



BELGOROD STATE NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY  
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND PROFESSIONAL  
COMMUNICATION,  
INSTITUTE OF CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION AND  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

WE MAKE THE FUTURE

Volume IV

Students' Papers

October - December 2019

Belgorod  
2020

UDK 378.147  
BBK 74.480.278  
W 37

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W 37 **We make the future:** Collected papers of students / Editor-in-Chief: I.V. Borisovskaya, E.N. Taranova. – V. IV – Belgorod, 2020. – p. 118.

This book is a collection of students' papers written to present the most interesting and the most important universal scientific ideas and researches

БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ  
ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ И ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ  
КОММУНИКАЦИИ  
ИНСТИТУТ МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ И  
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

МЫ ДЕЛАЕМ БУДУЩЕЕ

Выпуск IV

Сборник тезисов научных докладов студентов по итогам работы  
межинститутского круглого стола „WE MAKE THE FUTURE“  
(октябрь - декабрь 2019 г.)

Белгород  
2020

УДК 378.147  
ББК 74.480.278  
W 37

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W 37 **We make the future** (Мы делаем будущее): сборник тезисов научных докладов студентов по итогам работы межинститутского круглого стола „WE MAKE THE FUTURE “(сентябрь-декабрь 2019 г.) / Под ред. И.В. Борисовская, Е.Н. Таранова. – Вып. 4. – Белгород, 2020. – 118 с.

Сборник тезисов научных докладов охватывает широкий спектр актуальных проблем современной науки, отражает результаты теоретических и научно-практических исследований студентов и магистрантов очной формы обучения разных специальностей.

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## SECTION 1. NATURAL AND HUMANITARIAN SCIENCES

### MINERALOGY OF THE MOON

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On July 25, 1969, the first container with 22 kg of rock samples delivered to the Earth by the US Apollo 11 crew was opened. The whole world was in anticipation – scientific community was waiting for answers to questions about the origin of the moon and its material composition. But when the container was eventually broken, people were disappointed because the lunar samples looked like a bunch of burnt baked potatoes.

Nevertheless, it was soon found out that this nondescript dusty rock turned out to be medium-grained basalt formed as a result of magma crystallization, i.e. we can conclude that the lunar rocks were previously in a molten state.

Excluding some quantitative differences, lunar basalt has some similarities with terrestrial one. Consequently, the substances that make up the Moon are similar to those which constitute the Earth. Broad mineralogical and petrographic studies of the lunar soil have led to the emergence of a new science – mineralogy of the Moon.

Although lunar and terrestrial minerals are similar to each other, they have some differences in the processes of formation. The fundamental difference between the Earth and the Moon is expressed in the almost complete absence of atmosphere on the Moon. The lunar surface differs from the terrestrial one in smooth tectonic processes, and only gravity is responsible for the movement of materials.

Also there are traces that indicate that boulders rolled down from the lunar slopes and that slope slumping has indeed taken place, probably caused by thermal stresses. Seismological installations of Apollo have revealed numerous insignificant magnitudes of moonquakes associated with tidal phenomena.

As is known, water promotes recrystallization of one phase into another; therefore, there are practically no micas, amphiboles, minerals of the serpentine group and clay minerals on the Moon. Also, due to the lack of atmosphere, the formation of oxidation products is impossible. Unlike the Earth's surface, which is

experiencing relatively high pressures and temperatures, the lunar surface is characterized by low values of these quantities, which indicates a slightly disturbed rock structure.

The most characteristic and particular mineral for the lunar surface is regolith. The modern term “regolith” is most often applied to lunar soil, and means an uncemented product of fragmentation and redeposition of lunar rocks, covering the surface of the Moon with continuous mantle. Regolith consists of fragments of lunar rocks and minerals ranging in size from dust particles to several meters across, glasses, lithified breccias, fragments of meteorites, etc.

Regolith occurs as a result of crushing, mixing and sintering of lunar rocks during the impact of meteorites and micrometeorites in a vacuum and unattenuated cosmic radiation. According to the radioisotopes, it was found out that some fragments on the surface of the regolith were in the same place for tens and hundreds of millions of years.

The Moon is the most studied cosmic body, which attracts scientists from various fields of science to explore it. The basis of the study of the lunar surface and soil composition is the investigation of the optical characteristics of the moon with the spectral data of its telescopic and space researches using methods of remote, optical, neutron, gamma and x-ray spectroscopy, etc.

At this stage, in lunar exploration special attention is paid to the preparation of new space missions and the construction of lunar bases for the future prospects of using lunar minerals, powerful power plants, optical and radio observatories. Lunar minerals are not of practical interest and are not very diverse, but they are important sources of information about the formation of rocks, the origin and history of the Moon.

## **WASSERSTOFFENERGIE - RESERVE FÜR DIE ZUKUNFT**

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Das Thema des vorliegenden Vortrags ist der Wasserstoffenergie gewidmet. Die Wasserstoffenergie ist ein Energiesektor, der sich auf der Verwendung von Wasserstoff als Mittel für die Speicherung, den Transport und den Verbrauch der Energie basiert. Wasserstoff als am häufigsten verbreitetes Element auf der

Erdoberfläche und im Weltraum.

Die Wärme der Wasserstoffverbrennung ist besonders hoch und als Produkt der Verbrennung im Sauerstoff ist das Wasser. Das Wasser wird wieder in den Kreislauf der Wasserstoffenergie eingeführt. Die Produktion und Verwendung von Wasserstoff mit Hilfe der Atomenergie wird nicht mit schädlichen Emissionen in der Atmosphäre begleitet. Aber man erwartet eine große Gewinnung vom frischen Wasser. Es macht diese Methode für die Industrie sehr attraktiv.

Neben den Vorteilen der Wasserstoffenergie gibt es einige Probleme ihrer Gewinnung. Es ist bekannt, die Wasserstoffenergie ist umweltfreundlich, aber sie ist nicht autonom. Für den Betrieb benötigt die Brennstoffzelle Wasserstoff, der nicht in seiner reinen Form auf der Erde vorkommt. Der Wasserstoff muss gewonnen werden. Zudem sind alle jetzt vorhandenen Methoden entweder sehr teuer oder ineffizient.

Die effektivste in Bezug auf das Volumen des erzeugten Wasserstoffs pro Energieeinheit ist die Methode der Dampfumwandlung von Erdgas. Für die Dampfumwandlung sind riesige Anlagen notwendig, die nur in der Produktion anwendbar sein können. Eine bequemere und einfachere Methode ist die Elektrolyse von Wasser. Wenn ein elektrischer Strom durch das behandelte Wasser fließt, tritt eine Reihe von elektrochemischen Reaktionen auf, die zu Wasserstoff führen.

Man muss auf einen wesentlichen Nachteil dieses Verfahrens deuten. Das ist der hohe Energieverbrauch, der für die Reaktion erforderlich ist.

Seit 2006 wurden die meisten der kleinen Anwendungen in Japan installiert. Die japanische NEF (New Energy Foundation) hat den Beginn eines mehrjährigen Demonstrationsprojekts für die Verwendung von kleinen stationären Brennstoffzellen angekündigt. Die Installation von 6400 Brennstoffzellen wird subventioniert. Bis Mitte 2008 wurden in Japan etwa 3.000 Haushaltskraftwerke mit Wasserstoff-Brennstoffzellen installiert. Es wurde bekannt, dass bei den kommenden Olympischen Spielen 2020 in Tokio wird Wasserstoff in Autos bei der Produktion von Strom und Wärme verwenden. Wasserstoff wird auch die wichtigste Energiequelle für das Olympische Dorf. In der japanischen Stadt Namie wird eine der größten Wasserstoffproduktionsstationen der Welt gebaut. Die Station wird bis zu 10 MW Energie verbrauchen, die aus „grünen“ Quellen gewonnen wird und durch Elektrolyse bis zu 900 Tonnen Wasserstoff pro Jahr erzeugt wird.

In der nahen Zukunft ist die massive Einführung der Technologie der Wasserstoffgewinnung unwahrscheinlich. Es ist notwendig, eine Reihe von Problemen zu lösen, die mit der Produktion und dem Betrieb von speziellen Kraftwerken verbunden sind, ihre Kosten zu senken. Wenn die technologischen Barrieren überwunden werden, so wird die Wasserstoffenergie auf ein neues Niveau kommen und möglicherweise so weit verbreitet sein wie heute traditionelle oder Wasserkraft.

In verschiedenen Teilen Deutschlands gibt es bereits mehr als 20 P2G-Anlagen. Sie haben gezeigt, dass Wasserstoff gut verkauft wird, da er sowohl für

Chemieunternehmen als auch für Metallurgie und Lebensmittelindustrie benötigt wird. Und bald, mit der entsprechenden politischen Unterstützung, kann er sehr gefragt sein und im Transportbereich als Brennstoff für Wasserstoffautos verwendet werden. So ist die Bundesregierung nun auf diese Richtung konzentriert.

Zum Schluß, die Wasserstoffenergie ist Reserve für die Zukunft, wenn fossile Brennstoffe endgültig aufgegeben werden müssen und erneuerbare Energien die Bedürfnisse der Menschheit nicht decken können.

## **MÜLLPROBLEM IN DER WELT**

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Das globale Problem der Zeit ist für uns alle das Müllproblem. Haushaltsabfall, Müllautos produzieren Müll.

Wir müssen richtig mit dem Müll umgehen, das ist sehr wichtig heute. In beiliegendem Vortrag betrachten wir die Ideen, die uns helfen können, nicht so viel Müll im Alltag produzieren. Einige Länder, wie Spanien, Italien, Tschechien haben schon Erfahrung bei der Müllvermeidung.

In Deutschland steht dieses Problem offen. Hier wird drei Viertel des Verpackungsmülls recycelt. Ein großer Anteil sind Abfälle wird verbrannt. Für die Müllverbrennung sind die hocheffizienten Kraftwerke eingerichtet, die aus dem Müll Energie gewinnen. Aber die Müllverbrennung ist nicht gut für die Ökologie. Kohlendioxid, Schwefeloxide und Stickoxide geraten in die Luft.

Die herumliegenden Dosen, Plastiktüten, Coffee-to-go-Becher sind auch ein Problem. Kaffeebecher wurden in der letzten Zeit ein reales Problem in der Welt. Als Lösung dieses Problems sind die Pappbecher. Statt Tüten kann man die Einwegtaschen verwenden.

Wenn wir an den Erhalt der Natur denken, wäre es besser auf den Kaffee zu verzichten. Die Herstellung der Kaffeebohnen ist in der Regel für die Umwelt schlecht. Das ist mit den gerodeten Urwäldern, enormen Wasserverbrauch, Transport in stinkenden Frachtschiffen verbunden. Die Zubereitung der Kaffee in Kaffee-Kapseln bringt auch Müll. Sind die Kapseln aus Aluminium, kann man sie relativ mit geringem Energieaufwand recyceln. Der Verbraucher muss sie in den

Verpackungsmüll statt Restmüll werfen. Sind die Kapseln aus Plastik, ist die Herstellung weniger umweltverträglich. Plastik wird als Abfall zu großen Teilen einfach verbrannt.

Die Papiertüte ist erst nach der vierten Nutzung ökologisch sinnvoller als eine Plastiktüte. Das liegt an dem Ausgangsstoff. Ökologisch sinnvoller sind Beutel aus Baumwolle oder Jute, obwohl beim Anbau der Stoffe werden extrem viel Wasser und Energie verbraucht. Zudem droht auch die Übersäuerung des Bodens. Aber die Beutel ist kein Wegwerfprodukt und kann mehrmals verwendet werden. Eine Alternative ist Polyester-Beutel. Die hält bis 10 Kilo und hat die jahrelange Lebensdauer.

Online-Shopping bringt auch zu viel Müll. Eine Menge Papier, Pappe und Kunststoffe sind obligatorisch für besonders empfindlichere Waren.

