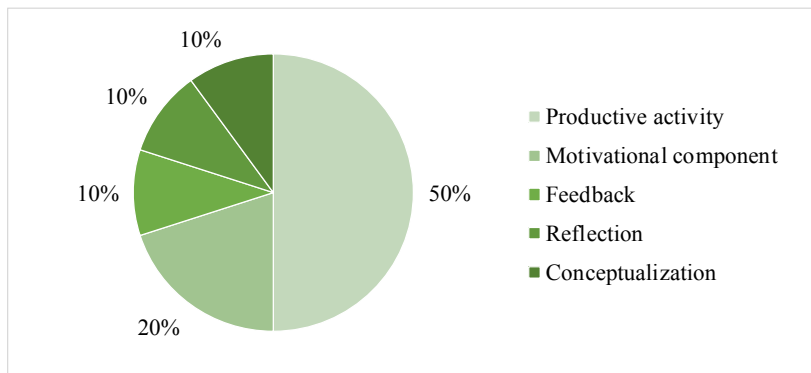
- reforming the educational process, which is aimed at moving away from the classroom-lesson system to the framework requirements, which are based on the laws of psychology, pedagogy and economic laws of development of systems;
- transformation of the educational system, as a result of which the child in the learning process does not get into a separate event, but he is immersed in a balanced mental experience, thereby developing his personal resources.

The basis in the "School of Progressive Thinking" was the shift in emphasis in the educational process from a lesson structure to a block-event construct - immersion, where the educational material is formed around an enlarged educational unit - events that include either a section or a block of topics united by a common idea. The event is filled with specific content, where each block is accompanied by the formation of universal educational actions and a number of new competencies.

This block-event diving method contains several bright accents that fill the lesson with new colors and involve students in the learning process.

The first accent of the method is eventfulness. B.D. Elkonin said: "the event is not a consequence and continuation of the natural course of life. The event is connected precisely with the interruption of this flow and the transition to another reality. That is, the event should be meaningful as a responsible action, as a transition from one type of behavior to another, from some ideas to others, from a misunderstanding of another to its development and acceptance. The event cannot be understood as an accident. The event presupposes a very serious, difficult and intense work and experience"[3].

By block-event immersion, we mean a thematic section of the curriculum, united by a specific idea and having three target events in its structure: motivational component, productive activity and analytical completion: conceptualization, reflection, feedback (fig. 1).



**Figure 1. Block-event diving structure**

The second emphasis is the setting of goals aimed at the development of personality resources. Conditions are created for the transition from thinking of functioning to "thinking of growth", since the event block is based on two most important directions:

- main learning objectives (subject aspect);
- development of divergent thinking and empathy (supra-subject aspect) [4].

The third emphasis is motivation. Motivational start is the stage of involving children in a certain block immersion event, which will interest, intrigue and distract students from their everyday life. It has been proven that one of the main conditions for successful learning is educational motivation. "Learning motivation is the motivated activity shown by students in achieving learning goals. The peculiarity of educational motivation lies in the fact that in the process of its implementation, the student assimilates knowledge and is formed as a person"[5].

The fourth emphasis is the productive activity of each student. The stage of productive activity is the maximum involvement of children in practical activity, which makes possible not only long-term assimilation of the material, but also the development of the mental resources of the individual (divergent thinking, empathy, universal learning actions). The stage of productive activity is an integral part of the system-activity approach within the framework of the FSES. "The system-activity approach is a method in which the student is an active subject of the pedagogical process. At the same time, the teacher is important for the student's self-determination in the learning process. The main goal of the system-activity approach in teaching is to awaken a person's interest in the subject and the learning process, as well as to develop his self-education skills"[6].

The fifth accent is completeness in three directions: conceptuality, reflection of activity, reverse evaluation of processes. Conceptualization - the child's construc-

tion of a final generalizing reference scheme of all studied material in any format convenient for him (comprehension). Reflection - drawing the student's attention to himself, to the products of his own activity and to his feelings during the immersion. "The dictionaries give a clear definition: reflection - introspection, self-assessment, "looking inside oneself". With regard to lessons, reflection is a stage of the lesson, during which students independently assess their state, their emotions, the results of their activities"[7]. Feedback is an assessment by students of block-event immersion, its advantages and disadvantages, which makes it possible to assess the quality of educational activities and increase the level of feedback with students. Here, as in the previous step, an anonymous assessment is proposed.

### **Results and discussions**

In order to show the interest of students in the new method of teaching block-event diving, a survey was conducted among students of MBI "School №41".

The study used the questionnaire method. The survey involved 54 pupils studying in 5 "B" and 5 "D" grades.

7 questions were developed for the questionnaire:

1. Did you enjoy being involved in our event throughout the entire dive block?

83% of the respondents gave a positive answer to the question, 11% negative, and 6% found it difficult to answer.

2. Are you interested in our introductory motivational lesson?

74% of the respondents believe that the introductory motivational lesson interested them, 13% answered no, 13% found it difficult to answer.

3. Did you enjoy working in small groups?

90% of the students answered yes, 8% answered no, and 2% of the respondents found it difficult to answer.

4. How do you assess your results in assimilating new knowledge?

69% of the respondents believe that they have successfully mastered new knowledge, 13% are unsatisfactory about their results, 18% found it difficult to answer.

5. Did you enjoy coming up with your own ideas when discussing issues?

A positive answer was given by 45% of respondents, no - 33%, found it difficult to answer 22%.

6. How do you rate the degree of your participation in the lessons?

47% of the students took an active part, 31% acted as observers, 22% of the respondents found it difficult to answer.

7. Would you like to study new topics in the future in the format of block-event diving?

73% of the respondents answered yes, 10% did not, and 17% found it difficult to answer.

In the course of the survey, it can be concluded that most of the students liked the new teaching method, they were involved in the educational process and were interested in the new lesson format, and also took an active part in the stage of productive activity.

### **Conclusion**

Consequently, the development of a method of block-event diving allows enriching the horizons of students, expanding the boundaries and possibilities of their consciousness, and also provides an opportunity to become an active participant in diving, thereby acquiring a number of new competencies. It is obvious that the block-event immersion method is a new, non-standard solution for the development of the educational process, which will allow in the near future to reach a qualitatively new educational result.

### **References**

1. *Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2018 N 204 "On national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2024", Russian newspaper - Federal issue № 97(75601) dated May 9, 2018*
2. *Mazurova A.A. Analysis of the implementation of the block-event immersion model in the educational process in the network of "Schools of Progressive Thinking" // In the collection: Improving the efficiency of the educational process: the experience of the network of "schools of progressive thinking" holding Global-NPD" 2019. - P. 26-38.*
3. *Elkonin B.D. Introduction to developmental psychology (in the tradition of the cultural-historical theory of L.S.Vygotsky), M.: Trivola, 2017. — 168.*
4. *Carol Dweck, Mann, Ivanov and Ferber, Flexible Consciousness. A new look at the psychology of development of adults and children/; Moscow; 2013 ISBN 978-5-91657-822.*
5. *Motivation for learning - the main condition for successful learning [Electronic resource]. – Electronic textbook. URL: <https://urok.1sept.ru/articles/569621> (appeal date: 10.05.2021).*
6. *The essence of the system-activity approach in teaching. [Electronic resource]. – Electronic textbook. URL: <https://infourok.ru/suschnost-sistemnod-eyatelnostnogo-podhoda-v-obuchenii-3114305> (appeal date: 10.05.2021).*
7. *Tsukanova A.S. Reflection at the lessons of ORCSE/ Voskresensk, 2018. – P. 4.*



## CLUB ACTIVITIES OF TEENAGERS IN THE ORENBURG REGION: MODERN EXPERIENCE

**Torshina Anna Vyacheslavovna**

*Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor*

*Novotroitsky branch of the National Research Technological University  
«MISIS»*

**Annotation.** *The article emphasizes the importance of the development of club activities of teenagers not only in the Orenburg region, but also in Russia. The directions of club associations are highlighted. Club associations of teenagers of the Orenburg region are characterized.*

**Keywords:** *Orenburg region, club associations of teenagers, directions.*

Currently, the need for the development of the system of additional education is being actualized, both in the Russian Federation and in the Orenburg region. We find confirmation of this in the implementation of the national project "Education". The projects "Success of every child" [1], "Social Activity"[2], "Social Elevator for everyone"[3] emphasize the importance of creating regional centers for identifying, supporting and developing abilities and talents among children and youth, updating the material and technical base in rural areas for physical education and sports for 935 thousand children, creating 245 children's technoparks "Quantorium" and 340 mobile technoparks "Quantorium" for 2 million children, covering at least 70% of children with disabilities with additional general education programs; creation and implementation in 85 subjects of the Russian Federation of a system of social support for citizens who systematically participate in volunteer projects, the formation of a system of professional competitions that gives citizens opportunities for professional and career growth.

Additional education is tasked with the development of a creatively thinking teenager, the formation of his social competencies, civic attitudes, culture of a healthy and safe lifestyle. The realization of this goal largely depends on the organization of club activities of teenagers, which serves as a means of satisfying their cognitive interest and creative needs. However, the implementation of this process is unthinkable without an optimal combination of traditions and modern experience.

Strategic directions of the state educational policy for the development of club activities of adolescents are reflected in: the Federal Law "On Education in the Russian Federation" [4], the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024" (2018) [5], the state program of the Russian Federation "Development of Education" (2017) [6], the Strategy for the Development of Education in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025 (2015) [7], the Concept of the development of additional education for children (2014) [8], in the state program of the Orenburg region "Development of the education system of the Orenburg region" (subprogram "Development of general and additional education of children") (2018) [9], which indicates the need to create (reconstruct) cultural and leisure club-type organizations, promote the development of additional education and socialization of children, including by increasing the number of active patriotic, sports and volunteer clubs, recreating and supporting a network of clubs (children-adults, teenagers) at the place of residence.

Currently, there are club associations in the Orenburg region in six directions:

- artistic;
- technical;
- natural science;
- physical education and sports;
- tourist and local history;
- social and humanitarian.

The club associations of teenagers of the Orenburg region of the artistic direction are focused on the development of the general and aesthetic culture of students, artistic abilities in selected types of art, the creation of artistic images, self-realization in creative activity, the formation of communicative culture: musical creativity, theatrical creativity, choreographic creativity, fine and decorative and applied creativity, pop and circus art [10]. For example, in the children's club "Pastoral" (Orenburg Regional Palace of Creativity of Children and Youth named after V. P. Polyanichko) teenagers get acquainted with the genre of the author's song, master the skills of guitar accompaniment and singing.

To date, the support and development of children's technical creativity, attracting young people to the scientific and technical sphere of professional activity and increasing the prestige of scientific and technical professions are becoming important priorities of state policy in the field of education. At the present stage, children's scientific and technical creativity in the Orenburg region is developing in the following main areas: initial technical modeling, technical sports, aerospace, auto modeling, ship modeling, radio engineering and electronics, robotics and intelligent systems, invention and innovation, computer technology and programming, media creation and electronic media[10]. For example, in the IT club

of the computer academy "Step" teenagers learn to develop websites, design and program robots, create their own films.

Club associations of teenagers of the Orenburg region of the natural science direction are: the formation of a scientific picture of the world and the satisfaction of cognitive interests of students in the field of natural sciences; the development of their research activity aimed at studying objects of living and inanimate nature, the interrelations between them; environmental education of the younger generation; the acquisition of practical skills, skills in the field of nature conservation and rational nature management. Thematic cycles: ecological-biological; physical-geographical; physical-chemical [10]. For example, in the children's club "Ecos" in Novotroitsk, Orenburg region, teenagers study the peculiarities of the appearance of representatives of the animal world of Russia, the relationship between living and inanimate nature, participate in environmental actions.

Club associations of teenagers of the physical culture and sports direction are focused on the physical improvement of students, introducing them to a healthy lifestyle, educating the sports reserve of the nation. The physical culture and sports direction includes: sports training (sports acrobatics, badminton, handball, rhythmic gymnastics, swimming, hockey, football, checkers, fencing, various types of wrestling and other sports), general physical training and physical therapy (fitness aerobics, yoga, physical therapy, rhythmic gymnastics) [10]. For example, the activities of the freestyle wrestling club "Champion" (Novotroitsk) include mastering the elements of technique and tactics of freestyle wrestling, participation in sports competitions of different levels.

The clubs of the tourist and local history direction are focused on the knowledge of the history of our Motherland, the fate of compatriots, family pedigrees, are a source of social, personal and spiritual development of students and include the following types: hiking, mountain, water, cycling and other types of tourism, mountaineering, local history, museology [10]. For example, the association "Growth" (Kuvandyk) provides for the acquisition by teenagers of knowledge about the techniques and tactics of tourism, first aid and orientation on the terrain.

The social and humanitarian clubs in the Orenburg region are focused on: expanding the system of ideas and knowledge in the field of humanities; developing social giftedness and social competence as the ability to live in society on the basis of assigned values, knowledge of norms, rights and responsibilities, the ability to interact effectively with others and quickly adapt adequately in a changing world; development of "universal" competencies (critical thinking, creativity, teamwork, communication skills, conflict resolution skills, decision-making abilities, social design, etc.); "modern literacy" (basic skills to act in typical life situations, in changing socio-economic conditions (financial, legal, informational, etc.); development of personal qualities and socio-emotional intelligence (responsibility,

initiative, striving for self-development and self-knowledge, self-regulation, empathy, achievement motivation, etc.); development of personal and professional self-determination (orientation of children to a group of professions "man - man").

Social and humanitarian orientation includes the following types of clubs:

- civil law (familiarity with the legal norms of relations in the state, the rules of the road, the basics of life safety; creation and implementation of civil-patriotic projects; imitation and practical solution of legal problems);

- socio-cultural (expansion of knowledge in philosophy, philology, history, art history, linguistics, literary studies, sociology, journalism, ethnoculture, social studies, pedagogy, fundamentals of personality and group psychology; leadership and organizational practices; practices of social creativity and activity; mastering media and information technologies; development of flexible skills and modern literacy; volunteer activity; professional orientation (formation of primary professional attitudes, professional plans in the specialties "man-man"; programs of children's pedagogical teams));

-management (fundamentals of management; fundamentals of entrepreneurship; management workshops; fundamentals of managing people's joint activities; simulation and practical solution of management tasks, including children's self-management and teamwork);

- economic (familiarity with the norms of economic relations, including the economics of household management; fundamentals of financial literacy; creation and implementation of socio-economic projects; simulation and practical solution of economic problems) [10].

For example, the search club "Height" (Buguruslan, Orenburg region) is an association in which teenagers participate in search expeditions in the Moscow, Novgorod and Leningrad regions.

Thus, in the Orenburg region there are club associations in six directions: artistic, technical, natural science, physical culture and sports, tourism and local history, social and humanitarian. The development of teenagers' club activities in Russia is one of the priorities of state policy.

## References

1. Federal project "Success of every child" [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://edu.gov.ru/national-project> (accessed 14.01.2021).
2. Federal project "Social activity" [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://edu.gov.ru/national-project> (accessed 14.01.2021)
3. Federal project "Social Elevator for everyone" [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://edu.gov.ru/national-project> (accessed 14.01.2021)

4. Federal Law "On Education in the Russian Federation" dated December 12, 2012 No. 273-FZ. [electronic resource]. Reference legal system "Garant". - Access mode: <http://www.garant.ru> (accessed 19.07.2021).
5. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 07, 2018 No. 204 "On national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024" [Electronic resource]. Reference legal system "Garant". - Access mode: <http://www.garant.ru>. (accessed: 21.08.2021)
6. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1642 of December 26, 2017 "On approval of the State Program of the Russian Federation "Development of Education" [Electronic resource]. Reference legal system "Garant". - Access mode: <http://www.garant.ru> . (accessed: 26.02.2021).
7. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 996 dated May 29, 2015 "Strategies for the development of education in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025" [Electronic resource]. Reference legal system "Garant". - Access mode: <http://www.garant.ru> . (accessed 21.01.2021).
8. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1726 dated September 04, 2014 "The concept of the development of additional education for children" [Electronic resource]. Reference legal system "Garant". - Access mode: <http://www.garant.ru> . (date of appeal: 15.01.2021).
9. Resolution of the Government of the Orenburg Region dated December 29, 2018 No. 921 "On approval of the State Program of the Orenburg Region "Development of the education system of the Orenburg region" [Electronic resource]. Reference legal system "Garant". - Access mode: <http://www.garant.ru> . (accessed: 26.02.2019).
10. Unified National portal of additional education for children [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://dop.edu.ru/directions> (accessed: 22.10.2021).

## PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CREATIVE POTENTIAL OF YOUNGER SCHOOLCHILDREN IN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

**Yurina Alla Anatolyevna**

*Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor  
Adyghe State University*

**Kochenkova Lyubov Pavlovna**

*Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences, Associate Professor  
Adyghe State University  
Maykop, Russia*

**Abstract.** *In the article, the authors reveal the essence of the concept of "creative potential", its structure, features, development criteria. Special attention is paid to the peculiarities of the development of the creative potential of junior schoolchildren and the identification of the psychological and pedagogical conditions of this process. The article presents the results of a study on the implementation of these conditions with the help of the program for the development of the creative potential of primary schoolchildren.*

**Keywords:** *creative potential, junior schoolchild, psychological and pedagogical conditions, program for the development of creative potential*

### Introduction

Modern society needs active individuals who are able to quickly respond to changes and find high-quality solutions to problem situations, as well as increased attention to the inner world and the unique ability of each individual to develop in a creative direction.

The federal state educational standard of primary general education of the Russian Federation is aimed at implementing a qualitatively new personality-oriented developmental model of a mass primary school and is designed to ensure the fulfillment of the main goals, among which is the development of the student's personality, his creative abilities. Creativity is understood as a complex concept that includes the following components: striving for knowledge; the ability to learn new things; liveliness of mind; the ability to find non-standard in familiar things, phenomena; desire for discovery; the ability to apply in practice the acquired knowledge, experience; free imagination.

Over the years, the development of children's creative abilities has attracted the attention of representatives of various fields of scientific knowledge - philosophy, psychology, pedagogy. Researchers G.S. Altshuller, V.I. Andreev, T.V. Kudryavtsev, A.M. Matushkin, M.I. Makhmutov, A.I. Uma and many others focus on increasing the productivity of cognitive activity, organizing joint creative activities of schoolchildren, considering the introduction of creative tasks into the educational process by creating problematic situations.

At the primary school age, a special role in the development of creative potential belongs to educational activity, since it is the leading activity for the younger schoolchild, and therefore the main achievements of the individual at this age are associated with it. The inclusion of a student in a purposeful, systemic process of cognition contributes to the emergence of those stable formations (arbitrariness, an internal plan of action, reflection, etc.), which largely determine the creative development of his personality at the subsequent stages of ontogenesis.

### **Purpose of the study**

Despite the relevance of the topic and the frequent appeal of researchers to one or another aspect of the concept of "creative potential", the psychological and pedagogical conditions for the development of the creative potential of primary schoolchildren in the process of primary general education were not an independent subject of research.

Comprehension and analysis of the current situation made it possible to reveal the contradiction between the actualization of the problem of the development of the creative potential of primary schoolchildren and the insufficient development of psychological and pedagogical conditions that ensure its solution in educational activities. As a result, a research problem arises: what are the psychological and pedagogical conditions for the development of the creative potential of primary school students in educational activities. The goal of our study was to solve this problem.

As a hypothesis, it was suggested that the development of the creative potential of younger schoolchildren in educational activities will become more effective if the following psychological and pedagogical conditions are used: an increase in the level of educational motivation (motivational-emotional component), divergent thinking (cognitive component), volitional personality traits (volitional component) and the level of students' creative cognitive activity (activity-creative component).

### **Materials and methods**

On the basis of a theoretical analysis of psychological and pedagogical literature, it was concluded that the creative potential of an individual is made up of certain personal characteristics, creative abilities, interests, opportunities and inclinations. The creative potential of each person is different and incomparable with others, it is not reduced to the presence or predominance of any skills and

knowledge, but manifests itself in the ease, speed of their acquisition.

