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TECHNICAL SCIENCE

Mukolyants A.A., Buranov M.D., Sotnikova I.V., Makhmudov H.F.

THE EXPANDER-GENERATOR UNIT AT A GAS DISTRIBUTING STATION OF MAGISTRAL GAS PIPELINE

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Abstract

The article touches upon the urgent problem of deploying secondary energy resources in the system of transportation and distribution of natural gas. Excessive gas pressure as the main component of secondary energy resources for technological processes is practically not used at gas distribution stations (GDS), where throttle devices are deployed. The proposal to utilize excess gas pressure in turboexpander both at gas distribution stations and at compressor stations of gas pipelines without preheating has not yet been widely applied, and therefore the replacement of throttle devices with turboexpander units (TEU) will be determined by energy and economic efficiency.

One of the effective technologies to reduce the consumption of fuel and energy resources is the expander-generator technology. In combination with heat pump units (HPU), expander-generator units (EGU) allow you to create highly efficient energy-generating complexes that are capable of generating electricity without burning fuel.

The possibility of generating electricity without burning fuel by expanding high-pressure natural gas at gas distribution stations is being considered. An analytical dependence has been obtained to determine the

proportion of electric energy supplied to the electric network based on the expander-generator unit in the gas supply system.

Keywords: Main gas pipeline, transported natural gas, gas distribution station, technological differential pressure, expander generator, heat pump unit, power generation.

Introduction. The problem of energy conservation, being one of the most important in all developed countries, is becoming especially acute in Uzbekistan.

With the growth of the economy and the standard of living of the population, the need for energy has also increased. Thus, lately, the generating capacities of the country's system have noticeably increased. A 300 MW power unit at Novo-Angren thermal power plant (TPP), a 800 MW unit at Talimarjan TPP were commissioned, a project to expand Navoi TPP with the construction of a combined cycle gas turbine unit (CCGT) with a capacity of 478 MW was implemented, and a cogeneration gas turbine unit was installed at Tashkent CHPP with a capacity of 27 MW.

One of the promising ways to save energy is the use of expander-generator units (EGU) for generation of electricity through the use of technological pressure difference of transported natural gas.

However, to date, no practical measures have been taken for large-scale and effective practical use of this technology in the Central Asian republics, including Uzbekistan. Thus, for uninterrupted power supply on the linear part of gas pipelines, gas metering devices at gas distribution stations (GDS), gas regulation points (GRP) and other gas supply facilities, the authors consider it appropriate to use EGU to generate clean electricity by utilizing compressed natural gas energy.

The effectiveness of EGU depends on the method of heating the gas before the expander.

In [1-4], various methods of gas heating using EGU and the issues of determining the energy efficiency of using EGU are considered. It is shown that when choosing a gas heating system, it is necessary to take into account how gas is used after expansion in the expander, as well as how changing the gas parameters affects the performance of gas-consuming equipment.

In [5-8], the use of EGU in industry is considered and the distinguishing characteristics of kinetic and volumetric machines are given.

In [9-11], the possibility of using EGU in boiler plants is described. Various options for heating the gas before EGU are considered: using direct network water, flue gases, or using a heat pump unit, to ensure the operation of which part of the electricity generated by EGU is

utilized. The advantages and disadvantages of each of the considered methods of gas heating are shown, an exergy analysis of the proposed schemes is carried out. The influence of EGU on energy efficiency of boiler plants under variable operating modes is analyzed and an economic assessment of the use of EGU in boiler plants is given.

This article discusses the main parameters of the unit, in which the gas is heated using a heat pump [12-16].

Research Methods and the Received Results. Operation and parameters of EGU are considered in two options:

- 1) the start-up of EGU without changing the gas flow to gas-consuming equipment;
- 2) the start-up of EGU affects the gas flow to gas consuming equipment and varies in proportion to the change in the available heat of the gas, taken equal to:

$$Q_O^w = Q_L^w + h_G - h^0,$$

where Q_L^w - lower calorific value of the gas, h_G, h^0 - gas enthalpy at given temperature and pressure and at 0°C and pressure 0.1 MPa, respectively.

In option 2), the specific change in the gas flow rate q_{SP} to the gas-consuming unit at EGU start-up is also determined:

$$q_{SP} = \frac{\Delta G_G}{N_{UNIT}},$$

where: N_{UNIT} - net power delivered to the power grid; ΔG_G - change in gas flow.

In Fig. 1. the scheme of gas heating before EGU by low-grade heat using a heat-pumping unit (HPU) is shown. A part of the energy generated by EGU is used to drive the HPU compressor.

The installation works as follows: natural gas is supplied via high-pressure main line 1 to the gas distribution station. To technologically reduce the pressure of the transported natural gas a throttling device 2 is conventionally utilized, after which the gas enters low pressure pipeline 3. In parallel with the throttling device, an expander-generator unit is installed to reduce the gas pressure, which includes an expander 6, kinematically connected to an electric generator 8, gas heat exchanger before expander 5. Pressure reduction in the expander is carried out by expanding the flow of transported gas. Meanwhile, electricity is produced in generator 9. One part of the electric power generated by EGU electric generator 8 is fed through line 9 to an electric motor 12 which drives compressor 11 of HPU-1, and the second part is fed through line 10 to the power grid. To heat the transported gas

before the expander, heat exchanger 5 uses a vapor compression type heat pump unit, which includes an evaporator 13, a compressor 11 with an electric motor 12, a throttling device 14 and a desuperheater (condenser) 5, which is also a heat exchanger for heating the transported gas before the expander. The refrigerant in the gaseous state is supplied from evaporator 13 to compressor 11 of HPU-1. In the compressor, the pressure and temperature of the refrigerant rises to the values required according to the operating conditions. From compressor 11, the refrigerant is directed to the gas preheater - desuperheater (condenser) 5 of HPU-1. In the desuperheater (condenser), the transported natural gas is heated by cooling the refrigerant or by its condensation heat, depending on the nature of the isobar. From desuperheater (condenser) 5 the refrigerant of HPU-1. In throttling device 14, the refrigerant pressure decreases to the level required by the operating conditions, after which the refrigerant is sent to evaporator 13. In evaporator 13, the refrigerant evaporates due to the low temperature potential coming from source 16, for which air is used.

The pump unit, in this case, can be either air-type (AHPU) or vapor compression type (VCHPU). In both units, low-potential heat source can be atmospheric air, which is heated either mechanically in AHPU due to compression in the compressor, or in the refrigerant circuit in VCHPU.

The performance parameters of this unit are determined by selection of a refrigerant which provides the required gas temperature.

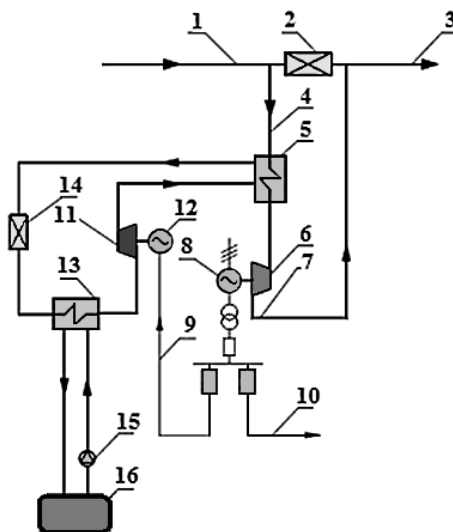
Let's investigate the case when a change in the enthalpy of gas at the inlet to a gas-consuming installation does not cause a change in gas flow.

Due to the fact that the change in gas flow rate to a gas-consuming installation $\Delta G_G = 0$, then the specific change in gas flow rate to generate electricity at the unit in Fig.1 $q_{sp} = 0$.

The amount of heat supplied to the gas, Q_{SUP} , is equal to:

$$Q_{SUP} = G_G \cdot (h_1 - h_0),$$

where: G_G - gas flow; h_0 , h_1 - gas enthalpy before heat exchanger 3 (Fig.1) and before expander, respectively.



Pick. 1. Technologic scheme of unit with expander generator unit and heat pump for heating gas before expansion-generator:

1 – gas pipeline of high pressure; 2 – choking unit; 3 – gas pipeline of low pressure; 4 – delivery of gas with high pressure to expansion-generator; 5 - heat-exchanging unit of heating gas before expansion-generator;

6 – turboexpander; 7 – pipeline of gas low pressure at outturn from expansion-generator; 8 – electric generator;

9 – delivery line of electro energy to sampler drive of electric motor; 10 – delivery line of electro energy to electric network; 11 – compressor; 12 – electric motor – sampler drive; 13 – vaporizer; 14 – choking unit; 15 – pump of delivery of heat with low pressure; 16 – source of heat with low temperature potential.

Power is required for heat pump installation

$$N_C = \frac{Q_{SUP}}{\varphi} = \frac{G_G \cdot (h_1 - h_0)}{\varphi},$$

where φ - heat transfer coefficient.

The fraction of EGU power α_{DR} , spent on compressor drive is determined by the following expression:

$$\alpha_{DR} = \frac{N_C}{N_{EGU}} = \frac{(h_1 - h_0)}{(h_1 - h_2) \cdot \varphi},$$

where h_2 – gas enthalpy after expander.

The fraction of power α_{GRID} supplied to the power grid will be equal to

$$\alpha_{\text{GRID}} = \frac{N_{\text{EGU}} - N_{\text{C}}}{N_{\text{EGU}}} = \frac{(\varphi - 1)}{\varphi} + \frac{(h_0 - h_2)}{\varphi \cdot (h_1 - h_2)},$$

When $h_0 = h_2$ $\alpha_{\text{GRID}} = \frac{(\varphi - 1)}{\varphi}$, i.e. α_{GRID} depends only on the

parameters of the heat pump, the useful power N_{UNIT} will be equal to:

$$N_{\text{UNIT}} = N_{\text{EGU}} - N_{\text{C}} = G_{\text{G}}(h_1 - h_2) \cdot (1 - \alpha_{\text{DR}}).$$

If $h_0 \neq h_2$, gas flow to the gas-consuming installation changes, and the formula for determining the useful power of the unit will be as follows:

$$N_{\text{UNIT}} = G_{\text{G}} \cdot \frac{Q_{\text{L}}^{\text{w}} + h_0 - h^0}{Q_{\text{L}}^{\text{w}} + h_2 - h^0} \cdot (h_1 - h_2) \cdot \left[1 - \frac{(h_1 - h_0)}{(h_1 - h_2) \cdot \varphi} \right].$$

The change in gas flow can be determined from the following expression:

$$\Delta G_{\text{G}} = G_{\text{G}} \cdot \frac{h_0 - h_2}{Q_{\text{L}}^{\text{w}} + h_2 - h^0},$$

and specific change in gas flow for electricity generation:

$$q_{\text{sp}} = \frac{1}{Q_{\text{L}}^{\text{w}} + h_0 - h^0} \cdot \frac{h_0 - h_2}{h_1 - h_2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{(h_1 - h_0)}{(h_1 - h_2) \cdot \varphi}}.$$

It should be noted that if $h_0 < h_2$, then the gas flow rate to the gas-consuming installation will decrease, and when attributing the change in gas flow rate to EGU, the specific change in gas flow rate will be less than 0.

To perform the calculation of the installation including EGU and VCHPU, the following conditions were used:

1. The heat pump operates in a cycle with deep cooling of the refrigerant after condensation.
2. The gas temperature at the inlet of GDS.
3. The temperature of the gas at the inlet to the expander $t_{\text{ex}} = 60$ °C.
4. The temperature in the evaporator $t_{\text{ev}} = 7$ °C.

5. Underheating in the condenser is equal to 5 °C, and underheating in the evaporator is equal to 4 °C.

6. The temperature of the refrigerant before the throttle is taken equal to $t_{th} = 32$ °C.

The calculation was performed according to the method described in [17], and its results are shown in Fig. 2.

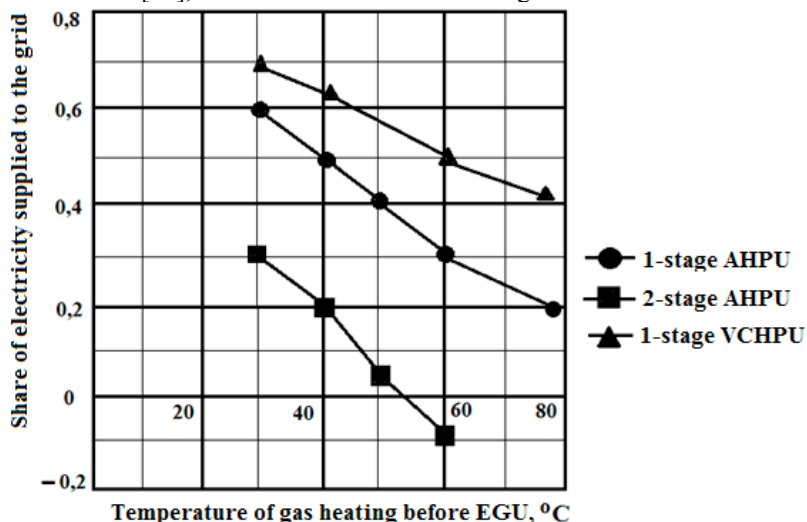


Fig. 2. Dependence of the share of electricity supplied to the power grid on the temperature of gas heating for one- and two-stage AHPU and VCHPU

Fig. 2 shows that with an increase in the temperature of gas T_{G2} before the expander inlet by every 10 degrees, the power consumed by the compressor N_C and the share of electricity supplied to the grid N_{GR} increase and decrease by 20%, respectively.

Comparing the results of calculation of vapor compression type and air-type HPU, we can outline the following:

1. The share of electricity supplied to the grid when EGU and VCHPU are used together is 45–60% higher (depending on the temperature of gas heating before EGU) than in the case of the EGU-AHPU with two-stage gas heating and 12–25% higher with single-stage heating.

2. In the scheme of joint operation of VCHPU-EGU, the cost of equipment will be significantly lower due to the abandonment of HPU air turbines and a smaller compressor size.

Conclusion.

Thus, the efficiency of EGU scheme for generation of electricity at the gas distribution stations of industrial enterprises was investigated. Criteria for choosing the optimal gas heating system for EGU are determined and the dependence of the share of useful electricity supplied by EGU to the power grid is determined for gas heating schemes using air-type and vapor compression type HPU.

The dependences obtained make it possible to calculate the useful power of EGU, in which HPU is used to heat the gas before the expander, and the use of a heat pump unit to heat the gas before the expander allows not only to obtain electricity without burning additional gas, but also to reduce gas consumption at the gas-consuming installation by increasing physical heat of the gas.

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MEDICINE

Rudenko S.E.

ASSESSMENT OF BALANCED DIET RIGHTS AS A FACTOR AFFECTING THE HEALTH OF ITS

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Abstract

The features of the power 87 students of the Kursk State Medical University (68.35% - women, 31.65% - boys) with a mean age ($22,56 \pm 0,08$) years. I used method for estimating the occurrence frequency in the diet of the main food groups.

Results. Set protein deficiency, which leads to a lack in the diet of essential amino acids. The fat component of the diet is presented mainly in animal fats. There excessive consumption of fast carbohydrates (bakery products, chocolate). Inadequate intake of fresh fruits and vegetables allows to speak about the lack of micronutrients in the diet and vitamins. **Conclusion.** Power students irrational has a small variety of food products and lack of biologically active substances. This situation suggests the risk of developing nutritional diseases and requires correction of the diet.

Keywords: nutrition, students, health, diet, food.

Introduction

Health is the state of the body, which is 70% dependent on proper nutrition. [9]. Food is one of the most important environmental factors, it affects not only the state of health, but also on performance, mental and physical development, as well as on human lifespan [1]. One of the state tasks is the formation of students' desire to have a healthy lifestyle [12]. A balanced diet helps to improve academic performance, increase the speed of mastering new skills. Analysis of the students

'nutritional behavior makes it possible to assess the risk of developing nutritional diseases, the manifestations of which are overweight, deficiency of biologically active substances, and functional digestion disorders [14].

The aim of the study was to study the balance of the diet as a factor that affects the health of students.

Material and methods

The participants. 87 students of higher educational institutions (68.35% - girls, 31.65% - boys), average age (22.56 ± 0.08) years. For the most reliable results, the questionnaire survey among the participants was anonymous. All students were aware of the purpose and progress of the study. Informative consent was obtained from each participant.

Research organization

As a tool, a special questionnaire was used [3]. An assessment of the frequency of consumption of a variety of food products was made. A variety of options were proposed from a complete absence in the diet to daily consumption (over 7 times a day). The use of the product 1-2 times a month was estimated as rare, 2-3 times a week - as regular, 5-6 times a week and 1-2 times a day - as daily, often than 2 times a day - as frequent [15].

Statistical analysis. The data obtained was processed using a licensed Excel spreadsheet. To assess the frequency of occurrence of individual characters, the prevalence of the characteristic was identified and an error was found. Significance of differences was assessed using Student's parametric criterion. (t) [13].

Research results

Based on hygienic recommendations, food products were divided into those that should be present in the diet daily, and those that are consumed regularly, but not daily. This classification allows us to accurately assess the features of a balanced diet. The first group included products that are most significant in the diet of the young body - meat, dairy products, butter, vegetables and fruits. The second group includes fish, confectionery [10].

The main source of animal protein is meat and milk. It was found that the proportion of people who do not eat meat ranges from $76.50 \pm 2.35\%$ for mutton, to $2.09 \pm 1.65\%$ for poultry. For the most common types of meat (chicken) in the Russian population, this indicator was $13.90 \pm 3.65\%$ each. The most common is the rare and regular consumption of these types of meat: 5-6 times a month and 2-3 times a week, about 15-20% of respondents reported it. The indicated frequency of consumption of these types of meat is more common in comparison with the frequency of rejection of this category of products ($p < 0.07$).

The use of semi-finished products (sausages, dumplings) is regular, varying at the level of 2-3 times a week. Most often, $45.22 \pm 3.98\%$ dumplings are found in the diet, sausages are consumed by $32.87 \pm 3.77\%$, cutlets $-25.70 \pm 3.50\%$.

Quite rarely, students consume dairy products, from 40 to 60% of students do not consume them at all. Milk is most often consumed 1-2 times a month - $16.80 \pm 4.50\%$ or 3-4 times a month - $33.71 \pm 4.32\%$. Kefir consumption is more common: $22.25 \pm 4.18\%$ of respondents noted the frequency of consumption 3-4 times a month, and $23.70 \pm 4.50\%$ - 2-3 times a week.