Die demokratischen Faktoren rufen auch das Aufkommen an Verpackungsmüll hervor. Immer mehr Menschen leben als Single oder in einem Zweiperson Haushalt. Es werden kleinere Portionen eingekauft und dabei mehr Verpackungen gebraucht.

Die Supermärkte haben immer mehr verpackte frische Beeren in den Plastikschaalen, vorsortierte Salate in der Folie oder Kunstverpackung.

Man schlägt heute viele Ideen, die uns helfen können, nicht viel Müll produzieren. Zum Beispiel, die Leute tauschen gebrauchte Kleidung auf den Kleidertauschpartys, teilen in öffentlichen Kühlschränken ihr Essen. Man kann sogenannte „Unverpackt-Läden“ eröffnen, zu denen die Kunden ihre eigenen Gefäße und Behälter mitbringen. Im Supermarkt kann man das Obst und Gemüse los in den Korb legen, statt immer eine Tüte zu benutzen.

Das sind nur einige Ideen, mit denen wir ein Teil beitragen lassen. Diese Ideen sind auch mit der Umerziehung verbunden, das nicht immer leicht ist. Die Spezialisten glauben an die Verpackungstechnik, die hilft Müll von Anfang an zu reduzieren.

## **DER EINFLUSS DES JOURNALISMUS AUF DIE ÖKOLOGIE**

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Jetzt gibt es in unserer Welt viele wichtige Probleme. Unter diesen Problemen nehmen globale Probleme einen wichtigen Platz ein. Sie bedrohen nicht nur die Bewohner eines Landes. Solche Probleme sind gefährlich für die ganze Menschheit. Die globalen Probleme sind solche Probleme, die nicht durch die Kräfte eines Landes oder eines Volkes gelöst werden können. Aber zur gleichen Zeit hängt das Schicksal der gesamten menschlichen Zivilisation von der Lösung dieser Fragen ab. Es scheint mir, dass das wichtigste Problem das ökologische Problem ist. Und oft kann auf die Lösung dieses Problems der Journalismus beeinflussen.

Viele Massenmedien fordern Menschen aus verschiedenen Ländern auf, ihre Aufmerksamkeit auf die Umwelt zu lenken. Die Journalisten publizieren die provokanten Nachrichten, die YouTube-Blogger veröffentlichen die Videos sozialer Thematik, die Blogger schreiben die Propagandatexte. Sie fordern unser Handeln anzufangen und unseren Planeten zu retten.

Unter dem Einfluss der Medien haben die Menschen endlich aufgehört, sich zurückzulehnen. Viele Menschen in der Welt vereinigen sich in die Arbeitsverbände, um uns selbst zu bekämpfen. Die Einwohner Deutschlands und anderer europäischen Länder sorgen für Müllsortierung und stehen für kluge Müllverwertung. Das Fernsehen tritt sich sehr oft als Agitator.

Außerdem wollen die Ehrenamtlichen nicht nur den Müll sortieren, sondern auch beim Aufräumen helfen. Besonders beliebt ist diese Taktik im Westen. Die Jugendlichen suchen mit der Hilfe der sozialen Netzwerken Gleichgesinnten im engen Umkreisen und in anderen Ländern. Sie gehen in die Parks und an den Strand mit Müllsäcken und spezieller Ausrüstung aus. Junge Menschen reinigen die Umgebung, veröffentlichen die Ergebnisse ihrer Arbeit mit Hilfe von Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, um den anderen Jugendlichen ein Beispiel und einen Anreiz zu geben.

Sehr oft passiert es, dass die Menschen auf Plastik verzichten. Sie verwenden wiederverwendbare Stoffbeutel und Papiertüten anstelle von gewöhnlichen Plastikverpackungen. In Russland begannen diese Bewegung die Blogger und Journalisten. Sie berichteten über ihre Öko-Aktionen in vielen sozialen Netzwerken, machten Videos und verbreiteten sie im Internetnetz. Dann begannen auch die anderen Leute die Öko-Pakete zu kaufen und die Plastik aus ihrem Leben zu entfernen.

Aber das ist nur ein kleiner Teil davon, wie Journalismus auf das Massenbewusstsein beeinflussen kann. Einen großen Beitrag zur Verbesserung der aktuellen Umweltsituation leisten die Greenpeace-Journalisten. Ich glaube, diese Menschen können zu Recht als echte Helden unserer Zeit bezeichnet werden. Denn durch die Handlungen dieser Menschen wurden viele Teile unserer Welt gerettet.

Es gibt Greenpeace-Organisation auch in Russland. In allen sozialen Netzwerken wurden Einträge mit wichtigen Informationen und Bitten veröffentlicht, die Petitionen zu unterzeichnen oder sich zu den besorgten Gruppen anzuschließen. Die Greenpeace-Anhänger konnten den Verlauf der Ereignisse mehrfach ändern. Die Rettung des nördlichen Baikalsees vor der Suche nach

Fossilien und Verschmutzung durch die Metalle (2017); in St. Petersburg wurde der Reaktor des schwimmenden Kernkraftwerks nicht gestartet (2017); die Rettung der Zedernwälder Russlands vor der Abholzung (2017); die industrielle Abflüsse sind nicht in Trinkwasser zugelassen (2016); ein Verbot der unkontrollierten Verbrennung von der Gras (2015).

Im Moment sind alle sozialen Netzwerke mit Informationen über den Nationalpark „Yugyd Va“ ausgefüllt. Die russischen Behörden wollen für die Industrie riesige Gebiete von unberührten Wäldern und kristallklarem Wasser freigeben. Aus diesem Grund bitten die Journalisten der Russischen Greenpeace noch aktiv die Bürger, eine Petition zur Rettung des Parks zu unterzeichnen. Jetzt haben fast 70.000 Menschen diese Petition unterzeichnet. Und jeden Tag wächst die Zahl der Menschen, die auf diese Öko-Links gehen.

In unserer Stadt Belgorod an meiner Straße auf dem Gelände eines kleinen Tannenbauers wollten die Stadtbehörden ein großes Geschäft bauen. Darüber begannen sofort die Journalisten in einer lokalen Zeitung zu schreiben, und die Bewohner der Straße begannen zur Versammlungen und zur Kundgebungen zu gehen, um den Bau zu stoppen. Dank der Massenmedien und der Reaktion der Bewohner blieben unsere Bäume unverletzt stehen.

Abschließend möchte ich sagen, dass Journalismus wirklich die Umweltsituation unseres Planeten beeinflusst. Artikel in den Zeitungen, Notizen in den Zeitschriften, Texte in Blogs, YouTube-Videos, Appelle in sozialen Netzwerken, Sendungen im Fernsehse usw. Mit diesen und anderen Möglichkeiten können die Medien die Umwelt unserer Welt retten. Aus diesem Grunde möchte ich mich mit Öko-Journalismus beschäftigen. Ich möchte die Ereignisse beeinflussen, die auf unserem Planeten und insbesondere in Russland passieren. Nur alle und gemeinsam können wir die die Erde von den ökologischen Problemen retten.

## **NATURAL AND AGRICULTURAL ZONING OF KOSTROMA REGION**

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According to Art. 14 of the Federal Law “On Land Management” № 78-FZ of June 18, 2001, natural-agricultural zoning of lands is one of the types of planning and organization of efficient land use and its protection carried out for the purpose of land distribution enhancement in accordance with the prospects for economic development, improving the organization of territories and identifying other areas of rational use of lands and their protection in the Russian Federation, constituent entities of the Russian Federation and municipalities. This scientific activity is aimed at the analysis of natural and agricultural zoning of Kostroma region.

The following methods of research were applied during the current work: statistical, comparative, scientific and search methods.

Zoning is a specific form of territorial accounting of environmental conditions and resources, quantity, state of quality and production capability of land in the system of taxonomic units. It serves as a natural scientific basis for the distribution of agricultural production, the development of general patterns for the use of land resources of the Russian Federation, etc. Natural and agricultural zoning together with land classification forms the scientific and information base of the state land cadaster. Therefore, the specified zoning can also be considered as land-cadastral.

Thus, we can say that zoning of the territory for land management purposes is one of the most important methods of organizing natural environment and economic activity in regions. Natural-agricultural zoning allows to identify territorial differences of lands according to ecological and economic, landscape and agro ecological characteristics, to localize territories-analogues for adaptation of unified methods, forms and technologies of use and protection of lands, to establish legal and organizational-economic restrictions and regimes of land use. Based on the foregoing, we can say that natural-agricultural zoning of lands is understood as division of territory while taking into account natural conditions.

Kostroma region is located in the north-east of the European part of Russia, in the basin of the upper Volga.

The territory of the region is represented by a flat-hilly plain, divided by numerous river valleys. This region has a temperate continental climate with cold winters and warm summers. It is characterized by three main soil-forming processes: podzolic, sod and swampy.

Kostroma region is located in the zone of glacial landforms and consists of two elevational hilly undulating moraine plains composed of clay rocks and three low-lying water-glacial plains, mainly sandy. According to the set off natural and economic factors of agricultural production development the territory of Kostroma region is heterogeneous.

Natural-agricultural zoning is becoming particularly relevant in the context of transition to new forms of socio-economic systems and organization of territories. In the consideration of all natural factors in Kostroma region, three natural economic regions were identified: northeast, northwest and southwest areas. This division of the territory will allow to implement an extensive list of

activities, such as monitoring, forecasting and planning, to carry out qualitative assessment of land, i.e. to conduct many scientific and applied researches.

## SECTION 2. SOCIAL SCIENCES, ECONOMICS

### MY JOB IS A JOURNALIST. FIRST STEPS IN THE PROFESSION

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I am a student journalist at Belgorod State National Research University. From the first year I practiced in various Belgorod Internet media, and from the third year I got a job in my specialty.

For me, the work of a journalist is closely related to creativity and the need to generate many ideas every day.

A journalist should always know what is happening in the world. Keeping abreast of the latest news is his job. Journalists often have to chat with a wide variety of people. It seems to me that this is very interesting and broadens the mind.

Now I want to talk about my practice in the profession. The first edition in which I wrote was Belpressa. This is an online media that publishes texts about society, politics, economics, sports, culture and incidents. There I made news, went to polls, took photographs, drew infographics and edited the video.

The first practice in the profession is always difficult: both emotionally and in terms of experience. It is difficult for an unprepared beginner to cope with the tasks that the editor gives. But at the end of the internship, I learnt to do things quicker, things that used to take me hours were done in five minutes.

Next year, I hit the Go31 edition. There I pumped up the knowledge that I gained during the first practice. I began to take on more sophisticated journalistic genres: reporting, interviews, long rid.

On the third year, I was invited to the company “Five Public” to conduct social networks of the news aggregator “SMI2”. This is the Russian news network of the E-generator media holding. The project was launched in August 2006. Since 2014, it is among the top 10 most popular online media in Russia according to Live Internet. In its current form, Media2 is a media content aggregator in which their news in real time is automatically ranked according to their popularity with the audience.

The partners of the company are a number of major Russian publications. For example, “Vedomosti”, RBC, “Kommersant”, “RIA Novosti”, “Forbes”. In total, news from 130 regional and federal sources get to the site.

According to the Vedomosti newspaper, most of the major Russian media and media holdings are taking part in the project; Media2 provides more than 3 million clicks to their sites daily. According to the media’s own data, about 8 thousand hand-selected publications are in partnership with this project, and the monthly audience reach 25 million people at the beginning of 2016.

I am engaged in filling the content of such social networks as Vkontakte, Facebook and Telegram. My task is to write an eyeliner, select a picture, shorten the link and put it in the news feed. The most difficult thing in my work is the absence of holidays and weekends and the need to always be in touch.

## **NEW CUSTOMS RULES OF UKRAINE**

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New customs rules of Ukraine are established and work from January 1, 2019.