Ya.A. Ponomarev interprets the structure of creative potential as a combination of creative thinking and creativity. The elements of intelligence are of particular importance here:

- 1) operations: the structure of memory, ability in cognition; assessment and the degree of productivity;
- 2) results: converted parts; created relationships, systems; etc.;
- 3) the content of thinking: the variety of broadcast material (visual, behavioral, etc.) [6, p. 180-189]

D.B. Bogoyavlenskaya defines the structure of creative potential as follows: realistic realization of the products of the imagination; the ability to see the model of the final result; the ability to differentiate the desired goal into parts; the ability to transform creative initiative into real products of life; the ability to mentally conduct an experiment, analyze and predict one's own ideas; the ability to apply in practice supersituational solutions [1, p. 45-49].

To the peculiarities of the creative potential of the individual G.R. Shpital-evskaya attributes: striving for intellectual activity and novelty; originality of ideas; the ability to focus on the properties and characteristics of an object from a new angle of view; the ability to produce ideas in uncertain conditions, when there are no motives and guidelines for the performance of activities [7, p. 293-294].

As criteria for creative potential, one can single out: the ability to emotional expression; concreteness in determining actions and methods of behavior; the relevance of the selected titles; drawing up a single logically connected data line; non-standard visualization of the activity product; the ability to expand or "erase" boundaries; the depth of the ability to imagine; humor; a tendency to fantasize.

Younger school age is a favorable and significant period for the identification and development of the creative potential of the individual, since at this age the foundations of the creative and educational trajectory, the psychological basis of productive activity are laid, a complex of values, qualities, abilities, needs of the individual is formed, which underlie his creative attitude to reality.

V.V. Davydov singled out the qualitative indicators of a younger student as a full-fledged subject of educational activity:

- independence in performing tasks, solving problems, choosing a method of action;
- cognitive activity;
- initiative;
- conscious inclusion in the implementation of creative activity;
- a favorable ratio of emotional sensitivity and stability;
- reflexivity;
- understanding the meaning of importance and the need to assimilate the



content of the educational material;

- intrinsic motivation to gain knowledge;
- objective perception of mistakes as the basis for growth and development;
- orientation towards a positive relationship [2, p. 11-18].

The creative potential of a younger student realized in educational activities will become a productive force only when the internal motivations of students coincide with the objective tasks that the teacher sets for them, therefore, to develop the creative potential in each child, to educate him the qualities necessary for this, which means that first of all, to create psychological and pedagogical conditions that will facilitate this process.

From the point of view of M.I. Pavlova, the process of developing the creative potential of younger students is based on the accumulation of students' creative experience and includes a number of structural components:

- cognitive: characteristics of the content of creative activity; possession of techniques and methods of its transformation;
- motivational: the presence of aspiration, needs in the implementation of creative activity;
- personal: a tendency to successfully implement a particular type of creative activity;
- procedural: detailed concretization of the process of activity itself;
- value-based: the prospects for the development of a younger student in the role of a subject of creative activity [4, p. 164-165].

An analysis of the sources on the problem allowed us to single out the following psychological and pedagogical conditions for the development of the creative potential of primary schoolchildren: an increase in the level of educational motivation (motivational and emotional component), divergent thinking (cognitive component), volitional personality traits (volitional component) and the level of creative cognitive activity of students (activity-creative component).

Experimental work on the study of the psychological and pedagogical conditions for the development of the creative potential of younger schoolchildren in educational activities was carried out on the basis of MBEI "Secondary School №7" in Maikop, Republic of Adygea. The study involved 93 students of the second and third grades. 47 people made up the experimental group, 46 students - the control group.

As private methods of our research, we used:

- "Assessment of school motivation" (N.G. Luskanova);
- "Test of divergent (creative) thinking" (F. Williams);
- "Unsolvable problem" (N.I. Aleksandrova, T.I. Shulga);
- "Expert assessment of the level of development of the student's creative

cognitive activity" (V.P. Kovalev, N.V. Mayorova).

### **Results and discussion**

The ascertaining stage of the experiment made it possible to determine the initial level of development of the creative potential of primary school students, which we considered as an integrated indicator (the level of school motivation, divergent (creative) thinking, intellectual volitional effort, creative cognitive activity). To the norms of differentiation of the level of development of creative potential, according to K.V. Patalaha include:

- fluency – freedom of choice of areas of intellectual activity, quick switching from one type of work to another;
- originality – the individual originality of a person or the products of her activity, which are distinguished by their uniqueness, originality, originality and originality;
- abstractness of names – the ability to visually represent the stages of an activity and its final result,
- elaboration – detailing tasks through the main stages of implementation of the planned range of work;
- resistance to premature completion – analysis of the elaboration and completeness of the result of the activity [5].

At this stage, a positive attitude towards school prevailed among younger schoolchildren; low level of divergent (creative thinking), intellectual volitional effort and creative cognitive activity.

Then we proceeded to the formative stage of the experiment, where we drew up a program for the implementation of psychological and pedagogical conditions for the development of the creative potential of younger schoolchildren in educational activities. She was tested on the subjects of the experimental group.

In our research, we were guided by the principles identified by I.M. Kogan, on which the content of the primary school teacher's activities was based on the implementation of psychological and pedagogical conditions for the development of the creative potential of younger students in educational activities:

- the principle of problematicity – the creative principle begins to emerge and improve when a person is faced with learning difficulties and problems, the solution of which is within his power;
- the principle of dialogicity – creative potential develops only on the basis of a democratic style of communication, when a younger student has the opportunity to express his own point of view, to evaluate his results;
- the principle of individualization – the educational trajectory is built taking into account the personal characteristics, abilities and needs of each individual student [3, p. 139-140].

The program for the implementation of psychological and pedagogical con-

ditions for the development of the creative potential of younger schoolchildren was drawn up on the basis of the methods and techniques that are presented in the studies of G.Yu. Alekseeva, R.F. Berezina, S.G. Glukhova, E.A. Glukhovskoy, N.V. Kozlova, E.I. Koroteeva, N.V. Mayorova, E.Yu. Smolenova, N.V. Uvarina, G.A. Uskova, V.Yu. Cheremnykh, etc. The program included 18 sessions of 45 minutes each. Classes were held twice a week for 9 weeks. Each lesson of the program contained three stages: preparatory, main and final. The preparatory stage is focused on creating a favorable mood in the classroom; working out the skills of organizing a benevolent attitude of junior schoolchildren to each other. The main exercises of this stage were interesting ways of greeting, classes on the formation of the ability to establish contact. The main stage was aimed directly at developing the creative potential of the subjects. Appropriate exercises were selected as methods of influence. The final stage is aimed at practicing and consolidating the acquired skills; discussion of the results of activities; a statement of the identified difficulties and successes; consolidation of positive experience of interaction.

The program provided for the use of the following methods and activities:

1. Brainstorming – is an effective technique for enhancing the process of creative search.
2. The method of focal objects – is a way of transforming objects of study by selecting common features.
3. The method of creative transformation. Younger schoolchildren are given the opportunity to predict the changes that may occur with the studied object, phenomenon, and then compare their assumptions with real transformations.
4. Conversation method.
5. Visual activity.
6. Game practice (activity).
7. Elements of fairy tale therapy.

The content of the program for the implementation of psychological and pedagogical conditions for the development of the creative potential of junior schoolchildren in educational activities included, for example, enhancing the fluency of thinking of participants, stimulating the advancement of unusual ideas and associations, developing non-standard thinking, improving mental operations, developing the ability to see the multifunctionality of things. Other activities involved the development of the qualities of creative thinking, the ability to convey information with limited available means. Particular importance was attached to classes aimed at identifying the creative possibilities and desires of students, developing the qualities of creative thinking, and increasing educational motivation. In addition, the subjects showed an increased interest in classes on the development of divergent thinking by the method of creative transformations, the method of associa-

tions, the development of fantasy and critical thinking, and verbal intelligence. No less interesting for junior schoolchildren were classes on the development of communication skills, self-control and introspection, responsibility for their decisions and actions, the development of skills and abilities to interact with other people.

The control stage after approbation of the program was aimed at re-diagnosing the level of development of the creative potential of primary schoolchildren and ascertaining the changes that had arisen.

So, to diagnose the implementation of the motivational and emotional component of the psychological and pedagogical conditions for the development of the creative potential of younger schoolchildren, we applied the methodology "Assessment of school motivation" (N.G. Luskanova), which, after we introduced a program for the implementation of psychological and pedagogical conditions for the development of the creative potential of younger schoolchildren in the educational activities of the subjects the experimental group showed favorable dynamics: the low level fell from 17% to 8%; good school motivation increased from 17% to 35%; high level - from 22% to 35%. There were no significant changes in the control group.

To study the realization of the cognitive component of psychological and pedagogical conditions, we applied the methodology "Test of divergent (creative) thinking (F. Williams). At the control stage, there was a decrease in the low level of development of the creative potential of primary schoolchildren from 52% to 26%; raising the average level from 35% to 52%; high - from 13% to 22%. In the subjects of the control group, significant changes were not recorded.

We studied the realization of the volitional component of psychological and pedagogical conditions using the methodology "Unsolvable problem" (N.I. Aleksandrova, T.I. Shulga), which is focused on the study of the level of intellectual volitional effort of junior schoolchildren. After the implementation of the program developed by us for the implementation of psychological and pedagogical conditions for the development of the creative potential of primary school students, a positive trend was recorded: the low level decreased from 48% to 26%, which entailed an increase in the average - from 35% to 39%; high level - from 17% to 35%. There were no changes in the control group.

To study the implementation of the fourth component of psychological and pedagogical conditions - activity-creative, we used the methodology "Expert assessment of the level of development of the student's creative cognitive activity" (V.P. Kovalev, N.V. Mayorova). Based on the results of the formative experiment, the following changes were recorded. The low rate decreased from 52% to 39%; the average increased from 35% to 39%; high - from 13% to 22%. In the control group, no changes were recorded.

The obtained results of the experimental work confirmed our hypothesis that

the development of the creative potential of primary schoolchildren in educational activities will become more effective if the following psychological and pedagogical conditions are implemented: the level of educational motivation (motivational and emotional component), divergent thinking (cognitive component), volitional qualities of a person (volitional component) and the level of creative cognitive activity of students (activity-creative component).

### **Conclusion**

Thus, the modern socio-economic transformations that permeate our life put the school the task of educating a creative, active personality, capable of solving urgent problems in a short time using non-standard methods and methods. The development of the creative potential of a younger student in educational activities will be most effective when organizing appropriate interaction in the educational process and implementing the identified psychological and pedagogical conditions.

### **References**

1. Bogoyavlenskaya, D.B. *Intellectual activity as a problem of creativity* / D.B. Bogoyavlenskaya. – Rostov on Don: RSU, 1983. – 176 P.
2. Davydov, V.V. *Psychological theory of educational activity and methods of primary education based on meaningful generalization* / V.V. Davydov. – Tomsk: Peleng, 1992. – 112 P.
3. Kogan, I.M. *Creative search: energy-motivational aspect* / I.M. Kogan // *Questions of psychology*. – 1992. – №1. – P. 138-146.
4. Pavlova, M.I. *Development of creative abilities in children* / M.I. Pavlova // *Tavrishesky Scientific Observer*. – 2016. – №1-3 (6). – P. 164-166.
5. Patalakha, K.V. *Creative self-realization of a student in the educational process: diss... cand. ped. sci.* / K.V. Patalaha. – Ekaterinburg, 2002. – 187 P.
6. Ponomarev, Ya.A. *Psychology of creativity and pedagogy* / Ya.A. Ponomarev. – M.: Pedagogy, 1976. – 280 P.
7. Shpitalevskaya, G.R. *Theoretical aspects of the development of creative abilities of primary schoolchildren at Russian language lessons* / G.R. Shpitalevskaya // *Problems of modern pedagogical education*. – 2018. – №58-1. – P. 293-296.

## DIGITAL EMPIRES AND THE ANNEXATION OF THE METAVERSE

**Openkov Michail Yurievich**

*Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Full Professor*

*Northern (Arctic) Federal University*

**Tetenkov Nikolai Borisovich**

*Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Associate Professor*

*Northern (Arctic) Federal University*

**Abstract.** *The article discusses two trends occurring in virtual reality: 1) the formation of digital empires and their annexation of virtual reality; 2) as an alternative to digital empires, the formation of platform socialism – collective, decentralized management of digital infrastructure. Platform socialism involves involving citizens in the management of digital platforms instead of obeying the rules imposed by digital empires.*

**Keywords:** *digital empires, Facebook, Metaverse, James Muldoon, platform socialism, virtual reality*

Facebook can be called a digital empire, given the number of loyal users. It is necessary to touch upon the issue of annexation by digital empires, one of which is Facebook, virtual reality, this New World, which they call the Metaverse. The term Metaverse was coined by American writer Neil Stevenson in his 1992 novel "Snow Crash": "When Hiro, upon entering the Metaverse, looks at the Street and sees rows of skyscrapers and neon signs receding into blackness and disappearing beyond the horizon, he looks at the graphical displays - user interfaces - of a myriad of different programs owned by large corporations." [1] Sai Krishna V.K., co-founder of AR firm Scapic, which is part of the Indian e-commerce player Flipkart, owned by Walmart Inc., describes the "Metaverse" as "the evolution of the Internet, where you will have three-dimensional spaces, virtual environments, etc. communication, commerce and entertainment ..." as we know them now." [2]

Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg recently announced that the tech giant will move from a social networking site to a "metaverse company" operating on an "embodied Internet," where the real and virtual worlds blend more than ever before. In this regard, he decided to change the name of his corporation from Facebook to Meta. Humans have developed a variety of technologies to trick our senses, from speakers and televisions to interactive video games and virtual reality,

and in the future we may develop tools to trick our other senses, such as touch and smell. We have many words for these technologies, but as yet there is no popular word that would refer to the aggregate mixture of old-fashioned reality (physical world) and our fabricated expansions of reality (virtual world).

Words like "Internet" and "cyberspace" have come to be associated with the places we access through screens. They do not quite reflect the persistent interweaving of the Internet with virtual reality (such as 3D game worlds) and augmented reality (such as navigation overlays or Pokemon GO).

Recent neologisms such as "the cloud" or "Internet of things" have stayed with us precisely because they provide a convenient way to denote technologies that are becoming more and more important. The metaverse is in the same category.

If you take the time to read about big tech companies like Apple, Facebook, Google, and Microsoft, you may end up feeling that technological progress (like the rise of the Metaverse) is inevitable.[3]

Microsoft has unveiled plans to introduce 250 million Teams software users to a more immersive virtual world known as the metaverse. The move follows Facebook's own vision of virtual reality office meetings. As a first step, Microsoft said that in the first half of next year, Teams users will be able to start appearing as avatars in online meetings they already attend.

Facebook, by contrast, went straight to virtual reality with the open beta of Horizon Workrooms, a free app for collaborating employees in a virtual office using Oculus headsets. Users are presented in the form of cartoon torso-avatars without legs, and the technology of spatial sound gives a heightened sense of presence - users hear others in the room depending on where they are in an imaginary shared space. Microsoft's more gradual approach - and the fact that 250 million people use Teams at least once a month, compared to 7 million users who pay Facebook for their existing workplace communication software, make it a more likely place for employees to experience the new technology of the metaverse. [4]

At the same time, grapes of anger are rising in the global digital community. James Muldoon calls this idea platform socialism - referring to social ownership of digital assets and democratic control over organizations and digital infrastructure that have become so important to our daily lives. Platform socialism is about restoring collective self-determination through new forms of collective and decentralized governance that ensure that we no longer put profit above human needs. It focuses on how to foster active citizen participation in the design and management of digital platforms, rather than relying on the top-down rules of a technocratic elite.

The platform can influence customers, employees and local community members from different geographic regions and with different interests, and they should have a say in how it works. Multistakeholder governance structures allow participants with different interests in the platform to have different levels of par-

ticipation in its work. The socialist social media platform model can draw inspiration from Fediverse, a group of decentralized publishing platforms that rely on free open source software and common protocols to enable users to communicate between different nodes on the network.

One of the most popular examples of these tools is Mastodon, a decentralized alternative to Twitter that uses an open protocol for microblogging and status updates. Each node on the network has its own moderation rules and policies, which gives users greater autonomy in their digital communications.

Platform socialism is a systematic digital alternative to private power and can help unify various forms of struggle around a shared vision of a democratic future. This is the third way, taking the digital sphere both out of the control of digital empires and out of the control of the state, putting it under the control of society. [5]

Jaron Lanier writes that VR (aka the metaverse) is one of the scientific, philosophical and technological frontiers of our era. It is a means of creating perfect illusions of being in another place, a fantastic alien environment, and perhaps even in a non-human body.

In addition, it is a promising tool for studying the person himself and his unlimited possibilities. There has never been such a powerful tool capable of revealing our inner beauty and our inner ugliness. Virtual reality will test us all. She will develop our character better than media technologies before her. Virtual reality combines almost all the achievements of mankind and even more.

Using some definitions of virtual reality, Lanier's data can be concluded that:

1 Virtual reality is a coarser simulated reality that contributes to understanding the depth of physical reality. The advancement of virtual reality in the future will fuel human perception, and people will learn to discover ever greater depths of physical reality.

2 Virtual reality is a technology that gives the brain an incentive to fill in the gaps and bridge the errors of the simulator so that the simulated reality looks better than it is capable of.

3 Virtual reality allows you to feel your consciousness in its purest form. [6]

This means that the annexation of the metaverse is an attempt to capture human consciousness.

## References

1. *Stevenson N. Avalanche. M.: "AST Publishing House" LLC, 2003, P.29*
2. *Anuj Bhatia Tech giants prepare for metaverse, a concept that's still in the making // <https://indianexpress.com/article/technology/tech-news-technology/tech-giants-prepare-for-metaverse-a-concept-thats-still-in-the-making-7610740/>*



3. *What is the metaverse? A high-tech plan to Facebookify the world // <https://theconversation.com/what-is-the-metaverse-a-high-tech-plan-to-facebookify-the-world-165326>*
4. *The battle to control the metaverse: Microsoft vs Meta // <https://www.ft.com/content/46d00829-04bc-4136-992e-856975bbccca>*
5. *James Muldoon Regulating Big Tech is not enough. We need platform socialism*
6. *Lanier J. At the Dawn of a New Era: The Autobiography of the "Father" of Virtual Reality. M.: Eksmo, 2019, P.71-77*

## TO THE SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE CONCEPT OF ALLUSION

**Dreeva Dzhanetta Murzabekovna**

*Doctor of Philological Sciences, Full Professor*

*North Ossetian State University, Vladikavkaz*

**Aslanyan Ruzanna Merozhanovna**

*assistant*

*North Ossetian State University, Vladikavkaz*

**Abstract.** *The article attempts to analyze the theoretical understanding of the problem of allusion. The task is to analyze the points of view of linguists who study the phenomenon of allusion, considered as an element of intertext. Based on the analysis of the presented definitions and classifications of allusive references, indicating the complexity and ambiguity of this phenomenon, a conclusion is made about the intertextual essence of allusion, which consists in referring, direct or indirect, to previous literary texts, to historical, cultural, biographical and other facts.*

**Keywords:** *allusion, intertext, allusive reference, associative potential, precedence, reminiscences*

For the first time, the term "allusion" appears already in the XVI century, and in foreign literary criticism and linguistics, one can note the long-established practice of using this word. However, the phenomenon itself acquires special comprehension and importance and begins to be deeply studied only at the end of the XX century within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm of linguistic research aimed, among other things, at the study of the creative "linguistic personality" (Yu.N. Karaulov), "dialogism" and "someone else's word" in the text (M.M. Bakhtin).

At present, the concept of allusion and the problem of its functioning in the text continue to be an urgent topic in the framework of linguistics and attract the attention of various researchers. This is due to the ambiguity and versatility of this phenomenon. It is for this reason that there are a huge number of approaches and directions in the study of the problem of allusion.

This article is a terminological review of the theoretical literature on the problem of allusion. In other words, it **aims** to analyze the points of view of linguists who study the phenomenon of allusion, considered as an element of intertext.