Often students consume hard cheeses $41.96 \pm 4.73\%$ 2-3 times a week, and $33.74 \pm 4.37\%$ 3-4 times a month. The indicated degree of severity of consumption of hard cheeses occurs significantly more often in comparison with the frequency of rejection of these products ($p < 0.05$).

Fish and fish products are an additional source of protein in the diet. Fresh and frozen fish is often present 3-4 times a month in students' diets. This was reported by $44.02 \pm 4.81\%$. Salted, smoked and dried fish is much less common. The use of these products 1-2 times a month was reported by $47.11 \pm 4.91\%$ of students. The absence of fresh and frozen fish in the diet was confirmed by $31.65 \pm 5.19\%$, salted, smoked and dried $-37.44 \pm 6.45\%$.

Eggs are not daily foods, but they should be rated as an important source of high-grade protein. Students consume eggs 4-5 times a week - $43.80 \pm 4.65\%$ or 3-4 times a month $-16.80 \pm 4.50\%$.

The fat component of nutrition is represented by oils, lard, mayonnaise. Fats of animal origin are constantly present in the students' diet - $37.05 \pm 4.64\%$ consume them 1-2 times a day, $28.63 \pm 3.11\%$ - 4-6 times a week and $31.55 \pm 3.18\%$ - almost every other day.

A low prevalence of vegetable fat intake has been established. In the diet of students, fat is generally absent in $82.64 \pm 2.6\%$ of respondents.

Quite often, students consume foods containing fast carbohydrates. The presence in the diet of bakery products with a frequency of 1-2 times a day was noted by $87.64 \pm 3.45\%$ of respondents. Pancakes in the diet are rare, 1-2.29 times a month they are consumed by $56.29 \pm 5.17\%$ of students. The indicated severity of consumption of bakery products is found significantly more often in comparison with the frequency of rejection of these products ($p < 0.05$).

Pasta is common in students' diets. Its multiplicity in the diet once a week was declared by $42.86 \pm 4.61\%$ of the respondents. The frequency of consumption of cereals mainly corresponds to hygienic recommendations, in $49.18 \pm 5.76\%$ of respondents they are in the diet 2-3 times a week, and in $37.84 \pm 4.55\%$ almost daily. The indicated severity

of consumption of cereals occurs significantly more often in comparison with the frequency of rejection of these products ($p < 0.05$).

It was noted that students often consume potato: boiled $37.19 \pm 4.96\%$ - 2-3 times a week, $21.25 \pm 3.18\%$ - once a week and $33.59 \pm 4.03\%$ - almost daily. Fried potato is very popular - $57.21 \pm 4.98\%$ of students consume it 3-4 times a month. The indicated severity of potato consumption is found significantly more often in comparison with the frequency of rejection of this product ($p < 0.05$).

Cabbage is rare enough in the student's diet, fresh cabbage is used by $11.24 \pm 5.00\%$ 2-3 times a week, and $8.56 \pm 3.95\%$ use it almost daily. The same pickled vegetable is even less common, about $23.62 \pm 3.31\%$ of students use it no more than once a week. Hot dishes using cabbage (borscht, vegetable soups) are more common. In $39.11 \pm 3.97\%$ of the study participants, they are on the menu every other day, in $22.75 \pm 3.28\%$ - almost daily. The use of beets, onions and carrots, also used in the preparation of these dishes, is close to the frequencies indicated above.

An analysis of the questionnaires confirms the poor diet of other vegetables: $86.29 \pm 4.32\%$ of the respondents do not use radish and garden radish at all; $73.13 \pm 4.70\%$ - zucchini, squash, pumpkin; $61.86 \pm 4.93\%$ - legumes; $42.27 \pm 5.02\%$ - fresh tomatoes. A rather low consumption of greens (parsley, dill, salads) is present 4–6 times a week in the diet of $11.25 \pm 3.28\%$ of students. Salted and pickled vegetables are more widely represented in the diet, $20.55 \pm 3.18\%$ consume them once a week, $29.05 \pm 4.34\%$ almost every other day.

Almost the only representatives of fruits in the diet are apples and citrus fruits. They are regularly consumed by $25.68 \pm 4.25\%$ of respondents. The frequency of consumption of other fruits is significantly lower. So, $81.35 \pm 4.18\%$ of the respondents do not consume berries at all; $73.13 \pm 3.60\%$ - stone fruit (cherries, cherries, apricots, etc.). Quite high can be considered the consumption of compotes and juices. The presence of compotes in the diet 3-4 times a month was noted by $31.63 \pm 3.18\%$. The level of juice consumption is slightly higher: at $23.65 \pm 4.15\%$ - every other day; $18.36 \pm 3.95\%$ - almost weekly.

Regarding nuts, $34.63 \pm 4.37\%$ of the respondents stated that they did not use them at all; $48.24 \pm 3.95\%$ - not more than 2 times a month, $25.67 \pm 3.24\%$ - 3-4 times a month.

Confectionery products are quite common in diets; $17.46 \pm 2.86\%$ of students eat jam more than once a day; $53.82 \pm 3.15\%$ noted the consumption of sweets and caramel almost every other day, and chocolate products at the same frequency were present in $37.12 \pm 3.91\%$ of the respondents, and another $30.52 \pm 3.11\%$ noted their daily consumption. Cakes and pastries in the diet are less common, $11.21 \pm 4.09\%$ of students

reported a frequency of 2-3 times a week, and $23.78 \pm 4.35\%$ noted their use 3-4 times a month.

In diets, the prevalence of sugar and tonic drinks (tea and coffee) is very high. So, $59.48 \pm 5.08\%$ of the respondents consume sugar more than once a day, $74.29 \pm 4.52\%$ of the participants said that they consumed tea, and $32.78 \pm 4.25\%$ of the students said that they consumed coffee.

The vast majority of respondents generally deny the presence of alcohol and low alcohol drinks in the diet: $78.39 \pm 4.32\%$ - cognac and vodka; $56.02 \pm 4.77\%$ - beer; $46.38 \pm 5.06\%$ - wine. A rare use of cognac and vodka was reported by $23.57 \pm 4.25\%$; beer - $22.15 \pm 4.34\%$ and wine - $44.33 \pm 5.04\%$ of students.

Conclusion

Studying the balanced diet of students provides a basis for predicting changes in health under the influence of nutritional factors [6]. From these positions, the probability of inconsistency of the content of basic nutrients with physiological needs was estimated [2].

The amount of consumed meat and dairy products is estimated as insufficient. This factor significantly reduces the intake of essential amino acids in the body. This, in turn, negatively affects the metabolism of students. Adequate consumption of sausages and semi-finished products, despite the presence of protein, is unable to compensate for the deficiency of essential amino acids. The consumption of eggs and hard cheeses almost corresponds to hygienic recommendations, which somewhat optimizes the situation [8].

There is a sufficient amount of animal fats in the diet, but a marked deficiency of plant products [5]. Inadequate consumption of fresh vegetables and fruits allows us to conclude that there is insufficient intake of microelements, vitamins and food, on which the functional state of the body largely depends. This is consistent with the available literature. M.A. Adams et al. [1] emphasize that adequate amounts of fruit and vegetables in the diet are an important component of primary prevention. Forming habits to consume these foods regularly is an important component of a healthy eating strategy [16].

J. Mielgo-Ayuso et al. [11] Using a 24-hour nutritional display, we studied the relationship between fruit and vegetable intake and the level of vitamins in the blood serum of European students. A sufficient intake of fruits and vegetables has been found to increase the level of vitamins B6, folic acid, C, E, and β -carotene [19].

The consumption of greens and pickles does not allow us to talk about the saturation of the body with the necessary biologically active substances, since in the process of preparing and storing these dishes a large number of micro-elements are lost. [5]

Frequent consumption of cakes and pastries is one of the predisposing factors for the development of diabetes and obesity [4]. The decrease in carbohydrate intake among girls often suggests excessive attention to their body weight, the use of specific diets and a sharp restriction of sweets in the diet [20]. This assumption is confirmed by the available literature. B.K. Kit et al. [8] analyzed the frequency of sugar consumption by the population in the period 1999–2010. It is concluded that the analysis of the consumption of sugar and sugar-containing products is important for assessing nutrition at the population level [17].

Excessive coffee consumption should also be assessed as a health risk factor [18]. In combination with the available data on a high level of everyday stress among students of medical universities, this factor gives reason to make predictions about the formation of disorders in the nervous system [7].

Students' nutrition should be assessed as irrational, the assortment of basic products is not diverse, one can assume a shortage of basic micro-elements [10]. This situation allows us to talk about the risk of developing nutritional diseases and the need for dietary correction. The method tested in the work can be used as a screening in studies devoted to monitoring public health [16]. The structure of health-improving programs must necessarily include measures to optimize nutrition.

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GEOGRAPHY

Mukaeva L.A.

ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE MOUNTAIN-MEAD LANDSCAPES OF THE CHECHEN REPUBLIC AND THE RATIONAL USE OF THEIR RESOURCES

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Abstract

The main condition for obtaining high animal productivity while improving the land is the rational use of mountain pastures and hayfields. Unfortunately, in the mountains pastures by pasture are not used. Such grazing areas should be developed taking into account the biological characteristics of mountain vegetation, for sowing grass, and for fertilizing.

It is known that poisonous and harmful herbs that are not eaten by animals grow rapidly and, with the help of wind and birds, successfully disperse their seeds through the mountains. What activities should be carried out in order to make better use of mountain pastures? In relation to local conditions, the main ones are: the correct use of the vertical zoning of the nutritional value of mountain vegetation; development and implementation of pasture revolutions; grass sowing; application of a fertilizer system; burning out old people; intensive grazing on thickets of variegated ovaries, the fight against poisonous and harmful plants. Pasture rotation is a system of pasture use, alternating corrals according to the timing of grass grazing, fertilizing, rest (seeding) and haying. The use of mountain pastures in compliance with all conditions of pasture rotation increases the productivity of pastures up to

20-25%. When developing pasture rotation, it is necessary to take into account the biological characteristics of mountain vegetation.

Keywords. Chechen Republic, mountain meadows, agriculture, pasture rotation, rational use of natural resources.

Introduction

The cattle breeding and the agriculture has been developing in the mountainous and highland regions of the North-East Caucasus since the end of the Neolithic. To this time, scientists attribute the invention of an ancient plow - Caucasian plow, in the era of Kayakent - Khorochoev culture [1].

The system of livestock breeding originating in the mountains in the 3rd millennium BC, is cultivated in our time. This system of management was interrupted during private invasions of hordes of nomads in the plains and foothills of the Greater Caucasus. The local population migrated to the mountains, which led to an increase in the population here by several times. This led to a reduction in the area of summer pastures and livestock, an increase in the area of arable land. The main types of management during these periods were hunting and farming [2].

Research methods

The local population on the hillsides created artificial terraces - fields for sowing grain crops. This intervention, naturally, led to a change in the structure and functions of the mountain landscape. The soil cover of those areas from which it was removed changed radically, the lithogenic base was exposed, and the water-air-temperature regimes of edafoton changed towards xerophilization. An intense influx of solar radiation into a land devoid of vegetation leads to desiccation and intense evaporation. On bulk terraced areas, the soil layer becomes more possible, and with irrigation and fertilizing, fertility increases, since a relatively mesophilic environment arises. Thus, with artificial terracing, the contrast of the environmental conditions of edaphotones develops both within the terraces themselves (between the site and the notches), and between the terraces and the natural, untouched slope geotopes. On the slope of the southern exposure, covered by the landfill near the ruins of the village of Ami (altitude 1670 m), five artificial terraces are quite distinguishable - evidence of ancient agriculture, which turned the natural landscape into almost agrolandscape, or neolandscape according to Milkov [3].

The restoration of natural vegetation on the terraces began around the end of the 19th century. when the mountain population gradually migrated to the lowland and foothill parts of the region. Around the same time, livestock breeding began to be revived, and terrace agrophytocenoses gradually ceased to exist.

An abandoned arable land (fallow) undergoes a series of restoration shifts (demutation, targeting), during which it seeks to reach the initial state that existed before plowing. The direction of succession of vegetation cover, the duration of their individual stages and the whole process as a whole are due to various reasons: climatic and edaphic features of the area, nature of vegetation, features of soil cultivation, type of culture, etc. Under various environmental conditions, the restoration usually lasts from 30 to 60 years.

A classic example of succession shifts is the well-studied restoration of steppe vegetation in field deposits, including the weedy stage, when annual and biennial weed-field and roadside weed plants grow abundantly on still loose soils. This is followed by the stage of rhizome cereals on more compacted soil (dominance of creeping wheatgrass, deer, campfire bonfire, etc.). Subsequent desiccation and compaction of the soil leads to the growth of turfy cereals - fescue, Keller, feather grass and the accompanying forbs. Ultimately, all the properties of the original vegetation are restored.

The nature of modern vegetation suggests that demutation generally proceeded similarly to the process described above and went through at least three stages - weedy from weed-field species, loose-rhizome, and sod. Rather common strawberry nowadays, whorled sage, bearded hornbeam, tricolor violet are characteristic types of deposits, often grown in large quantities, and some of them are also found as weeds in crops. It can be assumed that they once accompanied agriculture, and after its termination they remained in the deposits. The modern ecological situation on the slope (general xerophilization) and the type of economic use (grazing) contribute to their conservation as part of phytocenoses.

Creeping wheatgrass and boneless bonfire found on anthropogenic terraces indicate the occurrence of a wheatgrass, or a loose-root-stage restoration. Outside the terraces of wheat grass creeping was not found.

The restoration of vegetation occurred under the control of pasture impact, intensified at the beginning of the 20th century. and made significant adjustments to the direction and duration of shifts. Thus, contributing to soil compaction, grazing accelerated the passage of the loose-root-root stage and the transition to the sod, with the participation of fescue and Kelerikavkazsky.

At the same time, he prevented fescue from taking a dominant position. This role in phytocenoses passed to the concomitant forbs. Its floristic core is composed, as already mentioned, of the species of the Labiaceae family and other representatives of dry habitats, most of which in their origin are associated with Mediterranean or Pontic elements.

Apparently, in the case under consideration, one type of economic activity (agriculture) led to the subsidence of the Pontic and Mediterranean elements in plant communities, and another (grazing) to their prosperity. Mountain-xerophilic type of vegetation *in vivo* occurs within the North-

Jurassic shale depression, limited by the Rocky and Lateral Ranges, where the lowest rainfall occurs - on average 400-500 and even 300 mm per year, while in the study area only 450 mm falls during the growing season. All this gives reason to consider the frigid-like variant of mountain-xerophilous vegetation, which was developed on terraces of anthropogenic origin, as a secondary phenomenon due to human economic activity.

Results and discussion

The changes occurring in ecosystems under the influence of humans should be considered taking into account background climate trends, without which it is impossible to build environmental monitoring. Natural climatic fluctuations are capable in some cases of increasing the “safety margin” of ecosystems of others, for example, in the case of positive interference of the general background enhancement of climate aridity and continentality with anthropogenic desertification, reducing it, creating environmental crisis situations. The Sververkovsky cycle, which will continue until the end of the 24th century, and the modern centuries-old era of progressive aridization of the climate as a whole favors the process of anthropogenic desertification in the mountains of the Greater Caucasus.

Under the influence of grazing, as is known, the selection of species resistant to pasture load occurs. Such in the studied communities are various rosette and half-rosette forms (rock and lanceolate plantain, Caucasian and silky cuffs, Ruprecht primrose, bearded rookery, etc.) heavily pubescent or equipped with spikes and spines (silky cuff, tuberous nodule, rosacea) and labiaceae species are widely represented here, since among them there are no plants that are well and excellently eaten by cattle. Moreover, A.A. Grossheim [4] considered thyme to be an extremely degraded version of pasture. Along with floral changes in such communities, there was a decrease in the reserves of aboveground phytomass, projective cover, and the average height of the grass stand compared to the potential.

All this speaks of a simplified structure of phytocenoses, their degradation nature.

Thus, the pasture impact that proceeded simultaneously with the restoration of the vegetation cover not only stopped it, but also changed

the course of vegetation development towards degression. This was facilitated by the poorly stable state of restored phytocenoses and ecosystems in relation to unfavorable factors.

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HISTORY

Kuznetsova N. Yu.

EUROPEAN NORTH AND ITS DEVELOPMENT BY THE OLD- BELIEVER SOCIETY (PARTIAL ATTEMPT TO RESEARCH THE PROBLEM BY A. S. PRUGAVIN)

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Abstract

The article discusses the phenomenon that existed in the European North of Russia - the Old Believers. Based on the works of the famous populist and religious scholar A.S. Prugavin, the places of Old Believer memory are analyzed. Studying this topic allows the Old Believers today to systematize a large layer of available data on their own history, as well as include objects with a new meaning in the historical and cultural landscape of the region.

Keywords: Old Believers, historical memory, A. S. Prugavin, historical and cultural landscape.

Introduction

The European North, as a special historical territory, aroused interest among researchers of all categories and ranks. The special historical and cultural landscape that has developed in this part of Russia has contributed to research in various fields. Such a detailed and deep interest is explained, among other things, by the formation of this region, the formation within it of a special environment that arose “as a result of the evolutionary interaction of nature and man, his socio-cultural and economic activities, and consisting of characteristic combinations of natural and cultural components in their sustainable interconnection and

interdependence”, that is, cultural and historical heritage [5, p. 31]. The history of the European North, taking into account the geographical scale in the context of “historical and cultural landscape”, can be clearly represented through the historical memory of the Old Believer society. Undoubtedly, the Old Believer factor should be taken into account, because it was in this region that the largest center of one of the movements of this religious community - the "Bespopovtsy" priestless sect, the Vygoreskaya Pustyn - emerged. And the modern heritage of the Old Believers - the "Bespopovtsy" priestless sect participants, is often intangible, including not only historical monuments, but also “memorial sites, which include places or structures associated with historical events” [6] of the early history of the Old Believers or their further development.

Experience in the study of the northern territories of Russia.

Professional and amateur research works devoted to the study of this region began to appear as early as the 18th century, but their peak fell on the century of the 19th century. During this period, a significant amount of both complex works devoted to the European North and small essays that touched on narrow topics appeared. So, for example, the writer A. P. Rossieva was once interested in a special territory within this region - Pomorie [8], and the writer and historian A. G. Slezkinsky - in the Murmansk coast [9]. A senior statesman, governor of the Arkhangelsk province A.P. Engelhardt also left travel notes for his contemporaries, later published in a separate book [10]. Publicist and liberal S. A. Priklonsky, a former official from the Olonets province, published in the 1880s the book "People's Life in the North", detailing all aspects of life and the population of the region [7]. The author also concerns such a phenomenon as the Old Believers.

Old Believer factor as a reason for studying the European North of Russia.