What can be imported and exported from the country, how much currency you can take with you, the rules of import of currency, goods, food, medicines, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, objects of historical and artistic value, are considered in these rules.

The new customs rules of Ukraine 2019 are the same for all types of entry into the country: by plane, train, car, bus, boat.

When crossing the border at international ports, people choose one of two types of border crossing: green or red corridor.

The “red” corridor requires mandatory customs control, verification of documents, as well as filling in the customs Declaration and payment of customs duties. It is mandatory for those passengers who have in their luggage items that are not included or beyond the list of “green” corridor, as well as luggage containing:

- weapons, dangerous drugs, explosives and radioactive substances
- musical instrument

- antiques, works of art
- representatives of flora and fauna, animals
- precious metals and stones

The “green” corridor involves the admission of passengers without declaration and payment of customs duties. In this case the passenger is allowed to carry in the following luggage:

- personal effect
- currency up to 10,000 Euros in cash
- products with a total cost of up to 200 Euros
- goods weighing 50 kg and up to 1000 Euros
- up to 5 packages of medicines
- alcohol (alcohol up to 1 l wine up to 2 l beer up to 5 l)
- tobacco products (not more than 1 pack of cigarettes or not more than 250 grams of tobacco).

To transport goods across the Ukrainian border, it is important to have checks confirming their value. If there is no check, customs officers calculate the cost in accordance with internal rules.

Without filling in the Declaration, the goods with a total value of 1000 Euros will be admitted. If the cost ranges from 1000 to 10000 Euros, a Declaration is filled in and 10% of the cost + VAT are paid. Duty on goods worth more than 10 000 Euros is charged at the rate specified in the customs register + VAT.

New customs duties on the import of goods 2019 take into account the frequency of travel abroad and time spent outside Ukraine to discourage speculative schemes of cross-border trade.

Allowed to import goods:

- up to 1000 Euros, the maximum weight of baggage during the flight is determined by the airline
- up to 500 Euros and up to 50 kg, if the passenger crosses the border by any transport other than aircraft, is absent in Ukraine for more than 24 hours, but made entry within the previous 72 hours
- up to 50 Euros and up to 50 kg, if the passenger left Ukraine for less than 24 hours and within the last 72 hours has already made entry.

The rules for the importation of products allow one person to import duty-free products with a total value of 200 Euros. Each species can be represented by only one package weighing up to 2 kg. Additional restrictions are imposed on a number of goods. Products imported for resale must have a quality certificate.

Allowed for carriage:

- products in the manufacturer's packaging (for example: tea, coffee, chocolate, spaghetti, olive oil, etc.) – 1 package or a total weight of up to 2 kg of each item;
- products without packaging (for example: fruits, vegetables, meat, fat, cheese, etc.) – 2 kg of each item;
- products without packaging, ready to eat (for example: smoked chicken, sausage, home preservation, etc.) – in the amount of 1 piece of each name.

It is forbidden to import into Ukraine:

- drugs, poisons, radioactive materials
- printed materials and videos promoting separatism, terrorism, pornography, intolerance and racism.

Without the permission of the Ministry of internal Affairs it is forbidden to carry cold, firearms, gas (canisters) weapons.

To avoid problems, these rules must be carefully studied before the entrance into Ukraine.

## **MY RESEARCH ON THE PROJECT “SILK ROAD ECONOMIC BELT”**

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I am a 4th year student and I study Customs and Excise. I've been engaged in scientific work for 3 years, having written 17 papers. I have been studying economic sphere, my recent works are: “Condition and development prospects of the state youth policy at the federal and regional levels”, “Customs crimes as a threat to economic security of the country” and “Assessment of foreign and mutual trade of the EAEU member states: analysis of the dynamics of indexes and prospects of development”. Now I work on the topic “The effectiveness of the interface between the Eurasian economic Union” and the project “Silk Road Economic Belt”.

On September 16, 2013, Xi Jinping during his speech in Astana suggested to create the Silk Road Economic Belt to develop and strengthen economic relations. The culmination of Russian-Chinese relations was the signing of the agreement on interfacing of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and the Chinese initiatives in May 2015.

The implementation of the Silk Economic Belt allows China to accomplish three strategic aims:

- 1) new ways of expanding international and regional trade;
- 2) creation of transportation routes between Europe and China through the territory of Kazakhstan and Central Asia;

3) increasing economic presence of China in Central Asia as a potentially important partner.

Currently, China, by implementing this project, plans to achieve the following objectives:

- opening of markets of goods, services, capital and labor in the EAEU through access to domestic markets of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan;
- China's gaining access to natural resources of the countries located along the economic corridors of the Silk Road Economic Belt;
- gradual increase of the Yuan's turnover;
- increase in income of major Chinese brands due to the exports growth to the Silk Road markets.

Transport systems play a key role in the global dominance of China's economy. Minimizing the time and cost of delivery of Chinese goods to international markets is a necessary condition for the increase of the economic potential of China.

The Russian economy also has some benefits from the participation in this project:

- possibility of the railway infrastructure upgrading through the deepening of the transportation and logistics relations with the countries of the Silk Economic Belt;
- increasing investment attractiveness of Russian regions;
- effective interaction and expansion of cooperation with the participants of the Silk Road;
- improvement of the political situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan due to the increasing rates of economic development.

The main risks and threats of political and economic nature of Russia in the implementation of the project include:

- use of "bypass" transport corridors to reduce the level of Russia's transit role;
- reduction of Russia's sphere of influence in cooperation with Central Asian countries;
- the emergence of possibility for China to dictate pricing policy.

Currently, it was identified that the concept of the Silk Road had some weaknesses; the main is the relatively low level of infrastructure development in the States affected by the transport routes of the Economic Silk Road. From this point of view, China should consider the member countries of the Eurasian economic Union as the most promising partners in the implementation of the Silk Road Economic Belt project.

## **MOTIVATION DER MITARBEITER IM PERSONALMANAGEMENT**

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Die Motivation des Personals in der Organisation sind Aktivitäten, die auf das Unterbewusstsein einer Person abzielen, wenn er den Wunsch hat, effektiv zu arbeiten und qualitativ Amtspflichten zu erfüllen.

Um Mitarbeiter zu motivieren, bemühen sich Führungskräfte:

- Interessieren und gewinnen wertvolle Aufnahmen;
- Minimieren die Anzahl der Entlassenen (Beseitigung der „Fluktuation“);
- Identifizieren und zu Recht die besten Mitarbeiter belohnen;
- Steuern Sie die Auszahlungen.

Am Anfang werden wir die Theorien betrachten, die uns zur richtigen Betrachtung der Aufgaben bringen würden.

Zuerst, **die Maslows Theorie**. Abraham Maslow argumentierte, dass es notwendig sei, Ihre Bedürfnisse zu untersuchen, um Ihre Mitarbeiter effektiv zu stimulieren.

Er hat diese Bedürfnisse in 5 Kategorien unterteilt:

1. *Körperliche Bedürfnisse* sind der Wunsch einer Person, Ihre Bedürfnisse auf physiologischer Ebene zu befriedigen (trinken, essen, ausruhen, ein Zuhause haben usw.).

2. Das Bedürfnis, *in Sicherheit zu sein* – alle Menschen streben danach, in der Zukunft zuversichtlich zu sein. Ihnen ist es wichtig, sich körperlich und emotional sicher zu fühlen.

3. Bedürfnisse *sozialer Natur* – der Mensch möchte ein Teil *der Gesellschaft* sein. Er strebt an, Familie, Freunde usw. zu bekommen.

4. Das Bedürfnis nach *Anerkennung und Respekt* – Menschen streben danach, unabhängig zu sein, anerkannt zu werden, Status und Autorität zu haben.

5. Das Bedürfnis, *sich auszudrücken* – eine Person versucht immer, die Gipfel zu erobern, sich als Person zu entwickeln, Ihre Fähigkeiten zu verwirklichen.

Die Liste der Bedürfnisse ist so zusammengestellt, dass der erste Punkt am wichtigsten ist und der Letzte weniger wichtig ist. Der Manager muss nicht alles zu 100% ausführen, aber es ist wichtig zu versuchen, jeden Bedarf zu berücksichtigen.

Weiter folgt die **Mcgregors Theorie „X und Y“**. Douglas Mcgregors Theorie beruht darauf, dass Menschen auf zwei Arten verwaltet werden können.

Unter Verwendung der *X-Theorie* wird die Verwaltung durch ein autoritäres Regime durchgeführt. Es wird angenommen, dass das Kollektiv von Leuten

unorganisiert wird, Leute die Arbeit hassen, auf jede mögliche Weise von der Leistung der Aufgaben entziehen, strenge Kontrolle vom Management brauchen.

In diesem Fall ist es notwendig, die Mitarbeiter ständig zu überwachen, Sie zu einer gewissenhaften Ausübung Ihrer Aufgaben zu ermutigen, ein System von Strafen zu entwickeln und einzuführen, um die Arbeit zu verbessern.

Die *Theorie Y* unterscheidet sich grundlegend von der vorherigen. Es basiert auf der Tatsache, dass das Team mit voller Hingabe arbeitet, alle Mitarbeiter sind verantwortlich für die Erfüllung Ihrer Aufgaben, die Menschen selbstorganisieren, zeigen Interesse an der Arbeit, neigen dazu, sich zu entwickeln. Daher erfordert die Verwaltung solcher Mitarbeiter einen anderen, loyalen Ansatz.

Die Arten der Motivation des Personals sind folgende:

**Direkt** - wenn ein Mitarbeiter weiß, dass im Falle einer schnellen und qualitativ ausgeführten Arbeit, wird er zusätzlich belohnt.

Direkte Motivation wiederum ist unterteilt in:

- Materielle Motivation des Personals-wenn der Mitarbeiter stimuliert wird, Prämien, Geldprämien, Einweisungen in Sanatorien usw.;

- Immaterielle Motivation des Personals-wenn die Arbeit der Arbeitnehmer vom Management anerkannt wird, werden ihm Urkunden, Erinnerungsgeschenke ausgestellt, die Arbeitsbedingungen werden verbessert, die Arbeitszeit wird angepasst usw.

**Indirekt** – während der durchgeführten stimulierenden Maßnahmen hat der Arbeitnehmer wieder Interesse an der Arbeit, er fühlt sich nach der Ausführung einer Aufgabe zufrieden. In diesem Fall wird das Verantwortungsbewusstsein der Mitarbeiter verschärft und die Kontrolle durch das Management wird Optional.

Es gibt 3 Ebenen der Motivation:

1. Individuelle Motivation-die Arbeit des Arbeitnehmers sollte angemessen bezahlt werden. Bei der Berechnung der Höhe der Zahlungen sollten Kenntnisse, Fähigkeiten und Fähigkeiten, die der Mitarbeiter besitzt, berücksichtigt werden. Es ist wichtig, dem Untergebenen klar zu machen, dass er im Falle der qualitativen Erfüllung seiner Aufgaben eine Gehaltserhöhung erhalten wird.

2. Teammotivation – eine Gruppe von Menschen, die durch eine Sache und ein Ziel vereint sind, arbeitet effizienter. Jedes Teammitglied versteht, dass der Erfolg des gesamten Teams von der Wirksamkeit seiner Arbeit abhängt. Wenn man eine Gruppe von Menschen motiviert, ist es sehr wichtig, dass die Atmosphäre innerhalb des Teams freundlich ist.

3. Organisatorische Motivation - das gesamte Team des Unternehmens muss in einem System kombiniert werden. Die Menschen müssen verstehen, dass Ihre Organisation ein einheitlicher Mechanismus ist und ein positives Ergebnis von den Handlungen jedes einzelnen abhängt. Für den Vorgesetzten ist das eine der schwersten Aufgaben.