In a broad sense, an *allusion* is interpreted as the presence in the text of linguistic units that indicate the connection of this text with other texts. It is, in essence, a reference "to certain historical, cultural and biographical facts" [13].

In the "Great Soviet Encyclopedia" allusion (from Lat. *allusion* - joke, hint) is defined as one of the stylistic figures used in fiction, oratory and colloquial speech and hinting "at a real political, historical or literary fact, which is assumed to be generally known" [9; p. 1632].

The associative potential of allusive elements is emphasized in his definition by one of the most prominent Soviet and Russian linguists, I.R. Halperin. According to his point of view, allusions are references "to historical, literary, mythological, biblical and everyday facts." At the same time, he points to the independence of the allusion from the original text [2; p. 217].

Another famous linguist, V.E. Khalizev, qualifies allusions as "allusions to the realities of modern social life, made, as a rule, in works about the historical past" [12; p. 203].

Researcher I.V. Arnold, substantiating his definition, introduces the concept of press positions, by which she understands a certain semantic component, the so-called preliminary knowledge, which ensures the truth of the judgment. It is on the basis of extra-linguistic presuppositions and on the basis of the historical and cultural component of background knowledge that it is possible to recognize and adequately perceive the allusion – "the technique of using some name or name alluding to a well-known literary or historical and cultural fact" [1; p. 196].

In the works of younger researchers, the concept of "precedence" and "vertical context" is included in the characterization of allusion. So, L.K. Graudin and E.N. Shiryayeva consider the allusion from the point of view of the theory of precedence and understand it as "an allusion to certain circumstances or texts" [3; p. 135], thus correlating each individual allusive fact with an already known ("precedent") cultural or historical event. As a result, allusions evoke certain memories and feelings in the reader, thus, as it were, they become part of the culture, creating a "vertical context".

L.I. Lebedeva focuses on the functional component of the phenomenon under consideration: "An allusion is a stylistic device, an allusion to a well-known historical, legendary or everyday fact that it creates in speech, literary work, scientific work, etc. corresponding generalized subtext" [7; p. 33].

The functionality of the allusion is also indicated by E.M. Dronova, She proposes to define the essence of allusion as "free use (replacement) of one word instead of another word in oral or written speech" [6; p. 46]. Considering the phenomenon of allusion from the point of view of semiotics and taking into account the traditional division of the latter into semantics, syntactics and pragmatics, E.M. Dronova refers the allusion mainly to the subject of pragmatics research [6; p. 46].

Based on the presented points of view of linguistic researchers, the following

definition of the phenomenon under study can be given: an allusion is an indirect reference to literary texts, certain historical, cultural, biographical and other facts that affect the memory and intelligence of the reader, prompting him to identify the idea expressed by the author, sometimes implicitly expressed.

For a deeper understanding of the essence of allusion, it is also advisable, in our opinion, to consider the classification of this phenomenon proposed by researchers.

The following parameters can be used as possible criteria for the classification of allusions:

- source of allusion;
- degree of publicity of an allusive fact;
- presence or absence of national coloring.

Researcher I.V. Gubbenet proposes to subdivide allusions according to the degree of their fame into obvious and non-obvious. Obvious allusions are common references that any native speaker of the language can recognize. Non-obvious allusions are deeper and more intricate references that are difficult for the reader or listener to perceive and understand. Most often, such allusions are taken from little-known works or expressed allegorically. As an additional criterion, I.V. Gubbenet uses one more parameter, namely, the source of allusive reference, and identifies, in accordance with it, literary, biblical allusions, allusions of texts to Greek and Roman authors, as well as "allusions to children's poems" [4; p.23].

The classification of N.A. Fateeva, who divides allusions into attributive and non-attributive. Attributive allusions are rarely used and are usually represented by onomastic allusions, very easily recognizable by the listener. Allusions qualified by N.A. Fateeva as "non-attributive" are hidden, "encoded". Such allusions "by their internal structure and the way of constructing an intertextual dialogue best of all fulfill the function of opening the new in the old" [11; p. 69]. The reader's identification of such allusions is a more complex process associated with certain intellectual efforts.

In connection with the classification of N.A. Fateeva, it is worth mentioning such a phenomenon as the "centon text", which, according to the researcher, is "a whole complex of allusions and quotations (mostly non-attributive), and we are not talking about the introduction of individual intertexts, but about the creation of a certain complex language of allegory, within which semantic links are determined by literary associations" [11; p. 29].

A. G. Mamaeva bases her classification, which includes dominant and localized allusions, on the principle of functionality. Dominant allusions are allusions that are universal for a given text as a whole, relevant for disclosing the author's intention and thematic content of the entire work of art, Localized, or fragmentarily significant, allusions are references to local action, that is, they function on a

limited segment of the text and cannot combine the text into semantic whole. Like dominant ones, they contain "allusions-names, allusions-quotes, allusions-mentions of realities and events (biblical, mythological, etc.)" [8; p. 128].

E.M. Dronova proposes to distinguish two groups of allusions based on what knowledge is transmitted through links. The first group includes allusions, which are a way of transferring knowledge about the culture of society. The sources of such allusions are believed to be biblical stories, historical events, literature and non-verbal art. The second group includes links that are relevant only at the time of writing a work of art, that is, "allusions to the facts of everyday life and phenomena of mass culture." The sources for this kind of allusions are the information that exists at a given time and is a reflection of the formation of a specific linguo-cultural society: "their main source is the creation of modern myths" [6; p. 17].

Famous in foreign linguistics is the classification of Richard F. Thomas, within which allusions are systematized from the point of view of randomness, singularity of reference, from the point of view of the obviousness of the allusion, as well as depending on its addressee. In accordance with this, the following types are distinguished: "accidental" mention (reminds of something in general terms), "single" link (formulates the context and conveys it to a new situation), "self-reference" (refers to a work written by the same author), "corrective" allusion, "obvious" reference (violates the intention) and "conflation" (points in different ways to several sources at the same time) [14; p. 73].

The classification of allusions by M.D. Tuhareli has a semantic principle. Within the framework of this classification, the first type includes onyms: anthroponyms, toponyms, oikonoms, zoonoms, cosmonoms, theonyms, chematonyms, etc. The second type includes references to literary (including biblical and mythological) and historical facts. The third group is reminiscences [10; p. 167], which are understood as references "not to the text, but to some event in the life of another author, which is definitely recognizable" [5].

Classifications L.K. Graudina and E.N. Shiryayeva is based on a substantive criterion, according to which allusions are divided into historical and literary. Historical allusions imply a reference to a historical fact or character. Literary allusions "are based on the inclusion of quotations from precedent texts (often in a modified form), as well as on the mention of the name, character of a literary work or an episode from it" [3; p. 135]. Some allusions can be indicative of both historical and literary allusions.

Summarizing the above, the following conclusions can be drawn.

The analysis of the presented definitions and classifications of allusive references testifies to the complexity and ambiguity of this phenomenon.

A review of the theoretical literature devoted to the study of the phenomenon of allusion and its systematization allows us to state that, in terms of terminology,

the problem outlined in this article does not cause significant disagreement. Most linguists are of the opinion that the fundamental property of allusion lies in its intertextual essence, namely, in referring, direct or indirect, to previous literary texts, to certain historical, cultural, biographical and other facts.

The mechanism of allusive referral involves the impact on the memory and intelligence of the reader in the direction of identifying the thought expressed by the author, sometimes expressed implicitly.

## References

1. *Arnold I.V. The stylistics of modern English.* – M.: Flint, 1981. –384 P.
2. *Galperin I.R. Essays on the stylistics of the English language.* – M.: Publishing house of literature in foreign languages, 1958. – 462 P.
3. *Graudina L.K., Shiryayev E.N. The culture of Russian speech. Means of speech expressiveness.* – M.: Science, 2005. – 560 P.
4. *Gubbenet I.V. On the problem of understanding literary and artistic text.* – M.: Publishing house of MSU, 1981. – 112 P.
5. *Dreeva J.M., Kastueva I.K. Allusion as a means of manifestation of intertextual connections in poetic discourse // Modern problems of science and education.* – 2015. – № 1; URL: <http://www.science-education.ru/121-19560> (appeal date: 17.10.2021)
6. *Dronova E.M. The stylistic device of allusion in the light of the theory of intertextuality (Based on the language of the Anglo-Irish drama of the first half of the XX century): Abstr. diss. cand. phil. sci: 10.02.04.* – Voronezh, 2006. – 24 P.
7. *Lebedeva L.I. Allusion // Russian language.* – Encyclopedia. – SPb.: Peter, 1996. – P. 33.
8. *Mamaeva A.G. The linguistic nature and stylistic functions of the allusion: Abstr. diss. cand. phil. sci:10.02.04.* – Moscow, 1977. – 27 P.
9. *Soviet Encyclopedic Dictionary / ch. ed. A.M. Prokhorov.* – 4-th ed. – M.: Sov. encyclopedia, 1989. – 1632 P.
10. *Tuhareli M.D. Allusion in the system of a work of art.* – Tbilisi: KSPU Publishing House, 1984. – 167 P.
11. *Fateeva N.A. Intertext in the World of Texts: The Counterpoint of Intertextuality* – M.: Agar, 2000. – 280 P.
12. *Khalizev V.E. Literature theory.* – 4-th ed., rev. and add. – M.: High. school: 2004. – 405 P.
13. *Encyclopedia "Krugosvet".* URL: [http://www.krugosvet.ru/enc/gumanitarnye\\_nauki/lingvistika/ALLYUZIYA.html](http://www.krugosvet.ru/enc/gumanitarnye_nauki/lingvistika/ALLYUZIYA.html) (appeal date - 30.10.2021).
14. *Thomas, Richard F. "Virgil's Georgics and the Art of Reference."* *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, V. 90, Department of the Classics, Harvard University, 1986, P. 171-198.

## THE DEFEAT OF A MAN AND WAYS OF OVERCOMING IT IN THE MODERN NOVEL

**Krokhina Nadezhda Pavlovna**

*Doctor of Philological Sciences, Full Professor  
Ivanovo State University, Shuya branch*

**Abstract.** *An article based on the material of modern novels - "The Moscow Saga" by V. Aksyonov, "Yakov's Ladder" by L. Ulitskaya, "The City Written from Memory" by E. Chizhova and in a wide literary context analyzes the central theme of XX-XXI century literature - defeat of a person and ways to overcome this defeat. The forces that overcome a person at the end of the New time are revealed. The ways of overcoming this collapse of personal consciousness are substantiated: the hero leaves the text, the resurrection role of memory, the archetypal measure of the human, the generational theme as an expression of the single movement of the river of life, the theme of reincarnation, transformation. The defeat of a person is seen as a historical challenge of the twentieth century and reveals a variety of literature responses to this challenge. It is concluded that these diverse responses reveal the movement of literature towards a new image of man in its various definitions - a movement towards anthropocosmism, dialogical and holistic anthropology.*

**Keywords:** *human defeat, modern novel, text, memory, archetype, myth, generational theme, reincarnation theme.*

As you know, in the era of romanticism, there is a transition to an individually creative artistic consciousness and individual author's worlds. The entire development of both novel and lyrical thinking in modern times went towards the assertion of the individual as the highest value. The main discovery of the literature of the XIX century becomes the discovery of human subjectivity. But the personality enters into more and more irreconcilable contradictions with the world, therefore the Jena romantics were already looking for the lost unity of the individual – universal, passing this search as a task to subsequent generations of writers.

Spiritual crisis processes are growing in the culture of the twentieth century. The beginning of the twentieth century from the theme of the crisis of humanism, and at the end of it both writers and researchers started talking about an anthropo-

logical crisis [see, for example, 1]. Or: “Ethical and anthropological catastrophes should be considered as the main result of Russian social development over the past century” [2, p. 104]. One can endlessly quote analysts of the XXI century about the onset of the "post-anthropological era": "We live in a post-anthropological era, which is characterized by the rejection of the universal idea of man" [3, p. 23]. As A. Kriman writes, “the philosophy of posthumanism is a complex psychological act of liberating a person from his dominant role,” it is a rejection of anthropocentrism, thinking in opposites, and installation on a rational. In the XXI century “It is no longer possible to talk about a person as a “measure of all things”... Therefore, the idea of a posthuman is born” [4, p. 63, 66]. The elevation of the human is inseparable from the elevation of the God-human; anthropocentrism and humanism grew on the basis of theocentrism. The defeat of man is inseparable from the death of God, announced by F. Nietzsche, one of the most important spiritual fathers of the era of modernism.

Human defeat is the basic theme of 20th century literature. This is the theme of the dystopias of O. Huxley and D. Orwell, the literature of the absurd (F. Kafka, A. Camus, the drama of the absurd), the magical realism of G. Marquez, M. Pavich, P. Zuskind. Man is defeated by the forces of the bureaucratic state, technical civilization, the transpersonal course of history, and the era of the "rebellion of the masses" that are superior to him. The theme is already ripening in the literature of the XIX century, where the hero is doomed to defeat in a collision with the pragmatic age, and in the hero himself is revealed "red and black" - chaos, disharmony, the will to live and the will to die. The first example in Russian literature is "The Bronze Horseman" by Alexander Pushkin - a poem about the incommensurability of historical imperial plans and the private life of a person. Man is defeated by the incommensurability of himself and the world that has opened up to a new European man - the theme of the poetry of F. I. Tyutchev ("And we float, / We are surrounded by a flaming abyss from all sides") and A. A. Blok ("The bottomless, empty, / The universe looks in us with darkness eye"). Irrationality, chaos open up in the person himself. The liberation of human forces at the end of the New time ends with the loss of the spiritual center and the loss of himself by man. As N.A. Berdyaev wrote, a person “again falls into chaos ..., loses its forms, its boundaries,” creative energy is not concentrated, but “diffused” [5, p. 830]. The unpredictable "Karamaz man" is included in the literature [see. 6] - a chaosogenic man of the end of the New time. All polarities for him come closer, as in the ancient magical consciousness (it is no coincidence that literature went from the fantastic to the magical realism). “Human existence... becomes unbearably light”, M. Kundera grieves in his novel [7, p. 274], continuing the theme in the essay "The Art of the Novel": "The world where individuality is respected ..., fragile and doomed", the modern world is "a labyrinth in which a person is lost" [8, p. 219, 201]. Liter-



ature includes the aesthetics of horror, in particular, inseparable from the anti-totalitarian theme: "At night, horror spread through the streets; from behind the iron gates on the Lubyanka, dozens of "black funnels" (V. Aksyonov) were dispersed [9, p. 208]. Horror is a manifestation of the inhuman, absurdity of existence. On the depravity of the human project "Pyramid" L.M. Leonov.

But at the same time, literature resists this logic of defeat. Hence the famous words of E. Hemingway: "A man can be destroyed, but he cannot be defeated" ("The Old Man and the Sea") [10, p. 458]. Literature seeks ways to resist chaos and absurdity. Novel thinking is becoming more and more antinomic.

The hero dies in a collision with a world that exceeds his strength. The logic of defeat, the anti-Faust archetype, underlies the "Master and Margarita" by M. Bulgakov and "Doctor Zhivago" by B. Pasternak. At the same time, the hero leaves the text, continues himself in the created text. Hence the famous Bulgakov's expression "Manuscripts do not burn." Bulgakov's novel is constructed as an alternation of the life of the Master, doomed to defeat, and his novel, overcoming its time. Pasternak's heroes perish, crushed by the blocks of a revolutionary alteration of the world. But the text remains, and the novel ends with the poems of Yuri Zhivago, embodying Pasternak's new Christianity: the word is immortal. As M. Bakhtin wrote, "a person in his human specificity always expresses himself (speaks), that is, creates a text" [11, p. 301] - remains in the text, entering into an endless dialogue of a long time, in which "each meaning will have its own holiday of rebirth" [12, p. 393]. In Ulitskaya's novel "Jacob's Ladder", Nora, discovering for herself "dilapidated, miraculously preserved letters" from the willow chest of her grandfather Yakov Osetsky, finds in them "the immortal content of this "I", a trace of existence" [13, p. 704], because a person is a text. The image of the text is one of the key ones in the novel: "The primary text was given by the Creator" [13, p. 319]. The favorite idea of Grisha Lieber, one of the intellectual heroes of the novel, is the idea of a text: a primary Divine text that a person must learn to read and a person as a text. "Every human life is a text", "All living things are a Text". Man is a participant "in the great work of the lasting Creation" [13, p. 659-660]. This is how modern science revives the main meanings of the Silver Age, how searches for Nora and Tengiz bring back what was lost to the theater. "It is human consciousness that is the only place in the universe where texts can touch one another, interact, generate a new text, new meanings! This is - "In the image and likeness!". Man is similar to the Creator precisely in this - in the ability to create new texts!". "The Creator is Information... Life... is the way of existence of Information... There is no death! Information is immortal!" [13, p. 661-662]. These are the results of the computer revolution for Grisha Lieber. Man is a reader of the Divine Book of the Universe, a carrier and creator of a new text, a participant "in the great work of the lasting Creation."

The theme of memory acquires the same resurrectional meaning. “There will be no death”, because “you were in others, and you will remain in others” [14, p. 61]. The historical theme in El. Chizhova's novel "The City Written from Memory" first of all evokes parallels with the novel by B. Pasternak. The modern story about St. Petersburg-Leningrad begins with the motive of death as unconsciousness. This unconsciousness is opposed by the “ingots of memory” collected by the author: family photographs, “grandmother’s words stuck in my childhood memory, mother’s stories” recorded on tape [15, p. nine]. The integral poetics of memory was already created by the Symbolists, for the symbol connects the present with the past, and, overcoming time, turns to the timeless, eternal (M. Proust, K. Balmont, A. Blok) [see, for example, 16]. Memory as the most important existential category becomes liberation from the power of time, overcoming it. Historical memory, as N.A. Berdyaev believed, is “the greatest manifestation of the spirit of eternity in our temporal reality ... Memory is the basis of history” [17, p. 58]. Memory is addressed to archetypes. It is not for nothing that the disease of unconsciousness is so grotesquely presented in Marquez's novel as a disease of modern flawed humanity.

The word connects with the myth, which was originally a magic word. And the myth, going beyond the limits of its time, turns to archetypes. Starting with J. Joyce, the writer organizes modern history, “gives form and meaning to the spectacle of vanity and confusion,” as T. Eliot wrote in his article “Ulysses, Order and Myth” [18, p. 335], referring to the myth. Symbolists have already thought about this expansion of the "I", in particular, Viach. Ivanov: “A person should so expand the boundaries of his consciousness into a whole that the previous measure of the human will seem to him a tight cocoon” [19, p. 106]. A new, archetypal human measure is being born. The presence of myth enlarges the hero, raises the small and the particular: the hero experiences his drama like Job, Hamlet [see, for example, 20]. Or like Jacob - in Ulitskaya's novel. The poetics of myth reveals the timeless essence of man. In the depths of the individual consciousness, the writer discovers the collective unconscious, eternal archetypes, the world context of culture, the hypostasis of the world creative spirit. Moreover, the leading ones for modern literature are biblical archetypes. For Russian literature, they are the key to understanding the laws of Russian history (V. Sharov "Return to Egypt") and the essence of man (L. Ulitskaya "Jacob's Ladder").

In addressing them, Russian literature enters into a dialogue with the classics of Western European postmodernism. The archetype of Adam Kadmon is lost in the demonic world of Pavich and becomes basic in L. Ulitskaya's novel. In Zuskind, the archetype of ugliness embodies the theme of the antihero, combining genius and villainy as a reflection of an inverted totalitarian and mass consciousness. In "Lavra" by E. Vodolazkin, the archetype of foolishness expresses the secret of the

historical path of Russia ("Russia cannot be understood with the mind"). The "Island of penguins" by A. France is doomed to eternal degradation, in the "Island" of Vodolazkin there is a righteous man who can save the world from the eternal repetition of this degeneration. This is how the Christian axis of Russian literature appears behind the biblical archetypes.