Interest in the region did not fade away either at the state level or among the intelligentsia. And the “Old Believer aspect”, in particular, was one of the main points that fueled this interest. Of particular note is the fact that, since the European North of Russia in the second half of the XIX century was also a place of political exile, the numerous representatives of socio-political movements, who found themselves here, could personally get acquainted with the very people whom they sought to help, but whom they practically did not understand. Numerous Russian populists ("narodnyky"), for example, were being exiled for participating in illegal circles and movements in the Arkhangelsk and Olonets provinces. In particular, one of them, A. S. Prugavin, spent some time in the city of Kem, where he personally became acquainted with the Old Believers as a striking phenomenon in the northern peasant traditional society. Then Prugavin asked the question of whether this religious group

- the Old Believers was so fully and precisely known in Russia [1]. Subsequently, A. S. Prugavin became a famous researcher of the religious life of the people, and this question “do we know a Nonconformity?” would further accompany him all his future life and research activities.

A study of the Old Believers by A. S. Prugavin.

Alexander Stepanovich Prugavin left behind a significant number of works, the key theme of which was the Old Believers and quasi-Old Believer religious groups: “Schism and sectarianism in Russian religious life”, “A program for collecting information about the Russian schism, or sectarianism”, “Monastery prisons in the struggle with sectarianism”, “Old Believers bishops in the Suzdal fortress”, “The significance of sectarianism in Russian folk life”, etc. The general conclusion regarding such a phenomenon as the Old Believers, which the author made (how much it could be generalized within the framework of such a complex subject), consisted in the fact that representatives of religious movements that are different from the Russian Orthodox Church, including the Old Believers and mainly them, cannot be outlawed, perceived as alien or even dangerous for Russian society and an element of the state, since it was the Old Believers that became the very standard, “the root of the Russian people”, which was sought by many representatives of the intelligentsia and public figures. He also paid much attention to the study of the works of the Old Believers themselves and even carried on correspondence of some of them. In the letters, he discussed their position in Russian society, the attitude of the state towards them, and listened to complaints about the unfair treatment of local authorities. The Old Believers themselves supported A.S. Prugavin and often supplied him with information, which was presented in his subsequent publications. Such friendly relations were facilitated by Prugavin’s complicated relations with the authorities (exile in his youth, subsequent unspoken surveillance and even arrest), which made him as persecuted as the Old Believers.

Conclusion

The current situation puts the Old Believers (meaning not the small closed groups of believers, but most of the parishioners of modern Old Believer communities) before a difficult choice. In order for the Old Believer believers today (especially this is relevant for representatives of the “Bespopovtsy” priestless sect) to “receive” an object / place of sacred memory, it is necessary to implement a number of certain steps: collecting historical material about the territory / place / object; expedition to this place and its consecration; dissemination of information within a religious group about this object. These actions, sometimes requiring a long temporary and significant financial resource, are a recreation of the sacred space. Following the route, new community members then depart. It is

pilgrimage that becomes one of the forms that allows “deeply traditional and zealously guarding the foundations of the Old Believer society” to engage their members “in continuous spiritual education”, to return to them the awareness of themselves as representatives of this religious group [4, p. 58].

The territory of the European North in this aspect is a region in which there are a large number of memory objects for Old Believers. Places, events and personalities associated with the history of the Old Believer religious community in the European North, cover historical memory for the entire Old Believing and are important for representatives of all Old Believer confessions and interpretations, as they relate to the period of the emergence and separation of the Old Believers (mid-17th century - border of the 17th century - 18th centuries.). Taking into account “the historical features of the formation of cultural heritage in a certain territory, as well as, possibly, those historical objects of cultural heritage that have not been preserved to this day,” often allows historians to obtain important data for further work. Based on the reproduction and broadcasting of the Old Believers' historical memory, it seems possible not only to reveal data on significant places of memory in the given group of believers, but also to systematize a large layer of available information about the Old Believers and their relationship with the North.

Consideration of “historical features of the formation of cultural heritage in a certain territory, as well as, possibly, of those historical objects of cultural heritage that have not been preserved to this day” [3, p. 187] often allows historians to obtain important data for further work. Based on the reproduction and broadcasting of the Old Believers' historical memory, it seems possible not only to reveal data on significant places of memory in the given group of believers, but also to systematize a large layer of available information about the Old Believers and their relationship with the North.

A similar topic can become a model for further updating and expanding the potential of the territory, since a large number of ethno-cultural groups lived and live on it. The information obtained during the study will allow us to systematize, interpret (including in a new way) Old Believer history in the European North, and identify places of Old Believer memory. In addition, comprehension of the obtained data will allow us to adapt information for use in related fields of knowledge (tourism, religious studies, sociology).

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ECONOMICS

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ORGANIZATION OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN THE FIELD OF COMBATING THE LAUNDERING OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDS AND THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM

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Abstract

The article considers the current state of the problem of professional education in the field of combating the laundering of criminal proceeds and the financing of terrorism, Russian financial market for the legalization (laundering) of proceeds from crime, and analyzes methods for countering the laundering of criminal money in various segments of the financial market. Measures are proposed that, according to the authors, should contribute to the elimination of the considered phenomena.

Keywords: professional education, organization of professional education, anti-money laundering, interagency collaboration, supervisory authorities, financing of terrorism.

In the Russian Federation, the fight against the laundering of proceeds from crime and the financing of terrorism was launched after the inclusion in the "black list" of the International group for the development

of financial measures to combat money laundering (FATF). In its annual report for 1999-2000, the FATF announced 15 countries, including Russia, that did not set goals for combating money laundering [1, P.28].

Russia was faced with a unique problem – the need to combat money laundering in the transition to a market economy. Continued high capital outflows, underdeveloped market institutions, and a lack of tax funds make it difficult to combat money laundering.

According to the data of the Rosfinmonitoring Annual Report, as a result of a interdepartmental measures taken in 2018 set, the doubtful operations volume carried out through the banking sector decreased significantly: from the beginning of 2018, the cashing out volumes, transit operations and cash withdrawals abroad on doubtful grounds decreased by more than 1.5 times. [3] Such dynamics can be primarily associated with the active policy of the Bank of Russia to clean up the credit and financial sector. So, in 2018, licenses from 58 banks were revoked, while in 85% of cases Rosfinmonitoring pre-informed about the identified risks of illegal behavior (a year earlier, the same indicator was 70%). Traditionally, Rosfinmonitoring, together with the Bank of Russia, has been working to identify in credit institutions internal control systems ineffective functioning signs, as well as insufficient attention to risks. Based on the risk orientations of Rosfinmonitoring in 2018, the Bank of Russia confirmed risk zones in connection with conducting questionable transactions with more than 140 credit organizations. The dynamics had a positive orientation: each of the indicators decreases annually. So, for example, the doubtful operations volume in the banking sector has declined over the past 4 years by more than 50%: from 527 billion rubles. in 2015 up to 249 billion rubles. in 2018. The structure of doubtful operations is dominated by cashing operations, which in 2018 totaled RUB 176 billion, but it is worth noting that, compared to the previous year, this indicator decreased by 54%. All this, in our opinion, indicates the Bank of Russia's effectiveness supervisory policy and the Russian Financial Monitoring Service in order to counter income legalization in the banking sector.

The financial market is used to launder criminal proceeds through a three step procedure:

- 1) converting proceeds of crime into legal instruments of the financial market;
- 2) the property is moved to blur the traces until it becomes impossible to track its origin in the financial market;
- 3) the process of money laundering ends with their integration with financial market instruments, through which the property is attributed to its legal origin.

There are a number of negative consequences that affect the financial performance resulting from the legalization of proceeds from crime. Fluctuations in the demand for capital do not correspond to fundamental changes, including capital flight, illegal import and export of short-term capital, and the movement of capital out of a country that is contrary to its national interests. Volatility in exchange rates and interest rates due to unexpected cross-border capital movements, and increasing instability in the securities market, which affects the state of financial assets, lead to an increase in the systemic risk of financial market segments.

All segments of the financial market are exposed to the risk of money laundering, so many countries are developing special laws that restrict transactions with financial instruments in order to reduce the risk of laundering illegal income [3, P. 16].

The main method of countering money laundering is to improve legislation to improve the effectiveness of "anti-laundering" rules. First of all, it is the development of risk-oriented approaches, national risk assessment, financial security programs based on 40 FATF Recommendations and reports issued by the FATF on countering the laundering of illegal income, which can be described in sufficient detail certain areas and tips that help reduce the risks of fraud [4].

The creation of authorized competent state bodies is considered a particularly important measure of struggle. Many countries are guided by a system of fragmentation in the process of creating authorized bodies, that is, for each segment of the financial market, a controlled body is created with a narrow range of responsibilities for monitoring and supervising fraud in the area of illegal income. These bodies exchange the necessary information among themselves, as well as interact with international organizations to exchange experience that contributes to further improvement of the legislative field.

Most of the methodological documents issued by international organizations or government agencies contain information that describes the risks of money laundering on the stock market using securities [1, P. 29]. The weak points of the financial market segment are identified, which in the future imply special attention from the authorized bodies for conducting complex customer checks, namely: transactions involving Bank accounts located in different countries; securities accounts submitted between intermediaries without the use of the "know your customer" method or located in the high-risk zone; the use of front persons or organizations, short-term firms; organizations with complex corporate structures; political figures; transactions with financial organizations or intermediaries operating in regions that have ineffective systems for

countering the laundering of criminal funds; unregistered or unregulated financial instruments; fictitious trading schemes.

In some countries, court cases related to money laundering are published in an abbreviated format. In General, such cases are published as part of an annual report and may contain statistics and other information. These sources are an important guide for financial institutions and government agencies to help develop methods and oversight programs for evaluating the effectiveness of the anti-money laundering system.

Training of specialists is carried out in accordance with the Professional standard "Specialist in financial monitoring (in the field of countering the legalization of proceeds from crime and the financing of terrorism", approved by the order of the Ministry of labor and social protection of the Russian Federation of July 24, 2015 N 512.

As for the money, currency and capital markets, the methodology for combating money laundering is similar to the stock market processing, just changing the criteria for suspicious transactions, customer checks, reporting on financial transactions, and so on. the Main principles of the counteraction methodology have the following goals:

- reducing the risks of using the financial sector for questionable transactions;
- ensuring the implementation of a set of measures for the interaction of regional and international controlled structures for the exchange of information and experience aimed at reducing the level of involvement of financial institutions in the Commission of illegal and suspicious financial transactions;
- improving the quality of information provided to regional and international authorities under control.

Thus, according to the FATF recommendations, countries should regularly assess the risks of money laundering in financial markets (its segments) in order to ensure an adequate understanding of the risks and risks to the financial system and the economy at the national level, as well as the negative consequences that these measures bear, and take appropriate measures.

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JURISPRUDENCE

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THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY AS A POLICY AND LEGAL CONCEPT

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Abstract

The article discusses the definition of the concept of executive power in the public administration system. Based on the legal literature, the process of historical development and the formation of the executive branch, as one of the key driving forces of the branch of state power, in the Republic of Tajikistan is analyzed. The author presents the methodology of conclusions of the concept of executive power.

Keywords: Executive power, power, public administration, public authorities.

1. Introduction

The concept of "executive power" in the legislation of sovereign Tajikistan and in the countries of the former Soviet Union is considered a new term. The concept of dividing power into three branches (legislative, executive and judicial) has a three-century history. However, despite a fairly long period, the concept of executive power in the Tajik, Russian and other post-Soviet states came into force in the 1990s. This often used term (executive power) was not used in any legislative acts during the time of the Soviet Union, but was expressed with other terms.

If we compare modern government bodies with Soviet times, it becomes clear that in connection with the passage of several stages of the formation of the system of government bodies in Tajikistan, this term is also interpreted in three versions, in accordance with the stages of development. This and other questions are studied in more detail in the sections of the article.

2. Research methodology

In the process of research, a historical, comparative legal analysis and political-legal method were used.

3. Literature review

The term "executive power" was used by scientists in various ways. A.D. Gradovsky, S.A. Kotlyarevsky and others studied this topic. "The executive power" was understood as "government power" (V. M. Gessen, N.O. Kuplevsky, F. M. Kokoshkin and others). The concepts "government power" and "executive power" (NI Lazarevsky, G. Novotorzhsky) were used as synonyms.

Despite the fact that the "executive branch" exists in all countries of the world and has a rich history, the theoretical coverage of this institution in Russian and Tajik scientific literature is not complete. The works of domestic and foreign scientists on the executive branch, translated into Russian and Tajik, are not enough. Meanwhile, it must be recognized that in Tajikistan and Russia, the executive branch has played an enormous historical role. If the managerial life of England owes much to its Parliament, then the state administration of Tajikistan and Russia, on the contrary, owes its executive power. So according to the famous administrator of the beginning of the XIX century. D.P. Troshchensky, the executive branch throughout the whole of Russian history was not a part of the state, but made up almost "all" of his being [1].

The introduction of the concept of "executive power" into a scientific turn and into legislative norms as a separate political and legal category indicates the recognition by society of the independent importance of managerial intellectual work and represents the achievement of human civilization. It is a "product" of the theory of the separation of powers and its roots, meeting in the works of ancient Greek philosophers (for example, Aristotle, Polybius, etc.), goes into the deep past [2].

It should be noted that the approval of the theory under consideration as a component of the doctrine of democratic statehood dates back to the revolutions of the 17th-18th centuries in Europe, where it acquired a stable scientific basis in the works of J. Locke and S. Montesquieu. Since then, the theory of the separation of powers has been an important guarantee against tyranny and abuse of state power, which was characteristic of feudal monarchical states. Based on this, in his work "On the Spirit of Laws" (1748) Montesquieu writes: "... in the interests of ensuring freedom of citizens, it is necessary that the state legislative, executive and judicial activities be carried out by various bodies ..." [3].

However, it is Montesquieu who has the merit of substantiating, characterizing and showing the executive branch against such a historical

and legal background as the whole cultural world has seen. This great philosopher and jurist, developing the doctrine of the separation of powers into three branches, in his book "On the Spirit of Laws", gave a broader explanation as follows: "In each state, there are three types of power: legislative, executive, which is in charge of international law, and the judiciary, in charge of civil law issues. By first power, the sovereign or institution creates laws, temporary or permanent, and amends or repeals existing laws. By virtue of a second power, he declares war or makes peace, sends or receives ambassadors, ensures security and prevents invasions. By virtue of a third power, he punishes criminals and allows clashes between private individuals. The last power can be called judicial, and the second - simply the executive power of the state" [3]. Indeed, at present, there is no better way to regulate and manage state bodies and establish the sovereignty of the people.

The famous French "Declaration of Human and Citizen Rights" of Montesquieu (1789), which is part of the Constitution of modern France, wrote: "Every society where there is no guarantee of rights and no separation of powers does not have a Constitution" [4]. During the XIX-XX centuries, the doctrine of the separation of powers, expanding its range more and more, gradually turned into the universally recognized principle of civilization and democracy.

After the theory of the separation of power of Montesquieu in the XVIII century gained great importance, the concept of "executive power" begins to be used by statesmen and political writers. In Russia, Catherine II in her 1767 Order used the concept of the executive branch [5]. Then this concept is reflected in the notes of G.R. Derzhavina, N.S. Mordvinova, M.M. Speransky. The famous Russian poet, and the statesman Derzhavin, in 1801, presented to Alexander I the "Project for the Organization of the Senate", in which he considered it expedient to divide the responsibilities of state administration into four powers: "legislative, judicial, executive and amalgamated" [6]. And on September 8, 1802, the decree of Alexander I on the Senate and the Manifesto on the establishment of ministries followed [7].

Despite Montesquieu's great contribution to the development of the doctrine of dividing power into three branches, it is worth giving credit to the philosopher Locke, who for the first time, along with the legislative branch, singled out the executive and gave her a brief definition [8].

The process of transforming the concept of executive power in the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan

There were several periods in the stages of the formation of the concept of executive power in the Republic of Tajikistan. The first period (1924-1937), when the Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic was

transformed into the Soviet Socialist Republic. The system of state authorities of Tajikistan during this period, depending on the form and nature of the state, as in the case of other republics of the Soviet Union, was rather complicated.

In accordance with the constitutions adopted in 1929 and 1931, the state governing body was renamed the Council of People's Commissars of Tajikistan. This Council included the people's commissars, the executive committee of the regional council, the presidium of the regional executive committee and its departments and structures, the executive committee of city and district councils and their departments, as well as the leadership of the jamoats.

The second stage of reforming the system of state power was carried out in accordance with the Constitution of the Tajik SSR in 1937. During this period, government bodies were renamed the Council of Ministers, which included ministries, state committees and the executive committee of local councils, its departments and structures.

The third stage of reforming the state authorities of Tajikistan coincides with the acquisition of independence of the republic, the adoption of the 1994 Constitution and amendments to it in 1999, 2003 and 2016. According to this Constitution, government bodies were named as the executive body of state power.

The structure of executive bodies is more complex than the executive and judicial branches in Tajikistan. The executive branch is headed by the President. The executive branch functions in the apparatus of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, which closely interacts with the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The concept of "executive power" was not used in official documents of the Russian Empire. In the basic state laws of the Russian Empire, as amended on April 23, 1906, it was said about the "power of administration."

Some literary sources mention that the separation of powers in Russia began in connection with the judicial reform of 1864, when the judiciary was separated from the executive [9].

Before revealing the concept of executive power in more detail, we need to define the term power. In Tajik, the word "power (xokimiyat)" is cognate with the word "rule (xukumat)", "dominion, domination (xukmronī)" which means "owner", "ruler", "possessing property."

In the Russian lexicon, as V.I. Dahl, the concept of "power" is characterized as follows:

- a) the right, power and will over which, freedom of action and orders;
- b) bosses, management, bosses, boss or bosses [10].

Based on the historical analysis of the historian and academician Bobodzhon Gafurov, this concept in Central Asia appeared back in the days of primitive communal society. In the study of the academician, it was noted that the first signs of manifestations of power were precisely during the reign of social forms: matriarchy and patriarchy, family or tribe (people), since the power of women over men or the dominance of men over women was observed [11].

If you look at the legal analysis of this term in the book "Executive Power of the Russian Federation" edited by S.A. Starostina then says that "Power is a specific management tool used to achieve goals, it is the ability and ability to carry out targeted influence on social relations, subordinating the will of the managed object to the will of the subject of management" [12].

It is important to note that the executive branch is the main driving force of the state. For example, we will make the assumption that the state is a machine, the executive branch is the engine, and the legislative branch is the fuel. Then the engine will need to use fuel to make the car work. Thus, the state, in turn, is also a machine that passes laws that will be implemented by the executive branch.