Jetzt betrachten wir die Beispiele für Mitarbeitermotivation:

1. Gehalt. Es ist der mächtigste Motivator, der den Arbeiter zwingt, seine Arbeit qualitativ auszuführen. Wenn die Löhne niedrig sind, ist es

unwahrscheinlich, dass es die Arbeitnehmer ermutigen wird, 100% des Produktionsprozesses zu geben.

2. Lob. Jeder Mensch, der seine Arbeit in gutem Glauben ausführt, ist erfreut zu hören, dass seine Arbeit nicht unbemerkt geblieben ist. Der Manager muss die Arbeit der Mitarbeiter regelmäßig analysieren und das Lob nicht vernachlässigen. Mit dieser Methode geben Sie keinen Cent aus, sondern erhöhen oft die Produktivität.

3. Kontaktieren Sie die Mitarbeiter mit Namen. Für die Autorität des Direktors des Unternehmens ist es sehr wichtig, die Namen aller Mitarbeiter zu lernen. Wenn man sich an die Person mit dem Namen wendet, zeigt der Leiter seinen Respekt für den Untergebenen. Der Arbeiter versteht, dass er nicht nur eine gesichtslose Sekretärin oder Putzfrau ist, sondern eine Persönlichkeit, die geschätzt wird.

Zusammenfassend kann man bestätigen, dass die Motivation des Personals in der Organisation von großer Bedeutung der Gesamtaktivitäten ist. Und die einigen Vertreter der Verwaltung beachten erfolgreich die Grundprinzipien der oben betrachtenden Theorien in ihrer unmittelbaren Tätigkeit.

## **IMPORT AND EXPORT OF ANIMALS ABROAD**

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Customs is an authority or agency in a country responsible for collecting and safeguarding customs duties and for controlling the flow of goods including animals, transports, personal effects and hazardous items in and out of a country. Depending on local legislation and regulations, the import or export of some goods may be restricted or forbidden, and the customs agency enforces these rules.

A long journey, and sometimes a short trip, causes some difficulties for pet owners. There are two options: leave the pet with someone or in a pet hotel and take it with you. If the choice falls on the second option, it is important to know and navigate the rules of transportation of dogs and cats across the state border. For many of us, four-legged pets are not just human friends, but actually “family members” who travel with their owners across the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union.

It is necessary to explain the procedure:

1) When exporting pets from the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union a citizen, having the intention to take his pet on a foreign trip, must apply to the territorial institutions subordinated to the executive authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation in the field of veterinary medicine at the place of residence, and obtain a veterinary certificate of form No.1 there. It should be borne in mind that such a document is valid for only 5 days from the date of issue and before the start of transportation.

In the presence of the international veterinary passport of the established sample-the foreign veterinary passport export of an animal can be carried out on the basis of the specified document, but subject to availability of information from the state veterinarian (in a residence) about passing of clinical survey within five days before export of the four-legged friend and availability of data on vaccination of an animal.

Upon arrival with the animal at the point of arrival, first of all it is necessary with the specified documents (previously obtained veterinary certificate or veterinary passport) to apply to the border control veterinary point for the purpose of passing veterinary control, then proceed to pass customs control.

2) When importing a pet following with its owner, it is necessary to provide an international veterinary passport to the border control veterinary point, with information on the necessary treatments and vaccinations (vaccination must be carried out not earlier than 30 days and not later than 12 months before the date of departure) or a veterinary certificate issued by the state veterinary authority of the country from which the animal is imported.

Thus, the importation of dogs and cats, moved for personal use in the amount of not more than 2 heads, is allowed accompanied by a veterinary certificate or an international veterinary passport, provided that there is a mark of the competent authority on the clinical examination within 5 days before shipment.

You should also pay attention to the General rules of transportation of animals:

- animals (dogs, cats, monkeys, birds and other small animals) can be transported in the passenger cabin of the aircraft provided that the weight of the animals together with the container (cage) does not exceed 8 kg. If this norm is exceeded, the animal should be in the luggage compartment of the aircraft;

- an exception is allowed for the movement of a guide dog in the cabin of the aircraft upon presentation to the carrier of a document confirming the disability of this passenger and a document confirming the special training of the guide dog. A guide dog accompanying a visually impaired passenger is transported free of charge in excess of the free baggage allowance.

Thus, it should be understood that in order to transport pets across the border, they need to make all the necessary vaccinations and collect the relevant documents, as well as obtain the prior consent of the carrier, if required. In addition, it is necessary to study the legislation of the country in which you are going to go with your pet, in terms of special rules for the importation of animals into the territory of this country.

## GEFÄHLSCHTE WAREN BEI DEN REISENDEN AM ZOLL

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Das Thema des vorliegenden Vortrags ist die Fälschungen bei den Reisenden am Zoll. Bevor wir dieses Thema erläutern, geben wir die Definition dem Begriff „Fälschung“. So, als Fälschung oder Falsifikat werden in Täuschungsabsicht hergestellte und bearbeitete Objekte und Informationen bezeichnet. Meistens werden die Markenprodukte gefälscht, die ein Original oder rechtlich geschütztes Produkt in allen Eigenschaften, Materialien, Markenzeichen kopiert, so wie es im Original erscheint.

Aus der Definition folgt, die Fälschungen sind die Herstellung und die Markteinführung der bekannten Marken mit geringfügigen Veränderungen im Aussehen der Ware. Der Zweck der Fälschungen ist der schnelle Gewinn.

Das Problem der gefälschten Waren ist heute sehr aktuell. Tag für Tag erwischen die Zollbeamten am Zoll die Fälschungen. Die Angebotspalette ist sehr breit: die nachgemachten Taschen, gefälschten Uhren, Smartphones, Sonnenbrillen, Medikamente, Bremscheiben, Textilprodukte, Tabakwaren usw.

Die Produkte mit Namen weltbekannter Designer oder teurer Marken, die nicht im Fachhandel gekauft werden, sind fast immer Fälschungen. Die Aufgabe des Zolls ist den Warenverkehr über die Grenze zu kontrollieren.

Die Organisation für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung gibt die Information über die Anzahl der gefälschten Produkte in der Welt. Laut dieser Organisation überstieg das Fälschungshandelsvolumen schon 461 Milliarden Dollar. Die Experten sagen, dass häufiger werden amerikanische, italienische und französische Marken gefälscht. Nach den Angaben der durchgeführten Studie sind die Statistiken über die Herkunft der Fälschung folgende: 80% aller Fälschungen in der Welt kommen aus Asien, von denen: 63% aus China, 3% aus der Türkei, 2% aus Singapur, 2% aus Thailand, 1% aus Indien und 1% aus Malaysia. Die Fälschungen werden oft in Drittländern produziert und häufig in EU-Länder eingeführt.

In unserem Vortrag wird berichtet, welche Schwierigkeiten erwarten Sie Zoll, wenn Sie als Reisende bei der Einfuhr in bestimmtes Land gefälschte Waren mitbringen. Heute versucht man oft mit verschiedenen Sachen (Uhren, Kleidung,

Taschen, Schmuck und so weiter) seinen guten und festen Status zu zeigen. Aber nicht alle können sich das leisten. Dann hilft Ihnen die Industrie der gefälschten Waren. Aber man muss sehr vorsichtig sein.

Wenn Sie Ihre „Schweizer Uhr“ in China, Thailand, Malaysia oder irgendwo gekauft haben, lassen Sie diese Uhr lieber zu Hause, so zum Beispiel bei ihrer Reise nach Genf. Seit 2008 gilt in der Schweiz ein Gesetz, nach dem die gefälschten Schweizer Uhren beschlagnahmen und vernichten werden müssen. Machen Sie das nicht, so drohen Ihnen die Sanktionen. Wenn man am Zoll die Schweizer Uhr gefunden wird, so werden sie einfach weggenommen. Wenn der Zoll beim Reisenden mehrere Uhren findet, so droht bereits eine Verhaftung. Als

Ursachen dazu können folgende sein: Sie möchten illegale Handel betreiben und den Markennamen verderben.

In Italien ist das Verhältnis zu den Fälschungen noch strenger. Die Sanktionen sind: eine Geldstrafe von 500 Euro bis 9000 Euro, und sogar eine Freiheitsstrafe von zwei bis acht Jahren im Gefängnis.

Zum Schluß, man muss sehr aufmerksam sein, wenn man ein neues Land besucht und die Fälschungen dort einkauft. Die Beschlagnahme durch den Zoll, Verwaltungsstrafen, Freiheitsstrafen und sogar Schadenersatzzahlungen können drohen.

## **DIE ZOLLREGELN FÜR AUSFUHR AUS DEN NORDAFRIKANISCHEN LÄNDERN**

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Zu den nordafrikanischen Ländern, die bei den Touristen besonders beliebt sind, gehören Tunesien und Ägypten. Jeder Tourist, der diese Länder besucht, muss wissen was ihn am Zoll bei der Ausreise erwartet.

Die meisten Zollregeln sind den europäischen und nordamerikanischen Zollregeln ähnlich. Aber es gibt Regeln, die man unbedingt wissen muss, wenn man das nordafrikanische Land verlässt. In diesem Vortrag berichtet man über diese Regeln.

*Ägypten*

Der Gesamtwert aller aus dem Land exportierten Waren soll insgesamt 200 Pfund in lokaler Währung nicht überschreiten. Weiter kommt die lokale Währung. Vor der Abreise muss man das ägyptische Geld im Voraus umtauschen. Dann folgen die Antiquitäten. Sie gehören zum Nationalen Eigentum des Landes und sind gesetzlich geschützt. Wenn ein Souvenir in einem Geschäft gekauft wird, das an ein Antiquitätenobjekt erinnert, zum Beispiel ein Tonkrug, dann braucht man Kopien von Zertifikaten, um zu bestätigen, dass das Produkt modern ist.

Wenn das Muscheln, Elfenbein, Korallen, ausgestopfte Krokodile, Seeigel und anderes sind, seien Sie bereit, Schecks an die Mitarbeiter des Zolls von Ägypten vorzulegen, um die Rechtmäßigkeit Ihres Kaufs zu bestätigen. Andernfalls können Sie der Wilderei und Plünderung der Küste angeklagt werden, und eine Geldstrafe bezahlen und sogar deportiert werden.

Die Ausfuhr von Gold und Produkten aus Gold ist möglich, aber in kleinen Mengen, akzeptabel für den individuellen Gebrauch.

Was das Obst betrifft, es ist besser das Obst im Gepäck zu transportieren. Aus dem Handgepäck wird es zurückgezogen.

Das nächste Land ist *Tunesien*. Erstens, verboten ist in Tunesien die Pornografie in jeder Form. Man muss dabei sehr vorsichtig sein. Die Tunesier, versehen unter diesem Begriff sogar ein oben-ohne-Foto.

Zweitens: Objekte, die historischen oder kulturellen Wert darstellen. Es kann sein, dass sie von den Ausgrabungen von Duggy, Udna oder Karthago vorkommen, oder vielleicht ein Stück Amphitheater sind. Unangenehme Situationen stellen die harmlosen Kieselsteinen für Touristen dar.

Drittens: Henna, die pflanzliche Haarfarbe in jeder Form. Es ist sowohl für die Ausfuhr als auch für die Einfuhr in das Land verboten. Das Verbot für Henna entstand vor langer Zeit, als unter dem Deckmantel von Henna versucht wurde, Betäubungsmittel zu transportieren. Jetzt schließen neue Chemische Detektoren diese Möglichkeit aus. Aber das Verbot für Henna –Ausfuhr ist geblieben.

Viertens: Palmbaum und Produkte daraus. Wenn Sie sich entscheiden, etwas Holz in Tunesien zu kaufen, dann kaufen Sie lieber Produkte aus Olivenholz. Die Textur des Holzes ist sehr bunt und ist mit nichts zu verwechseln.