Thus, a person joins the eternal metaphysical meanings of human life, the meta-history - overcoming his time. Referring to the archetype of Adam Kadmon, Ulitskaya, willingly or unwillingly, enters into a dialogue with the famous novel by M. Pavich "The Khazar Dictionary", with the gnostic-dualistic mythology of man, underlying it: Adam is "a child of both creators and a part of both worlds". He lives in two worlds - "invisible, spiritual, created by God and visible, material, created by the unrighteous economy devil". Therefore, the Khazar dream catchers are looking for the prehuman Adam Kadmon, the angelic Adam, in order to "reveal the body of Adam Kadmon on earth" [21, p. 364–365, 266]. There is also an image of the heavenly ladder: "If we follow our angelic ancestor at the moment when he ascends the heavenly ladder, we ourselves partake of God, and if we have the misfortune to accompany him when he falls, we move away from God." [21, p. 174]. But if Pavich's "immortal essence", returning to Adam Kadmon, is practically lost, in the biblical basis of Ulitskaya's novel there is no such dualism, but on the contrary, the spiritual and the material are brought together. "Man was created ... in the image of Adam Kadmon" [13, p. 664]. The heroes of Ulitskaya go back to the archetype of Adam Kadmon - in their ability to love, the search for meaning, "a creative attitude to life and an incredible passion for knowledge" [13, p. 703]. This is Jacob's ladder. "Jacob's Ladder", the escape to heaven from everyday life, given to man in the Old Testament, becomes the archetype of human existence. This archetype, each in its own way, is carried out by the heroes of Ulitskaya in the uniqueness of the spiritual experience of an individual person, against the background of the general unreasonableness of history. The creative person always climbs this Jacob ladder. Therefore, "Jacob's Ladder" is not only a "ladder of trials" through which Nora's grandfather, Yakov Osetsky, worthily walks. This is a symbolism of the spiritual path of a person. The image, in particular, appears in L. Ulitskaya's story "The Great Teacher": "The most delightful of the ideas seemed to Gennady the idea of spiritual hierarchies, the great staircase, along which everything that exists, is filled with meaning and spirit." That is why the idea of the text is so important in the novel.

The archetype may remain relevant or appear upside down, as Joyce travests the image of Ulysses in his daytime novel, or the novels of Bulgakov and Pasternak are associated with the anti-Faust archetype. The novel by V. Aksyonov "Moscow kva-kva" is built on the travesty of archetypes. Modern Theseus will not leave the labyrinth, he dies in an inverted world. Both the open resistance of Mok-

kinakka and the union of the poet Kirill Smelchakov with demonic power equally lead the heroes to death. But the novel also confronts two metaphysics, two religions - the religion of Stalinism and the Eternal Feminine. And therefore the double-faced Glika New Woven, dreaming of becoming a priestess in the temple of Stalinism, on the contrary, kills the leader, covering him with an amazing cloth, becoming a priestess in the temple of Eternal Femininity, which was dreamed of in the Silver Age.

The pressure of time is so strong that the modern hero often does not live to see the end of the novel. But the novel, taking on the features of an epic saga, actualizes the generational theme. This is how V. Aksyonov's "Moscow Saga", L. Ulitskaya's "Jacob's Ladder", and E. Chizhova's "City Written from Memory" were built. The uncompleted by the hero (Nikita Gradov) is carried out by his son (Boris) - in the Aksyonov saga. In Ulitskaya's novel - the granddaughter and great-grandson of Yakov Osetsky. In Chizhova - the granddaughter of Baba Dunya. The generational theme in these novels is constructed epically as the unstoppable movement of the river of life, opposing all historical experiments on its natural course. The mythologeme of the infinity of life, which blossoms over and over again, linking generations, transforming disharmony into harmony, appears already in the novel of the 19th century ("Wuthering Heights" by E. Bronte, "Life" by Maupassant). Even the tragic "Quiet Don", where the epic connections of man with the life of nature are so important, ends this mythologeme: in the huge world shining under the cold sun, the son of Gregory remains. It is also actualized by village prose ("A Habitual Work" by V. Belov).

The mythologeme of infinity of life transforms the generational theme in its usual critical understanding, dating back to antiquity (Aristophanes "Clouds", Terentius "Brothers") and the demanded New times (Molière, A. Griboyedov, I. Turgenev) as a conflict of generations, an expression of the struggle between the old and new. Variants of this conflict may be the motive of parricide (F.M. Dostoevsky "The Brothers Karamazov", A. Bely "Petersburg"), as well as the absence of a father or son (Joyce "Ulysses"). Or the motive of the degeneration of the genus, so characteristic of the literature of the turn of the XIX-XX centuries (T. Mann "Buddenbrooks", D. Galsworthy "The Forsyte Saga", A.M. Gorky "The Artamonovs Case") and continued in the twentieth century (W. Faulkner "Noise and Fury", Yu. O'Neil "Passions under the Elms", in our literature - V. Rasputin "The Last Term" or A. Bitov "Pushkin House". In E. Chizhova's novel a version of this unstoppable movement life becomes the motive for the birth in the city on the Neva of a special type of person "homo peterburgus": the spirit of independence determined the fate of grandmother Dunya and it was also inherited by the granddaughter as an "unshakable bond" with the native ambivalent topos and the covenant: "Petersburg is not a city, but a life strategy. The strategy of independence" [15, p. 247; see 22].

In the Aksyonov saga, this invincible life is embodied by the Gradov house and family in Serebryany Bor, overcoming the catastrophic collapse of the family and symbolizing the spiritual strength of the Russian intelligentsia. The archetype of the house is usually associated in a twentieth century novel with its destruction (M. Bulgakov, "Quiet Don", "Farewell to the Matora" by V. Rasputin). And the theme of the intelligentsia - with its degradation, historical defeat: A. Bitov "Pushkin House", A. Kim "Father-Forest".

In Ulitskaya's novel, this river of life is embodied by an "immortal essence" wandering from person to person and returning to Adam Kadmon. Nora at the end of her life becomes like Tusya, also teaching at the theater school. "Yurik, like his great-grandfather Yakov, is all in music ... He tries to hear the music that is spilled in space" [13, p. 724]. So the generational theme in the novel turns into the Pythagorean theme of metamorphosis, reincarnation of souls. And biblical analogies give rise to a symbolic image of humanity. Man is a participant "in the great work of the lasting Creation", "the temporary abode of all personalities" [13, p. 660, 724].

The generational theme as a natural continuation of life is complemented by the theme of reincarnation dating back to Novalis. It is present in the direct sense in Ulitskaya's novel as diverse reincarnations of a single creative beginning of life. Or in a grotesque incarnation - in V. Aksyonov's "Moscow Saga", reducing the antiheroes of a catastrophic time (Lenin appears as a squirrel, Stalin as a stag beetle) and vice versa elevating the real heroes of the saga, Russian intellectuals. Gradov-older, admires the flying geese, thinking : "Maybe once and some part of my essence was a migratory creature? Who knows what transformations our essences go through outside the hustle and bustle?" [9, p. 679]. The logic of these transformations also includes other data in the novel of the reincarnation of life: the reflections of an oak tree or the thought of the elephant Hannibal [9, p. 206-207, 866-868].

Thus, in different ways, we can talk about the defeat of a person as a historical challenge of the twentieth century and the varied responses of literature to this challenge. These diverse responses reveal the movement of literature towards a new image of man in its various forms - a movement towards anthropocosmism, dialogical and holistic anthropology. The existential hero of the era of modernism is being replaced by a hero of postmodernism who is not equal to himself, eluding any precise definitions. This is how the quality that Vyach. Ivanov saw in the heroes of Dostoevsky is realized in modern literature: "Personality is antinomic for Dostoevsky, not only because of the contradictory complexity of its internal composition, but also because it is simultaneously separated from other personalities, and incomprehensibly merged with all of them; its boundaries are indefinable and mysterious" [23, p. 307]. It is to this borderline, to the expansion of these

boundaries that modern literature strives, which turns it into a single metatext, addressing the struggle against human mortality and expressing the immortality of his spirit, the endless renewal of life. In this metatext, the most valuable is the life of an individual, the most imperishables are the values of the spirit and the unstoppable stream of life.

## References

1. Krokhina N.P. *Antropologicheskii krizis v recepcii otechestvennoi literaturi konca XX veka [Anthropological crisis in the reception of Russian literature at the end of the twentieth century]*, in *Academic science - problems and achievements: Materials of the XX international scientific and practical conference*. North Charleston, USA, 2019, pp. 72-76. (In USA)

2. Khoruzhy S.S. *E`tapy` bol`shogo puti: 1917 kak vеха istoricheskogo upadka Rossii [The stages of a long journey: 1917 as a milestone in the historical decline of Russia]*, in *Problems of Philosophy*. 2019. No. 4, pp. 23-33. (In Russian)

3. Markov B.V. *Obraz cheloveka v postantropologicheskuyu epohu [The image of a person in the post-anthropological era]*, in *Problems of Philosophy*. 2011. No. 2, pp. 23-33. (In Russian)

4. Kriman A.I. *Postgumanisticheskij povorot k post(ne)chelovecheskomu [Posthumanistic turn to the post (un) human]*, in *Problems of Philosophy*. 2020. No. 1, pp. 57-67. (In Russian)

5. Berdyaev N. A. *Konec Renessansa [The end of the Renaissance]*, in *Berdyaev N. A. The fall of the sacred Russian kingdom: Journalism 1914-1922*. M.: Astrel, 2007, pp. 808–835. (In Russian)

6. Krokhina N.P. «Karamazovskij chelovek» i ego metamorfozy [“Karamazovsky man” and his metamorphoses], in *Materials of the international scientific conference "Creativity of F. M. Dostoevsky in the context of world literature": Collection of scientific articles / Ed. ed. N.V. Osipova*. - Gzhel: GSU, 2021 pp. 20-26. Access mode: <http://www.art-gzhel.ru/> (In Russian)

7. Kundera M. *Nevynosimaya lyogkost' bytiya [The Unbearable Lightness of Being: A Novel*. SPb: Amphora, 2000. 351 p. (In Russian)

8. Kundera M. *Iskusstvo romana: esse [The Art of the Novel: Essays]*. Saint Petersburg: Azbuka-Atticus, 2013. 224 p. (In Russian)

9. Aksekov V. *Moskovskaya saga: trilogiya [Moscow saga: trilogy]*. SPb.: Azbuka, 2020. 1088 p. (In Russian)

10. Hemingway E. *Fiesta i dr [Fiesta et al.]*. M.: Art. lit., 1988. 558 p. (B-ka classics). (In Russian)

11. Bakhtin M.M. *Problema teksta... [The problem of the text in linguistics, philology and other humanities]*, in Bakhtin M.M. *Aesthetics of verbal creativity*. M.: Art, 1986, pp. 297-325. (In Russian)
12. Bakhtin M.M. *K metodologii gumanitarnykh nauk [To the methodology of the humanities]*, in Ed. Soch. , pp. 381-393. (In Russian)
13. Ulitskaya L. *Lestnicza Yakova: Roman [Jacob's Ladder: Novel]*. M.: AST, 2019. 731 p. (In Russian)
14. Pasternak B.L. *Doktor Zhivago: Roman [Doctor Zhivago: Roman]*. Moscow: Book Chamber, 1989. 431 p. (In Russian)
15. Chizhova E.S. *Gorod, napisannyj po pamyati: Roman [A city written from memory: Novel]*. M.: AST, 2019. 315 p. (In Russian)
16. Krokhina N.P. *Poetika pamyati v tvorcestve K.D.Bal'monta [Poetics of memory in the works of KD Balmont]*, in *Russian literature: Scientific and methodological journal*. Moscow. 2020. No. 1, pp. 34-40. (In Russian)
17. Berdyayev N.A. *Smysl istorii [The meaning of the story]*. M.: Mysl ', 1990.175 p.
18. Eliot T. *Uliss, poryadok i mij [Ulysses, order and myth]*, in Eliot T. *Favorites*. M.: Terra, 2002, pp. 331-335. (In Russian)
19. Ivanov Viach. *Kruchi: o krizise gumanizma [Kruchi: on the crisis of humanism]*, in Ivanov V.I. *Native and universal*. M.: Respublika, 1994, pp. 102-112. (In Russian)
20. Sukhikh I.I. *Odisseya kazach'ego Gamleta [Odyssey of the Cossack Hamlet ("Quiet Don" by M. Sholokhov)]*, in Sukhikh I.I. *Russian Canon: Books of the XX century*. M.: Vremya, 2013, pp. 452-481. (In Russian)
21. Pavich M. *Hazarskij slovar': Roman-leksikon [Khazar dictionary: Roman-lexicon]*. SPb: Azbuka-Atticus, 2016. 384 p. (In Russian)
22. Krokhina N.P. *Chelovek i istoriya v romane El.Chizhovej «Gorod, napisannyj po pamyati» [Man and history in El. Chizhova's novel "The City Written from Memory"]*, in *Society, Culture and Personality in the Modern World: Proceedings of the 10th International Scientific Conference*. Prague: SRC "Sociosphere", 2020, pp. 40-47. (In Czech-Russian)
23. Ivanov Viach. *Dostoevskij i roman-tragediya [Dostoevsky and the novel-tragedy]*, in Ed. Op. , pp. 282-311. (In Russian)

## THE STRUCTURE OF THE MEANING OF THE HISTORICAL ANTHROPONYM<sup>1</sup>

**Zhamsaranova Raisa Gandybalovna**

*Doctor of Philological Sciences, Full Professor  
Transbaikal State University, Chita, Russia*

**Abstract.** *This article is devoted to the problem of hypothetical description of the structure of the meaning of a historical anthroponym. The historical anthroponym refers to a set of pre-Tibetan-Mongolian personal names of the Khori-Buryats, written out from the pre-revolutionary fund of the State Archive of the Trans-Baikal Territory for 1830. The purpose of the article is, in particular, to explain the construction of semantic constructs in determining the principles of nomination when giving a personal name, the motive of naming, the choice of vocabulary. The appeal to onomastic data contributes to the disclosure and scientific description of the national and cultural identity of the historical anthroponymic system. The semantic construct projects a chain of conclusions and "recreates" the naming situation. In traditional semantics, the meaning of any text, by which the onoma is also meant as a text, is conditionally a deliberately proposed situation. This situation can be described and hypothetically imagined only from the point of view of that world, that linguistic consciousness, where this situation happened, in other words, was possible. It is known that the meaning of a text (name) depends on propositional attitudes that are formed in accordance with someone's desires, opinions, psychological predestinations. All these abstract conditions of the linguistic consciousness of the reader are predetermined by certain propositional attitudes, which are nothing more than the attitude of the reader to the world in which the archaic consciousness existed.*

**Keywords:** *design, meaning, historical anthroponymic system, structure of meaning, census, personal names of the Khori-Buryat kins.*

### Introduction

It is known that the modern personal names of the Khory Buryats as one of the autochthonous nationalities of the Eastern Transbaikalia, basically are of Tibetan-Mongolian. Of particular interest are historical names, proper names that

---

<sup>1</sup> The reported study is funded by RFBR, project number 20-012-00335 A. “The dictionary of the historical anthroponymy system of Khori-Buryat kins”.



reveal neither Tibetan nor Mongolian linguistic origin. Such names are the personal names of the Khori-Buryat tribal communities, which were extracted from the pre-revolutionary funds of the State Archive of the Trans-Baikal Territory - the census of Buryat-inorodtsy for 1830-1831 [15]. One of the key issues in the study of cognitive semantics in vocabulary in general is the question of the structure of the semantic field, presented in the works of J.Trier [14], L. Weisgerber, G.Ibsen, V.Porzig, P.M. Roger, M.M. Pokrovsky, Yu.N. Karaulova [7], A.A. Ufimtseva and others, who became the basis in the research of cognitive semantics of the word in general. According to the theory of the semantic field, the vocabulary of any language is usually defined as a system. The proof of the property of vocabulary to be organized into a certain system is the possibility of its organization (respectively, description) by (or by) self-organization into semantic or conceptual fields [3, p.126].

The construction of semantic fields is important for writing ideographic dictionaries in which lexical units are described on the basis of the thesaurus fund of the language [7]. An ideographic dictionary reveals the presence of a systematics of meanings or concepts conditioned by a national (or ethnic) picture of the world. We believe that this thesis is important in our investigation of the set of historical (in other words – pagan names) anthroponyms of the Buryat kins of 1830s.

**Purpose of the study** The purpose of this article is to reconstruct the semantic space of historical anthroponymy and classify them according to their semantics. It is historical anthroponymy that has a huge potential, the results of which can illuminate the issues of ethnogenesis of the Khori-Buryats, historical onomastics of the region, cultural studies and, most importantly, historical linguistics, Mongolian studies, in particular. Defining in essence the etymology of a historical name written out from archival documents, the researcher reconstructs both the ethnic past of the nationality, which is naturally connected with the history of other peoples of Siberia, Central Asia, as a whole, and reveals linguistic changes associated with historical phonology, lexicology of a particular language.

### **Materials and methods**

A historical anthroponyms are classified according to their frequency and due to their conceptual semantics. The usage of two basic methods of linguistic analysis based on onomasiological and semasiological approaches allow us to identify the following anthropomodels as systematics of the historical anthroponymicon: 1. "child/newborn/child/toddler"; 2. "fawn/ foal/ lamb/ bull".

Let's illustrate the presence of selected anthropomodels, in another words, semantic fields in the following examples. Thus, when analyzing the set of pre-Tibetan-Mongolian names, which turned out to be the majority in each of the 11 kins of the Khory Buryats, we revealed the presence of an anthroponimic model 1. We illustrate this position with the following examples, which allow us to construct a conditionally semantic field "child / newborn" in the set of names written with

the initial I.

Thus, the following personal names were found in the Zun-Huatsai kin [15]: Iiryumni, Ikki. Iky, Ilzenov / Ilzen, Ilikai / Ilikeev, Imogen. Imygenov. Imygutoyev. Imygy, Imykshin, Insaev, who have not found an adequate semantic explanation from the Turkic, Mongolian or Tungusic-Manchu languages.

Let's present a description of these names according to the dictionary entry of the future scientific publication:

IIRYMNI. From *selk.* irram /ket./ 'husband'; see ira~ire '1. old man; 2. husband (in the sense of a man in general)'.

ICKY. ICKY. From *selk.* ikka /ob.SCH./ reduced. 'son'; see iga.

ILZENOV / ILZEN. From *selk.* ilcha /el., tur./ noun '1. grandfather 2. grandfather. 3. uncle. 4. god. 5. thunder. 6. allegory. bear'; see illyga.

ILIKAI / ILIKEEV. From *selk.* iyala /tur./ noun 'baby'.

IMENGEN. IMYGENOV. IMYGUTOYEV. IMYGY. From *selk.* imeti (ote) /el./ 'fawn (deer from three to five years old)'. Along the way, we note the presence of such a surname of Buryat man as Imetinov, for example, the beginning of which is Selkup.

IMYKSHIN. From *selk.* imat /ket./ 'son'.

INSAEV. From *selk.* ineti ~ ineti / el./ noun '1. boy; 2. young man'.

It is obvious that there is a conceptual field expressed by the anthropomodel "child", in the semantic space of which the concepts of "man" in general are organically included, expressed lexically by words like "son / son", "boy", "youth", etc.

The second anthropomodel is represented by a list of names beginning with the letter A. In the list of pre-Tibet-Mongolian names of the Batanai family for 1830-1831 [15] as Abagaldaev;

Abalae; Abaliev; Abygemkhanov; Agudeyav (Oludeyav?); Adaga; Adagaev; Adonov; Adushi; Azhuev; Azargaev; Akityev as part of the nominal code of the historical anthroponymic understanding of the names of Batanai kin.

Let's present these names with their meanings according to the dictionary entry of the future edition:

ABALAEV ABALIEV (2 names). From *dolgan.* abalakaan 'deer up to a year'; Compare with *evenk.* abelākān 'deer up to a year'; see abelākān. compare with *enets.* avka 'deer (tamed)'.

ABAGALDAEV. ABYGEMKHANOV. From *teleut.* jabaga 'foal from one to two years old'.

AGUDEYAV (ALUDEYAV?). maybe *schor.* ai kiik is a 'stallion'.