4. Discussion

During the Soviet jurisprudence, the concept and signs of the executive branch as legal categories were interpreted as bourgeois categories included in the system of governing bodies of the bourgeois state, opposing the legislative and judicial authorities [13]. To begin with, it is necessary to determine the classification of the concept of the executive branch. The classification of executive bodies of state power is aimed at a wider presentation and streamlining of many types of bodies of executive power and a deeper understanding of the content of their activities. Classification criteria can be very different. If you take into account and take into account the numerous types of executive authorities, such criteria can be quite a lot [12].

Thus, the most successful classifications in the Republic of Tajikistan of executive bodies are as follows:

- a) the central executive body of state power;
- b) the local executive body of state power.

The executive branch, as one of the main legal terms, is a large-scale and numerous mechanism for the exercise of power, which is an equivalent component of the system of separation of powers.

In legal literature, the concept of an executive authority and its features differs from other authorities and organizations. According to S.N. Bratanovsky "The concept of the competence of the executive branch and its structural elements, this is primarily the concept of the

principle of building a system of executive bodies, the main legal parameters of the functioning and formation of the executive branch" [14].

According to V.E. Chirkina, executive authorities are engaged not only in the enforcement of laws. They are also engaged in administrative activities, which are necessary for the implementation of executive tasks, issue normative acts for the implementation of laws [15].

S.V. Pluzhnikov in his work on the executive branch wrote as a system of relations, one of the most important elements of which is management. It really affects interactions among citizens of the country through the activities of special units of the state apparatus, which are executive bodies, i.e., essentially, bodies of state and municipal government. Public administration is a type of state activity, within the framework of which executive power is carried out as one of the parts of a single state power [16].

However, back in the second half of the 19th century, the Swiss jurist I.K. Blunchley acknowledged the name of this branch of government unsuccessful and, pointing to its objective nature and the diversity of its activities, believed that the essence of the executive branch is far from being exhausted by the too general concept of "execution" [17].

Sivkova I.N. It also demonstrates in detail the authority and role of the executive authorities: "The executive branch is an integral part of state authority, called upon through state bodies to directly administer the state, enforcing relevant laws. Thus, it can be assumed that the executive branch is the branch of government that manifests itself in the application or enforcement of legislation in specific public processes and relationships, while satisfying specific interests, ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens" [18].

The term executive in the literal sense is used only in the science of law. In the field of political science, sociology and management theory, one can also come across this term, but there the strictness of the meaning of this category is violated and is used excessively extensively, in the sense of any directive decision of a state authority. The proof of this is the opinion of S.A. Starostina, who writes as follows: "executive power is an abstract political and legal category that indicates the existence of state power, which is designed to enforce laws, enforce their legal norms, ensure the smooth functioning of state bodies, protect human rights and freedoms, support public order and security. " In continuation to this opinion, the scientist indicates that the implementation of these functions of the executive branch is the result of managerial actions and managerial decisions. In the understanding of S.A. Starostin, the term "public administration" has a practical organizational and legal meaning. Also,

continuing, he writes that "Public Administration" is a form of exercising executive power, i.e. activities for the exercise of executive power. It can also be called executive management activities. Public administration is a state activity that ensures reliable and well-coordinated work of the state mechanism; the necessary attributes of public administration are rule-making, the implementation of power and measures of state coercion, regulation, etc. " [12].

Previously it was believed that public administration is the executive and administrative activity of public administration bodies. At the same time, the term "executive power" was not used either in normative or legal acts [16].

Based on the foregoing, if we consider the concept of "public administration", it means the management of public affairs, which is widely used in the legislation of many countries. During the existence of the USSR (1917 - 1991), the term "public administration" was officially used at the constitutional and legislative levels. However, since the 90s. the term "public administration" began to disappear from the legal vocabulary and texts of normative legal acts, gradually losing its main meaning.

In the days of the USSR, Soviet state administration was understood as the executive and administrative activity of state bodies, which, under the leadership of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, were also legal and other legal and normative acts aimed at developing and strengthening socialist property, strengthening the defense of our country, on ensuring the well-being of the Soviet people, protecting the rights and ensuring the fulfillment of citizens' duties, on the ideological and political education of Soviet citizens, strengthening and developing socialist social relations [19].

The public administration body, as S. Pluzhnikov noted, is a subject of executive power that directly performs the functions of public administration within the limits established by legislative and other regulatory legal acts, is endowed with the relevant competence, has a certain structure and managerial staff [16].

The concept of "executive power" is narrower in relation to the concept of "public administration", since the executive branch can be considered a derivative of public administration and the effectiveness of its functioning depends on the level of organization of the public administration system. At the same time, the executive branch determines the scope and nature of the authority exercised in the process of state management and local self-government. In addition, executive authorities form the basis of the organizational structure of public administration and have a direct control effect on various social processes, on the behavior and activities of people. Executive power is exercised in the form of

management through management procedures [16]. Based on the above definition, it should be noted that public administration is a broader concept in contrast to the executive branch. First of all, it determines the qualitative characteristics of the latter and is observed in the activities of all branches of state power. However, these two concepts during the existence of the USSR were widely used as similar terms.

In the text of the Constitution of the Russian Federation in 1993 there was no reference to this term. Instead, at the constitutional and then scientific levels, a new term began to be used - "executive power".

K.S. Belsky once noted that the rejection of the concept of "public administration" indicates a misunderstanding of managerial realities, since "executive power" and "public administration" "mutually complement each other, contributing to an understanding of complex managerial reality" [20].

In Russian literature, Professor B.Kh. paid the most attention to this concept. Razzokov. In his study, B.Kh. Razzokov, argued about the concept of executive power as follows: "Executive power is a more commonly used concept, in which attention is focused on a system of homogeneous state bodies and one of the important signs - their hierarchy". Representatives of other social sciences hold similar or close views in content. So, according to V.F. Halipova, the executive branch acting on the basis of the Constitution, is a "system of government bodies" [21]. I.D. Korotets understands the executive branch as a type of state power that ensures "the implementation of laws and other normative acts adopted by the legislative branch throughout the country" [22]. Continuing his thought, B.A. Razzokov says that creating conditions for the normal functioning of society, as the goal of the holders of the executive branch, is not specific, since it can be addressed to all state bodies. A narrow understanding of the executive branch, rather characterizes the element of execution, which is inherent in any organization with an internal structure [23].

The concept of executive power, from the point of view of I.D. Korotetsky is defined as follows: "One of the main types of state power is power, which ensures the implementation of laws and other regulatory legal acts adopted by the legislature on the territory of the entire state. This does not mean that the executive branch is subordinate to the legislative branch. They are independent of each other, and at the same time interconnected. The specifics of the position of the executive branch and its bodies in the state is such that it is directly in the midst of popular interests, therefore it is obliged to respond broadly, agile, promptly to popular needs and interests" [22].

According to K.S. Belsky, the definition of the executive branch is used both in broad and in narrow meanings. In the broad sense of the word, in his opinion, the executive branch is a system of government bodies built hierarchically, endowed with power and fulfills them in order to create conditions for the normal functioning of society. In the legal (narrow) sense, according to K.S. Belsky executive power is the right and ability of an official to make a decision that is implemented by subordinates (the whole team) under the control and responsibility of this official [24].

According to N.G. Gorshkova, the executive branch is an independent and independent branch of state power, which has a universal, substantive and organizing character, expressed by a system of state bodies of executive power, endowed with state-power powers, the main purpose of which is to enforce laws and their implementation by certain methods provided for by law [thirteen].

In his study, D.N. Bahrah considers the executive branch from two points of view:

- in the political science, as a subsystem that forms, together with two other branches of government, a single state body that develops managerial decisions under their influence and encompasses a set of political and legal actions;

- in the legal aspect, understanding by it the right and ability of subjects to control someone, subordinate other people to their will, issue acts, carry out organizational work as a set of powers [25].

In some reference books and in a number of legal concepts being developed, the above definitions require substantial clarification, which consists in revealing the essence of the concept of the executive branch through understanding it as a “set of powers for managing public affairs, including powers for normative and legal regulation and development of norms of administrative influence. The powers of foreign policy representation, the powers to exercise various kinds of administrative control, as well as, sometimes, legislative powers (in the manner of delegated or emergency legislation), including also the system of state bodies exercising the above powers”[26]. Sometimes instead of the term “executive power”, “government power” is used [27].

It should be noted that in the well-known Oxford Dictionary, the concept of executive power is characterized through the disclosure of a set of powers, which are interpreted as follows: “administrative powers are discretionary powers of an executive nature (i.e., executive authorities, as well as other bodies and institutions), which are granted by law (a sign of discretion). They are provided by law in such a way that the legislature loses the right to issue their regulatory acts by government ministers, public and local authorities and other institutions and officials in order to

ensure detailed, concrete results of the implementation of the policy, broadly defined in general terms ...”[28].

When characterizing the executive branch, it is noted that it historically personified "the unlimited dictates of one person or a narrow group of persons" [29]. Executive power is the “brainchild” of the theory of separation of powers, aimed solely at constructing state power on conceptually new principles. It denies autocracy, its meaning, first of all, is to prevent the focus of all power in one of the branches, to establish autocracy, in other words, dictatorship [30]. Therefore, “unlimited dictatorship” does not agree with the requirements of the separation of powers and, strictly speaking, is a phenomenon remote from the executive branch. Against the background of understandable searches for national identity, some researchers have reached the point that they see "glimpses" of the executive branch even in a feudal (theocratic) state. Having arisen in cooperation with the legislative and judicial branches of government on the basis of a system of “checks and balances”, the latter is an invariable attribute of a democratic state [31].

As early as the 19th century, the German scientist L. Stein rightly drew attention to this potential opportunity of the executive branch. He noted in his work that “the executive branch, first of all, as a branch of state power, is characterized by the continuity of its functioning in its activities, which allows it to be the first among the branches of government to determine its attitude to changes in public life and the managerial environment” [32].

We would also like to note I.L. Bachilo, who in his work gave a briefly but comprehensively concept of the executive branch: “executive branch” is a subsystem, a branch of state authority that carries out executive and administrative activities in order to manage methods and means of public law in certain areas of state authority [33].

Conclusion

The introduction of the concept of “executive power” into a scientific turn and into legislative norms as a separate political and legal category indicates the recognition by society of the independent importance of managerial intellectual work and represents the achievement of human civilization. The concept of executive power is understood as a unified hierarchical subordinate system of state bodies, which regulates the implementation of laws and regulations at the central and local levels. It should be noted that the term executive power is not limited only to the concept of “Government”. This concept is the basic structure of the state apparatus and provides for the implementation of the law and the public associated with it.

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FEATURES OF THE LEGAL PROVISION OF THE INDIVIDUAL OWNER

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Abstract

The article discusses the legal basis for the status of an individual entrepreneur of Russian law, examines the controversial and problematic issues of the legal status of an individual entrepreneur, and proposes specific measures to introduce amendments and additions to existing legislation. Particular attention is paid to topical issues of responsibility of an individual entrepreneur.

Keywords: citizen, state registration, legal capacity, individual entrepreneur, entrepreneurial activity.

The freedom of doing business is one of the fundamental principles of a modern democratic and a legal state. The legislation of all economically developed countries allows the citizen to carry out individual entrepreneurial activity.

The right of each citizen is enshrined in the basic law of Russia (Article 34 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation [1]) for the free use of their abilities and property for entrepreneurial and other economic activities. This constitutional provision is developed and specified in other normative legal acts that establish the legal foundations of individual entrepreneurship, provide for the state registration of an individual entrepreneur, determine the legal regime of the property of individual entrepreneur spruce, the procedure for the implementation of various types of entrepreneurial activity, etc.

In h. 1 article. 2 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Part One) dated November 30, 1994 No. 51-Φ3 [2] (hereinafter - the Civil Code of the Russian Federation) citizens are recognized as full participants in relations regulated by civil law. Civil law allows a citizen

to engage in entrepreneurial activity without forming a legal entity (part 1 of article 23 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation).

From the above legal norms, it follows that an individual entrepreneur can be recognized as a citizen who is registered in this capacity for entrepreneurial activity. On the one hand, Russia has formed a fairly extensive regulatory framework for the implementation of individual entrepreneurship, but, on the other hand, the legal status of an individual entrepreneur is not sufficiently regulated, which leads to various scientific discussions regarding the legal status of an individual entrepreneur.

The current uncertainty regarding the understanding of the legal status of an individual entrepreneur is largely due to the fact that the legal regulation of the activities of an individual entrepreneur is carried out by numerous branches of law (civil, tax, commercial, administrative, etc.), are contained in various normative legal acts that have unequal legal force and subjects of adoption. All this often leads to situations related to the conflict of law. An example is the provisions of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation, which does not contain a special section or article governing the particular administrative responsibility of an individual entrepreneur, as the legislator has done with respect to citizens and legal entities.

In view of the foregoing, the legal status of an individual entrepreneur as a subject of administrative responsibility remains not fully defined, which is also manifested in the position of the legislator, who for some reason equated in art. 2.4 of the Code of the Russian Federation on administrative offenses dated December 30, 2001, No. 195-Φ3 [3] (hereinafter - the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation) of an individual entrepreneur to an official, unless otherwise provided by other norms of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation. In some articles of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation, an individual entrepreneur is directly named as a subject of responsibility (for example, Article 14.1.2), but for most types of administrative offenses, an individual entrepreneur is punished as an official, which is incorrect because the legislator confuses the concepts of "official" and "Individual entrepreneur" is wrong.

In the legal literature, there are numerous and diverse concepts of understanding the specifics of the legal status of an individual entrepreneur, which are characterized by contradictory views [12].

The legal status of an individual entrepreneur is dual in nature, which is manifested in the fact that the individual entrepreneur is characterized by only characteristic features and qualitative features, but at the same time, the legal status of an individual entrepreneur has certain

similar features with the situation of legal entities, which is manifested in the following:

- receives the status of an individual entrepreneur only after passing the state registration procedure;
- carries out the same types of entrepreneurial activity as legal entities, with some exceptions. The Civil Code of the Russian Federation proceeds from the equality of all participants in legal relations. For civil law in general, it is uncharacteristic of the existence of any prohibitive or restrictive norms, since it is based on the principles of dispositiveness. But with regard to the implementation of certain types of activities, individual entrepreneurs are still limited. In particular, they cannot engage in alcohol trafficking, arms trade, etc. ;
- concludes various civil law contracts;
- opens settlement accounts in credit organizations;
- hires workers and concludes employment contracts with them;
- in cases provided by law, receives the necessary licenses and permits for entrepreneurial activities;
- the right to be a founder of a legal entity, etc.

As a number of researchers rightly notes, despite the existing external similarities, the legal status of an individual entrepreneur and a legal entity are of a different nature [9]. If we turn to the provisions of civil law, it also quite clearly delineates the legal regime of these participants in legal relations.

Compared with a legal entity, the legal status of an individual entrepreneur is more simplified in order to engage in entrepreneurial activity. In particular, the taxation procedure is simpler and more preferential. An individual entrepreneur has the right to freely use financial resources and funds that are in commercial circulation, without any restrictions.

It is important that the amount of sanctions against individual entrepreneurs provided for by administrative law is less stringent. So, if the size of the fine in relation to a legal entity in case of committing an administrative offense under Part 1 of Art. 14.3 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation, is from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand rubles, then in relation to an individual entrepreneur, it is only from four thousand to twenty thousand rubles.

Until recently, the position of citizens who, instead of registering as an individual entrepreneur, chose to carry out the entrepreneurial activity by creating legal entities was more privileged in terms of civil liability. But after amendments to the law, it became possible to bring the founders of the legal entity to subsidiary liability, including in the case of the insufficient bankruptcy estate to meet the requirements of creditors in bankruptcy.

The advantages of the legal status of an individual entrepreneur also lie in the fact that the legislation allows him in some cases to act in his status, and in others to act as a party to legal relations as an ordinary citizen.

However, abuse of individual rights granted to them by individual entrepreneurs is unacceptable. A number of sellers-individual entrepreneurs often try to disguise legal relations arising with the buyer under a retail sale agreement, naming such an agreement as an “order agreement”, “delivery agreement”, etc., believing that this exempts the seller from complying with the requirements of the legislation on consumer protection. This point of view is false since the qualification of such an agreement will take into account not the name of the agreement, but its content and obligations of the parties.

Based on the analysis of the provisions of the Law of the Russian Federation of 07.02.1992 No. 2300-1 “On Protection of Consumer Rights” [4] (hereinafter - the Law on Protection of Consumer Rights), only an individual citizen can act on the consumer side. Current legislation excludes the possibility of consumer recognition of individual entrepreneurs, legal entities, and the state. However, in the legal literature, there is an extensive interpretation of the subject composition of legal relations [11]. This group of authors as their main argument point to the experience of a number of foreign countries. We believe this point of view is unfounded. Firstly, the reference to the practice of foreign countries does not yet indicate a positive experience, nor does it take into account the legal features of Russia. Secondly, the recognition of legal entities or individual entrepreneurs as consumers doesn't fit into the content of these legal relations. It is hardly possible to admit that an individual entrepreneur has personal needs in the framework of entrepreneurial activity. Moreover, this can only lead to the creation of additional difficulties with the delimitation of consumer and other transactions. Thirdly, one of the qualifying signs of consumer relations is the inequality of the parties, which implies the need for increased measures to protect consumers - individuals. It is not necessary to talk about individual entrepreneurs as the weaker side of legal relations with another individual entrepreneur. We believe that in order to eliminate such discussions, it is necessary to change the name of the Law on the Protection of Consumer Rights to the Law on the Protection of the Rights of Consumers (Individuals).

In addition to the implementation of state registration, a prerequisite for a citizen to engage in entrepreneurial activity is the availability of legal capacity and legal capacity.

The age limit for engaging in individual entrepreneurship is one of the most controversial questions since neither in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation nor in other regulatory legal acts there is a clear answer to the question: at what age is a citizen entitled to engage in entrepreneurial activity? There is no single point of view on this issue in the scientific literature. Some authors are of the opinion that a citizen has the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity only upon reaching adulthood, others believe that the legislator has provided a minimum age limit of 16 years, while others allow the possibility of entrepreneurial activity from 16 years of age [8].