Ein wichtiges Moment, dass man nicht vergessen muss: die Ausfuhr von Tunesischen Dinar, aus dem Land ist streng verboten! Dies gilt für Münzen und Dinar-Banknoten und sogar Münzen von Millimen (lokale Kopeken). Es gibt kein Limit, aber es ist verboten. Alle Münzen und Banknoten werden von den Zollbeamten beschlagnehmen.

Bei den Touristen sind Olivenöl und andere Geschenke sehr beliebt. Aber solche Waren sollen in bestimmter Maße ausgeführt werden, So, zum Beispiel:

- Olivenöl bis zu 2 Liter pro Person;
- Datteln bis zu 2 Kilogramm pro Person;
- Halva und andere Süßigkeiten – bis zu 1 Kilogramm pro Person;
- Früchte bis zu 3 Kilogramm pro Person;
- Gewürze bis zu 1 Kilogramm pro Person.



Das Thema des Vortrags ist sehr aktuell. Heute reist man viel und gerne. Als Reisende, die die nordafrikanischen Länder besuchen, sollen Sie eine ganze Reihe von Zollregeln achten und diese Regeln befolgen.

## **MEIN AUSLANDSSEMESTER AN DER LIAONING TECHNISCHEN UNIVERSITÄT IN CHINA**

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Im vorliegenden Vortrag möchte ich über mein Auslandsstudium an der Partneruniversität berichten.

In diesem Jahr habe ich während meines dualen Studiums ein Auslandssemester in China in Liaoning Technischen Universität verbracht. Ich hatte eine einzigartige Gelegenheit, nicht nur ein tolles Land mit einer jahrhundertealten Geschichte zu besuchen, sondern auch dort zu studieren. Mein Auslandssemester dauerte Monate vom März bis Juni.

Der Schwerpunkt des Studiums an der Liaoning Technischen Universität lag auf dem Lernen der chinesischen Sprache und Kultur. Das war der wichtige Teil des Studiums. Die Mentalität der Chinesen ist eng mit ihrer Sprache verbunden. Die Sprache gehört zur Kultur des Volkes. So ist ein Auslandssemester für mich in kultureller Hinsicht lohnenswert. Es entsteht für Studierende die Möglichkeit während des Auslandssemesters Chinesisch zu lernen.

Nebenbei haben wir die Fachdisziplinen in „Bodenmechanik“, „Lithologie“, „Allgemeiner Geologie“, „Hydrogeologie“ studiert. Man unterrichtet sie für Auslandsstudenten in Englisch. Derzeit studieren an der Liaoning Technischen Universität nicht so viele ausländische Studenten. Vorwiegend sind das die Studenten aus Afrika und dem Nahen Osten.

Alle Lehrveranstaltungen in Fachdisziplinen werden mit Präsentationen begleitet. Das erleichtert die Wahrnehmung der Information.

Die Technische Universität in Liaoning ist sehr gut technisch mit modernen Maschinen, Geräten und Apparaten ausgestattet. Den Studenten stehen große Hörsäle, moderne Werkstätten und zahlreiche gut eingerichtete Labors zur Verfügung. Hier können die Studenten Robotik, seismische Forschung betreiben,

Elektrotechnik und Elektronik studieren, ihre Studien durchführen und danach patentieren.

Die Labors werden nicht nur für die Ausbildungsziele benutzt, die Liaoning Universität profitiert davon. So versorgen die Sonnenbatterien und der Windgenerator die Universität mit Elektrizität. All das beweist die hohe technologische Progressivität und technologische Fortschrittlichkeit der Liaoning Universität.

An der Liaoning Technischen Universität kann man das Bachelor- und Masterstudium machen. Gegenwärtig umfasst sie viele Camps in verschiedenen Städten. Wir haben den Campus in Huludao besucht. Die Stadt Huludao. liegt an der Küste des Gelben Meeres.

Mein Studium begann jeden Tag um 8 Uhr und endete gewöhnlich um 15 Uhr. Wir hatten drei Doppelstunden. Die Mittagspause war nach den zwei Doppelstunden und dauerte von 11.30 bis 13.30. Zwei Stunden für die Mittagspause war für uns eine große Überraschung. In Russland haben wir 25 Minuten für Mittagspause.

Was die chinesische Sprache angeht, ist sie eigentlich nicht so kompliziert, wie es beim ersten Mal scheint. Im Chinesischen gibt es im Gegensatz zu Russisch und Deutsch nur sehr wenige grammatische Regeln. Das Schwierigste beim Sprachelernen ist die Aussprache. Es gibt vier Töne. Die Töne sind wichtig für die Bedeutung der Wörter.

Sehr wichtig ist beim Sprachelernen ist sofort zu üben, keine Angst zu haben. Man muss einfach sprechen. Wenn die Chinesen von Ihnen mindestens ein chinesisches Wort hören, werden Sie das sofort respektieren.

Zum Schluss möchte ich sagen, dass das Auslandsstudium in China war für mich eine große wertvolle Erfahrung. Diese Erfahrung zeigte mir, warum ist es wichtig Fremdsprachen zu lernen und zu sprechen. Das Studium gab mir die Möglichkeit neue Menschen, eine fremde Kultur, ein neues Hochschulsystem kennenzulernen, neue Bekanntschaften schließen.

## **CUSTOMS IN GERMANY**

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When crossing the borders of any civilized country, travelers have to go through customs control. Despite the EU's open border policy, Germany is no exception to the rule. Therefore, when planning a trip, it's worthwhile to understand how German customs works in 2019 and what rules for crossing the border and baggage are established in this European country.

German customs are the successor of the corresponding organization of Germany, which was founded in 1949 and has a very long official name Bundeszollverwaltung, which translates from German as the Federal Customs Service. In practice, many Germans and guests of the country shorten the name of this organization to "Zoll". And the customs officers themselves often call it that way, and not the full name, and this word is even contained in the address of the official website of this structure: [www.zoll.de](http://www.zoll.de).

Customs reports directly to the Ministry of Finance of the country, it includes 5 federal regional offices, 43 customs, 277 control points, 22 educational and scientific centers, 8 investigation centers and 1 criminological laboratory.

The total number of employees of the organization is about 40 thousand people. The annual income of the German state from customs exceeds 110 billion euros, which is about half of all tax revenues of the country, despite the fact that only 25% of customs revenues are transferred to the federal budget, and all other funds are transferred to the budget of the European Union.

As in many other EU countries, on the land borders of Germany, which is surrounded on all sides by the countries participating in the Schengen agreement, there are practically no stationary customs control posts. Mandatory entry control is usually carried out only at airports and seaports of the country. But this does not mean that when crossing the country's border by car or train, you will not meet with representatives of the customs service – the years of struggle against illegal immigrants, smugglers, drug dealers and dishonest dealers significantly increased the professionalism of the German law enforcement officers and gave them a special professional flair. Therefore, preparing for a trip to Germany, you need to carefully study all the subtleties of the legislation of this country, put in order all the necessary documents and avoid the presence of prohibited goods in your luggage.

German law stipulates that personal items (electronics, shoes, clothing, etc.) for the total amount of: personal goods can be imported into the country without paying duties:

up to 300 € if you crossed the land border;

up to 430 € if you arrived by plane or water.

The following duty-free import standards are established for certain categories of goods in the country:

– tobacco can be imported free of charge in bulk form up to 250 grams, or in the form of 200 cigarettes, or 100 cigarillos (mini-cigars), or 50 cigars, or any proportional combination of these items;

– fuel for transport can be transported in a canister with a volume of up to 10 liters (this restriction does not apply to the fuel tank of vehicles imported into the country, which can be filled completely regardless of its capacity);

– restrictions on the duty-free import of alcoholic beverages are imposed in combined form: you can carry up to 1 liter of drinks with a strength above 22°, or 2 liters of less strong drinks, but these restrictions do not apply to the import of non-sparkling wine (it can be taken up to 4 liters) and beer (it can be imported without duty up to 16 liters).

Until 2019, German law separately restricted the import of perfumes and toilet water (up to 50 and 250 ml, respectively), as well as coffee, but these restrictions have now been lifted.

The following items are prohibited from importing into Germany without separate permits: weapons and ammunition without an EU permit; medical preparations containing substances included in the list of narcotic drugs without a prescription translated into English or German by the attending physician; pornographic material involving children; pyrotechnics with a class higher than F3 without the permission of the authorities; rough diamonds.

In addition, it is prohibited to import dogs of fighting and other dangerous breeds, which include, in particular, bull terriers, pit bulls and staffords.

It is also not allowed to import counterfeit products into the country for the purpose of commercial distribution, but for personal purposes, their import is not prohibited.

The export of weapons, drugs, and other items restricted to import into Germany will require the same permissions as their import. Permits will also be required for the export of legally protected animals and even plants. The export of certain types of hunting trophies and animal products is limited – for example, you can take with you no more than 4 items from crocodile skin.

What goods and items are prohibited for export? It is forbidden to export from Germany: items of historical and cultural heritage; rare species of animals and objects made from them (ivory, tortoise shell); hazardous chemicals.

Finally, despite the fact that Germany is located in the very center of the Schengen area and does not have stationary customs land posts, the country's Federal Customs Service is successfully combating smuggling and other crimes. Therefore, in order to avoid possible problems when entering the country, you need to prepare all the necessary documents and make sure that your baggage does not have any goods prohibited for import. If the total value of your baggage exceeds 430 euros, be prepared to pay the fee.

## **IMPROVEMENTS OF CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION IN RUSSIA**

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Nowadays, international trade growth is very high. Customs are very important links in international supply chains. Due to losses in time, the changes in customs operations are necessary for easier crossing the border. Efficient customs operations are premises for faster supply chains.

Today measures of the effectiveness of customs service are based on six indicators. These indicators include customs clearance process, logistics competence, quality of infrastructures in ports, timelines, international shipment and tracking. And the overall logistic performance index which is the combination of all those indicators. The overall rank of logistics performance index for Russia was 75 in 2018. This represents low-level efficiency of Federal Customs Service and needs a comprehensive solution.

In developing approaches to improve customs administration systematic changes in existing practices at all stages, from the import of goods to their sale should be chosen. The proposed set of measures should encompass everyone involved in commercial, transport, and logistical operations with goods moving across the customs border as well as those engaged in the restructuring of government control processes. The goals of such changes are to improve the collection of customs duties and taxes and to increase the reliability of customs declarations while simplifying procedures and reducing the costs to legal entities.

These goals can be achieved by:

- transferring control carried out for fiscal purposes to the stages preceding the import of goods and following their release for domestic consumption; gradually replacing physical control of goods with analysis of information of them;
- establishing end-to-end control over the movement of goods and transactions involving them from the time of import to final consumption or retail sales;
- separating fiscal and non-fiscal control functions and their redistribution between control (supervising) authorities.

The proposed measures are based on the premise that customs duty is an ordinary indirect tax that can be levied more efficiently (in terms of the level of collection) and in a manner less costly for business than at present. To achieve the desired results, it is important to change business processes and the sequence of administrative procedures as well as redistribute functions between customs and tax authorities.

The main changes to business processes within the proposed model of customs administration are the following:

**The first step** is carried out at checkpoints by means of the following measures:

1) improving the quality of identity check of goods and vehicles transporting them as well as initial inspection to prevent the import of prohibited goods, carrying out on preliminary information and its analysis with a risk management system;

2) identification of imported goods and importers on the basis of mandatory preliminary declarations;

3) integrated control for non-fiscal purposes: veterinary, phytosanitary quarantine, sanitary-quarantine, transportation should be implemented based on a single submission of information electronically in a single database of domestic regulatory authorities as well as the use of data obtained from similar systems in the countries of trade partners;

4) selective inspection/examination/screening of goods based on preliminary risk analysis with a coordinating role played by customs authorities.