ADAGA (1name), ADAGAEVS (8 names), ADONOV, ADUSHI (1name). From *selk.* ada-ätä; *Selk.* ätiya 'fawn (reduced)'; *selk.* adekka / ket./ 'deer'; *selk.* āde /ket./ 'deer'; Or from *dagur.* adreg 'stallion'. compare with *evenk.* adirga 'stallion' [*sol.* adyrga 'stallion', adyrga; *bur.* azarga stallion, *mong.* ajarga 'stallion'].

AZHVEVY (3 names). From *selk.* *ada~ätä*; *Selk.* *ätiya* 'fawn (reduced)'; *selk.* *adekka / ket.* 'deer'; *selk.* *āde /ket.* 'deer'; AZARGAEV (2nd ed.). From *dagur.* *adreg* 'stallion'. compare with *evenk.* *adirga* 'stallion' [*sol.* *adyrga* 'stallion', *adyrga*]. Compare: *bur.* *azarga* 'stallion', *mong.* *adjarga* 'stallion'.

AKITYEV, AKITYAV (Akityev?). *schor.* *ai kiik* is a 'stallion'.

Thus, from the given small number of pre-Tibetan-Mongolian names, a conditional model of the semantic field is clearly visible, which in onomastics coincides with the term anthropomodel, combining almost all the parameters of the semantic field of the historical anthroponym. The "participation" of almost all the Turkic languages of Siberia (Dolgan, Shor, Teleut) is obvious [1; 9], from the vocabulary of which these names are explicable, which are not amenable to lexico-semantic analysis from the Mongolian languages [2]. The Tungusic-Manchu languages - Evenk, Solon [12] represent a natural linguistic substrate in the onomastics of the region. The lexical and semantic parallels from Dagur as one of the Mongolian languages are also due to the ethnogenesis of the Khori-Buryats.

### Results and discussion

According to researcher E.I. Zholamanova, "in the theory of semantic fields there are two approaches to the analysis of linguistic nature – onomasiological and semasiological" [6, p. 151]. To describe a separate class of onomastics – anthroponymy, it is the onomasiological method that is extremely important as a natural method of studying the essence of an anthroponym. E.I. Zholamanova writes that the onomasiological description is based on "abstract units – semantic fields that unite multi-level units of the language system" [6, p.151].

However, we take into account the complex nature of the historical anthroponym as a kind of linguistic sign, first of all. Therefore, when analyzing a name, the second approach is also important and essential - semasiological. We are interested, first of all, in the so-called mechanism of decoding the meaning of an archaic name - an anthroponym, in our case, therefore the name is functionally significant as a linguistic sign. The semasiological type of description of any onym assumes the use of component analysis as a research technique.

Another thing is the Samoyed languages - Selkup, Enetsky, whose participation in the historical onomastics of the region, in the historical anthroponymy of the Khori-Buryat clans, represents linguistic fundamentality. Their presence and description deepens individual studies in the aspect of comparative historical linguistics of the Mongolian languages, primarily Buryat. The identified and described lexical-semantic parallels on the example of more than fifty lexical units of the Buryat language, the Selkup language through the Khamnigan dialect of the Khori-Buryat dialect prove, first of all, the thesis about the presence of a Samoyed substratum (and not borrowings) in the Buryat language [5, pp. 21-33].

It is extremely interesting to project, in addition to the semantic field, the

meaning of the personal name of the conceptual field. For the first time in foreign linguistics, Trier separated two basic concepts in the theory of semantics – the "lexical" field and the "conceptual" field [13].

It is the conceptual field that is able to "define" and reveal the presence of a deep substrate in the language. Let's compare the names of the type Azargaev and Azarov, which are found in many Khory-Buryat kins according to the census of 1830-1831. The personal name Azar (written in Sagan kin in 1830) is interpreted only from the Selkup language. Let's imagine a dictionary entry: AZAR. From *selk.* *azd* 'deer'; see *selk.* *azhde* 'deer'. Compare with Selkup personal name as *Azyrcha*, which is mentioned as the personal name of the Selkups by researcher I.N. Gemuev [4, pp. 80-138].

The initial concept of the Selkup appellative *azd* 'deer'/ *selk.* *azhde* 'deer' by means of contamination (an extremely interesting linguistic phenomenon) developed, for example, in Mongolian languages to lexemes such as *adreg* 'stallion' / *dagur.*; *azarga* 'stallion' / *bur.*, *ajarga* 'stallion' / *Mong.*, as well as Tungus-Manchurian - *evenk.* *adirga* 'stallion'; *sol.* *adyrga* 'stallion', *sol.* *adygga* with the same meaning 'stallion'.

From this comparison, the typologically determined by many factors – linguistic, ethnogenetic, ethno-cultural and historical - the concept of a male deer, a male stallion, which was extremely important, basic in the conceptual sphere of these peoples, due to the type of management, reindeer-breeding and cattle culture of ethnic groups, is revealed.

There is no doubt that these results are consistent with the evidence described in the works of Academician V.I. Rassadin of the Turkization of the once Samoyedic-speaking Soyots and Tofalars, then subjected to Buryatization [10, p. 3-5]. Along the way, we note that almost most of the meanings of pre-Tibetan-Mongolian personal names are explained from Soyot, Tofalar languages, as well as Selkup, Nenets and almost all Turkic languages of Siberia.

This result testifies to the complexity of the ethnogenesis of the Khory-Buryats, however, like any ethnic community. Onomastic materials of the census of 1830-1831 evidently project not only the presence of the Turkic-Samoyed substrate, among others, but also contribute to further onomastic, comparative-historical, typological studies.

The inclusion of a huge thesaurus of most of the Siberian languages in the analysis of the personal names of the Khori-Buryats is due, firstly, to the results of scientific study of regional toponymy and ethnonymy, and secondly, to the lack of explanatory dictionaries, as well as etymological of the Buryat language, which would lay the foundation for a number of questions on comparative historical Mongolian studies (Buryat studies).

Important for a separate article is the concept of a field in general as a collection

of words with the same meaning. The projection of the semantic field in our case contributes to a deeper understanding of the archaic conceptual sphere, the nominative principles of naming, as well as the construction of all conceivable fields or segments of the meaning of the onomata. Naming a newborn, for example, a fawn or a bull, parents invested a special meaning of benevolence, desiderativeness as a semantic and conceptual content of the core of a personal name. In other words, the child, according to the meaning of his name, had to grow up strong, healthy, hardy in the difficult conditions of that time. It is the conceptual component of the semantics of a personal name that is a unique construct, conditioned by the existential consciousness, propositional attitudes of the parent as a namesake.

### Conclusion

Anthroponyms are qualified according to their quantity (frequency) in the historical namebook. It is also important to determine their qualifying value as corresponding significant conceptual and semantic or semantic groups, in other words, fields. The preliminary results of linguistic analysis based on onomasiological and semasiological approaches allow us to identify the following anthroponyms as systematics of the historical anthroponymicon: 1. "child/newborn/child/toddler"; 2. "fawn/ foal/ lamb/ bull".

### References

1. *Aksenova E.E. and oth. Dolgan-Russian and Russian-Dolgan dictionary: for elementary school students / E.E. Aksenova, N.P. Belyukova, T.M. Kosheverova. - St. Petersburg: Publishing house "Prosvetschenie", 1992. - 192 p.*
2. *Buryat-Mongolian-Russian dictionary / Comp. K.M. Cheremisov / edited by Ts.B. Tsyendambaev. Approx. 25,000 words. With the appendix of a brief grammatical reference book on the Buryat-Mongolian language. - M.: State Publishing House of Foreign Languages and national dictionaries, 1951– 852 p.*
3. *Vinogradov V.V. Russian language (Grammatical teaching about the word) / V.V. Vinogradov. – 4 ed. – M.: Russian language, 2001. – P. 126.*
4. *Gemuev I. N. To family history and family traditions of Selkup // Ethnography of Northern Asia / Acad. nauk SSSR, Sib. otd-nie, In-t history, Philology and philosophy ; ed. edited by: d-R ist. of Sciences G. I. Pelikh, Cand. ist. science E. M. Toschkova. - Novosibirsk : Nauka: Siberian Branch, 1980. - pp. 80-138.*
5. *Zhamsaranova R.G. Selkup-Khamnigan-Buryat lexical and semantic correspondences // Tomsk Journal of Linguistic and Anthropological Research. 2021. № 1 (31). - P. 21-33.*

6. Jolamanova E. I. *The theory of semantic field: traditions and innovations* // *AUCA Academic Review*. – 2009. P. 149-154.
7. Karaulov Yu. N. *General Russian ideography*. – M., 1976. – p. 355.
8. *Short Dagursko-Russian dictionary / Comp. G. Tumurday, B. D. Tsybenov*. – Ulan-Ude: Publishing House of the BNC SB RAS, 2014. – 236 p.
9. Kurpeshko-Tannagasheva N.N., F. Aponkin.F.Ya. *Shor-Russian and Russian-Shorsky dictionary*. Kemerovo: Kemerovo Publishing house, 1993. – p. 149.
10. Rassadin V.I. *Tofalar language and its place in the language system*. Elista: Publishing House of Kalmyk University, 2014. – 218 p.
11. *Selkup-Russian dialect dictionary / edited by prof. V.V. Bykonya*. – Tomsk: Publishing house of TSPU, 2005. – 348 p.
12. *Comparative dictionary of the Tungusic-Manchu languages: materials for the etymological dictionary: in 2 vols. / ed. V.I. Tsintsius*. – L.: Nauka, 1975. – Vol.1. – 672 p.; Vol.2. – L., 1977. – 992 p.
13. Shchur G.S. *Field theory in linguistics*. – M.: Nauka, 1974. – 256 p.
14. Trier, J. *Der deutsche Wortschatz im Sinnbezirk des Verstandes. Die Geschichte eines sprachliches Feldes. Von den Anfängen bis zum Beginn des 13. Jahrhunderts* - Heidelberg: Carl Winter Universitätsverlag, 1974. – 347 p.
15. Государственный Архив Забайкальского края (ГАЗК). Фонд 284, оп. 1, дело 50. Именной список кочевых братскихх народцевъ Цаганского рода 1831 г. июля 7 дня Иркутской губернии Верхнеудинского округа ведомства Хоринской степной думы. – 359 л. *The State Archive of the Trans-Baikal Territory (GAZK). Fund 284, op. 1, file 50. The list of nomadic bratzkikh inorodtsev of the Tsagan kin in 1831, July 7 of the Irkutsk province of the Verkhneudinsky district of the department of the Khorinsky Steppe Duma*. – 359 l.

## REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS WITH PATHOLOGY OF THE ORAL MUCOSA

**Chirkova Nataliya Vladimirovna**

*Doctor of Medical Sciences, Full Professor*

*Voronezh State Medical University named after N.N. Burdenko*

**Popova Tatiana Aleksandrovna**

*Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor*

*Voronezh State Medical University named after N.N. Burdenko*

**Bogaterva Ylia Alekseevna**

*Candidate of Medical Sciences*

*Voronezh State Medical University named after N.N. Burdenko*

**Gurov Dmitriy Vadimovich**

*Dental student*

*Voronezh State Medical University named after N.N. Burdenko*

**Pshenichnikova Diana Igorevna**

*student*

*Voronezh State Medical University named after N.N. Burdenko*

**Abstract.** It is known that removable orthopedic structures of dentures for a long time are complex irritants of the oral mucosa. Competent implementation of the technological stages of manufacturing, timely correction, recommendations for professional and individual hygiene of the oral cavity and the dentures themselves do not always guarantee the absence of microbial colonization by opportunistic and pathogenic representatives on the surface of the bases and an inflammatory reaction of the prosthetic bed tissues. In the orthopedic dentistry clinic, patients in need of removable prosthetics were allocated to 3 equivalent study groups, each of which was offered a specific procedure of therapeutic and preventive measures. To solve the problem of the effectiveness of the authors' technique, the method of macrohistochemical reaction was further used, which made it possible to assess the condition of the mucous membrane under the bases of removable dentures made of acrylic polymer after a day, 7 and 14 days of applying a removable denture, and the quantitative and qualitative composition of microbiocinosis of the oral mucosa was also studied. The results of clinical and microbiological examination of the mucous membrane of the prosthetic bed indicate the expedience of

using the method of orthopedic rehabilitation for the prevention of oral dysbiosis proposed by the authors. Studies aimed at studying these problems are especially significant for improving the effectiveness of orthopedic rehabilitation to reduce inflammatory and dysbiotic dental complications in patients.

**Keywords:** removable dentures, oral mucosa, acrylic base plastic, dysbiosis, synbiotics, probiotics, dental gel, disinfectant solution

### **Introduction**

The need of patients for orthopedic treatment with removable prostheses remains at a fairly high level. The effect of removable dentures on the tissues and organs of the dental system is diverse, as well as the body's responses. The development of prosthetic field tissue reactions is based on various pathogenetic mechanisms due to the properties of the materials the prosthesis is made of, the methods of its fixation, the characteristics of the transmission of masticatory pressure, the size of the prosthesis basis. The responses of the prosthetic bed are determined, on the one hand, by the characteristics, intensity and duration of the stimulus, and, on the other hand, by the organism reactivity.

Great attention in contemporary dentistry is given to the study of normal human microflora due to its established participation in the processes of digestion, metabolism, vitamin synthesis, developing the immune status and general nonspecific resistance of the body. The course, outcome and prognosis of orthopedic treatment depend on microecological well-being. Microbiocenosis of the oral cavity, both normal and pathological, is represented not only by bacteria, but also by viruses, fungi, yeast, spore forms of microorganisms, etc., which, as in other parts of the body, are in complex ecological relationships. The microflora of the oral cavity is a highly sensitive indicator system that reacts with quantitative and qualitative shifts to changes in the state of various organs and systems of the human body. Under the influence of various factors, including removable denture structures, the composition of the microflora can change, which can lead to the development of dysbiosis and inflammatory changes in the oral cavity, which worsen the results of orthopedic treatment. It is established that in patients with dysbiotic changes, the hygienic condition of the oral cavity and, accordingly, removable prostheses deteriorates. This, in turn, accounts for the need to develop and introduce into dental practice the tools and methods that normalize biocenosis.

In recent years, there has been an active development of modern drugs - synbiotics, which include a complex of probiotics and prebiotics. Stimulation of probiotics with prebiotics contributes to the regulation of metabolic activity, the development of beneficial microbiota, the inhibition of potential pathogens and the ensuring of immunomodulatory effects.

Thus, the search and development of new comprehensive methods of the prevention of oral dysbiosis that occurs due to the use of removable dentures remains



one of the topical issues of contemporary dentistry as a result of the prevalence of this problem.

**Purpose of the study** To study the clinical effectiveness of organizational and methodological principles of the proposed complex of personalized therapeutic and preventive measures for oral dysbiosis in patients with removable orthopedic structures.

### **Materials and methods**

To achieve this purpose, at the Propaedeutic Dentistry Department of Voronezh N.N. Burdenko State Medical University (VSMU), 60 patients of an equivalent age group with varying degrees of features of the prosthetic bed, both anatomical and topographic and anatomical and physiological, which are significant for the treatment in the orthopedic dentistry clinic, were allocated to 3 equivalent study groups:

- the first group included 20 patients who had a removable plastic prosthesis made of acrylic plastic «Ftorax» in Kharkov, Ukraine. When cleaning and disinfecting removable dentures, patients used a soft toothbrush, baby toothpaste and «DentaseptinAg+» solution (exposure in disinfection solution for 20 minutes);

- the second group consisted of 20 patients, they had removable prostheses made of acrylic base polymer «Belakril - MGO» Belgorod, Russia. They were recommended to use a soft toothbrush, baby toothpaste and «DentaseptinAg+» solution (exposure in disinfection solution for 20 minutes);

- the third group included 20 subjects who had removable plate prostheses made of acrylic base polymer «Belakril - MGO» Belgorod, Russia. Patients were recommended to use a soft toothbrush, baby toothpaste and «DentaseptinAg+» solution (exposure in disinfection solution for 20 minutes). Patients of the 3rd study group were taught the technique of using adhesive dental gel with probiotic at home. A synbiotic was prescribed in the form of a tablet for dissolving 1 per day for 14 days.

In this regard, in order to analyze the indicators of orthopedic treatment with removable dentures made of acrylic base by different manufacturers and the correctness of the chosen method of therapeutic and preventive measures in patients, the total area of inflammation zones was studied after 1 day, 3 days, 1 week and 3 weeks.

### **Results and discussion**

The analysis of the orthopedic treatment results in patients of 3 groups according to the state of the mucous membrane of the prosthetic bed in patients with removable acrylic prostheses showed that under the bases of removable prostheses in a day after application, the number of total areas of inflammatory reaction zones practically did not differ in patients of all 3 groups. It was 1372.9 mm<sup>2</sup> in the upper jaw and 850.2 mm<sup>2</sup> in the lower jaw.

7 days after the fixation of removable prostheses, an uneven decrease in the studied indicator was noted in all three groups. 2 weeks after the use of removable prostheses in group 1 patients who used removable plate prostheses made of acrylic polymer «Ftorax» and disinfectant solution «DentaseptinAg+» the dynamics of changes in the total area of mucosal inflammation zones in the upper jaw was 410.4 mm<sup>2</sup> and 376.1 mm<sup>2</sup> in the lower jaw.

In group 2 patients who used removable polymer prostheses of the acrylic group «Belakril - EGO» and the disinfectant solution «DentaseptinAg+», these values were 236.6 mm<sup>2</sup> in the upper jaw and 200.5 mm<sup>2</sup> in the lower jaw. In patients with removable dentures made of acrylic polymer «Belakril - EGO» and disinfectant solution «DentaseptinAg+», with the use of the therapeutic and prophylactic complex proposed by the authors, the smallest number of the total areas values of the pathological process zones was observed. The obtained values were 190.5 mm<sup>2</sup> in the upper jaw and 133.3 mm<sup>2</sup> in the lower jaw.

On the 21st day after the removable dentures fixation, the assessment of the mucous membrane condition of prosthetic bed showed that the smallest area of inflammation zones was observed in the 3rd group of patients with removable dentures «Belakril - MGO» using a disinfectant solution for dentures «DentaseptinAg+», adhesive dental gel with probiotic and synbiotic for dissolving in the oral cavity. The obtained values were 59.2 mm<sup>2</sup> in the upper jaw, and 46.5 mm<sup>2</sup> in the lower jaw.

In the 1st group of patients, this value was 120.1 mm<sup>2</sup> in the upper jaw and 116 mm<sup>2</sup> in the lower jaw. In patients of the 2nd group this value was 104 mm<sup>2</sup> in the upper jaw and 96 mm<sup>2</sup> in the lower jaw. The use of acrylic base plastic «Belakril - MGO» as a structural material in removable prosthetics, a disinfectant solution with silver ions for cleaning prostheses in a complex of therapeutic and preventive measures with the use of dental adhesive gel with probiotic, in combination with synbiotic in the form of a tablet for dissolving in the oral cavity, allowed to reduce the studied values. In addition, in patients of the 3d group, objectively, the oral mucosa turned pale pink, edema disappeared, patients noted the absence of bad breath, the disappearance of itching and burning of the oral mucosa.

When assessing the quantitative and qualitative composition of microbiocenosis of the oral mucosa, it was found that the following types of pathogenic and opportunistic microorganisms were identified in all groups of patients: *Candida Albicans*, *St. Aureus*, *Str. Epidermidis*, *Str. Piogenes*, *E. Coli*, *Neisseria*, *Ent. Faecalis*, *Klebsiella*, *Str. Pneumonia*. The analysis of the results obtained of bacterial species in the studied material, taken from the mucous membrane of the alveolar ridge in the studied 1 st group of patients, showed that 10 days after the observation of patients, there was an increase in the growth of pathogenic and opportunistic flora, which was recorded in a month after the study. In the 1st group of pa-

tients, an increase in the growth of pathogenic and opportunistic flora was found. The revealed growth of pathogenic and opportunistic flora slightly decreased in 10 days in the 2nd group.