A citizen is recognized as fully competent at the age of 18 years. The legislation also allows for the recognition of a citizen as fully capable in the event of marriage at the age of 16 or in the case of declaring a minor emancipated. But can a minor engage in entrepreneurial activity at an earlier age? Based on an analysis of the provisions of civil law, it can be concluded that a minor at the age of 14 don't have full independence since he is quite dependent on his parents (guardians), for example, in terms of obtaining mandatory consent to major transactions, possesses the necessary and sufficient property. In this aspect, it is necessary to take into account the fact that among the signs of entrepreneurial activity its independent nature is indicated. Since minors at the age of 14 do not have full independence, this excludes the possibility of their recognition as subjects of entrepreneurial activity.

We do not exclude the possibility that minors at the age of 14 years may engage in activities that can bring in periodic income, for example, from the sale of fruits or vegetables harvested in a personal plot, but in its content and orientation it can most likely be called not entrepreneurial, but economic activity, since possesses such characteristic features of entrepreneurial activity as constancy and independence. A proof of this reasoning is the law enforcement practice of the tax authorities, according to which not a single case of registration of a minor aged 14 years as an individual entrepreneur is known [10].

An individual entrepreneur has the right to own various property that is not prohibited in civil circulation, enter into transactions with any other participants in civil relations, and participate in tenders conducted as part of state and municipal procurements [7]. Classification of transactions in civil law is carried out according to various criteria and grounds. So, according to the object of the transaction are classified into transactions with movable and immovable property; depending on the number of participants, single-sided, two- or multilateral transactions are distinguished; according to their purpose - domestic and business transactions; according to the criterion of retribution - onerous and

gratuitous; according to the criterion of legality - valid and invalidity; depending on the need to approve the transaction - ordinary and large, etc. Civil transactions concluded by an individual entrepreneur may also be recognized as invalid.

Civil law does not consider the state of human health as a circumstance that impedes entrepreneurship. The corresponding restriction is present only if the citizen is declared legally incompetent. Recognizing a citizen as legally incompetent is not a sanction or a measure of responsibility in relation to a citizen, but, on the contrary, is aimed at protecting his civil rights and interests.

The issue of criteria for disability is one of the most controversial in the scientific literature.

To recognize a person as incompetent, the court must establish two criteria:

- 1) medical;
- 2) legal (legal).

To recognize a citizen as legally incompetent, both of these criteria must be present. The medical criterion is expressed in the onset of mental illness. The presence of such a disorder is determined by the court on the basis of an appropriate forensic psychiatric examination conducted by an expert who is guided by various regulations to determine the presence or absence of a mental disorder in a subject. The legal criterion provides for intellectual (inability to fully recognize the actual nature and social danger of one's actions or inaction) and strong-willed signs (inability to fully manage one's behavioral reactions).

A gap in the current legislation should be called the fact that it does not contain the rules governing the mechanism for obtaining information about incompetent and partially capable citizens, as well as the obligation of the relevant authorities to provide such information.

Currently, in connection with the formation of a single information space, all the necessary conditions have already been created for the formation of a register of disabled citizens at the federal level. We consider it appropriate to delegate authority to maintain the registry to the Judicial Department under the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. The register on recognition of a citizen as legally incompetent (partially legally competent) should be created in the form of an electronic database and included in the Bank of Judicial Decisions of the State Automated System of the Russian Federation (GAS) "Justice".

Along with this, it is necessary to develop gradations of the degrees of disability of people with mental disorders in order to ensure the rights of people suffering from mental illness and disorders that do not impede them from understanding the nature and legal consequences of the actions taken and to act as full participants in civil relations. Often the

courts do not pay due attention to this issue, relying entirely on expert opinions, which are sometimes recognized as incompetent by citizens in the absence of pronounced symptoms. At the same time, from the point of view of civil law, and not medicine, they are able to realize the legal nature of the actions taken, carry out various transactions, and manage their actions.

Another problem is, based on the provisions of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, it follows that the recognition of a citizen as legally incompetent is an unconditional reason that impedes a citizen from engaging in entrepreneurial activity. At the same time, the Federal Law of 08.08.2001 No. 129-ФЗ On State Registration of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs [5] does not provide for such a refusal of state registration of an individual entrepreneur as recognition of a citizen as legally incompetent, which is a clear manifestation of inconsistency and conflict legal norms contained in various regulatory legal acts. We believe that this problem should be legally resolved by supplementing Art. 23 of the Law on state registration of the relevant grounds for refusal of state registration.

It is impossible not to touch upon a topic related to the consolidation in the tax legislation of a new subject of legal relations - self-employed citizens. In fact, this means providing the legislator with the opportunity to engage in entrepreneurial activity without forming a legal entity and in the absence of the need for state registration, subject to certain requirements stipulated by the Federal Law of November 27, 2018, No. 422-ФЗ "On the experiment to establish a special tax regime" Professional income tax " [6]. The legal regime of self-employed citizens is close to the situation of individual entrepreneurs, but it has a number of fundamental differences that appear, as was already said in the absence of the need for state registration, which, accordingly, entails the abolition of certain requirements of a notification nature provided for individual entrepreneurs, a preferential tax regime, etc. A significant minus of the legal status of the self-employed should be called its uncertainty as a participant in civil and business relations. On the one hand, a self-employed citizen is not recognized as an individual entrepreneur, but in fact, has almost all the signs of the latter. It seems that the legislator needs to specify in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation the legal status of self-employed persons. In the norms of the Code on Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation, a self-employed citizen should also be equated with the legal status of individual entrepreneurs in terms of responsibility.

Thus, the analysis of the legislation and scientific literature showed that the legal status of an individual entrepreneur is insufficiently

defined and specified, there are inconsistencies and inconsistency of legal norms. Along with civil law methods, administrative and legal norms are of great importance in regulating the legal status of an individual entrepreneur, which greatly complicates the understanding of the nature and characteristics of the legal status of an individual entrepreneur.

We believe that the solution to this problematic issue is seen in the systematization of the provisions of the current legislation, as well as the adoption of a special Federal Law “On the Legal Status of an Individual Entrepreneur”, which should define an individual entrepreneur, specify the requirements of the legislation for citizens to obtain the status of an individual entrepreneur, describe in more detail the legal regime of property of an individual entrepreneur, as well as his response twice in the event of an offense.

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PHILOLOGY

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PERSUASIVE STRATEGIES IN KAZAKH TOURISM ARTICLES

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Abstract

The presented article analyses tourism articles published on electronic media formats of local periodicals. This study is devoted to the disclosure of the essence of persuasive communication at the level of headings of electronic newspapers. The author identifies the main persuasive methods in tourism texts as the usage of tropes, rhetorical questions, ellipsis etc.

Keywords: tourism, electronic media, tropes, lingua pragmatic aspects, persuasive methods, tourism discourse.

Introduction

Tourism has turned into basic economic field in the twenty first century. Discovering new world, new traditions and new culture is important for everyone in the world during the globalization period. Travelling has become like a hobby in modern society. Tourists travel all year around and look for new destinations. We can read on the internet about tourists who have even been to Polar Regions like Arctic and other difficult reaching zones.

The president of Kazakhstan K. K. Tokayev in his address stated, "The development of tourism, in particular ecotourism and ethno tourism, should be given a priority as an important branch of the economy." The president underlined that such universal things as five star hotels and resorts do not bother foreign tourists. They are interested in studying the culture, customs and traditions of different nations, as well as being acquainted with the history of the country they visit. Therefore, there is a growing demand for places to visit in the world, participating in historical festivals and important ancient and reconstructed events. Kazakhstan has unique places to offer to the world, - said the President [1]. Therefore, we

decided to analyze the articles that are devoted to tourism and to identify the pragmatic aspects of these articles.

The information that catches the eye is usually short, compact, and thoughtful. Therefore, the focus of our research is one of the most effective ways to achieve our goal. Examples of this are articles found in electronic media pages. This mass media, which has been around for centuries, is engaged in satisfying the demands of the general readers on their daily and global issues nowadays on the internet.

The thought-provoking activity of a person's mind can be attributed to the pervasive feature of language.

Tourism is one of the tools to boost the economy and promote the country to others. The beautiful nature of the Kazakh steppes and the unique art values and historical and cultural heritage can facilitate the tourism development.

Discussion

According to the requirements, the structure of the article consists of the introduction, the main part and the final part. The persuasive character of communication can be used in each of these sections in different ways. The media content that is addressed to a specific audience that aimed to satisfy the needs of that community usually planned in detail.

1. The application of tropes to attract readers.

The article that with the title “*Balkhash khol bulgaidi*” (Balkhash waves hands) is directly addressed to the tourists. At first, it is essential to report what is “Balkhash”. It is the name of a lake that is situated in Central part of Kazakhstan. Balkhash is a semi-saline lake, and the chemical composition of its water strongly depends on the hydrographic features of the reservoir. If to look to the origin of this word, the present name of the lake originates from the word "balkas" of Tatar, Kazakh and Southern Altai languages that means "tussocks in a swamp" [2]. A big number of tourists go to this lake each summer to get some nature treatment, as the lake is semi-saline. In the past Kazakh batyrs (warriors) after battles swam in this lake to treat their wounds. Nowadays there are a lot of resting places in this region Recreational potential of the lake and surrounding attractions (the mountains Bectauata, riparian forests) and amazing view of the lake attract many tourists. It is clear that only human being can wave hands. In the title of the article the Balkhash lake waves hands author used metaphorical construction. The one who reads the headline of the article in Kazakh language can understand the author's intention. The author mentioned the high hospitality of local people. Hospitality is one of the unique quality of Kazakh people. This quality is central to our people. The article “*Zherdegi zhymak*” (Paradise on Earth) [3]. The unique places with breathtaking

views are usually described as paradise. The linguopragmatic aspect of the message has been achieved by using stylistic patterns like metaphor.

2. The title of the article is written using rhetorical questions.

Without doubt, rhetorical questions draw reader's attention. The article "*Zhana khuzhat turizm sektorina serpin bere me?*" (Will the new document give impetus to the tourism sector?) [4]. Author writes about the tourism development program of the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs "Atameken". While looking to the title of the article readers at first think what is going to be done in order to boost tourism in Kazakhstan. Secondly, the target audience like travel companies or travel guides are eager to know what kind of program it is and if it brings some positive news for them.

3. Using ellipsis in articles.

In creative writing, the ellipsis functions to indicate that the speaker has trailed off and left a sentence or thought unfinished. An unfinished, incomplete construction is more appropriate in informal or creative writing. The article "*Turisterdi azayta almay alek. Al bizde...*" (It is impossible to reduce tourists. And we have ...) [5]. The article discusses tourism trend in Europe, especially in Venice. Unfortunately, despite the large number of tourist destinations, the number of people who visit Kazakhstan and enjoy the world's ninth big territory is negligible. For example, according to the Statistics Committee, in 2017, 7.7 million guests arrived in Kazakhstan. That year Kazakhstan hosted International Exhibition "Astana EXPO-2017". To deal with the flow of tourists is a problem for Venice. At present millions of tourists come to Venice, to visit the "Bridge of Love" and take gondola trip. Every year, more than 25 million tourists visit this city. By 2025, it is projected to reach 38 million tourists. The author calls the state tourism industry representatives to think about developing tourism sector of the country, illustrating his article with some facts and numbers to urge the executives to think.

4. Using images.

The article with the headline "*Gastronomiyalikh turizmning toresi – ulttkh tagamdar*" (The brilliance of gastronomic tourism is national cuisine) [6]. The article said about a foreign tourist who visited Kazakhstan. She found a lot of coffee houses and fast food chains in our capital. However having proved the Kazakh national cuisine she was surprised by our delicious kitchen that is not comparable and by hospitality. Hospitality has always been a main character trait of Kazakh people. Even if you have just a minute to pop in to a Kazakh house, an owner will still ask you to sit down and offer a fragrant tea with sweets. From the headline, it is already clear for target audience the importance of developing gastronomic tourism in Kazakhstan. Introducing local cuisine as a regional brand using images is also relates

as a persuasive method. The images are catchy and draw everyone's attention.



Image 1. National cuisine



Image 2. National cuisine

5. Use short and to-the-point statements.

We have noticed that short, concise statements can be memorable, fun and persuasive. They help to reduce cognitive overload, the need for an excessive amount of mental effort to understand things.

For example, “*Charyn Canyon*”. Those tourists who are planning to visit Kazakhstan can at once think about canyons, especially backpackers and adventure tourists. Nowadays tourism has become everyone's hobby to discover the world. Each tourist knows about Great Canyons in the USA, but not all tourists are aware about the Charyn canyons in Kazakhstan. The second example, “*Saha bath*”. The readers definitely understand the term bath. Tourists have already known incredible baths like hamam, spas, thermal baths, and lagoons. They will be interested what “*Saka bath*” is and try to be there if they visit Kazakhstan. The third example, “*Location and comfort!*”, “*Outstanding!!!*” etc.

6. Using cultural concepts in headline.

The article headline “*Turizm: shagun ushakpen kudalykha barar kun zhakin*” (Tourism: The day of getting to the kudalyk by plane is near) [7]. At first it is better to define what “kudalyk” means. It is Kazakh wedding ceremony. Kazakh wedding ceremonies consist of several cycles: kudalyk (matchmaking), preparation for the wedding, wedding party and rituals after the wedding. For Kazakh people the “kudalyk” ceremony is very important. The author uses this very popular cultural concept in order to catch reader's attention. The article does not totally devoted to this ceremony. It is said about traveling to remote historical or tourist destinations by plane. Firstly, it can save time and secondly, it can develop regional aviation. The author highlights if the new tourism program had been implemented, tourists also be traveling by air on a small plane. The article finishes with the sentence to go to a wedding is

also a tourism! The usage of such a cultural concepts is a persuasive strategy too.

7. Using Assonance.

The authors use assonance to add emphasis to major points and makes them more memorable.

For example, the article “*Demalingız, em alingz*” (Rest and treat) [8]. In Kazakh language, it sound like a rhyme. Readers after reading the title are interested to know where these places are and what treatment procedures they can take at the same relaxing time.

Conclusion

The findings of this study unfold the persuasive strategies used by the headlines of Kazakh language articles in promoting tourism in Kazakhstan. The function of language in tourism promotion is important to introduce Kazakhstan to the world. The language of tourism is evolving and getting better and better. The linguistic features of tourism articles can be studied further deeply due to the boost of tourism waves in the world. It is observed that headlines are a powerful and persuasive linguistic tool that can be applicable to tourism texts. The two main functions of tourism media articles “the attention-getting aspect” and “the persuasive aspect” are identified. Readers find only catchy articles among media floods. Media already has become competitive. Therefore, content makers search for various techniques to be competitive with their other coworkers.

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THE USE OF INTERPRETATION STRATEGIES IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING OF POLITICAL INTERVIEWS

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Abstract

In recent years, translation strategies have attracted the attention of specialists involved in translation practice and translation theory, as well as the training of translators and interpreters. The objectives of the paper were to identify efficient simultaneous interpretation strategies, their classification and their practical application to achieve adequacy in interpretation, taking into account linguistic and extra-linguistic factors. The article discusses peculiarities of simultaneous interpretation as a type of professional translation activity and interpretation strategies used in its implementation on the materials of political interviews. The study examines the use of a complex of several interpretation strategies that complement each other and improve the quality of interpretation.

Keywords: interpretation, interpretation strategy, trial and error strategy, compression, decompression

Simultaneous interpretation is widely used in many spheres of modern life. This can be explained by the need to quickly transfer information from one language to another, as well as the expansion of the scope of activities of various international organizations. For a successful implementation of simultaneous interpretation, a simultaneous interpreter must have the skills of using interpretation strategies in this area of interlanguage communication.

The following peculiarities of a simultaneous interpreter's work are related to the extreme conditions due to the irreversibility of such interpretation: simultaneous listening and speaking processes, limited information per unit time and the need to complete the interpretation before the speech is understood in the source language, spontaneity, fast

delivery of speech. According to Gile, all interpreters have limited mental capacity. In simultaneous interpretation, interpreters have to allocate attention among several tasks: listening and analysis, production, short term memory and coordination [1].

The choice of a simultaneous interpretation strategy mainly focuses on the planning, goals and actions of the interpreter. According to one of the definitions, the strategy in simultaneous interpretation is “the method of performing the translation task, which consists in adequately transferring the sender’s communicative intention from the source language into the target language, taking into account the cultural and personal characteristics of the speaker, basic level, language subcategory” [2, p. 14].

The strategy is determined by both linguistic and non-linguistic factors, in addition, it is possible to combine strategies to achieve the optimal result in simultaneous interpretation. By another definition, the translation strategies are the skills of a simultaneous interpreter (in addition to linguistic skills, the ability to speak and listen at the same time, as well as general knowledge), which require special training [3, p. 50].

The corpus for the research work used for the analysis consists of interviews with political leaders. Russian reference corpus was also included in order to make a comparative analysis with the source texts. Findings of the research are selectively chosen and used in the present paper to illustrate the implemented simultaneous interpretation strategies while rendering political interviews into TL.

In this paper, we will rely on the classification of strategies proposed by Ilyukhin, since the description provided by him is quite complete and covers various aspects of how the simultaneous interpreter plans and carries out his/her activities. The scholar identifies 8 strategies: the strategy of trial and error, waiting strategy, stalling, linearity, probability prediction strategy (linguistic and extralinguistic), the strategy of sign translation, compression and decompression [2, p. 2].

The probability prediction strategy is based on one of the most important mechanisms of simultaneous interpretation and consists of predicting, assuming what the speaker will say. The probability prediction strategy is the early determination by the interpreter of the linguistic components of the text that will appear at the output of the source language.

According to Chernov, the mechanism of probability prediction is a psycholinguistic mechanism, due to which, basically, simultaneous interpretation is provided. Many psychologists and physiologists believe that probability prediction is the basis of speech activity in general: in the

process of speech perception, a person creates various options for completing a speaker's communicative intentions [4, p. 54].

Chernov also believes that probability prediction should always be considered in the context of a communicative situation - this is a certain set of factors of the extralinguistic situation in which communication is carried out, the message is developed. The factors determining the communicative situation can be deduced by answering the following questions: 1) who? 2) with what? 3) on what topic? 4) in front of whom? 5) to whom? 6) where? 7) when? 8) for what purpose? 9) why? [5, p. 158] Thus, the structure of the communicative situation consists of components that characterize the source of the message (speaker), thematic frames of the message, the recipient, place, time, purpose of the speech and its motive.

The essence of probability prediction is that in the process of perceiving a message aurally, the interpreter makes an assumption about one or another development or completion of communicative intentions of the author. Subjective assessment of the communicative situation allows to perform such operation. The application of this strategy is possible due to the redundancy of languages.

The redundancy implies the interconnectedness, interdependence, repeatability of elements of a statement. It is the information that is repeated more than once. Examples of redundancy are the use of several words to express one idea in rhetoric. Redundancy in the language is not accidental: its function is to facilitate communication under adverse conditions of information transfer.