**The second step** is submitting and analyzing information of goods for the release beforehand, prior to import.

**The third step** is releasing goods at the checkpoint under the general financial guarantees of the importer, the amount of which are to be calculated in advance, based on an analysis of the risks of a failure to make customs payments.

**The fourth step** is completion of processing after the goods have been recorded, the calculation has been verified and payments paid.

The proposed target structure of customs administration business processes is logically coordinated to a certain extent and intersects with the existing FCS approach for participants in foreign economic activity who belong to a group of low risk. Thus, they are subject to minimal control in all areas except for monitoring of compliance with prohibitions and restrictions on the import of goods, and some of the procedures following the release of goods, which would have a positive impact on the expenditure of time and money at the stage of product release.

## **MY RESEARCH ON APPLICATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT IN CUSTOMS**

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I am a 4th year student of the Institute of Economics and Management. My special field is “Customs”. To begin with, I would like to give you a brief description of my scientific work. I have been writing scientific articles for 3 years.

And basically my research subjects are social services and customs policy. During this period, I have written 10 articles. Every year I take part in the round table “We make the Future”. My last works are: “The Image of civil officer”, “Consumer basket” and “The Sphere of Labor and Employment”.

Last year, my scientific advisor suggested me to study a subject related to the application of risk management in customs and this research theme seemed quite interesting to me. So my new article concerns this field. It provides information on the purposes of application of risk management system including recommendations for improvement.

Risk management is the main basic principle of modern Customs control methods. This method allows you to make best use of customs authorities’ resources without reducing the effectiveness of customs control and releases most of the participants of foreign economic activity from the excessive bureaucratic control. Procedures based on risk management permit to control the production of customs clearance in cases where there is the greatest risk, allowing the bulk of goods and individuals relatively free pass through customs.

Risk management system (RMS) provides efficient customs control carried out on the basis of selectivity.

The main objectives of the application of RMS are:

- 1) providing protection measures of national security, life and health, environment;
- 2) detection, prediction and prevention of customs law violations;
- 3) acceleration of customs procedures in the movement of goods across the customs border.

The main elements of the risk management system are:

- 1) collection and processing of information on goods and vehicles transported across the customs border of the Russian Federation.
- 2) identification and analysis of risks.
- 3) development and implementation of risk management measures.
- 4) aggregation of results of measures taken and preparation of proposals.

In the course of my analysis I found out that in 2017 at Novorossiysk Customs on the basis of risk profile number 228 4231 customs examinations were conducted, in accordance with the law enforcement risk profiles – 280 inspections, in accordance with other risk profiles – 2257 inspections.

Also, in my article, I suggest recommendations for improvement of conducting this analysis. The priority direction is the development of electronic declaration system of goods and the expansion of application of this type of declaration. In case of electronic declaration of commodity, the maximum number of proceedings can be carried out remotely, exchanging customs electronic documents. In this case, the customs procedures become more transparent and



comfortable for traders. They should be able to conduct an internal audit, and correct identified errors.

According to the article, we can see that the system of analysis and risk management, as a part of the control system in the structure of the customs authorities is necessary for both the senior personnel of the Federal Customs Service of Russia and for the performers, i.e., regional customs departments, customs, customs posts. It is essential for authorities in making reasonable management decisions, and for performers in improving professional skills, getting rid of many routine operations, enhancing operational efficiency.

## **INTERACTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS WITH VARIOUS COMPANIES IN ORDER TO TRAIN HIGHLY QUALIFIED SPECIALISTS**

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Currently, the training of a high-class specialist is one of the primary tasks of higher education institutions. Every year the labor market dictates new requirements for potential employees, which must be met. That is why it is so important at the stage of training a student in a higher education institution to take into account the trends that arise in the field of recruitment and build a plan for training a future specialist in accordance with the norms and expectations of future employers.

Despite the fact that the University provides the knowledge base necessary for students to continue their work, it is the company that can invest more practical skills. Unfortunately, not all organizations are ready for close cooperation with higher education institutions, which is quite an urgent problem.

Often, such companies are denied assistance because of the reluctance to hire without the relevant experience and knowledge. Basically, they are looking for „ready” employees – with a sufficiently high experience and with the necessary qualifications.

On the one hand, management saves time and money on training and adaptation of new personnel. On the other hand, many problems in the organization will remain unresolved, because it requires a “fresh look”, which is

exactly what the students have. A student is a “blank slate” that a company can adapt to itself much faster than a person with experience in other organizations. Young professionals are able to create innovative approaches to solving problems, non-standard approach to the tasks. That is why most large companies try to cooperate with the leading higher education institutions of their cities.

Interaction is carried out through the provision of internships, the possibility of passing industrial and pre-graduate practices, material support for the University and various master classes and lectures with the participation of leading specialists of the company.

A striking example of cooperation between the organization and the University is the company “Sberbank-Technologies”, which is a developer of high-quality software of Sberbank. The company cooperates with Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (MIPT), Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, Bauman Moscow State Technical University, Moscow Engineering Physics Institute and SKOLKOVO Institute of science and technology.

In 2014, Sberbank Technologies founded the Department of banking information technologies on the basis of MIPT, thanks to which students receive theoretical and practical experience in the field of IT technologies.

Close cooperation with universities is also carried out by the company “Svyaznoy”. For several years the organization has been improving the internship program “Svyaznoy. Start”. The program allows you to test the profession in practice and determine the direction of activity after graduation.

Company “Oracle” also pays great attention to cooperation with the University. The organization works with the St.-Petersburg State University, Lomonosov Moscow State University, High School of Economics (HSE), Bauman Moscow State Technical University and the Financial University under the government of Russian Federation.

Together with HSE in 2015 “Oracle” launched the course “Digital Transformation of Business”. In addition, the company has been organizing Oracle's Java and SQL programming Olympiad for several years.

Close cooperation helps these organizations to grow for themselves highly qualified personnel, thereby ensuring high performance.

All these examples demonstrate the need for cooperation between companies and higher education institutions, as it is beneficial for both parties. For the University it is free practice-oriented training of students with the possibility of their further employment. For companies, this is a fairly quick way to grow a competent specialist, suitable for their specifics.

In cooperation with the University the company must adhere to the following rules.

1. Determine the format of cooperation with the University:
  - \* direct employment (placement of vacancies on the University site and social networks, participation in events);
  - \* providing of internships;
  - \* providing of places for industrial and pre-graduate practice;

- \* providing of scholarships with the possibility of further employment;
- \* providing financial support to the University (creation of thematic classrooms, purchase of equipment, etc.);
- \* lectures and master classes by leading specialists of the company.

2. Study the areas of training of potential partner universities, remember that they must meet the requirements of the company.

3. Do not forget that the student has a number of tasks at the University, do not overload it with time-consuming tasks.

4. Remember that the work of the curator must be supervised. Try not to appoint a supervisor forcibly, a disinterested employee will not be able to properly exercise control over the curator and will likely leave a negative impression on both himself and the company.

5. Prepare the necessary materials for meeting the company. So you will save the time of the curator and speed up the process of adaptation of the curator.

In cooperation with the company, the University should:

1. study the specifics of the companies you are interested in;
2. make a letter of invitation to cooperation indicating mutually beneficial conditions;
3. invite company representatives to thematic events. It will help to establish contact with the organization and ensure possible employment of students.

Thus, we can come to the conclusion that cooperation between companies and higher education institutions should be provided at the appropriate level, as this guarantees benefits to both participants in the process. The above set of measures will allow to establish interaction between the studied objects and get the desired effect in the shortest possible time.

### SECTION 3. PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTIC

#### ПРОЦЕСС АНГЛИЗАЦИИ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ НЕМЕЦКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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В настоящее время в современном немецком языке можно наблюдать много англицизмов. Лингвисты считают, что англицизмы в том объеме, в котором они сегодня встречаются в немецком языке, представляют для него угрозу. Так, многие немецкие слова выходят из обращения и заменяются английскими словами. Для современного немецкого языка придуман термин «денглиш», что означает «дойч + инглиш».

Проблема чистоты немецкого языка волнует не только немецких лингвистов, но и обыкновенных граждан. Вместе они объединились для защиты национального языка. Стоит отметить, что англизация немецкого языка является, по сути, процессом, который пошел значительно дальше, чем может показаться на первый взгляд.

Сегодня немецким гражданам не удастся обойтись в быту без английских слов и выражений. В наибольшей степени англизация касается сферы образования и науки. Так, например, научные работники вычисляют цитируемость своего имени только по англоязычным международным журналам, а количество работ на немецком языке уже никого не интересует.

Немецкий язык в научном обиходе считается старомодным. Но, в XIX веке именно немецкий язык считался языком науки.

В данный момент в Германии английский язык одерживает культурно-политическое превосходство над немецким. Однако, подобное явление, но с обратным знаком, наблюдалось уже 250 лет назад. В те времена, высшие слои общества разговаривали на французском, а немецкий язык считался народным языком и на нем говорили простолюдины. Вместе с французским языком пришла французская культура, литература. Поворот к немецкому языку начался с Готхольда Эфраима Лессинга.

Аналогичный процесс, происходящий в языке, мы видим спустя несколько столетий. Образованные люди говорят хорошо по-английски. При

этом часть населения Германии говорит на англоязычном немецком. Таким образом, национальный язык становится чем-то вроде диалекта. Однако процесс англоязычия затрагивает и другие языки, в том числе и русский.

Что касается немецкого языка, то сегодня многие научные области, как например, естественные науки, медицина, психология и общественные дисциплины полностью перешли на английский язык. Английские заимствования в значительной степени используются в телевидении, радио, прессе и других средствах информации.

Отсюда возникает в целом глобальная проблема для национального немецкого языка. Проникновение английских слов в немецкий язык, вытеснение ими исконных языковых средств, приводит к вымиранию языка, а значит и культуры в целом. Как известно язык и культура взаимосвязаны, и представляют собой единое целое.

Язык является культурным достоянием страны. Использование английских брендов, традиций и прежде всего английского языка, приводит к снижению интереса к собственной культуре.

Но что же может произойти с английскими заимствованиями спустя время? Некоторые из них могут выйти из употребления, некоторые войдут в основной состав языка, и таким образом, обогатят его.

Прогнозы на будущее немецкого языка могут заключаться в следующем: немецкий язык изменится, и в нем уже будет другая грамматика и фонетика. Сам вопрос об опасности английского языка для немецкого продолжает оставаться актуальным.

## **МЕДИАОБРАЗ ГРЕТЫ ТУНБЕРГ В РОССИЙСКИХ И НЕМЕЦКИХ СМИ**

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Мировая общественность уже больше года активно обсуждает «феномен Греты Тунберг». Юной экологической активистке за полтора года удалось сделать то, что не удавалось учёным и политикам на протяжении

десятилетий: обратить внимание молодого поколения на проблему климатических изменений.

Личность Греты Тунберг и её действия по защите климата отражаются в современной прессе неоднозначно. Одни называют девушку «спасительницей», другие «марионеткой или психически неуравновешенной». В нашей статье предпринимается попытка выявить особенности формирования медиаобраза Греты Тунберг, создаваемого на страницах немецких и российских периодических изданий. Актуальность работы обусловлена отсутствием сравнительного анализа немецких и российских журналистских позиций по данному вопросу.

В работе проанализированы публикации журнала „Spiegel“, газет „Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung“, «Российская газета», интернет издания «Газета.ру» за период с апреля 2018 по декабрь 2019 года.

Дефиниция «медиаобраз» пока не имеет терминологического статуса. Однако, за последнее десятилетие этот феномен пытались осмыслить такие исследователи, как Л. В. Хочунская «Феномен медиаобраза: социально-психологический аспект», Т.Н. Галинская «Понятие медиаобраза и проблема его реконструкции в современной лингвистике», Ю.Н. Драчева «Понятие медиаобраза и его описание в языковедческом и неязыковедческом аспектах».