On the 10th day of the studies conducted in the 3 group, the number of pathogenic flora colonies significantly decreased, or were not revealed at all. It was also noted that the degree of contamination of the studied material was significantly reduced. After 1 month of our studies, the pathogenic flora was not actually revealed.

Thus, based on the analysis of the conducted microbiological study, it can be concluded that in patients with the oral mucosa pathology the orthopedic treatment with acrylic removable dentures leads to a certain decrease in the anti-infective resistance of the oral cavity. Consequently, pathogenic and opportunistic pathogenic floras are activated. It was established that after cleaning and disinfection of removable prostheses made of polymer «Belakril - EGO» with a disinfectant solution «DentaseptinAg+» and using the complex proposed in combination with topical application of adhesive gel with probiotic and the use of synbiotic in the form of a tablet for dissolving, microbial contamination significantly decreased and the qualitative composition of the mucous membrane microflora of the prosthetic bed changed. In addition, the method proposed has been shown to be highly effective against *Candida* fungi, which play a significant role in the development of the mucous membrane normobiocenosis imbalance.

### **Conclusion**

An important role in the development of the inflammatory process in the oral cavity belongs to the adhesion of microorganisms to the surface of the manufactured removable denture structure, determined by the physico-chemical properties of the structural materials it is made of. The use of the developed adhesive dental gel with probiotic in combination with the use of synbiotic in the form of chewing tablets made it possible to achieve the best result of the condition of the oral mucosa in a short time on the basis of macrohistochemical and objective studies and a positive assessment of the technique used in patients during the adaptation period, which confirmed its expedience. The analysis of the obtained results of the microbiological study gives reason to believe that a removable prosthesis made of acrylic polymer «Belakril - MGO», combined with the complex use of phage preparations and a disinfectant solution with silver ions, is a more effective orthopedic treatment, compared with the results obtained when studying this indicator in patients with removable prostheses made of acrylic polymers «Ftorax» and «Belakril- EGO», and fulfilling only individual recommendations on oral hygiene and removable dentures using a disinfectant solution «DentaseptinAg+».

## References

1. Antonenkov Ju.E., Chajkina N.N., Saurina O.S., Smol'kin E.B., Chernov A.V., Titova S.N. *O stomatologicheskoj sluzhbe Voronezhskoj oblasti. Problemy social'noj gigieny, zdavoohranenija i istorii mediciny. Akcionernoe obshhestvo «Shiko».* – M., 2020; 28 (2): 239-242.
2. Vecherkina Zh.V., Shalimova N.A., Chirkova N.V., Morozov A.N., Popova T.A. *Analiz jetiopatogeneza disbioza v stomatologii (obzor literatury) // Vestnik novyh medicinskih tehnologij.* 2020. T. 27. № 3. S. 11-19.
3. Vecherkina Zh. V., Shalimova N. A., Chirkova N. V., Andreeva E.A., Bobeshko M. N. *Ocenka jeffektivnosti lecebno-profilakticheskikh meroprijatij disbioza v stomatologicheskoj praktike // Sistemnyj analiz i upravlenie v biomedicinskih sistemah.* 2020. T. 19, № 4. S. 78-88.
4. Vecherkina Zh.V., Smolina A.A., Chirkova N.V., Chubarov T.V., Voronina E.Je. *Sintropija obshhesomaticheskoi patologii s vospalitel'nymi zabolevanijami parodonta u detej. Sovremennoe sostojanie voprosa (obzor literatury) // Vestnik novyh medicinskih tehnologij. Jelektronnoe izdanie.* 2019. № 2. S. 83-90.
5. Zaido A., Morozov A.N., Vecherkina Zh.V., Chirkova N.V. *Rol' antisepticheskoi lecebno - profilakticheskoi zhidkosti vo vremja stomatologicheskogo priema // Sistemnyj analiz i upravlenie v biomedicinskih sistemah.-2014. T. 13, № 4. S. 847-849.*
6. Rubcova E.A., Chirkova N.V., Polushkina N.A., Kartavceva N.G., Vecherkina Zh.V., Popova T.A. *Ocenka mikrobiologicheskogo issledovanija semnyh zubnyh protezov iz termoplasticheskogo materiala // Vestnik novyh medicinskih tehnologij. Jelektronnoe izdanie.* 2017. № 2. S. 267-270.
7. Fomina K.A., Polushkina N.A., Chirkova N.V., Kartavceva N.G., Vecherkina Zh.V. *Profilakticheskie meroprijatija po higienicheskomu uhodu za semnymi konstrukcijami iz termoplasticheskikh polimerov (obzor literatury) // Vestnik novyh medicinskih tehnologij.* 2017. Vol. 24 № 3. -P. 211-216.
8. Morozov A.N., Chirkova N.V., Vecherkina Zh.V., Leshcheva E.A. *Dentaseptin for periodontal diseases prevention // The EPMA Journal. - 2017. - V. 8, № S1. - P. 52.*

## CLINICAL RATIONALE FOR AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF DENTAL HYPERESTHESIA ACCOMPANIED BY GUM RECESSION IN PATIENTS WITH PERIODONTITIS

**Chirkova Nataliya Vladimirovna**

*Doctor of Medical Sciences, Full Professor*

*Voronezh State Medical University named after N.N. Burdenko*

**Pshenichnikov Igor Aleksandrovich**

*Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor*

*Voronezh State Medical University named after N.N. Burdenko*

**Bobeshko Marina Nikolaevna**

*Candidate of Medical Sciences, Assistant*

*Voronezh State Medical University named after N.N. Burdenko*

**Tokarev Vladislav Anatolevich**

*Postgraduate*

*Voronezh State Medical University named after N.N. Burdenko*

**Dronov Dmitriy Vladimirovich**

*Student*

*Voronezh State Medical University named after N.N. Burdenko*

**Abstract.** *The results of numerous studies demonstrate that the intensity of these diseases among the population of Russia is high. In 68.5% of cases of the total number of periodontal tissue diseases, patients have moderate periodontitis, in 22.5% of mild severity, which is accompanied by symptoms of increased sensitivity of dental hard tissues. The appearance of a localized recession in persons with periodontal tissue disease leads to an increase in complaints of increased sensitivity of the hard tissues of the teeth, the appearance of discomfort in the oral cavity and a violation of the basic functions. A scientific study aimed at studying the clinical efficacy of a complex conservative technique for the treatment of hyper-sensitivity of teeth, accompanied by gum recession in persons with periodontal disease, has been carried out.*

**Keywords:** *hyperesthesia, tooth sensitivity, gum recession, periodontal disease.*

### Relevance

In the structure of dental diseases, one of the leading places is occupied by inflammatory periodontal diseases. Analysis of the literature data of domestic and

foreign authors indicates that the number of periodontal diseases is currently increasing. The results of numerous studies demonstrate that the intensity of these diseases among the population of Russia is high. In 68.5% of cases of the total number of periodontal tissue diseases, patients have moderate periodontitis, in 22.5% of mild severity, which is accompanied by symptoms of increased sensitivity of dental hard tissues. Pathology of periodontal tissues can lead to gum recession as a result of atrophy, removal of inflammation and edema, after professional oral hygiene, incorrect use of ultrasound equipment, resulting in mechanical damage to tooth structures. The appearance of a localized recession in persons with periodontal tissue disease leads to an increase in complaints of increased sensitivity of the hard tissues of the teeth, the appearance of discomfort in the oral cavity and a violation of the basic functions.

There are several groups of drugs that are used as a conservative treatment for dental hypersensitivity. These are drugs that block the transmission of nerve impulses; dentin adhesives; fluorinated varnishes; desensitive toothpastes, rinses. In the complex treatment of hypersensitivity of dental hard tissues during gum recession, the main aspect is remineralization of dental hard tissues. The main components of remineralizing drugs are calcium, phosphates, fluorides, macro- and microelements that help strengthen and restore hard tooth tissues. Remineralizing solutions and suspensions do not have a prolonged effect on the hard tissues of the tooth, therefore, the therapeutic effect is not long-lasting and relapses of the disease often occur. Specialized fluoride varnishes remain on the tooth surface for a long time, forming a film adjacent to the tooth enamel. In recent years, desensitive hygiene products (toothpastes, rinses, toothbrushes), as well as remineralizing preparations of domestic development (solutions, suspensions, gels, varnishes) have been developed and introduced into practice. However, there is no complexity in the treatment of hyperesthesia accompanied by gingival recession, which indicates the need to develop and use an experimental model and conduct additional studies (including a set of assessments of informative, laboratory and clinical indicators), to improve the method of treating dental hyperesthesia, accompanied by gum recession.

Based on the foregoing, a scientific study aimed at studying the clinical and laboratory effectiveness of a complex conservative method for treating increased tooth sensitivity accompanied by gum recession in persons with periodontal disease is relevant and can increase the efficiency and quality of local treatment. Thus, the improvement of an integrated approach to the treatment of hypersensitivity of teeth in patients with periodontitis is urgent.

#### **Materials and research methods**

This work is a study devoted to the clinical and laboratory substantiation of the use of a complex method, including step-by-step remineralizing therapy with

domestic drugs "Desensetin", "Fluor-lux" (LLC "TechnoDent", Russia), therapeutic and prophylactic toothpaste "Sensitive-Ultra" ("SPLAT", Russia), with hydroxyapatite of calcium, magnesium, zinc and bifidobacterial lysates, which has a desensitive, anti-inflammatory and antibacterial effect, "Sensitive" rinse ("SPLAT", Russia) and an antibacterial toothbrush "Ultra Sensitive" ("SPLAT", Russia).

To solve the assigned tasks at the Department of Propaedeutic Dentistry VSMU named after N.N. Burdenko examined and carried out therapeutic treatment of 75 patients with hyperesthesia of hard tissues of the teeth, accompanied by gum recession on the background of periodontal diseases at the age of 25 - 55 years. Depending on the method of remineralizing therapy used, all patients after the periodontal treatment were divided into the following groups:

Group 1 - 15 patients with hyperesthesia of hard tissues of teeth, accompanied by recession of the gums - control;

Group 2 - 15 people who will be recommended to use the therapeutic and prophylactic toothpaste "Sensitive-Ultra", rinse aid "Sensitive", antibacterial toothbrush "Ultra Sensitive" ("SPLAT", Russia) 2 times a day;

Group 3 - 15 subjects, who will be indicated for the use of the therapeutic and prophylactic toothpaste "Sensitive-Ultra", rinse aid "Sensitive", antibacterial toothbrush "Ultra Sensitive" ("SPLAT", Russia) 2 times a day, for remineralizing therapy will be used "Transparent fluorine" varnish ("OMEGA-DENT" LLC, Russia) every day for 14 days;

Group 4 - 15 patients who will receive treatment and prophylactic toothpaste "Sensitive-Ultra", rinse aid "Sensitive", antibacterial toothbrush "Ultra Sensitive" ("SPLAT", Russia) 2 times a day, increasing the resistance of hard tissues will be carried out by using "Belagel Ca/P" ("VladMiva", Russia) every day for 14 days;

Group 5 - 15 people, who will be recommended the therapeutic and prophylactic toothpaste "Sensitive-Ultra", the rinse aid "Sensitive", the antibacterial toothbrush "Ultra Sensitive" ("SPLAT", Russia), the use of the "Desensetin" suspension ("TechnoDent LLC") with subsequent treatment with fluorine-containing varnish "Fluor-lux" ("TechnoDent LLC") every day for 14 days.

Clinical research methods were carried out: the assessment of dental hyper-sensitivity using the indices of the spread of dental hyperesthesia (ISDH) and the intensity of tooth hyperesthesia (IITH).

#### **Results of our own research**

Evaluation was carried out in patients of four groups before and after remineralizing therapy and 6, 12 months after treatment.

In group 1, the generalized form of hyperesthesia of the 2nd degree was determined. ISDH - 31.87%. IITH -  $1.80 \pm 0.15$  points. In group 2 - ISDH - 31.92%. IITH -  $1.81 \pm 0.16$  points. The presence of hyperesthesia was noted immediately

after remineralizing therapy. ISDH indicator - 14.9%, IITH - 1.13±0.29 points. After 6 months, the ISDH value was 17.9%, IITH - 1.48±0.31 points. After 12 months, the ISDH index was 22.8%, IITH - 1.51±0.24 points. The presence of limited hyperesthesia of the 1st degree was noted, the signs of which could not be eliminated.

In patients of group 3, ISDH was 31.92%, IITH - 1.81±0.13 points. After remineralizing therapy, the IITH and ISDH values decreased and amounted to 6.5% and 1.1±0.11 points, which indicated the presence of grade 1 hyperesthesia. After 6 months, the ISDH index was noted as 8.22%, IITH - 1.25±0.12 points. The index scores were satisfactory.

In patients of group 4 before treatment, ISDH was 31.5%, IITH - 1.78±0.13 points. After remineralizing therapy, the IITH and ISDH values decreased and amounted to 6.2% and 1.04±0.22 points, which indicated the presence of grade 1 hyperesthesia. After 6 months, the ISDH index was 8.15%, IITH - 1.18±0.23 points. The index scores were satisfactory.

In patients of group 5, ISDH values were 31.02%, and IITH - 1.77±0.14 points. After remineralizing therapy, no signs of hyperesthesia were observed and remained at zero after 6 and 12 months of observation.

### **Conclusions**

Thus, after the end of the follow-up period, the most positive results of remineralizing therapy were noted in group 5, in patients who received the treatment and prophylactic toothpaste "Sensitive-Ultra", rinse aid "Sensitive", antibacterial toothbrush "Ultra Sensitive" ("SPLAT", Russia); As a remineralizing therapy, the Desensetin suspension ("TechnoDent LLC") was used, followed by treatment with a fluoride varnish "Ftor-Lux" ("TechnoDent LLC") every day for 14 days, which proved the effectiveness of the therapy.

### **References**

1. Bogatyreva Yu.A. Assessment of the level of mineralization of hard tissues of teeth after bleaching / Bogatyreva Yu.A. and others // *Medical Bulletin of Bashkortostan*. 2019. V.14. №4 (82). – P 80-83.
2. Vecherkina Zh.V. Syntropy of general somatic pathology with inflammatory periodontal diseases in children, current state of the art (literature review) / Zh.V. Vecherkina // *Journal "Bulletin of new medical technologies"*. Tula. Electronic edition. 2019. № 2. P. 83-90.
3. *Communal dentistry: teaching aid* / A.N. Morozov [et al.] // – Voronezh, 2016. – 125 P.



4. Chirkova N.V. *Expert assessment of the effectiveness of complex treatment of periodontal diseases using an adaptogen* / Petrosyan A.E., Chirkova N.V., Antonyan A.B., // *Journal of practical and theoretical biology and medicine System analysis and management in biomedical systems*. 2021. V.20. № 2. P. 18-22.

5. Bogatyryova Y.A. *Comparative Assessment of the Whitening Toothpaste Effect on the Change in Change of the Dental in Color of the Dental Hard Tissues in Young Adults with Dental Discolorations* / Bogatyryova Y.A // *Dusunen Adam*, 2019 - № 10 (1). - P. 1869-1872.

6. Chirkova N.V. *Prevention of pain during endodontic treatment* / Chirkova N.V. // *EPMA World Congress 2019 September 19-20, Pilsen, Czech Republic*. - 2019. - P. 52.

## OSTEOSYNTHESIS OF MANDIBULAR FRACTURES BY VARIOUS METHODS AND THEIR POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS

**Eshiev Abdyrakman Moldalievich**

*Doctor of Medical Sciences, Full Professor, corresponding member  
National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic*

**Eshmatov Azizbek Avazbekovich**

*Postgraduate*

*Kyrgyz State Medical Institute for Retraining and Advanced Training  
named after V.I. S. B. Daniyarov*

**Abstract.** *This article highlights the problems of jaw osteosynthesis in injuries of the maxillofacial region. A comparative analysis of the process of fracture treatment using mini-plates and implants with shape memory effect was carried out, and the clinical picture in the postoperative period was studied. The patients were divided into three groups. The study was carried out on the basis of the OMOKB. The study of rheographic data and comparison of the clinical picture in patients during the study was carried out. Based on all the data obtained during the study, certain conclusions were made, which are presented below in the article.*

### **Introduction**

The problems of injuries of the maxillofacial area continue to be one of the most urgent in surgical dentistry. In recent years, there has been a tendency not only to an increase in the number of patients with fractures of the bones of the facial skeleton, but also to a heavier character, mainly due to combined injuries of the face and other areas of the body resulting from transport and street injuries. Currently, the general trend in traumatology is reduced to functional physiological treatment of jaw fractures [2, 4].

The situation was strengthened due to the resolution of a number of significant problems: - the search for indifferent materials (and magnetic grades of chromium-nickel stainless steel, titanium, wires, implants) [3, 5].

– the use of antibiotics, physiotherapy, the improvement of surgical techniques and methods of various types of osteosynthesis [1, 6].

### **Purpose of the study**

To conduct a comparative assessment of the treatment of jaw fractures using various types of osteosynthesis.

### **Materials and research methods**

The object of the clinical study is 250 patients with open fractures of the lower jaw, who were treated at the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery of the Regional Clinical Hospital. The age of the patients is from 15 to 60 years old with the localization of the fracture line in the aisles of the body and the angle of the mandible. Which, depending on the method of treatment, were divided into 3 groups. In the first group of 150 patients, fixation of bone fragments was carried out by osteosynthesis with a mini-plate, In the second group of 50 people, fixation of bone fragments was performed using various types of bone sutures. In the third group of 50 patients, osteosynthesis was performed with an implant with shape memory effects.

To compare these methods of treating mandibular fractures, we carried out general clinical, radiological, rheographic, electroodonto diagnostics with the IVN-1 apparatus and electromyography using an EMG2-01 electromyograph with skin electrodes. Tactile pain and temperature sensitivity were studied.

### **Research results and discussion**

A comparative assessment of clinical and laboratory studies of the methods of osteosynthesis of the lower jaw with a mini-plate and an implant with a shape memory effect was carried out. Clinical and laboratory studies in the closest time showed that 87.3% of patients in the first and third groups experienced an improvement in general well-being, a decrease in edema and pain in the fracture area already by  $2.8 \pm 0.12$  days. This is due to the fact that this type of surgery has the least trauma. Detachment of soft tissues from the jaw was performed only from the outer surface of the bone. In addition, a sparing physiological load in the early stages after the operation contributes to a more rapid reverse development after surgical edema and a reduction in the period of restoration of the function-movement of the lower jaw. In 58.9% of patients treated with bone suture, these changes normalized only on  $4.3 \pm 0.34$  days. Body temperature in patients of the first and third groups returned to normal by  $1.7 \pm 0.65$  days, and in the second group only by  $3.1 \pm 0.21$  days ( $p < 0.05$ ). On admission, the leukocyte count in patients of the entire group was  $10.2 \pm 0.32 \times 10^9/l$ , and on the 7th day of the first and third days, the leukocyte count decreased to  $6.4 \pm 0.13 \times 10^9/l$ . In patients with fixation with bone sutures on the 7th day,  $9.8 \pm 0.02 \times 10^9/l$ , that is, there is only a slight decrease. ESR indices in all groups upon admission were  $20.8 \pm 0.24$  mm/hour. On the 7th day of group 1-3, ESR decreased to  $12.6 \pm 0.42$  mm/hour. In group 2, on the 7th day, there was only a tendency to decrease  $-19.2 \pm 0.21$  mm/hour ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Comparative analysis of the radiographs of patients operated on with various methods of lower jaw osteosynthesis showed that on the 1st and 2nd days after the operation, a metal structure is clearly visible, which is used to fix the fragments of the fracture of the lower jaw. On the control radiographs in the first and third groups 30 days after the operation, a narrowing of the fracture gap was noted, and

cloud-like contractions of the regenerate were traced at the ends of the fragments. The mobility of the fracture fragments was not clinically determined; the asymmetry of the face disappeared, and the free and painless mouth opening was noted. In patients of the second group, by this time the contractions of the fragments turned out to be clear, the gap between them was narrowed unevenly, more noticeably in the lower section, while the fracture line was still revealed in the upper section.