In practice, a simultaneous interpreter is faced with redundancy in a coherent message. At the same time, coherence is manifested in a common theme and communicative intent of the speaker: a high level of message redundancy indicates a close relationship between communicative intent and unity of topic, and, therefore, the likelihood of occurrence in speech of those units that an interpreter can predict [5, p. 87]. The presence of context increases redundancy, which increases the chance of a successful prediction.

Lederer believes that there are three factors that allow the use of probability prediction [6, p. 248-249]:

- a) early recognition of the linguistic structure by the interpreter;
- b) a logical sequence of thoughts that makes the perception of words a virtually unnecessary phenomenon;
- c) logical reasoning or thoughts of the speaker, heard by the interpreter to the present moment, only expressed in other words.

Scholars identify two subtypes of probability prediction strategy.

The first type is linguistic prediction, which relies on the prediction of the source of the continuation of speech: phrases and set

expressions that can clarify the general meaning of the statement [1]. We will consider the following examples of linguistic prediction during simultaneous interpretation of political interviews:

Speaker: That doesn't mean that all the people, among all the people who opposed Qaddafi there might not be elements that are unfriendly to the United States and our interests. That's why I think it's important for us not to jump in with both feet but to carefully consider: What are the goals of the opposition? What kind of transition do they want to bring about inside of Libya?

Simultaneous interpreter: Это не означает, что ... среди всех людей, которые выступали против Каддафи, не может быть элементов, которые являются недружественными для Соединенных Штатов и наших интересов. Вот почему я думаю, что для нас важно не торопиться, а тщательно обдумать, каковы цели оппозиции? Какой переход они хотят осуществить внутри Ливии?

Speaker: ...what I've emphasized is that preventing Iran from getting a nuclear weapon isn't just in the interest of Israel, it is profoundly in the security interests of the United States, and that when I say we're not taking any option off the table, we mean it. We are going to continue to apply pressure until Iran takes a different course.

Simultaneous interpreter: Я подчеркнул, что предотвращение получения Ираном ядерного оружия не только в интересах Израиля, но и в наших интересах в сфере безопасности, и что, когда я говорю, мы рассматриваем все варианты, мы это имеем в виду. Мы будем продолжать оказывать давление, пока Иран не пойдет другим путем.

The analysis of the examples above shows that the interpreter was able to implement the strategy of probability prediction, namely linguistic prediction, successfully. The idioms “*to jump in with both feet*” meaning “*to become involved in a situation too quickly without thinking about it first*”, “*take (something) off the table*” meaning “*to withdraw something or make it no longer available, as for consideration, acceptance, discussion, etc*” were anticipated precisely thanks to his knowledge of the mentioned informal expressions and the interpreter could finish the speaker's thought in the TL before he actually did it in the SL.

The second type is extralinguistic prediction, which is based on an interpreter's background knowledge. Personality factors and factors associated with the communicative situation play an important role in using this type of probability prediction strategy [6].

Speaker: You mentioned Iran and obviously you instituted tough sanctions against Iran and you said it when meeting with Netanyahu.

How long are you going to give the Iranian president and what you are willing to do if he continues his nuclear program?

Simultaneous interpreter: Вы упомянули Иран и, очевидно, ввели жесткие санкции против Ирана, и вы сказали это при встрече с Нетаньяху. Какой срок вы дадите президенту Ирана и что вы готовы сделать, если он продолжит свою ядерную программу?

The analysis of the given example demonstrates that the simultaneous interpreter could anticipate the speaker's thought before he completed it in the SL due to his background knowledge and the communicative situation. Moreover, Iranian nuclear program had been discussed previously in the interview, which also facilitated the implementation of extralinguistic prediction.

Another simultaneous interpretation strategy is **compression**. Compression is carried out to compress the original message, to regulate the lag in simultaneous interpretation, as well as in order to reproduce concise TL statements. It is due to factors and characteristics of the speaker's speech and is often used when the pace of speech is high.

Compression can be performed at several semantic-structural levels. There are syntactic, syllabic, lexical and semantic compression types. With syntactic compression, for example, the syntactic structure is simplified, the syllabic compression reduces the number of syllables, the translator selects shorter words. With lexical compression, in turn, the interpreter expresses the idea with fewer words or replaces the words with abbreviations. In general, all types of compression are closely interconnected.

Compression strategy refers to the transformation of the source text in order to give it a more concise form. Compression of the text is achieved by omitting the redundant elements of the statement, elements that can be made up with the help of the context and extra-linguistic situation, as well as by using more compact forms of expression [7, p. 271].

The application of this strategy becomes possible due to the objective situation - the designation of the objects described in the text and the relationship between them. The objective situation also refers to the sociocultural aspect. It is closely related to such a phenomenon as the selectivity of the language system. Each statement contains a certain number of features of the described situation, while the degree of detail may differ depending on the language [8]. In fact, the use of compression is based on differences in language means to express an idea. This allows the interpreter to gain time in simultaneous interpretation.

Another factor in using the compression strategy is the speaker's high speech rate: a simultaneous interpreter is forced to speak the target

text while processing incoming information. At an extremely high rate of speech, the interpreter has to compress some segments of the utterance.

The strategy is also widely used in case of excessive redundancy of information, when one element of meaning follows from another, or when semantic groups are repeated. Such a sequence is called a string of logic. When the interpreter compresses the text, he/she is obliged to maintain a logical connection so that the recipient is able to restore it upon loss of information segments. Thus, compression is a decrease in the level of objective message redundancy. We will consider the following example of the use of the compression strategy:

Speaker: What if it doesn't work? What if the rebels find themselves bogged down, this becomes protracted? What if it continues for decades?

Simultaneous interpreter: Что если это не сработает? Что если повстанцы потерпят неудачу, и это затянется?

The given example demonstrates successful implementation of the strategy of compression. The segments “*What if ... becomes protracted and what if continues for decades*” express the close meaning of “*lasting for a long time*” and the interpreter decided to use compression due to redundant and repeated information and rendered it concisely “*это затянется?*” omitting the segment “*What if it continues for decades?*”.

Decompression strategy is opposite to compression and can take the form of specification, compensation, descriptive interpretation. It can be used for grammatical correctness of the text (with differences in the system of languages), for the disclosure of the semantics of words, for the specification and clarification of cultural and other realia. Decompression is possible at a relatively slow pace of the speaker’s speech, when an interpreter has the opportunity to facilitate the perception of the message. Moreover, the addition of explanatory information compensates for the lack of knowledge among the recipients of the interpretation [9, p. 156].

The decompression strategy is understood as the expansion of the text in the target language compared to the source language. The use of the strategy is sometimes prompted by the need to expand the concept used in the source language. Expanding the concept, a note is made explaining the meaning of the translated semantic group. This is achieved through an interpreter’s background knowledge. Having assessed the objective situation, an interpreter expands the translated concept in order to ensure a complete understanding by the recipient of the target text. Such a translation helps to achieve communicative equivalence, which leads to the coincidence of both message texts in their communicative value. The following is the example of the use of the decompression strategy in simultaneous interpretation:

Speaker: Well, look, there's no doubt that Iran is much weaker now than it was a year ago, two years ago, three years ago. The Arab Spring, as bumpy as it has been, represents a strategic defeat for Iran, because what people in the region have seen is that all the impulses towards freedom and self-determination and free speech and freedom of assembly have been constantly violated by Iran.

Simultaneous interpreter: Послушайте, нет никаких сомнений в том, что Иран сейчас намного слабее, чем год назад, два года, три года назад. Арабская весна, восстания, проходившие в арабском мире, какими бы ухабистыми они ни были, представляют собой стратегическое поражение для Ирана, потому что люди в регионе видели, что все стремления к свободе и самоопределению, а также свободе слова и собраний постоянно нарушались Ираном.

The analysis of the given example shows that the interpreter expanded the translated concept “*the Arab Spring*”, that is, decompressed it as “*Арабская весна, восстания, проходившие в арабском мире*” in order to ensure a complete understanding by the target text recipient. The speaker’s relatively slow pace made it possible to implement the mentioned strategy.

Trial and error strategy is one more technique used in simultaneous interpretation. The strategy implies that an interpreter, not being sure of the meaning of a word or phrase, makes an attempt to translate, choosing one of the most obvious interpretation options, and then if this option turns out to be erroneous, the interpreter replaces it with the correct version [2, p. 17].

The trial and error strategy is a strategy of successive approximation of the optimal solution by rejecting options that do not meet certain selection criteria [7]. The strategy is directly connected with the fact that the interpreter needs to wait for a wide context for the rendering of a particular concept. The strategy is applicable when interpreting any terms, expressions, phrases, etc. whose understanding of the meaning without a wide context is quite difficult.

This strategy is binary in its essence: the interpreter, having gone through trials in anticipation of the context, can either make a mistake or give the correct interpretation. The experimental identification of the percentage of erroneous and correct interpretation options seems difficult, since each case is individual and depends on many factors: the situation, the interpreter's acquaintance with this situation, his/her knowledge of the topic of the speech, and the style of presentation. The duality of the strategy also lies in the ability of the interpreter to quickly and without loss for the target text to correct his mistake. The following example shows the implementation of the trial and error strategy:

Speaker: In Afghanistan, we've made very tough decisions because we felt it was very important, in order for an effective transition out of Afghanistan to take place, for us to be pushing back against the Taliban's momentum. So aside from the usual politics, I don't think this is an argument that has a lot of legs.

Simultaneous interpreter: В Афганистане мы приняли очень жесткие решения, потому что мы думали, что для эффективного перехода из Афганистана очень важно, чтобы мы отталкивались от динамики движения «Талибан». Кроме обычной политики, я не думаю, что это аргумент, который имеет много причин.

The interpreter did not know the meaning of the informal expression “have legs” meaning “to have the ability to endure, stay relevant, or continue to maintain interest”, so he interpreted it as “имеет много причин” using the trial and error strategy, which was an inadequate interpretation. The interpreter needed a wider context to render the expression. Precise interpretation is suggested as following: “Кроме обычной политики, я не думаю, что этот аргумент был бы обоснованным”.

Waiting strategy is used when a simultaneous interpreter does not understand the meaning of the target text. Implementing the waiting strategy, the interpreter pauses a little and waits for additional information to understand what the speaker is talking about. The pause can last several seconds. The interpreter should start interpreting when there is material for interpretation - a certain “orientation unit”, the translation of which can be done, or when he can draw up a completed sentence in the target language.

A favorable situation for using the strategy under consideration is the situation when there are small pauses in the speaker’s speech lasting several seconds. During this pause, the interpreter pronounces the translation of the main semantic group, having the opportunity, after pausing, to wait for the appearance of the next section of text, bearing a wider context. At the same time, the duration of the pause should not be too long so that the target audience does not lose the logical connection between the two segments, and at the same time, is not too short, since the interpreter must have time to make the right decision.

D. Gerver came to the conclusion that the interpreter lags behind the speaker much more than, for example, with simultaneous repetition [10]. However, in later studies he recognized that the number of words or syllables in the lag plays an insignificant role, because the only thing that is important for a simultaneous interpreter when choosing this strategy is the context [11].

The pause when applying the waiting strategy can be either unfilled, which is expressed in the simultaneous interpreter’s silence, or

filled, that is, the interpreter speaks the previous semantic group in the target language while comprehending the incoming information. The example below shows the use of the waiting strategy by the simultaneous interpreter:

Speaker: ...And so the dangers of an Iran getting nuclear weapons that then leads to a free-for-all in the Middle East is something that I think would be very dangerous for the world.

Simultaneous interpreter: И поэтому опасность того, что Иран получит ядерное оружие, которое затем ...(pause) станет доступным для всех на Ближнем Востоке, это то, что я считаю очень опасным для всего мира.

The analysis of the example demonstrates that the interpreter made a little pause and waited for additional information, that is, a wider context to render the segment “leads to a free-for-all” into the TL. The duration of the pause was not too long and soon he translated it as “станет доступным для всех” not lagging behind the speaker.

One of the characteristic shortcomings of simultaneous interpretation is pauses in speech. Pauses and other awkwardness in simultaneous interpretation can be avoided by the use of **stalling strategy**. With the given strategy, the interpreter, relying on the lexical and syntactic features of the text, pronounces neutral phrases that do not carry new information, or deliberately slows down the pace of speech until the interpreter understands what the speaker is talking about.

Stalling strategy - a strategy consisting in trying to gain time by slowing down the reproduction of the target text or repeating thematic information, not containing anything new in order to fill in a too long pause [1].

The main difference between the stalling strategy and the waiting strategy is that the interpreter does not pause waiting for a hint and, accordingly, the expansion of the context, but fills this pause with thematic information, which is often repeated with the information already said. Thus, stalling is used when applying the waiting strategy is impossible, that is, when the pause in the interpretation risks being too long, and additional information from the speaker comes in after speaking a few semantic groups. The interpreter can resort to the help of this strategy only when he has enough information on the subject of the issue.

The linearity strategy is characterized by the fact that the interpreter starts and ends the interpretation almost simultaneously with the speaker. To achieve this goal, an interpreter maintains the order of information and makes the interpretation coherent and logical due to segmentation, in particular, dividing complex sentences into smaller components [2, p. 42]. For example, division of complex sentences into simple ones and isolation of other segments of the sentence.

The linearity strategy is a strategy that allows the translator to simplify the syntactic structure of a statement in the target language, which makes it possible to more fully process the information. This strategy, according to many theorists of simultaneous interpretation is a key strategy to achieve the greatest degree of equivalence in the target language. The interpreter immediately begins to pronounce the text of the translation, in contrast to the waiting strategy, without pronouncing neutral phrases obtained from the information said before, in contrast to the stalling strategy [1].

When applying the strategy of maintaining linearity, the task of the interpreter, basically, is to convey the concept, almost without affecting the source text. The interpreter follows the structure of the sentence, preserving its logical connectivity and splitting complex sentences into simpler sentences. We will consider the following example of the use of the linearity strategy:

Speaker: Our objectives are a secure United States, a secure Israel, peace, the capacity for our kids to grow up in safety and security and not have to worry about bombs going off, and being able to promote business and economic growth and commerce.

Simultaneous interpreter: Нашими целями являются безопасные Соединенные Штаты, безопасный Израиль и безопасный мир. Мы должны дать возможность нашим детям расти в условиях безопасности, не беспокоясь о бомбардировках, а также содействовать бизнесу, экономическому росту и торговле.

The interpreter maintained the order of information and made the interpretation coherent and logical due to segmentation. The complex sentence was divided into two simple sentences. The syntactic structure of the statement was simplified, which contributed to a more successful understanding of the translated segment, since short fragments of the translation are better perceived in simultaneous interpretation.

The strategy of sign translation is the interpretation of words or phrases at the formal-sign level. This strategy helps an interpreter to extract from the memory the equivalents of words and expressions used by the speaker, or to translate unknown words at the level of sign. The interpreter seeks correspondence at the level of characters, without moving to the level of meaning. However, if the interpreter does not know the equivalent, the strategy of sign translation can help to avoid a hopeless situation. Experienced interpreters strive to correlate their interpretation with the communicative situation. They take into account that in addition to the lexical level (level of characters) there is a pragmatic component and context of the message.

Minyar-Beloruichev believes that there are two types of translation: semantic and sign [12]. The semantic translation is that the

interpreter, having understood the main idea of the speaker, reformulates it in the target language. The strategy of sign translation implies a transition from the sign of one language to the sign of another.

Many translation researchers, such as Schweitzer [13, 3] does not attribute the sign translation to translation as such. In his opinion, it is impossible to translate/interpret a statement the meaning of which was not understood. But in practice, a simultaneous interpreter cannot always understand the meaning of the speaker's phrase, however, the interpretation must be completed. The reasons for misunderstanding can be various: from the interpreter's insufficient knowledge on the translated subject to poorly formulated sentences in the source language.

The strategy of sign translation is carried out by means of the following techniques: calque sign translation, literal sign translation, descriptive translation based on component analysis.

The following example of implementation of the strategy of sign translation is considered:

Speaker: ...There is no doubt they are isolated. They have a very ingrown political system. They are founded and fueled on hostility towards the United States, Israel, and to some degree the West.

Simultaneous interpreter: ...Нем сомнений, что они изолированы. У них очень замкнутая политическая система. Они основаны на разжигании враждебности по отношению к Соединенным Штатам, Израилю и в некоторой степени к Западу.

The analysis of the given example demonstrates that literal sign translation was used by the interpreter. The lexical level and the pragmatic component and context of the message were taken into consideration. The interpreter sought correspondence at the level of characters, however, the speaker's communicative intention was preserved in the TL.

Thus, simultaneous interpretation is the most complicated form of translation activity, requiring in-parallel implementation of the stages of perception, decoding and interpretation of an information message and its subsequent modeling by means of the language system of the target cultural model. Simultaneous interpretation is characterized by a number of unique properties that put forward high demands on the level of formation of translation competence.

In the framework of our research, simultaneous interpretation strategies were studied. Strategy in interpretation refers to the combination of methods and techniques used by the simultaneous interpreter to achieve the greatest adequacy and equivalence. The following strategies are distinguished in simultaneous interpretation: trial and error strategy, probability prediction strategy, stalling strategy,

linearity strategy, and waiting strategy, strategy of sign translation, compression and decompression strategies.

The simultaneous interpreter uses a certain strategy during the interpretation of a particular segment. The choice of a strategy depends on linguistic and extralinguistic factors. As a rule, during the interpretation, the interpreter uses several strategies, which he/she changes depending on the situation. In some cases, a change of strategy occurs suddenly, when it becomes clear to the interpreter that the chosen strategy will not initially lead to the achievement of the goal.

Simultaneous interpretation is a type of interpretation that is carried out under extreme conditions, even the use of advantageous combination of strategies cannot fully guarantee that the interpreter will not make a mistake during the interpretation.

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COGNITIVE PEDAGOGY

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INTEGRATION INTEGRITY OF COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEACHER

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Abstract

The relevance of this article is caused by the changes happening in the social and economic levels of development of Russia at the present stage, introduction of new normative documents, development of new educational standards, accounting of professional requirements according to which it is necessary to increase the level of personal and professional development of the teacher. In this regard this article is directed to development of innovative technologies which will promote effectiveness of this process. Approaches acted as a methodological basis of a research: system, personal focused, personal and activity, problem and situational, innovative and reflexive; principles: kulturosoobraznost, integration of pedagogical and information technologies, the cooperation, activity providing integration integrity of cognitive and emotional components of personal and professional development of the teacher. In article the integration integrity of cognitive and emotional components of knowledge of process of assimilation of scientific knowledge is revealed; the functional algorithm of processing of educational information in the

course of training of future teachers is developed. As the technological mechanism creating conditions for creativity, control over thinking and emotions and also findings of professional success on the basis of disclosure of emotional and figurative potential of intellectual activity are considered art technologies.