Поскольку понятие «медиаобраз» и круг связанных с ним проблем находятся сейчас на стадии становления, трактовки этих явлений зачастую противоречивы. Наиболее подходящим для нашей работы считаем определение Е.Н. Богдан, рассматривающей медиаобраз как «особый образ реальности, предъявляемый массовой аудитории медиаиндустрией».

Медиа создают свой эйкос, элементы которого отражают ценностные ориентации автора публикации, политику редакции, общее настроение в медийном пространстве страны, а значит могут существенно отличаться как от объектов реальной действительности, так и от эйкосов СМИ других стран.

Предваряя анализ образа Греты Тунберг в мировой прессе, считаем необходимым отметить, что Германия является «страной-участником», поскольку непосредственно столкнулась с климатическими забастовками, что отразилось на количестве публикаций, посвящённых Грете. В „FAZ“ их 450, в „Spiegel“ 400. Россию можно назвать «страной-зрителем», поскольку за мировыми забастовками она наблюдала только со стороны, что также повлияло на количество материалов: «Российская газета» – 40 публикаций, «Газета.ру» – 53.

Лексико-семантический анализ. Условно процесс формирования медиаобраза экологической активистки в немецкой прессе можно разделить на два периода:

1. с апреля 2018 по сентябрь 2019 года
2. с сентября по декабрь 2019 года

Первый этап условно можно назвать «эйфорией», поскольку здесь в описании Греты преобладают слова с положительной коннотацией. Der

Heiland (1. Christus als Erlöser. 2. **Gehoben** Helfer, Retter). Die Ikone (Tafelbild im Kult der Ostkirche, Heiligenbild', entlehnt (19. Jh.) aus russ. *Ikóna* (икона), aslaw. *Ikona* 'Bildnis, Standbild, Heiligenbild', nach byzant.-griech. *Eikóna* (εἰκόνα), griech. *eikṓn* (εἰκόν) 'Bild, Abbild'). Die Heldin (1. a) gehoben besonders tapfere, Opfer mutige Frau, die sich für andere einsetzt, eingesetzt hat. b) entsprechend der Bedeutung von **Held**. 2. weibliche Hauptperson eines literarischen Werks). Der Star ('erfolgreich, anerkannt, beliebt'). Die biblischere Kraft (Stärke, Fähigkeit zu körperliche, geistige, seelische, sittliche, künstlerische, jugendliche, herkulische, übermenschliche, zerstörerische **Kraft**), **Erlöserfigure**.

Примечательно: в Шпигеле личность Греты Тунберг ассоциируется с религиозными фигурами. Девочку сравнивают со Спасителем, посланным уберечь человечество от «неминуемой гибели». Слова с нейтральной и положительной окраской, характеризующие шведскую школьницу также присутствуют, но в меньшем количестве. Как правило это публикации, представляющие оппонентов Греты Тунберг в климатическом вопросе. Psychisch gestört, gedrillte Gore, Klimabewegung = Hitlerjugend (nationalsozialistische Organisation für die deutsche Jugend).

Второй этап назван нами: «осмысление». Появляются тревожные публикации о чрезмерном внимании мировой общественности к личности Греты, а также предположения о том, что она уже выполнила свой долг, обратив мир к проблемам климата. В этом периоде на первый план выходят слова с отрицательной и нейтральной коннотацией. Greta-Skeptiker (zu einem durch Skepsis bestimmten Denken, Verhalten neigender Mensch), Thunbergverrückt (nährisch, ausgefallen, überspannt), Personenkult (Überschätzung der Rolle der Einzelpersonlichkeit im gesellschaftlichen Leben und in der Geschichte bei gleichzeitiger Unterschätzung der kollektiven Leitung und der Rolle der Volksmassen), keine makellose Lichtgestalt (leuchtende Gestalt, die aus Licht zu bestehen scheint), **keine Prophetin**.

Обратимся к российским СМИ, в которых юная активистка вызвала волну негативных комментариев. В 93 рассмотренных публикациях мы также изучили частотность употребления слов с положительной, отрицательной и нейтральной семантикой. С большим отрывом лидирует отрицательная коннотация – 61%, в то время как количество слов, положительно характеризующих девушку, насчитывает только 7% от общей суммы. Слова с отрицательной семантикой мы разделили на группы:

- образование (недоучившийся Митрофанушка, малознающая девица, безграмотный ребёнок, прогульщица);
- здоровье (бедная больная девочка, синдром навязчивых состояний, психический недостаток);
- характеристика движения (эко-воительница, экофашизм, экоспихоз, оголтелый экоактивизм, подростковый эпатаж);
- религиозный аспект (пророк в коротких штанишках, фанатичный мессия, апокалипсический гуру «экоикона»).

В качестве иллюстраций к материалам обычно выбираются максимально непривлекательные, отталкивающие фотографии. Общее настроение российских СМИ социальные сети подхватили мемами, акцентируя внимание на неоправданной агрессии, пустых фразах и бездействии девочки.

На страницах этих изданий Грете примеряют разные роли. Например, капризный ребёнок, который не знает, чего хочет: «Упрямая, как кошка, которая требует пустить ее в комнату, чтобы немедленно пожелать выйти обратно.» (Газета.ру, «Протест вместо школы: кто манипулирует Гретой Тунберг» 19.05.2019); или марионетка в руках опытных кукловодов: Все это «сектантство» быстро обрастает политиками, увидевшими в поддержке «безграмотной, но вместе с тем фанатичной мессии» отличную возможность «пожиться молодежным электоратом.» (РГ, «Грета в гостях» 19.09.2019). Такие маски отличаются в нюансах, но суть их одинакова: Грета Тунберг бесцельно сотрясает воздух, она не лидер, а значит идти за ней бессмысленно.

В качестве иллюстраций к материалам обычно выбираются максимально непривлекательные, отталкивающие фотографии, чтобы отбить у молодого поколения желание подражать девушке.

Общее настроение СМИ социальные сети подхватили мемами, акцентируя внимание на неоправданной агрессии, пустых фразах и несостоятельности девочки, как учёного. В так называемых медийных карикатурах Грета Тунберг сравнивается с Гитлером, а экологическое движение с военизированной нацистской организацией Гитлерюгенд.

На сегодняшний день сатира в адрес юной шведки ослабляет хватку. В результате появляются мемы, высмеивающие не саму Грету, а поколение, которое она представляет и идеи, пропагандируемые ею.

Таким образом, медийное пространство России конструирует свой уникальный эйкос, в котором Грета Тунберг предстаёт как больной, безграмотный, внешне и внутренне непривлекательный ребёнок, распространяющий абсурдные идеи, продиктованные «западными кукловодами».



## SECTION 4. LAW AND SCIENCE

### URHEBERRECHT IN DER WISSENSCHAFT UND LEHRE

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Digitale und Druckmedien erleichtern uns den Zugang zu Informationen. Man schreibt regelmäßig wissenschaftliche Arbeiten und hält Vorträge. In Wissenschaft und Lehre entsteht oft die Frage über den Urheberrechtsschutz. In diesem Beitrag betrachten wir das Problem des Urheberrechts in der Wissenschaft und Lehre.

Die wissenschaftlichen Erkenntnisse, Gedanken und Inhalte sind urheberrechtlich frei und jedermann zugänglich. Aber die wissenschaftliche Arbeit wird die Rechtslage eingeschränkt. Das Urheberrecht schützt eine wissenschaftliche Arbeit vor der widerrechtlichen Verwertung und Kommerzialisierung durch Dritte. Dieses Recht führt auch zu Einschränkungen. Man muss darauf deuten, dass Urheberrecht schützt gemäß dem Urheberrechtsgesetz Werke der Literatur, Wissenschaft und Kunst, wenn es um persönliche geistige Schöpfungen handelt. Eine persönliche Schöpfung meint, dass ein Mensch sie geschaffen hat.

Das Urheberrecht und seine Verletzung sind juristische Begriffe, die klar definiert und in Gesetzen niedergelegt sind.

Laut dem Urheberrechtsgesetz ist der Schöpfer des Werkes sein Urheber. Dabei ist es zu erwähnen, das Urheberrecht gilt für Darstellungen wissenschaftlicher oder technischer Art. Es handelt sich in diesem Fall um Zeichnungen, Pläne, Karten, Skizzen, Tabellen usw.

Wenn wir über das Ziel des Urheberrechtsgesetzes sprechen, so ist zu sagen, ist es die Schaffung einer gesetzlichen Grundlage für die Digitalisierung und Verwendung entsprechender Inhalte. Dieses Gesetz regelt die Länge bei digitalen Auszügen, ob sie zulässig sind.

Im Bereich der Bildung und Wissenschaft sind fehlende fehlerhafte Quellen ein großes Problem. Wenn man ein urheberrechtlich geschütztes Werk ohne einen entsprechenden Nachweis verwendet, so geht es um die Verletzung des Urheberrechts.

Zu den Aufgaben der wissenschaftlichen Mitarbeiter und Studierenden gehört es, die eigene Forschung auf verschiedenen Fachtagungen, in Buchbeiträgen, in verschiedenen wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften vorzustellen. Es ist wichtig dabei auf das Problem des Plagiats hinzuweisen, weil das Plagiat gilt als Verletzung des Urheberrechts.

Viele Menschen verbinden mit dem Begriff „Plagiat“ vor allem die Anmaßung fremder geistiger Leistungen im Zuge von wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten. Laut Definition ist ein Plagiat ein Erzeugnis oder ein Produkt, das durch den Diebstahl des geistigen Eigentums entstand. Strafbar ist hiernach, wer in anderen als den gesetzlich zugelassenen Fällen ohne Einwilligung des berechtigten ein Werk oder eine Bearbeitung oder Umgestaltung eines Werkes vervielfältigt, verbreitet oder öffentlich weitergibt. In der Regel erfolgt eine Strafverfolgung aufgrund des Eingriffs in die Urheberrechte und dem Verstoß gegen die Verwertungsrechte beim Plagiat.

Das Plagiat kann gegen unterschiedliche Rechtsgebiete betroffen. Das sind Urheberrecht, gewerblicher Rechtsschutz, Strafrecht, Arbeitsrecht, Hochschulrecht.

Was dem Plagiator droht, hängt davon ab, ob er eine Urheberrechtsverletzung begangen hat und welche Rechte er verletzt hat. Es drohen die Sanktionen in einigen Plagiatsfällen. Zum Beispiel, man kann den Dokortitel verlieren, wenn man die Dissertation in Teilen abgeschrieben hat. So führt der Plagiatsvorwurf zur Entziehung eines akademischen Grades. Manchmal ziehen die Ehemaligen Doktoranden vor die Gerichte. Es gibt Fälle der Retraktion der wissenschaftlichen Artikel. Das Fälschern von Daten oder das Abschreiben fremder Texte kann dazu führen, dass der Fachzeitschriften beitrage zurückgezogen wird. Für Studierende sind auch verschiedene Sanktionsmöglichkeiten bis zur Exmatrikulation vorgesehen.

Zum Schluß, die Nichtbeachtung des Urheberrechts können rechtliche Folgen haben. Die Verantwortung für wissenschaftliche Integrität tragen die Autoren (Studierende und Forscher) und die Institutionen (Betreuer, Hochschulen, Verlage), die diese Arbeiten annehmen und bewerten.

## **A LEGEND IN THE UNDERWORLD OR THE LEGENDARY POLICEMAN**

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Forensic science is the application of scientific methods to solving crimes. Any science can be a forensic science if it has an application to the criminal justice system. The largest area of forensic science is criminalistics, which includes the analysis of physical evidence that commonly occurs at crime scenes.

Criminalistics is an old term first coined by Paul Kirk, the father of forensic science in the United States. But the first criminalist in the world was Eugène-François Vidocq, who made a great contribution to the development of this science.

Eugène-François Vidocq is considered to be the father of modern criminology and of the French police department. He is also regarded as the first private detective.