After 3 months, all patients of the first and third groups showed complete fusion of the fracture line and restoration of the normal bone structure on radiographs of the lower jaw. In the second group, in 28 (56%) patients, the line was still noticeable.

A qualitative analysis of rheograms of patients with fractures of the jaws who underwent surgical treatment revealed the following changes in the rheographic curve: in patients with unilateral fractures of the lower jaw, amplitude disturbances on the side of the fracture were noted in all patients before the operation. The rheogram was characterized by a decrease in the amplitude, in the majority of them a sharp decrease (the height was less than half of the calibration signal), which reflected a significant decrease in the blood filling of the vessels of the affected side. Distinctive features of the rheographic wave were a change in the shape of the apex, bifurcation or dullness, the displacement of the dicrotic wave to the top of the RG, its location in the upper third of the curve, the smoothness of the dicrotic wave, the presence of additional waves of the descending part of the curve, and an indistinct incisure of the rheogram of the opposite (non-generated) side was characterized by a normal configuration.

Thus, our study of regional blood circulation during surgical treatment, with external through the skin access to the ligation of the facial vessels and detachment of the periosteum, which is an additional injury and leads to an inevitable deterioration of blood supply, which is confirmed by rheographic data, the volumetric blood flow decreases, the vascular tone increases. In the postoperative period, there is a gradual increase in blood flow in the osteosynthesis zone, although it does not acquire normal parameters, even by the time of consolidation and remains reduced in comparison with the norm by 12.6%.

During the observation of the separated patient, the results of the treatment of fractures of the lower jaw by various methods of the first and third groups of patients, the recovery period was mostly smooth, the osteosynthesis with a mini-plate was not observed posttraumatic osteomyelitis, in patients with the fixation of the implant with the effect of memory shape only in 2 patients (4 %) of the victims noted post-traumatic osteomyelitis. In the 2nd group, complications were observed in 5 (10%) patients, and also in this group, damage to the trigeminal nerve was also noted, which were identified as a result of a study in 21 (42%) patients, carried out osteosynthesis of the implant with the memory effect form 5 (10 %).

A month after the treatment of the fracture of the lower jaw, the violation of the sensitivity of the soft tissues of the face and teeth took place in only 8 patients, in the remaining 18 patients, the violation of sensitivity was fully restored. Such dynamics of sensitivity restoration suggests that the lesions were unstable and reversible. Such, damage to the nerve can be caused by bruises, concussion, stretching, short-term compression of it by bone fragments or hematoma. After 3 months, 8 patients were examined, of which 5 patients still had symptoms of trigeminal nerve damage.

### **Conclusions**

Thus, the choice of the method of treatment is a factor that significantly affects the final results of treatment of a fracture of the lower jaw, in which immobilization is carried out using a mini-plate and an implant with a shape memory effect, where the fusion of bone fragments occurs faster. This is facilitated by the less invasiveness of the operation, reliable fixation of fragments and an early sparing physiological load, which, in turn, causes a more favorable course of the processes of reparative regeneration of bone tissue. During osteosynthesis, bone sutures often damage the root of the tooth and the branch of the trigeminal nerve, therefore, we recommend osteosynthesis for fractures of the lower jaw using a mini-plate with a shortened stem of the shape memory implant.

### **References**

1. *Dudin A.B. Methodical informativeness of rheography in fractures of the mandible // Act. Questions of radiology, physiotherapy, functional diagnostician in dentistry, M.: 2008.-P.121-123.*
2. *Yeshiev A.M. Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (innovative methods, technologies and materials), Bishkek.-2011.-310P.*
3. *Marikutsa V.I. Treatment of fractures of the lower jaw by the method of osteosynthesis with periosteal plates: abstr. diss. ...cand. med. sci.- Poltava, 2009.-16 P.*
4. *Matros-Tranets I.N., Klinovsky D.K. Some patterns of changes in the bioelectrical activity of facial muscles due to traumatic damage to the bones of the facial skull // Trauma, 2014.-№5.-P47-55.*
5. *Polenichkin V.K. Treatment of fractures of the mandible with the use of a shape memory implant. Methodical recommendation. - Novokuznetsk, 2006.-23P.*
6. *Timurov F.T., Tazhibaev B.M., Sharapedinova A.O. The use of various methods of treatment of fractures of the lower jaw // Problems of dentistry.-Almaty, 2013.-P.69-70.*

## FEATURES OF VERTEBROGENIC HEADACHE IN PATIENTS OF DIFFERENT AGES

**Badashkeev Mikhail Valeryevich**

*Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Psychologist*

*Regional State Health Budget Institution “Bokhansky district hospital”*

**Kuzminova Evgenia Yuryevna**

*neurologist*

*Regional State Health Budget Institution “Bokhansky district hospital”*

**Abstract.** *This article is devoted to the study of the features of vertebrogenic headaches, and also considers chronic pain syndrome in modern neurology. We pay attention to the depressive state of patients with prolonged vertebrogenic headaches. The very urgent problem of pain syndromes associated with spinal pathology remains one of the most urgent in clinical medicine. Vertebrogenic pain is the leading neurological cause of temporary disability among the most active part of the adult population.*

**Keywords:** *pain syndrome, headaches, vertebrogen factor, symptoms, spine, cervical, lumbar, sacro-copic, thoracic.*

### Introduction

Vertebrogenic headaches occur in connection with pathological impulses arising in the nerve fibers of the cervical spine, as well as in problems of blood supply to the brain. The causes of these processes are osteochondrosis - spinal disease, accompanied by the "erasure" of the intervertebral discs, the protrusion through the damaged fibrous plate of the disc of the studenistic nucleus and the infringement of nerve tissue.

This phenomenon is facilitated by sedentary work, as well as the impact of adverse environmental factors. Of important importance is toxic smoke poisoning of tobacco and other harmful substances that have a damaging effect on cartilage tissue. As a result of degenerative processes, the spine loses its flexibility, mobility. The surrounding tissues are often inflamed, the patient senses these processes in the form of a developing and progressive vertebrogenic headache. Pain occurs already in advanced stages.

Spinal injuries and their consequences often contribute to such changes. Impaired vertebral configuration, pathological post-traumatic sprawls can infringe

on nerve fibers extending from the spinal cord and cause severe headaches. In addition, fragments of the damaged spine "get off" from their usual place and squeeze arterial blood vessels, which leads to a violation of the blood supply to the brain, the development of a lack of nutrition of brain tissue. The body also responds to these processes with specific pain.

One of the priority problems of neurology remains the study of headache. Headache is a common complaint in the modern world and is one of the most important problems in medicine. We consider headache associated with changes in the cervical spine and existing for at least 6 months. In the pathogenesis of a given headache, a mechanical factor, such as stress, compression, displacement, plays a role. Headaches can occur due to biomechanical irritation of the sympathetic vertebrate nerve in the spine pathology.

#### **Purpose of the study**

To study the features of vertebrogen factor in the formation of vascular pathology of the brain, the first or one of the symptoms of which is headache, in patients of different ages.

#### **Materials and methods**

In accordance with the goal and tasks, young people from 30 to 60 years old were examined. For the sample, there were definitely 50 patients from 2019 to 2021 who contacted the clinic of the Bohan district hospital with vertebrogenic symptoms. All patients underwent clinical neurological examination of computed tomography, spinal radiography.

#### **Results and discussion**

In modern medicine, the problem of pain syndromes associated with spinal pathology remains very urgent in clinical medicine. Vertebrogenic headaches quite often cause temporary disability of a rather active part of the population [1]. Our study involved 50 patients with a characteristic symptom of headaches, including 9 people aged 30-40 years, 18 people 40-50 years, 23 people 50-60 years. According to the gender principle, 32 women and 18 men. In general, it is generally recognized that spinal diseases affect mainly men, in our sample in all men, that is, 100% of pain in cervical-collar localization, with subsequent headaches. In women, the localization of pain is quite wide, in 43% of the cervical section, 38% of the lumbar section, 16% of the sacro-copic section, 3% of the thoracic section. Therefore, it can be argued that this issue carries not only medical but also social significance [5].

Nevertheless, in modern neurology, vertebrogenic pain syndromes have undergone a rather significant transformation of theoretical ideas about pathogenesis, about etiology, clinical phenomenology. Basically, in clinical practice, there is a downplaying and simplification of the presentation of vertebrogenic diseases within the framework of the outdated Soviet concepts of "lumbosacral radiculitis," "secondary root syndrome," which in principle does not correspond to our study,

and the modern level of development of world neurology [3].

Many practitioners ignore vertebrogenic diseases, although this is a heterogeneous group of independent syndromes that have their own developmental patterns, clinical manifestations, pathogenetic mechanisms [4]. In the pathogenesis of vertebrogenic headaches, mainly mechanical factors play a role, such as displacement, compression, stress, and biomechanical irritation of the sympathetic vertebrate nerve is also possible [2; 7; 8; 9].

### **Conclusion**

Thus, of all the above, the mechanism for the occurrence and development of vertebrogenic headache is quite complex, and therefore many different diagnostic measures by a team of specialists are required. Diagnostic measures of our particular cases in rural district hospital settings include:

- computed tomography;
- spinal radiography.

In medical sources and scientific research, the root cause is often seen in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae C II - C VI, through the openings of which a vertebral artery passes, supplying blood to the brain stem, occipital lobes, cerebellum and hypothalamic region. With insufficient brain blood flow, headache is most often one of the first symptoms of vascular pathology. The reason for the development of headache may be a violation of venous outflow caused by the pressing of veins going in the deformed vertebral channels. At the same time, blood stagnation occurs, which leads to the development of cerebral edema.

### **References**

1. *Ashman A.A. Stress headache: A textbook for postgraduate education of doctors.* - Samara: SSMU, 2007. - 72 p.
2. *Barinov A.N. Modern approaches to treating back pain in iradiculopathy// Doctor.* - 2011. - № 7. - P. 1-4.
3. *Gubler E.V., Genkin A.A. Application of non-parametric statistics criteria to assess differences between two groups of observations in biomedical research.* - Moscow: Medicine, 1969. - 32 p.
4. *Mansur T.I., Mansur N.S., Kuznetsov V.I., Rusanova E.I., Alekseev G.I., Shastun S.A., Chibisov S.M. Vertebrogenic headache in young people//Modern problems of science and education.* – 2013. – № 3. URL: <https://science-education.ru/ru/article/view?id=9174> (case date: 02.11.2021).
5. *Skvortsova V.I., Chazova I.E., Stakhovskaya L.V. and others. Primary stroke prevention. Quality of life. Medicine.* – 2006. – №2. – P.72.



6. Odintsova G. N. *Combination of Kimmerley's anomaly with dysplasias of the main arteries of the Williziev circle in children* // *Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry named after S. S. Korsakov*. – 2003. – № 9. – S.135-136.
7. Breivik H., Borchgrevink P.C., Allen S.M. et al. *Assessment of pain* // *British Journal of Anaesthesia*. - 2008. - № 101 (1). - P. 17 - 24.
8. Day T. J. *Migraine and other vascular headaches*. *Aust.fam.physician* –1990. – P. 1800.
9. Fishbain D.A., Rossomoff H.L. et al. *Chronic pain associated depression. A review* // *Clin. J. Pain*. - 1997. - 13. – P. 116 - 37.

## UNDIFFERENTIATED CONNECTIVE TISSUE DYSPLASIA IN THE CONTEXT OF ARTERIAL STIFFNESS

**Sapunova Daria Alexandrovna**

*Candidate of Medical Sciences, Department Assistant*

*Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry*

**Abstract.** *To date, with undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia (uDCTD), more than 15 syndromes are distinguished, the most common are asthenic syndrome, joint hypermobility syndrome, flat feet, valvular syndrome. The article evaluates the formation of arterial stiffness as predictors of vascular remodeling in women of reproductive age with uDCTD. This cohort assumes the formation of such a new phenomenon of "supernormal" vascular aging as "SUPERNOVA". The study determined that in women of reproductive age with signs of uDCTD, asthenia syndrome, flat feet and arrhythmias were determined in every third case.*

**Keywords:** *connective tissue dysplasia, vascular aging, "SUPERNOVA"*

### **Introduction**

According to 2016, the term "connective tissue dysplasia" is defined as "a genetically determined condition characterized by defects in fibrous structures and the basic substance of connective tissue, leading to a violation of the formation of organs and systems, having a progressive course that determines the features of associated pathology, as well as the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of drugs" (1). The most studied group of differentiated forms of connective tissue dysplasia (DCTD) due to a well-defined genetic basis, for example, Ehlers-Danlo syndrome, Morphan and osteogenesis imperfecta. The second group of forms is represented by undifferentiated syndromes (uDCTD), which are defined as multifactorial, that is, in addition to the genetic basis, the manifestation depends on many other factors.

Mutations of genes responsible for the synthesis/catabolism of structural proteins of connective tissue or relevant enzymes involved in these processes determine the formation of both hereditary, that is, syndromic forms, and undifferentiated forms of connective tissue dysplasia (CTD). To date, seven types of collagen and their localization in the human body have been studied. According to the literature, the development of a number of variants of uDCTD is associated with

systemic congenital inferiority of connective tissue due to genetically determined defects in the synthesis of type III collagen. As a result, the ratio of collagens I and III is disrupted with an increase in the proportion of immature collagen in tissues and organs, while normally the ratio of collagen I to collagen III is defined as 6:4.

Currently, there is no possibility of etiotropic gene therapy of CTD, and no treatment methods are able to turn off the mutant gene or reverse mutation of the pathological allele. However, the contribution of heredity in the development of multifactorial diseases is only about 30%. The share of environmental impacts and the possibilities of clinical medicine in improving health accounts for about 20%, the main importance (50%) in the development of pathology is the patient's lifestyle.

The so-called "dysplastic march" is formed during the period of intrauterine development, and is clinically manifested during early childhood and accompanies the patient throughout life. This term means the chronological sequence of connective tissue dysplasia depending on age. Adolescence is defined as critical, since the increase in the number of signs of connective tissue dysmorphic genesis can be 300%. The probability of the appearance of a new sign in patients with uDCTD after 35 years is minimal, while all attention is switched to complications of dysplastic syndromes that determine the disability of patients and mortality (1).

To date, there are more than 15 syndromes with uDCTD, the most common are asthenic syndrome, joint hypermobility syndrome, foot pathology syndrome (flat feet [longitudinal, transverse], hollow foot), valvular syndrome (valve prolapses, abnormally located chords, etc.), vascular syndrome (aneurysms, malformations), etc.

Vascular syndrome characterizes that: 1) 20% of cases of sudden death of persons with uDCTD are associated with ruptures of aneurysms or malformations of cerebral vessels; 2) ruptures of aortic aneurysms and other vessels were the main cause of death in 10% of cases of sudden death of young people (15-39 years old) with uDCTD; 3) the presence of uDCTD increases the risk of clinical manifestation of cerebral vascular pathology in the form of subarachnoid hemorrhage by 2 times; 4) strokes with uDCTD they will make their debut at the age of 30.

Physiological changes in the vascular wall are dynamic and occur throughout life (3). The physiological process of aging affects elastic vessels to a greater extent than muscle vessels, and they develop independently of the progression of atherosclerosis. In the medial layer of the arteries, there is an age-related involution of structural proteins - elastin, fibulin, collagen and, as a consequence, thinning, splitting, fragmentation of elastic fibers. There is a thickening of the subendothelial layer, separation of endothelial cells from smooth muscle cells, an increase in the amount of connective tissue (4). In conditions of loss of vascular elasticity, the release and bioavailability of nitric oxide decreases, which is the trigger for the formation of atherosclerotic plaque and can lead to a further in-

crease in arterial stiffness.

Arterial stiffness analysis is proposed as a marker of vascular aging. Since invasive assessment of arterial wall elasticity during vascular catheterization is quite time-consuming and economically unprofitable for screening studies, non-invasive methods are currently being actively used. One of the main ways to assess arterial stiffness is the determination of the pulse wave propagation velocity (PWV) using sphygmography. The value of carotid-femoral PWV of more than 10 m/s may indicate an increased risk of adverse cardiovascular events (5). VaSera — N1000 (1500) volumetric sphygmometry devices make it possible to register the PWV on the shoulder-ankle segment, on the basis of which the cardio-ankle vascular index (CAVI) is automatically calculated. The CAVI index, being derived from the cardio-ankle PWV, can be considered as a parameter of "true arterial stiffness", less dependent on intravascular blood pressure.

The table shows the CAVI threshold values in different age groups of the Russian population:

Age	<20 years	21-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51-60 years	61-70 years	>70 years
Indicator CAVI	6,7±0,76	7,2±0,61	7,4±0,63	7,55±0,7	8,0±0,67	8,5±0,64	9,8±1,51

Currently, age is recognized as the most significant determinant of cardiovascular risk in most risk assessment scales for diseases of the cardiovascular system. According to vascular aging, vascular changes occur both earlier than the prescribed age (premature vascular aging syndrome, Early Vascular Aging - EVA syndrome) and later (so-called healthy aging). Accordingly, arterial stiffness currently acts as a criterion of biological or physiological aging, as well as a marker of vascular damage and an independent predictor of cardiovascular diseases.

**Purpose of the study** – to evaluate the formation of vascular wall stiffness as a predictor of vascular remodeling in women of reproductive age with uDCTD.

#### **Materials and methods**

48 female students were examined, whose age was 26.15±5.09 years. The external signs of uDCTD were determined by a questionnaire and clinical examination based on the National Recommendations of the Russian Scientific Medical Society of Therapists in 2016. Vascular stiffness was determined on the VaSera VS-1500N device (Fukuda Denshi, Japan) using the arterial wall stiffness index - cardio-ankle vascular index (CAVI) - cardio-ankle vascular index. This technique allows us to identify a group of people with early aging (remodeling) of blood vessels, with preclinical development of atherosclerosis of various localizations.

#### **Results and discussion**

This cohort of young women is characterized by a body mass index of 21.57±3.69 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, systolic blood pressure (BP) of 117.68±11.04 mmHg and di-

astolic blood pressure of  $72.35 \pm 8.34$  mmHg. Arrhythmia syndrome was detected in 33% of respondents, articular – in a quarter of cases, asthenia and flatfoot syndromes were identified in every third student. The CAVI stiffness index in the sample under discussion was  $6.12 \pm 0.55$ , while it should be noted that this indicator in the cohort of healthy people aged 21-30 years is  $7.2 \pm 0.61$  (2). Thus, the alleged concept of early vascular aging (Early Vascular Aging – EVA syndrome) has not been confirmed. In 2019, a new term "SUPERNOVA" appeared - "super-normal" vascular aging, which was introduced by Stephan Laurent and co-authors. Experts propose to identify this new protective phenotype, characterized by very low values of arterial stiffness, regardless of the level of exposure to risk factors (6). According to the literature, the development of a number of variants of uDCTD is associated with systemic congenital inferiority of connective tissue due to genetically determined defects in the synthesis of type III collagen, which is the basis in the structure of the wall of large arteries. As a result, the ratio of collagens I and III is disrupted with an increase in the proportion of immature collagen in tissues and organs, which probably leads to qualitative changes in the arterial wall, followed by the formation of aneurysms and malformations. Since the examined cohort of women is in the reproductive age range, the little-studied vascular syndrome in uDCTD determines gynecological risks in matters of pregnancy, fetal gestation and childbirth.

### Conclusions

1. In women of reproductive age with phenotypic signs of uDCTD, asthenia syndrome, flat feet and arrhythmias were determined in every third case.
2. The result of determining the CAVI stiffness index turned out to be lower than in a comparable population of healthy individuals, which determines the need for a more complete examination of patients of reproductive age with uDCTD, including using an interdisciplinary approach.