Keywords: integration integrity, cognitive component, emotional component, personal and professional development, teacher, art technologies.

The issue of teacher training is relevant and significant in conditions of social and economic changes, the new regulations introduction, the new educational standards development, the professional requirements compliance.

The concept of “teacher” refers to the type of “man-man” profession, which main features are associated with the interaction between completely different people, the ability to not only establish but also maintain contacts between them, understand them, and understand their personalities and behavioral issues. In the education sector teaching profession is characterized by a special demand for the specialist of the corresponding sphere's individual training and is associated with a personality which is interesting and significant for the people around him, particularly for learners (pupils, students, listeners, etc.).

The analysis of studies conducted in the field of domestic pedagogy showed that in different periods of time the task of teacher's personal and professional development has been accomplished through the formation of his professional and value orientations [1], the development of the communicative potential [2], the ethnopedagogical culture [3], the ability to interact with family [4], a value-based relation to a student's personality [5] as well as formation of managerial [6], informational [7], communicational [8] and other types of competencies. The necessity of teacher's personal development is also reflected in many European documents, such as a Memorandum on Lifelong Learning of the European Union (2000), the Manifesto “Education for Change – Change for Education, Teacher Manifesto for the 21st Century” (2015), “Manifesto for Adult Learning in the 21st Century” (2016), which also actualize the task of forming the future teacher's key and universal professional competencies.

Evidently, professional and personal aspects are inextricably linked in the teacher's work. In our opinion, this connection serves as the main tool and means of a modern teacher's efficient training. V.V. Serikov, one of the proponents of the personal approach in education, notes, “... pedagogical activity is one of the few unique realities in which the individual not only mediates, but also determines the purpose and

content of the educational process" [9]. In their works E.I. Rogov and R.M. Sherayzina emphasize the creative mutual enrichment necessity of the teacher's personality as a professional [10; 11]. The personal and professional aspect of the teacher's development is also integrated in a number of theoretical positions' context, for example: the concept of individual's continuous work on himself [12; 13, etc.]; the uniqueness concept of every person in their awareness of their anthropological and social differences from all other "homogeneous organisms" [14; 15, etc.]; the "self-actualizing personality" concept [16]; the concept of actualization of the personal professional consciousness activity and activity as "the most coherent integrative characteristic of the entire life-style of a person striving to achieve complete self-determination and self-identification" [17], etc.

Having analyzed pedagogical literature the authors of the article share L.M. Mitina's point of view, which considers teacher's personal and professional development as an active qualitative transformation of individual's inner world, the determination of his activity, which leads to a fundamentally new way of professional life, continuous development of his professional competence, as well as continuous development of the teacher's personality, as a results he has a positive self-perception (self-confidence and confidence about capabilities, stable motivation for lifelong learning and self-improvement) [18].

In this article, the authors substantiate their vision of solving the problem of teacher's personal and professional development on the basis of cognitive and emotional components' integrational coherence of this development in the context of the interdependence of scientific and emotionally valued, figurative and creative mechanisms of cognition.

The aim of the research is to develop innovative technologies for ensuring the integration coherence of the cognitive and emotional components of the teacher's personal and professional development.

The methodological basis of the research is represented by:

- the approaches (system, personal orientated, personality and activity orientated, problematic and situational, innovative and reflexive),
- the principles (cultural conformity, pedagogical and information technologies integration, cooperation, activity).

The value of *the systematic approach* in our study is that it allows us: to consider the cognitive and emotional components' integrational coherence of teacher's personal and professional development as a coherent system; to set the goals of this system clearly; to determine the functions, levels and stages of the considered process and the dynamics of its functioning.

The cognitive and emotional components' integration of future teachers' personal and professional development is based on *the learner-*

centered approach provides reliance on the student individual potential and his instincts and abilities' development; it represents an organic interaction of a teacher and learners, in which the teacher creates conditions for students' self-development. The personality oriented approach puts the spotlight of the teacher's activity on student's personality and development of his individual capacities, this allows:

- to build the process of interaction between a teacher and a student during a culture formation of communication according to the students' personal specificities;
- to create conditions for the realization of learners' individual abilities, to determine their activity and to form motivation for educational activities.

At the current stage of professional education development the personality and activity oriented approach is becoming more and more prioritized. In their research the authors see this approach implementation in the fact that the future teacher acting as a carrier of social and historical experience is considered as an actor who has its own personal specificities which affect its professional pedagogical activity.

The personality and activity oriented approach to teaching is the basis of another approach - problematic and situational one. The implementation of the latter in relation to the cognitive and emotional components integration of teacher's personal and professional development is achieved by problematic situations introduction in the educational process which is close to real conditions as much as possible. The necessity to use this approach is explained by the formation relevance of the future teacher's ability to maintain control in a stressful situation, because it is "the act of a person, when he gets a whole personality, proves himself without changing himself" [19].

The innovative and reflective approach develops an interest in professional issues; identifies socio-professional and sociocultural attitudes and values of a teacher, as a result of using collective solutions to social problems, professional self-education, the ability to compromise in relationships and communication, the awareness of professional thinking value, etc.

According to the above-mentioned approaches, the authors of the article define a number of principles:

- *the principle of cultural conformity* aimed to cultivate teacher's certain ethical attitudes in relation to existing social norms, rules, principles, customs and traditions. Becoming a carrier of the country's cultural and historical values, the teacher perceives, reproduces these values and strives to create new cultural realities;
- *the principle of pedagogical and information technologies integration*, which provides integration's higher quality of cognitive and

emotional components of teacher's personal and professional development according to the modern information society's requirements by using the latest information technologies and appropriate software in the educational process;

- *the principle of cooperation*, which provides formation of actor-actor relations between participants in the educational process, recognition of each other's equivalence, show of respect, trust and personal responsibility for dialogic relations creation;

- *the principle of activity*, which is focused on the fact that the teacher's personal and professional development in the integration coherence of the cognitive and emotional components is successful due to an active life position and personal self-realization in professional and pedagogical activities aimed at obtaining, processing and analyzing new information and knowledge.

The issue of integration coherence of cognitive and emotional components of teacher's personal and professional development was studied via empirical and experimental work conducted at the universities of Kazan (a sample among the students amounted to 208 people from graduate courses) and built in the process both academic and extracurricular students' activities as part of professional teacher education involving the disciplines' capabilities in forms of lectures, seminars, workshops, small trainings, role and business games, learning practice as well as scientific activities resources (conferences, seminars, panel discussions) and various forms of educational work (debates, reviews, competitions, festivals, thematic and festive events, campaigns, adaptation camps, etc.).

The first stage of the empirical and experimental work was related to the theoretical analysis of the literature on the studied problem, the definition of the strategic position, object, subject, purpose and objectives of the study, the formulation of a working hypothesis, the identification of criteria, the evaluation indicators of the studied process, conducting an indicative experiment and processing its results. This stage was accompanied by using theoretical (theoretical analysis, conceptual analysis, historical analysis of the problem, generalization, structuring, abstraction) and empirical (conversation, testing, questionnaire, indicative experiment) methods.

The second stage of the empirical and experimental work was characterized by the development and implementation of technologies which provide the integration coherence of the cognitive and emotional components of teacher's personal and professional development, experimental verification of its efficiency and the developed methodological tools for considered process' pedagogical support. The main methods of work at this stage of the study were modeling,

comparing, systematization, questionnaire, testing, expert evaluation method, forming experiment, graphic methods, mathematical and statistical methods.

The third stage of the empirical and experimental work was connected to systematization, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of the experimental work results, theoretical understanding and generalization of the main conclusions on the studied problem, processing of the performed research results and determination of further prospects for the work. Analysis, synthesis, comparing and generalization are the methods used at this stage.

The learning process (cognition) being a feature of human thinking is carried out via two mechanisms: the first of which contributes to the implementation of work with symbols and their semantic meanings and is controlled by rational and logical thinking, the second one determines the importance of work with figure models and is controlled by figurative thinking. Both types of thinking carried out in different hemispheres of the brain are independent channels for processing ideas about the outside world (Fig. 1).

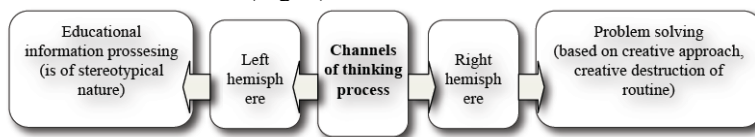


Figure 1 – The scheme of information processing during the process of thinking

In turn, the interrelated work of the left and right hemispheres determines the individual features of thinking and behavior (Fig. 2).

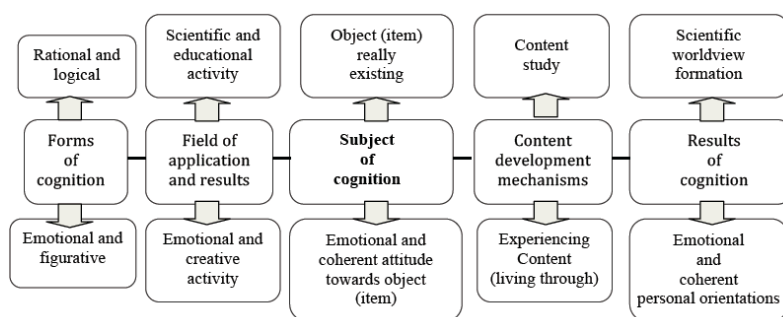


Figure 2 - Integration features of cognition's cognitive and emotional components in the process of scientific knowledge assimilation

The education technocratization observed since the beginning of the 21st century and designed to increase the cognition efficiency is accompanied by using emotional component which ensures the figurative perception development, the emotional memory actualization, the empathy development, the creation of conditions for the awareness of one's inner world, etc. In this context, a number of pedagogical sources emphasize the necessity of the cognitive and emotional processes relationship [20-22].

Thus, from our point of view, in solving the problem of the teacher's personal and professional development an important aspect is the efficiency of the processing educational information, which occurs when cognitive and emotional components of cognition are used on the basis of the integrative nature of cognitive processes and mental states: attention, memory, will, perception, thinking, speech, emotions (tab. 1).

Table 1 - Functional algorithm of processing educational information In the process of future teachers training

Algorithm operations	Integration coherence indicators of cognitive and emotional cognition components	
	Cognitive	Emotional
<i>Requirements determination</i>	- study of the initial conditions in the task, initial data.	- emotional and value-based attitude towards the initial conditions or initial data
<i>Analysis</i>	- logical evaluation of available knowledge to complete the task, to make the right decision; - object decomposition into its components; - singling out of the whole object its various sides and features - exclusion of minor points, etc.	- emotional evaluation of available knowledge to complete the task, to make the right decision; - emotional judgement on various sides and features of the object, etc.
<i>Projecting</i>	- associativity; - paradigm connections building.	- emotional and figurative associativity, etc.
<i>Realization</i>	- representation of thinking activity in linguistic form or in form of action - implementation of any labour function.	- emotional and figurative and linguistic interpretation of cognitive object, etc.
<i>Integration</i>	- summation of one's actions and thoughts into a cohesive unit.	- emotional and value-based conception of actions and thoughts' unity.
<i>Version representation</i>	- final variant of thought's logical form expression, finished product, completed assignment, successful task	- emotional intelligence.

According to the cognition theory, education is not only aimed to deliver some amount of information, but also to form teacher's ability to perceive educational material (via execution of higher mental functions such as thinking, cognition, understanding, conscious, visual perception, etc.) along with the demand to use and, which is of most importance nowadays, constantly renovate it, as well as readiness for experience and, consequently, connected risk [19].

In educational process logical and verbal thinking allows us to single out from all interactions the most important conclusion via formalization, schematizing and systematization of thinking activity

results. As a process, logical thinking is based on a stage-by-stage implementation of thinking. In the context of the application to the educational process, the sequence of the latter is implemented in a stage-by-stage performing following actions:

- *requirements determination* (study of the initial conditions in the task),
- analysis (evaluation of available knowledge to complete the task; to make the right decision; object decomposition into its components; singling out of the whole object its various sides and features; exclusion of minor points, etc.),
- *projecting* (associativity; paradigm connections building),
- *realization* (representation of thinking activity in linguistic form or in form of action, implementation of any labour function),
- *integration* (summation of one's actions and thoughts into a cohesive unit),
- *version representation* (final variant of thought's logical form expression, finished product, completed assignment, successful task, etc.).

Since thinking activity is always implemented in linguistic form, linguistic "design" is a necessary condition for materialization and consequent existence of discourse. This, for its part, implies a necessary logical analysis of language as means of thoughts expression, which is aimed to single out elements of its logical form.

Besides, personal and creative component is important in teaching profession. This component's development can be implemented via specific technology, which facilitates emotional and value-based reactions on considered pedagogical positions to occur. The art-technology serves as such a technology, which main features are profound individualization, activity of a creative nature and desire to get into personal expressiveness' nature, which provide personal professional and creative potential development through the system of emotional and figurative mechanisms. This was found in the process of these technologies realization.

- formation of learner's motivational and value-based attitudes towards education content;
- remaining of sustained attention based on emotional perception of educational material;
- appearance of sense of relaxedness, freedom, propensity to companion;
- formation of ability to transfer knowledge to personal meaning;
- development of positive creative sense of self.

The art-technology basic tenets based on individual features and artistic rules' unity are represented in figure 3.

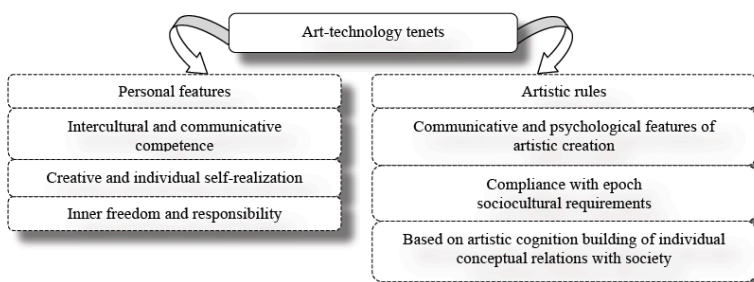


Figure 3 - The art-technology basic tenets

The art-technology content is aimed to:

- discovery of universal developing, educational and informational art abilities, as well as search of ways of their application to provide teacher's personal and professional development;
- creation and realization of programs of teacher's person sociocultural adaptation;
- fascilitation to pedagogical workers in formation of principles of mutual assistance, mercy, responsibility and self-confidence, capacity for active interaction without prejudice to rights and freedoms of another person;
- training of positive strategies of teacher's person self-realization in cultural area of modern society.

The choice problem of technologies facilitating provision of integrational coherence of logical and emotional components of teacher's personal and professional development is continuously more and more outlined in modern psychological and pedagogical studies. Thus, the development of logical and emotional intellectual components' distance ensurance is set out in E.S. Ivanova's work, in which the author grounds and describes the necessity and mechanics of distant web-trainer.

In her studies M.A. Manoilova suggests acmeological exercises to strengthen interrelationship between logical and emotional components of individual and professional development joined into groups of self-knowledge and emotions self-determination; cognition and control of others' emotions [26]. Elaborated by the author exercises are aimed to develop such abilities as understanding of one's feelings and emotions; analysis of actions; self-credibility; one's feelings expression; regulation of aggressive and stressful states; control of thinking and change of one's opinion. It's recommended to use the exercises during educational process to provide integrational coherence of cognitive and emotional components of teacher's individual and professional development, since, from author's point of view, they facilitate positive self-concept formation,

understanding of other people's emotions, empathy, emotional giving support to companions, confidence in communication.

Reflexive abilities take significant part in the integrational process of logical and emotional components of individual and professional development. For example, E.A. Khlevnaya considers capacity to develop this integration via purposeful educational affection technology [27]. The author claims that purposeful affection on emotional components of intelligence is an efficient way to individual's higher intelligence level.

Trainings on development of cognitive and emotional components of cognition in their integrational value also become more and more popular. For example, «EQuator» is the first Russian company which deals with development of cognitive and emotional intelligence since the beginning of 2003 (St. Petersburg) [29]. This training system is aimed to develop listeners' ability to realize feelings' impact on one's personal mental state, sensitive understanding of one's major values, intuitive choice of the best way to behave in a difficult situation (understanding the whole scene via one's intuition), etc. Concerning art-technologies, there is not enough special studies on their use to ensure integrational coherence of cognitive and emotional components of teacher's individual and professional development. In the context of our study we consider art-technologies as technological mechanism, which generates conditions for creativeness, thinking and emotional control, as well as make a professional success based on unleashing the emotional and figurative potential of future teacher's intellectual activity via art.

Summing up the foregoing it should be noted in the conclusion that:

- analysis of foreign and domestic scientists' studies on the issue of teacher's individual and professional development allowed to ascertain that efficiency of teacher's professional achievements strengthens, in a way, by positive interrelationship between logical and emotional components;

- cognitive mechanisms are a promising scientific and methodological source of teacher's individual and professional development, particularly cognitive modelling is considered as a multistage process [31] aimed to form educational toolkit and comprising sequential performing the following actions:

- goal formulation: desired results, to which one should strive; situation studying via collecting, analysis, processing and systematization of information;

- singling out factors, which during the dialogue facilitate strengthening or weakening of learners' abilities and readiness to prove

themselves, to understand the core of “another person’s thought”, become mentally richer via another person’s experience;

- determination of interrelationship between factors via consideration of the causing chains, which allow to picture the interaction system between a teacher and a learner;

- worked out art-technologies ensure integrational coherence of cognitive and emotional components of teacher’s individual and professional development, which is aimed to work out his attitude to the professional activity as to emotional and intellectual process directed to the dialogue and its participants’ cooperation based on realization of the following functions: culture-forming, artistic and communicational, aesthetic, constructive and hermeneutic, interpretational, protective [32].

In the future types of technologies’ enrichment will take place as a synthesis of two domains of scientifically knowledge (art and pedagogy), which ensure integrational coherence of cognitive and emotional components of teacher’s individual and professional development and which facilitate efficiency of the studied process.

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SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE

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DOMESTIC EXPERIENCE OF SOCIAL POLICY OF THE STATE AS A CONDITION OF THE PROCESS OF INCLUSION OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN WHEELCHAIRS

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Abstract

The social processes that took place during the Soviet period, as well as the chosen policy and public attitudes towards the disabled of that time had a negative impact on the current level of life and comfort of this category of the population. However, the modern social policy of the state, choosing a foreign approach, gradually changes the regulatory framework under the high European standards, and forms an accessible environment. Such actions, as well as public attitudes and the changed attitude of society to wheelchair users, have launched the process of inclusion in the Russian society, the clear signs of which are observed in the domestic society for the first time. Legally, this process is supported by the UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities adopted by the Russian Federation in 2008. Having ratified this Convention, Russia has assumed a number of obligations, the implementation of which is due to several stages, which began in 2008 and continue to the present time.

Conducted sociological surveys reflect the negative attitude of the population to the exclusive social policy of the USSR in relation to the disabled, and on the contrary a positive perception of modern social policy.

In addition, sociological research has revealed that the norms adopted in the current society have undergone a number of significant changes. For example, modern Russian society considers the participation of wheelchair users in the social, entertainment and labor spheres of society to be the norm.

The results also confirmed that the change in public policy towards persons with disabilities affects the intensification of the process of inclusion. To date, wheelchair users are increasingly taking an active part in the life of society, demonstrating the formation of a sustainable sense of belonging to it.

Keywords: exclusion, accessible environment, people with disabilities

The social problems of people moving with the help of a specialized chair are examined through the prism of two opposing social processes - exclusion and inclusion. These social processes are considered either as a dichotomy - the exact opposite or as intermediate stages of changing society towards its integration. Regardless of determining the ratio of these processes, the degree of their manifestation is the development of society and the status-role position of wheelchair users in it.

Exclusion is defined as exclusion from the basic social processes of a society, limitation or lack of resources and rights for a certain category of the population. Inclusion is *“participation in the active life of society and the formation of a sustainable sense of belonging to it”*. The result of this participation is social integration - *“the process of unification of society for a certain category of the population and those who are not related to it”* [1].

These processes are social processes, and like any social process are determined by a number of subjective and objective conditions. Due to the specifics of Russian society in the course of social processes, a certain role is played by the state, in particular, its policy of "removal" or active "interference" or the implementation of a planned policy.

Against the background of the manifestation of the inclusion of wheelchair users at the beginning of the 20th century in the United States of America, where the mass production of wheelchairs was organized for the first time and a new perception by society of people with disabilities was formed, the Soviet state demonstrated a policy of "suspension" in this matter.

The priority social task of the USSR was the creation of a “bright future”, which ideologically “did not fit” with such a category of citizens as wheelchair users. According to Marxist theory: “Classes are large groups of people who differ in their place in the historically defined

system of social production, in their relation (mostly fixed and formalized in laws) to the means of production, in their role in the social organization of labor, and therefore, in methods of obtaining and the size of the share of social wealth that they have. Classes are such groups of people from which one can assign the labor of another to itself, due to the difference in their place in a certain structure of the social economy”[2]. Due to physiological limitations, disabled wheelchairs were not considered able-bodied, had no relation to production, and therefore did not contribute to social work, which affected their material well-being and an excluded position. The problems of employment or accessibility of urban infrastructure for the needs of wheelchair users were not relevant in the practice of state administration of the Soviet period.

Such a "special" attitude of the state towards the contingent of the disabled population can be seen in the responses of respondents who took part in a series of sociological surveys in the average city of the Russian Federation, the capital of the constituent entity of the Federation - Khabarovsk. They represent an age-cohort of 45 to 85 years, therefore, who lived in the Soviet Union and therefore are capable of comparing in their own experience the modern and Soviet periods in relation to the problem under study.

To the question “Do you agree with the following statement: the Soviet state supported wheelchairs better than now”, only 2.5% of the respondents fully agreed, 10% partially agreed. Almost half of the respondents (46.2%) did not agree with this statement. Difficult to answer - 41.2% of the respondents, which can be explained by a comprehensive lack of information about the life of people with disabilities in the Soviet period because of their exclusive position in society.

The complete lack of accessible urban infrastructure determined the place of the wheelchair user as a "home recluse." So, 21.2% of the survey participants noted that they did not meet wheelchair users on the streets at all, 47.5% met rarely, 25% met sometimes, and only 3.7% of the respondents chose the affirmative answer “often, constantly” (2.5% found it difficult to answer).

An ideologically reinforced policy of “exclusion” and “ignoring” was also manifested in relation to wheelchair users by other categories of the population. To the question “Do you agree with the following statement: during the Soviet Union, wheelchair users were not accepted by society, they tried to avoid them”, the majority answered positively. Fully agreed - 21.2% of respondents, partially - 40%. A quarter of the respondents did not agree (13.7% found it difficult to answer).

The alienation of this population group was recorded at the level of sensations, which further confirms the outsider social positions of wheelchair users in Soviet society. One-third of the respondents noted that

they experienced a sense of alertness and discomfort in the presence of a wheelchair user (32.5%), 22.5% - found it difficult to answer this question, 43.7% did not experience such sensations (1.2% answered their own).

Only at the beginning of the XXI century did Russia realize the need for inclusion of wheelchair users. Government policy is changing. And on September 24, 2008, the Russian Federation signed the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. After its ratification in 2012, Russia assumed a number of obligations to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and to ensure the full participation of persons with disabilities in the life of society, which was gradually implemented over the next period (table 1).

The main stages of state activity in relation to persons with disabilities

Table 1

Stage	Name	Period	Note
1	Signing of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2008 year	The signing of the Convention was one of the conditions for the Olympic Games in the Russian Federation
2	Ratification of the first Accessible Environment programs	2011-2012	The preparation of the programs was carried out in the period from 2008 - 2011.
3	Ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2012 year	The period of preparation of the regulatory framework for the implementation of state programs to support people with disabilities
4	The XI Paralympic Winter Games in the Russian Federation	First half of 2014	The first Paralympic Games held on the territory of the Russian Federation
5	Extension of the state program "Accessible Environment" 2011-2020	2015 year	By the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of December 1, 2015 No. 1297
6	The appearance of the first official state statistics on people with disabilities	Second half of 2016	The appearance of statistics on the official website of Rosstat
7	Draft Federal Register of Disabled Persons	2016	The launch of the project was scheduled for 2017.

The regulatory framework has undergone a number of changes.

Firstly, the procedure for establishing disability has changed, which is enshrined in Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of February 20, 2006 N 95 "On the Procedure and Conditions for Recognizing a Person with a Disability" in the latest edition of January 24, 2018. Now the establishment of a disability group is based on the severity of persistent disorders in the functioning of his body, and not on the degree of his limitations. This approach allows a more objective

assessment of the possibilities of human health, since all the results are based strictly on medical indications.

Secondly, the term “disability disabled” has been introduced, which is recorded in the Federal Law No. 419 dated 01.12.2014, which entered into force on 01.01.2016. Abilitation is a “new approach to working with people with disabilities, which implies a system and process the formation of abilities absent from birth for people with disabilities to domestic, social, professional and other activities” [10].

Thirdly, the changes affected the employment of people with disabilities. The direct dependence of the imposed quotas and the size of the organization is determined. So, enterprises with a team of more than 100 people are required to allocate 2-4% of jobs for the disabled. In addition, the state has secured in the regulatory framework equipment and workplaces for people with disabilities, which is spelled out in Order of the Ministry of Labor of Russia dated November 19, 2013 No. 685n "On approval of the basic requirements for equipping (equipment) special jobs for the employment of disabled people, taking into account impaired functions and their disabilities. "

The results of the measures implemented in the framework of the state social policy for the inclusion of disabled people in general and wheelchair users in particular are recorded in the responses of respondents who took part in the mentioned series of polls in Khabarovsk and representing three population groups: wheelchair invalids, students, and city dwellers 45 years.

The adopted social projects and the actions of the leadership of the Russian Federation to create an accessible environment were recognized as successful by 81.5% of those polled by wheelchairs and 57% by representatives of the public of the city of Khabarovsk. The situation is changing, but so far it is far from being desired. The average accessibility rating of urban facilities, according to wheelchair users, does not exceed 4 points (Table 2).

The implemented social policy in the field of legislation and the formation of a barrier-free environment made it possible for wheelchair users to abandon the role of a "home recluse", which changed their position in society and the attitude of other social groups to them.

To date, respondents (62%) report a lack of discomfort when interacting with representatives of the studied population.

Service, employment and training for wheelchair users with those who are not, is becoming the norm for 67%, 77% and 79% of respondents, respectively.

The activity of disabled people in cultural, social and other projects and movements (54%) also becomes the norm for respondents. There is an increase in interest in the modern life of people with

disabilities (73%). According to the survey participants, the social activity of wheelchair users is increasing (90%), more than 2/3 of respondents (66%) report an increase in the social status of this group.

**Distribution of points of respondents on the assessment of
urban infrastructure**

Table 2

The objects	Rating
Shops, shopping centers	6,92
Catering	5,92
Cultural institutions	5,23
Places and recreation areas	5,08
Buildings of bodies of social protection of the population	4,83
Hospitals	4,80
Pharmacies	4,78
Living spaces	3,83
Administrative buildings of local and state authorities	3,72
Athletic facilities	3,66
Pedestrian walkways and crossings through transport communications	3,65
Objects of transport	3,46
Educational institutions	3,02
Domestic Services	2,15
Public transport	1,71
Housing and communal services	1,37

In the social sphere, 18.5% of wheelchair users are active through participation in various movements, social and public organizations, membership in parties, etc. *In the cultural and entertainment sector*, 57% of wheelchair users participate in a variety of events and projects. For 49% of respondents, sports activities are especially in demand. *In the field of travel and travel*, about 45% of wheelchairs take walks daily, 58.5% of respondents have experience traveling long distances. *In the labor sector*, 74% of wheelchair users are dominated by the desire to become self-sufficient citizens through formal employment.

Thus, a change in state policy regarding disabled people has influenced the intensification of the inclusion process. Wheelchair users actively participate in the life of society, demonstrate the formation of a stable sense of belonging to it. The social status of wheelchair users is

changing, their "presence" in society and participation in its life is becoming the norm for other groups of the population. Nevertheless, due to modern Russian specifics, the speed of these processes in the subsequent period largely depends on the effectiveness of the implementation of plans and measures outlined by the state.

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LITERATURE

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OF THE VOYNICH MANUSCRIPT. THE MOST MYSTERIOUS BOOK CAN BE DECIPHERED

Nikolay Anichkin, Pensioner

Abstract

The subject of research in this work is the most mysterious book, the so-called Voynich manuscript. The manuscript was discovered and purchased by bookseller Wilfrid Voynich in the library of the Roman Collegium in 1912. There is no information about the author, the place of writing and the language that was used when writing. From this moment, the active period of its decryption begins for both cryptography enthusiasts and cryptanalysis specialists. Professionals from the CIA and NSA special services also took part in this work. However, no positive results were obtained.

The methodology of research of the manuscript in this paper differs from the previously used one. Research and decoding uses a systematic and comprehensive approach to decoding.

Keywords: The manuscript, Voynich code, the signs, the alphabet, the decryption.

Modern humanity knows many different unsolved mysteries. They exist in various spheres of human activity and have different origins, including: natural, historical, geographical, man-made, etc. Among man-made secrets, a special place is occupied by the so-called "Voynich Manuscript" [1]. Currently, it is considered to be the most unsolved book. In General, the Voynich manuscript is a collection of plant drawings, pie charts, unknown female rites, and a significant text part. [2] on external signs, it can be attributed to some encyclopedic reference book.

Over the past few decades, many attempts have been made to decipher the Voynich manuscript. And this was done not only by fans of various fields of knowledge, but also by professional cryptologists, including such reputable organizations as the CIA and the US NSA. It

should be noted that at one time they were able to crack the most complex ciphers. Specialists in other fields of knowledge, and even specialists in occult theories, were not left out. Modern computing capabilities were used. The analysis of many languages for their possible use in writing a manuscript is carried out. As a result of this painstaking work, the only result to date has been obtained - the Voynich Manuscript is a real document, which is a semantic text written using an unknown language. Although there is a different opinion. So, most recently, a scientist at the University of Kiel in the UK, Gordon Rugg, who has been deciphering the Voynich Manuscript since 2003, said that it is an artful forgery. It is easy to see that too much work had to be put into such a joke. And parchment was worth a lot at that time. Chemical and radiocarbon analyses have shown that the manuscript was written no earlier than 1438.

Leaving in this paper the questions of the history of the origin and further "travels" of this artifact, it makes sense to focus on the possibility of its translation and possible content.

Analysis of the specialists' approach to deciphering the Voynich manuscript showed that all of them had one mistake. All of them tried to see the letters of the alphabet of any language, and the European language, in the signs that the Voynich manuscript was written with. This approach did not yield positive results. Therefore, it is necessary to change the method of approach to decryption. For example, try a variant in which the basis is not to take a single sign, but the entire system of signs as a whole. Now it is necessary to find a system in the variety of characters that the Voynich Manuscript is written with. After analyzing the signs used in the Voynich Manuscript, it was possible to find such a system. Now the question arose of finding a language whose alphabet format would coincide with the format of The Voynich Manuscript's sign system. The search yielded results. An ancient language was found, the format (or structure) of the alphabet of which coincided with the format (or structure) of signs used in the text of the Voynich Manuscript. But then everything did not go smoothly. The structure of the complex of characters and the alphabet of the proposed language are identical, but the number of letters was slightly more. I had to go back to the text. As a result, a numeric mark was found in the text itself. Using this mark as a hint and attaching two letters to a certain number of characters, everything fell into place. In the future, when translating some short words, this assignment of characters to letters was confirmed. This is the second level of encryption of the Voynich Manuscript. Further, after analyzing the text with the existing data, it turned out that in words that begin with vowels, these vowels are omitted. Moreover, inside the words the vowels are rarely used. This can be considered the third level of encryption.

These two circumstances further exclude the possibility of using computer programs to translate the text of the Voynich Manuscript.

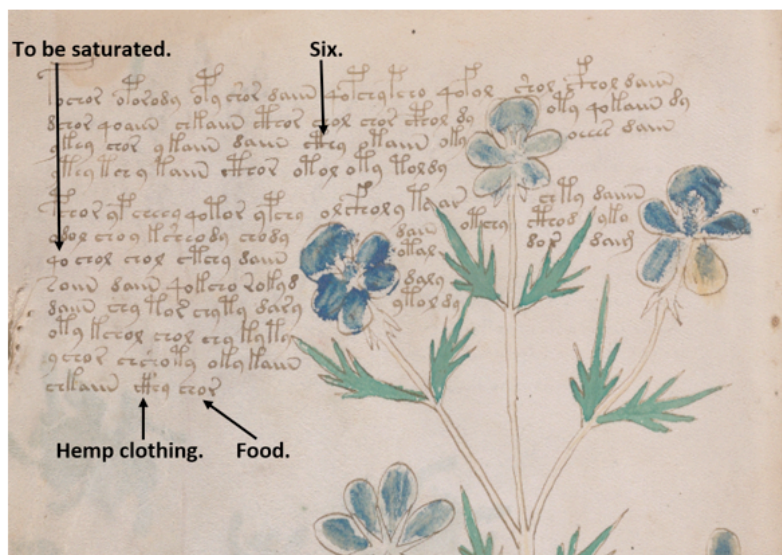


Fig.1. A plant used for making clothing and cooking.

"Manual" translation is also difficult. For example, if a word in the text consists of 4 characters, then this assumed word will correspond to 8 letters, 4 of which must be excluded. Thus, it is almost impossible to do without a perfect knowledge of this ancestral language. When translating short words, I used information obtained on the Internet, and they are known to be limited there and only for common use. And in this case, we have specific themes and an ancient language.

Using the above in the so-called "Botanical" section, the following short words (short in the text of the Voynich Manuscript) succumbed to translation: Sweet drink, nectar. Meal. Pleasure, pleasure. Grain, bread. Six. Drink. Maturation and so on. As an example, the results of translating words from the text in Fig.1.

It is easy to see that the meaning of the translated words corresponds to the drawing. So the word, the translation of which corresponds to "hemp, hemp clothing" says that this plant was used to obtain the source material in the manufacture of threads and subsequently material and clothing. In our time, these plants are flax and hemp. The next word translates as "food". It is known that flax and hemp produce oil that is used in cooking. In many of the texts in this section, there is a

word whose translation means the word "six". The presence of this word can be explained as follows. At the time of writing the Voynich Manuscript, a different chronology was in effect, according to which the week consisted of nine days. Multiplying the number of days in a week by six, we get: $9 \times 6 = 54$. That is, six weeks corresponds to 54 days, which in modern terms corresponds to almost two months. And it is known that this is how long it takes for most plants to Mature.

This method made it possible to translate many, albeit short, words. Three levels of text encryption suggest that the authors had the task of encrypting it so that in any case, even after decryption, only compatriots could read it. Therefore, the further complete translation of the Voynich manuscript according to the described method can only be done by a specialist who is fluent in this language.

It is necessary to give a few more examples of translation of individual words and even sentences (Fig.2.).

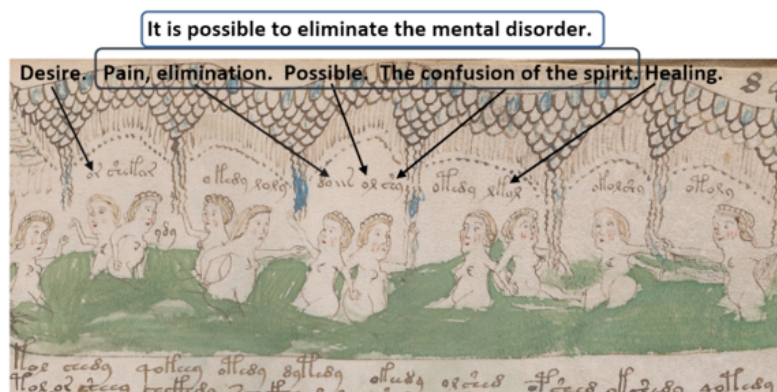


Fig.2. The admission of women to the healing baths.

The result gives reason to draw the following conclusion. The first section of the Voynich Manuscript (sheets 1 – 57) shows the plants that grow in the region where the Voynich Manuscript was written, the order of their cultivation and use in everyday life.

All of the above is only a small part of the results I received. I was able, with a high degree of probability, to determine the origin of the Voynich manuscript. The manuscript reveals two of the most important secrets of modern humanity. First. The Voynich manuscript reveals the secret of the Kailas Mountain, known for its mystery. Second. Modern humanity knows about the existence of the Grail. In the Voynich manuscript, in addition to the Grail, the Font and Cradle of Jesus are

indicated. The place where they are located is indicated. Next to their image, there are 4 words that I managed to translate. The meaning of these words: "God of treasures", "Protect", "Destroy", "Hack". In this case, there can be no two opinions about the meaning of the sentence.

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