### References

1. *National recommendations of the Russian Scientific Medical Society of Therapists on the diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of patients with connective tissue dysplasia. - Medical Bulletin of the North Caucasus. - 2016 - Vol. 11. No. 1 - p. 2 - 76.*
2. *Vasyuk Yu.A., Ivanova S.V., Shkolnik E.L. et al. Consensus of Russian experts on the evaluation of arterial stiffness in clinical practice. Cardiovascular Therapy and Prevention. 2016; 15(2): 4-19. <https://doi.org/10.15829/1728-8800-2016-2-4-19> [in Russian].*

3. Ungvari Z., Tarantini S., Donato A.J., et al. *Mechanisms of Vascular Aging*. *Circ Res*. 2018;123(7):849-867. doi:10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.118.311378.
4. Xu X., Wang B., Ren C., et al. *Age-related Impairment of Vascular Structure and Functions*. *Aging Dis*. 2017; 8(5):590-610. doi:10.14336/AD.2017.0430.
5. Van Bortel L.M., Laurent S., Boutouyrie P., et al. *Expert consensus document on the measurement of aortic stiffness in daily practice using carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity*. *J Hypertens*. 2012; 30: 445-448. doi: 10.1097/HJH.0b013e-32834fa8b0.
6. Laurent S, Boutouyrie P, Cunha PG, Lacolley P, Nilsson PM. *Concept of extremes in vascular aging*. *Hypertension*. 2019;74(2):218–228. doi:10.1161/HYPERTENSIONAHA.119.12655

## QUANTUM CHEMICAL RESONANCE ESTIMATION IN CATALYTIC CONVERSION OF ETHANOL

**Talyshinsky Rashid Musaevich**

*Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Leading Researcher*

*A.V. Topchiev Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Russian Academy of  
Sciences, Moscow*

**Abstract.** *The present report summarizes the work in which attempts have been made to estimate the quantum yield of 1,3-butadiene from ethanol at atmospheric pressure with the introduction of 1% weight hydrogen peroxide into the system, using ultraviolet irradiation of the reaction, as well as microwave, by studying the resonance mechanism between individual fragments of the catalytic system.*

**Keywords:** *IR spectroscopy, UV, microwave, catalyst, initiator, reaction, thermodynamics, resonance*

The theory of catalytic resonance is based on the principle developed by the French chemist Paul Sabatier. Within the maximum catalytic efficiency, the reaction medium is moderately bonded to the catalyst surface. Strong binding leads to a general limitation in the rate of catalytic reaction due to desorption of the product, while weak binding catalysts limit the rate of surface transformation. Experimental evidence of the Sabatier principle was first demonstrated by Alexei Balandin in 1960.

Quantum-chemical hypothesis of selection of heterogeneous catalyst is proposed in work [1]. The essence of the hypothesis is to control the selectivity of catalysts, the frequency and amplitude of electromagnetic oscillations of fragments of which coincides with similar characteristics of reagents. The observed high emissivity appears to be related to the oscillation resonance of a catalyst system consisting of a catalyst, an initiator and a reaction medium.

Initiation of heterogeneous catalytic processes can be carried out by chemical [2-8] or energy method using photochemical effect [9], microwave [10-23] or by conventional heating in thermocatalytic process [24].

By quantum chemical analysis [7] evaluated the energy characteristics of the dehydration and dehydrogenation reaction of ethanol. It has been found that the dehydration of ethanol is an energetically advantageous reaction. Decomposition

analysis of hydrogen peroxide determined energy characteristics of separate reactions of formation of hydroxyl, peroxide radicals, and oxygen atoms. The energies of the transition states of the reactions of decomposition of the molecule  $H_2O_2$  into various compounds were estimated, which made it possible to predict the behavior of the sorption structures of radicals on the surface of the catalyst  $ZnO/\gamma-Al_2O_3$ , in which ZnO is mainly responsible for the process of dehydrogenation of ethanol into buta-1,3-diene.

## References

1. Kozlovtssev V.A. Klimova I.Yu., Navrotsky V.A., Navrotsky A.V., Popov Yu.V., Shishkin E.V. // *Quantum-chemical approach to the choice of a heterogeneous catalyst for the synthesis of N-methylaniline* // *Butler reports*. – 2008. – T.14. – No. 4. – pp.38 – 45.
2. Tretyakov V. F, Ilolov A.M., Talyshinsky R.M., Franzuzova N.A. // *Study of the conjugated catalytic dehydrogenation of methanol into formaldehyde in the presence of hydrogen peroxide*//*MIFCT Bulletin*. 2009. - T.4. - pp. 60-70.
3. Tretyakov V.F., Talyshinsky R.M., Ilolov A.M., Tretyakov K.V. // *Catalytic dehydrogenation of methanol into formaldehyde in the presence of hydrogen peroxide* // *Oil refining and petrochemistry*. 2010. - No 1. - pp. 35-40.
4. Tretyakov V.F., Chan Thi Quin Nya, Talyshinsky R.M., Ilolov A.M. Franzuzova N.A. // *Initiating the process of conversion of bioethanol with hydrogen peroxide* // *Oil and gas chemistry*. 2013. - Issue 2. - pp. 20-24.
5. Tretyakov V.F., Talyshinsky R.M., Ilolov A.M., Tretyakov K.V., Zaboristov V.N., Ryakhovsky V.S., Tshivvaka M., Maximov A.L., Turakulova A.O., Khadzhiev S.N. // *The process of receiving a divinyl of ethanol catalyzed by nanostructural ZnO/ $\gamma$ - $Al_2O_3$  a system* // *Nanotechnologies. Science and production*. 2012. - No. 2 (17). - pp. 31-48.
6. Tretyakov V.F., Talyshinsky R.M., Ilolov A.M., Maximov A.L., Khadzhiev S.N. *Initiated transformation of ethanol into divinyl by the Lebedev reaction* // *Petroleum Chemistry*, 2014. - T.54. – No 3. - pp.195-206.
7. V.F. Tretyakov, A.M. Ilolov, R.M. Talyshinsky, A.M. Gulmaliev, S.N. Khadzhiev // *Quantum-chemical and thermodynamic analysis of the energy characteristics of the main reactions and initiator of hydrogen peroxide in the process of converting ethanol to divinyl on a ZnO/ $Al_2O_3$  catalyst* // *Petroleum Chemistry*. - 2017. - T. 57, No. 4. - pp. 423-440.
8. Maximov A.L., Tretyakov V.F., Talyshinsky R.M., Ilolov A.M., [Khadzhiev S.N.] // *Dimethyl ether chemistry: catalytic synthesis of 1,3-butadiene in the presence of hydrogen peroxide* // *Oil & Gas Chemistry*. - 2019. - No 2. - pp. 44 -51.



9. Galkina O.S., Rodina L.L. // *Photochemical transformations of diazocarbonyl compounds: known and new reactions//Successes of chemistry*. – 2016. – 85 (5). – pp. 537-555.
10. Litvishkov Yu.N., Tretyakov V.F., Talyshinsky R.M., Efendiev M.R., Guseynova E.M., Shakunova N.V., Muradova P.A. // *Synthesis of porous Al/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-carrier for catalysts of reactions stimulated by electromagnetic radiation of the microwave range // Nanotechnology Science and Production*, 2011. - 1 (10). - pp. 5- 10.
11. Litvishkov Yu.N., Tretyakov V.F., Talyshinsky R.M., Efendiev M.R., Guseynova E.M., Shakunova N.V., Muradova P.A. // *Synthesis of porous Al/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> - catalyst carrier, stimulated by electromagnetic radiation of the microwave range // Catalysis in industry*. – 2012. - No 1. - pp. 69-74.
12. Tretyakov V.F., Talyshinsky R.M., Tretyakov K.V., Ilov A.M., Litvishkov Yu.N. // *Influence of nanodispersity of the phase structure of heterogeneous catalysts on kinetic factors of reactions // Oil refining and petrochemistry*. – 2011. - No 12. - pp. 44-46.
13. Litvishkov Yu.N., Tretyakov V.F., Talyshinsky R.M. Efendiev M.R., Guseynova E.M., Shakunova N.V., Muradova N.A. // *Microwave stimulation of toluene dealkylation reaction with water vapor in the presence of Al/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst // Petroleum Chemistry*. – 2012. – T. 52. - No 3. - pp. 211-214.
14. Litvishkov Yu.N., Tretyakov V.F., Talyshinsky R.M., Efendiev M.R., Shakunova N.V., Askerova A.I., Kulieva L.A. // *Microwave intensification of toluene dealkylation reaction with water vapor in the presence of catalysts with nanostructured active // Science and production*. 2012. - No (17). - pp. 62-68.
15. Litvishkov Yu.N., Tretyakov V.F., Talyshinsky R.M. and others. // *On possible reasons of intensification of reaction of heterogeneous-catalytic liquid-phase oxidation of m-xylene by microwave radiation // Petroleum Chemistry*, 2013. - T. 53. - No 2. - pp. 1-5.
16. Muradova P.A., Tretyakov V.F., Zulfugarova S.M., Talyshinsky R.M., Litvishkov Yu.N. // *Synthesis of Zn-B-PtAl/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalysts for acylation of diethylamine with m-toluic acid under conditions of exposure to microwave radiation // Auto Gas Filling Complex + Alternative fuel*. 2015. - No 12(105). - pp. 31-34.
17. Muradova P.A., Zulfugarova S.M., Shakunova N.V., Litvishkov Yu.N., Tretyakov V.F., Talyshinsky R.M. // *Acid properties of the surface of aluminum-reinforced alumina carriers formed in the microwave field // Oil and gas chemistry*, 2015. - No 4. - pp. 52-55.
18. Talyshinsky R.M., Gulmaliev E.A., Tretyakov V.F., Ilov A.M., Litvishkov Yu.N., Muradova P.A., Kotelev M.S., Movsumzade E.M. // *Nanoscale dynamic compensation effect in heterogeneous catalytic process // Oil and gas chemistry*. 2016. - No 1. - pp.45-49.

19. P.A. Muradova, S.M. Zulfugarova, N.M. Gasankuliyeva, N.V. Shakunova, Yu.N. Litvishkov, E.A. Gyuilmaliyev, V.F. Tretyakov, R.M. Talyshinsky // *About the impact of microwave activation of water on a toluene dealkilovaniye with water vapor in the presence of the Ni-Co-Cr/Al/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-catalyst* // *Oil and gas chemistry*, 2016. - T. 3. - pp. 23-26.

20. Zulfugarova S.M., Askerov A.G., Gasanguliyeva N.M., Shakunova N.V., Aleskerova Z.F., Litvishkov Yu.N., Talyshinsky R.M. // *New method of a research of superficial acidity of heterogeneous catalysts thermal desorption of ammonia under the influence of electromagnetic of the microwave oven are radiations* // *Oil and gas chemistry*, 2017. - No 1. - pp. 54-58.

21. Muradova P.A., Zulfugarova S.M., Tretyakov V.F., Talyshinsky R.M., Hasankuliyeva N.M., Litvishkov Yu.N. // *Acid properties of the surface of Zn-B-P/ $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/Al- catalysts and their activity in the microwave-stimulated acylation reaction of diethylamine with m-toluic acid* // *Petroleum Chemistry*. - 2017. - T. 57.- No 6. - pp. 701-708.

22. Litvishkov Yu.N., Muradova P.A., Tretyakov V.F., Zulfugarova S.M., Talyshinsky R.M., Ilolov A.M., Shakunova N.M., Nagdaliyeva Yu.R. // *Microwave synthesis Ni-Co-Cr/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>* // *Nanoheterogenic catalysis*. 2019. - T.4. No. 1 - pp.64-69.

23. Gulmaliev A.M., Tretyakov V.F., Talyshinsky R.M., Ilolov A.M., Khadzhiyev S.N. // *Theoretical aspects of the reactions of converting ethyl alcohol and dimethyl ether into 1,3-butadiene* // *Petroleum Chemistry*, 2019. - T. 59. - No 5. - pp. 529-537.

24. Khadzhiyev S.N., Kolesnichenko N.V., Khivrich E.N., Batova T.I. // *Catalysts for the conversion of dimethyl ether to lower olefins: the effect of acidity, post-synthetic treatment and the content of water vapor and methanol in raw materials* // *Petroleum Chemistry*. - 2019. - T. 59. - No 3. - pp. 304-314.

## SPECIFICS OF PROMOTION OF FITNESS INDUSTRY SERVICES IN KRASNODAR (KRASNODAR TERRITORY, RUSSIA)

**Anisimova Viktoriya Viktorovna**

*Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Associate Professor  
Kuban State University*

**Karpova Uliya Igorevna**

*Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Associate Professor  
Kuban State University*

**Abstract.** *The positive dynamics of the development of the fitness services market in Krasnodar has been observed up to 2020 for about five years against the background of the popularization of sports and the growth of migration influx into the city. On average, it is noted that in millionaire cities per 100 thousand people. usually there are 5-10 large fitness clubs, so investors believe that the market, the revival of which began about five years ago, has growth reserves of at least 40-60% in terms of the number of centers. The specifics of the promotion of fitness services actualizes sales in the market, attracts new customers, contributes to the expansion of the network of fitness centers.*

**Keywords:** *fitness industry, fitness services, fitness centers, Krasnodar, promotion of services.*

### **Introduction**

The efficient functioning of service enterprises in market conditions is impossible without such a demand management lever as the promotion of a product or service. Promotion is a set of operations aimed at a target audience with the aim of arousing their interest in a product or service, facilitating their purchase and promoting the sale of a product or service on the market. The relevance of the study lies in the fact that today the fitness industry is at the peak of its popularity, including because of the desire to be a healthy person.

According to experts, Krasnodar has one of the highest rates of "penetration" of fitness services among other Russian cities: 8.5% of the total population of the city are engaged in fitness. The size of the city's fitness services market is 1.5–1.8 billion rubles. [1].

**Purpose of the study** – a comprehensive study of the specifics of promoting the services of the fitness industry in Krasnodar; the subject of the research was the

services provided by the fitness centers in the city, and the object of the research was the fitness industry in the context of a large settlement.

### **Materials and methods**

Research conducted in Krasnodar by "Symbol-Marketing" showed that the most active group of visitors are women under 30 years of age. Men are less likely to visit fitness centers, and mostly at a young age of about 35 years. By the age of 40, sports activity declines in all consumer groups. Only about 11% of men and 9% of women over 40 attend fitness clubs [2].

Also in the work to analyze the promotion of the services of fitness centers, marketing methods of promotion, analysis, synthesis, review of reviews about the services of fitness centers, the method of system analysis were used.

### **Results and discussion**

A feature of the services of the fitness industry in Krasnodar can be called fitness as a retail, which implies a wide range of services offered, one of the representatives of this trend in Krasnodar is "Alex Fitness".

In the article, the ways and methods of promoting goods and services in a fitness club will be considered on the example of the Krasnodar fitness club "Alex Fitness". It was chosen based on the popularity of the club in the city.

"Alex Fitness" - is currently one of the most actively developing networks of fitness clubs, which provides sports and health services that can be available to all lovers of a healthy lifestyle. The main content of "Alex Fitness" activities can be noted - the provision of high-quality fitness services at an affordable price for the entire population (mid-price segment of the market).

There is only one fitness club of the "Alex Fitness" chain in Krasnodar. It is equipped with modern training equipment and sports equipment. The location of the fitness club is cost effective. The proximity of large educational institutions attracts a large number of students from various parts of Russia. The range of programs and classes provided is large, including: strength training, functional training, cardio programs, body & mind, dance styles, martial arts [3].

For a detailed consideration of the specifics of promoting the "Alex Fitness" fitness club, you should specifically figure out how and what is used to promote any goods and services. There are several methods of promotion, which are used by specialists in the field of marketing: advertising; public relations are various forms of communication between the company and the target audience that do not have an advertising background; sales promotion - includes all types of marketing activities aimed at stimulating buyer's actions; personal sales are personal communications.

Using the example of the selected fitness club, you can consider the ways and methods of promoting services and goods in the fitness industry market. For the successful promotion of a fitness club and the services and goods provided by it, the main priority is the ability to predict the desires of the consumer of fitness ser-

vices, for which it is necessary to carefully analyze the target audience, namely, to define and describe its various parameters.

By looking at reviews on various platforms, it was concluded that women are more likely to visit the chosen fitness club (students are the second most popular group). According to the data collected with the help of sociological research and the knowledge gained about the fitness club and its range of services and goods, it can be concluded that "Alex Fitness" is able to meet the needs of its client with density.

After determining the main contingent of consumers of fitness services, it is necessary to analyze the performance and advantages of competitors. This stage is a must in any business. The main competitors of Alex Fitness are:

1. "Fizruk" on the st. Stavropolskaya, 123. Subscription for a month costs from 1,000 rubles. Rating in Yandex 4.1 stars.
2. "Mfitness" on st. Stavropolskaya, d. 133. Subscription for a month from 500 rubles. Rating in Yandex 3.9 stars.
3. "Mega Fitness" on the st. Stavropolskaya, 142. Subscription for a month from 999 rubles. Rating in Yandex 4.3 stars.

All the listed fitness clubs are either economy or comfort class.

The selected fitness club for promotion primarily uses Internet resources, for example, a full-fledged fitness club website, which describes all the services provided and the features of the fitness club. Page on social networks such as Instagram. In both cases, there is a registration in "Yandex. Directory", "Google My Business" and other similar resources.

The fitness club's Instagram page has a fairly large audience. Which speaks of a good way to promote the club. On the page you can find such sections as: "reviews", "live", "club", "advice" in the fixed actual stories. There are more than 1.000 posts on the club's page [3].

One of the main advantages in the methods of promoting their social network against the background of competitors is the "IGTV" section of the Instagram page. There you can find saved live broadcasts where trainers show various sets of exercises or a complete circle of workouts at home.

Also, the ways and methods of promoting fitness services can be distinguished by the constant holding of various events both on the territory of the fitness club and outside it. Conducting various types of events helps to interest potential consumers.

For the good promotion of a fitness club, it is important to hire the best fitness trainers in the city, because almost half of new clients come to a fitness club on the recommendation of friends and acquaintances who work there with a certain fitness trainer. There are 28 trainers to choose from in Alex Fitness Krasnodar. All training staff are professionals who have many merit, certificates, awards and

extensive experience in the field of fitness.

The main factors influencing the promotion of a fitness club:

- creating a beautiful club website;
- creation of pages in social networks with a single corporate identity;
- creating beautiful photos of a fitness club, and recording motivating videos for new clients;
- sending e-mail for clients;
- targeted advertising;
- branded sign for club knowledge;
- stylish interior design of the fitness club;
- branded uniforms for employees;
- selected appropriate music for training.

All of the above are important factors in the promotion of "Alex Fitness", which have a significant impact on customers when choosing a club. Smart promotion of a fitness club involves a number of strategies, from working on a sign, ending with online marketing.

### **Conclusion**

A professionally developed tactic for promoting a fitness club significantly increases the flow of new customers and minimizes the risks of leaving regular visitors. The combination of various means and methods of content promotion improves the attendance of the fitness club. For successful promotion, all the necessary planned "SMM-strategies" are involved, full-fledged interaction with subscribers, site visitors and club clients is organized.

### **References**

1. *Market research of fitness services from RBC 2019.* – URL: <https://fitclub.ru/blog/detail/issledovanie-rynka-fitness-uslug-ot-rbk>. – Appeal date: 01.11.2021.
2. *Grebnev, V. Yu. Market research for the project of opening a fitness club / V. Yu. Grebnev // Materials of the VI International Student Scientific Conference "Student Scientific Forum"* – URL: <https://scienceforum.ru/2014/article>. – Appeal date: 03.11.2021.
3. *Fitness club Krasnodar "Alex Fitness": official site.* – Krasnodar. – URL: <https://krasnodar.alexfitness.ru/cheremushki/>. – Appeal date: 18.10.2021.







*Scientific publication*

**International Scientific Conference  
“Science and innovations 2021:  
development directions and priorities”**

*Melbourne, Australia*

November 10, 2021

Signed in print 16.11.2021 г. 60x84/16.  
Ed. No. 1. Circulation of 500 copies.  
AUSPUBLISHERS, 2021.  
Infinity publishing, 2021



DIAN  
CEAN

GREAT SANDY  
DESERT

TERRITORY

WESTERN GIBSON  
DESERT

AUSTRALIA

GREAT VICTORIA DESERT

Great Australian  
Bight

QUEENSLAND

SOUTH  
AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH  
WALES

VICTORIA

AUST. CAPITAL  
TERRITORY

TASMANIA  
SEA