Vidocq was born in 1775. In spite of his short life, Eugene Francois Vidocq managed to become a legend in the underworld, a legendary policeman, the author of books in the field of forensics and the creator of the first in the world detective agency.

Vidocq's life was not boring and monotonous. He began his criminal career relatively late, at the age of fourteen, but it was a murder: he killed his fencing teacher. Having taken two thousand francs from his father's cash desk, the boy fled the city, but a year later he realized that he had no money. So at the age of fifteen, Vidocq joined the army, because he could be fed and dressed there. Vidocq did not like the army. He received constant disciplinary sanctions, fought in duels with colleagues fifteen times.

At the first opportunity, he left his military career and moved to Brussels. There he began to pursue a criminal career. He was a member of a gang of robbers. In the Netherlands, he joined the pirate team and robbed English ships.

In general, the life of Eugene Francois was very stormy. He was sent to prison many times. He escaped. By the age of twenty-five, Vidocq was able to become a legend in the criminal world for his intelligence, cunning and courage. His nicknames were "king of risk" and "werewolf".

In 1811, he formed a special team of former criminals basing on the principle: "Only a criminal can overcome a crime". Vidocq's special team was called "Main Directorate of National Security". In December 1813, Napoleon Bonaparte signed a decree that made the brigade a state security police force. It should be noted that later such structures as Scotland Yard and the FBI were created on that model. It was Vidocq who began to widely use detailed archives with descriptions of the appearance of the criminals and the methods of their "work", secret surveillance and introduction into gangs. His service was not dangerous, but very dangerous. All criminal France hunted for his head.

After the final departure from the police in 1833, he organized a "private police" – his own "Bureau of Investigation" (the first in the world). Vidocq was trusted much more than official police.

Nowadays Vidocq is considered one of the first professional private detectives and private experts. It was thanks to Vidocq that so many detective

agencies appeared in the world and a character like Sherlock Holmes appeared - he reveals crimes, but does not work for the police.

After Vidocq's death, Victor Hugo used his image when creating two characters in his book "Les Misérables", a captive of Jean Valjean and an evil police inspector Javert.

In Russia, the name Vidocq became popular after the Russian translation of his memoirs came out. In April 1830, Pushkin posted (without a signature) a gross review of this book in a newspaper. After that, the name "Vidocq" became a common name in Russia, denoting a spy.

## **RESTORATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS**

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Life imprisonment is a type of criminal punishment consisting of imprisonment for a period from the moment the court verdict comes into force until the biological death of a prisoner.

The relevance of this topic is due to the fact of a high level of crime in Russia, the commission of violent crimes and terrorist acts. The aim of this paper is to think about adequate measures to fight such crimes.

Currently, this type of punishment is very controversial. Many people believe that it is even more inhumane than the death penalty. We believe that this punishment does not fundamentally differ from imprisonment for a certain period. After all, it also means isolation from the society and placement in a correctional institution.

Nevertheless, life imprisonment has its own peculiarities:

1. This punishment is unlimited in time;
2. Life imprisonment is used for a limited number of crimes (there is a list of groups of persons for whom life imprisonment is not applied: these are women, men over 65 years of age, minors);
3. Special conditions for serving a sentence are also provided.

Let's look into the features of the detention of prisoners. Prisoners in maximum security colonies are housed one or two people in every cell. According to official data, the selection of cellmates is carried out in accordance with psychological and personal characteristics. However, this procedure does not help

to cope with the constant conflicts between persons in the same cell. These conflicts are associated, as a rule, with the severity of communication with the same person every day.

In conditions of strict isolation, while in a confined space of the cell, convicts are exposed to certain circumstances. In addition to little information coming from outside, movements and the possibility of using free time at one's own will are significantly reduced. There is no physical activity, so tension increases, causing dissatisfaction, which leads to conflicts. Unfortunately, the control over the convicts is carried out visually, which does not allow monitoring them all the time. Therefore, the only way out is the introduction of technical capabilities. But here two problems arise: the need for financial resources and the lack of specialists for technical maintenance.

The independent activity of the correctional officers should be excluded and all technical equipment must meet the legal grounds for their implementation. After all, the use of audiovisual, electronic and other technical means of surveillance can prevent violence, suicide and other crimes.

The use of such special equipment as handcuffs is another problem requiring a legislative solution. According to the law, handcuffs can only be used in certain circumstances (for example, disobedience, escape, self-harm or doing harm to others). The law also requires drawing up a specific act on the use of handcuffs, which is periodically checked by the prosecutor's office for the validity of their use. So, it is prohibited to use handcuffs while taking from the cell a person convicted to life imprisonment. We can consider the experience of the United States, for example, where this category of prisoners can move outside the cell (even when meeting with a lawyer) only in both hand and foot shackles. And no one considers this as a violation of the rights of a prisoner because the safety of others, including personnel, is the most important thing.

Life imprisonment gives unjustly convicted prisoners hope to a review of a case or to acquittal. In the past, when death penalty was a reality, the error of the investigation played a fatal role for a convict because in many cases innocent people were shot instead of serial killers. The investigation and the court may be wrong, and in this case life imprisonment gives a chance to correct the error. And for those who are just preparing to commit a crime, this will be an opportunity to once again think about their future.

## **TYPE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE: TRACE SCIENCE**

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The subject of the given report is trace evidence. At first we should start with the notion of the trace science. Trace science – it is section in criminology, which is examined the causes of traces, the fixation of traces, examined their use of and withdrawal from locale of the crime. The aim of the report is to show the basic features of trace evidence and to demonstrate its classifications.

At the beginning we could say that the basic principles of the doctrine of traces are the following:

1. Individuality of objects of the material world. The inside construction of objects may coincide in the common features, but will inevitably differ in particular. Particular features in the trace evidence include details.

2. The outside construction of the object, including its detail. Their completeness depends on the conditions of trace formation. The smaller its structural structure, the clearer in the transmission of details is obtained.

3. The display in the trace of an outside object is always reverse or mirror. Thus, a convex object leaves a concave trace in the soft material.

It should be emphasized that the traces are classified into groups:

- A) traces-objects
- B) traces-displays
- C) traces-substances

It's worth mentioning that the traces-displays include handprints, signs of a break-in, wheel marks, blood marks, etc.

Traces-objects include locks, products of mass production, etc. Such objects are studied using various methods, for example trace evidence.

As for traces-substances, they are of secondary importance for trace evidence and are investigated to establish only the nature of the substance, its classification and other features.

Classification of traces-displays:

a) traces of man (dactyloscope is the science of studying it).

The traces of man may be made of the following: traces of hands, gloves, footprints, shoes, teeth marks, traces of clothes and blood.

b) traces of instruments, production mechanisms (section science – mechanoscopy).

Mechanoscopy is a section of trace evidence, which studies the traces of instruments, industrial mechanisms and locks.

The next point we must state is the idea that traces of production mechanisms are dealt, with when the objects of research are products of mass production:

c) traces of transport means

Traces of transport means include by transport trasology:

1. traces of the chassis;

2. traces of protruding parts of means of transport;
3. parts and details of transports (traces-objects).

In modern practice, people began to use MİK- rheological analysis. The objects of this industry are traces, micro particles, trace amounts of substances.

It is interesting to say that the main way of fixing traces is their description in the protocol of investigative action: criminologists state the properties and condition of the surface that directly perceived the traces, as these refinements can affect the detection of traces and their safety. Then, in the protocol, note the position of marks on the object and their mutual arrangement. Then indicate the signs of the trace: shape, size, details.

If it is impossible to remove the whole object (a large object) from the trace, a print can be obtained. Traces of hands are pre-treated with powders or chemical reagents to make them visible. Then it is copied on a special paper or its substitutes. From big traces of footwear, tools, transports make casts: plaster, polymeric, plasticine.

In conclusion it should be said that the objects with traces that have been taken from the crime scene or copies are placed in a rigid package, so as not to damage during transportation. Especially carefully pack breakable objects with traces of hands. Objects are sealed and provided with explanatory inscriptions, which indicate: who, when, in what case seized this evidence.

## **THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE CITIZEN'S IMAGE**

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Article 23 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation states that everyone has the right for privacy, personal and family secrets, protection of his honor and reputation. Privacy should mean not only the impossibility of transferring personal information by a citizen himself, but also using his image for purposes not mentioned in the law. The procedure of using the image of a citizen is regulated by civil law.

The importance of this issue is connected with the information technologies development, including social networks. There are a lot of cases when images of

citizens who are of public interest are posted on the Internet without their consent, that is the basis for applying to the court to protect their rights.

To consider the features of legal protection of a citizen's image, it is necessary to get acquainted with the concept of "image". In legal sense this term means to reproduce a person's appearance fixed by a man as well as by technical facilities.

According to Art. 152.1 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation the publication and further use of the image of a citizen (including his photographs, as well as videos) are allowed only with the consent of this citizen. At the same time, the consent of a citizen can be expressed both verbally and in writing. The exception is the case when the image of an individual is used in the campaign materials of a candidate or electoral association, then the written consent of that person is necessary.

Article 152.1 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation states that after the death of a citizen, his image can be used only with the consent of his children or the spouse, and in other cases, with the consent of the parents. But if there are no persons listed in Paragraph 1 of Article 152.1 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation (a spouse, children, parents), consent for the publication and use of the image of a citizen is not necessary.

It is also necessary to indicate the cases mentioned in the law when the consent of a citizen to use his image is not required.

Firstly, if this use is necessary in state, public and other interests. For example, when there is public interest, i.e. a citizen plays a significant role in public life in the field of politics, economics, art, sports or any other field), and the publication and use of the image is connected with a political or public discussion, or when a person is of a significant social interest.

But public persons have the opportunity to prohibit the publication and use of their images related to their private life outside of their official powers, their professional activities.

Consent for publication is not required even when these images are needed to ensure law and order and public safety (publication of images of wanted persons, etc.).

Secondly, when the citizen was photographed in places open for free visits, or at public events (meetings, congresses, conferences, concerts, shows, sporting events and similar events). This means that the media has the right to take photos and videos at public meetings, events, but they shouldn't focus on a particular person and his/her presence at the event.

Thirdly, the consent of the citizen is not required if he posed for a fee. This condition comes from the fact that a citizen who has received a payment for posing already gives his consent to use his image.

Paragraph 2 of Article 152.1 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation states that the image of a person on a material carrier and ready for publication on the Internet should be destroyed if this image was illegal. Paragraph 3 of the same



article provides the possibility of removing a citizen's image from the network if it was published without his consent.

Article 12 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation establishes the ways by which the image of a citizen can be protected. The most important of them is a compensation for moral damage. Compensation for moral damage includes "moral and physical suffering" is inflicted on the person as a result of using and distributing his image without his consent.

Thus, in 2013, the legislators established one of the most important norms guaranteeing the right of a citizen to protect his image. The imperative nature of this rule allows citizens to go to court in case of illegal publication and use of their images, that confirms the constitutional right of everyone to privacy.

The adoption of this measure is the main and important step to the development of legislation dedicated to the protection of intangible goods in the information sphere. We think this sphere of public relations regulation continues to be relevant as information technology is developing. So, Chapter 8 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation will be supplemented by new regulations to protect the most important civil rights such as the right to privacy, honor and dignity of a person.

## **PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION OF SURROGACY IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

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Such procedure as surrogacy is gaining popularity in Russia. This has been happening officially since 1995. Domestic legislation does not contain a single document that would regulate this issue, but the provisions on surrogacy are enshrined in such laws as the Family Code of the Russian Federation, the Federal law "on the basis of health protection of citizens in the Russian Federation", the Federal law "on acts of civil status" and others.

The problem of this phenomenon is very relevant today and is expressed in the contradiction of legal and moral norms.

The essence of this procedure is that married couples, persons who are actually married, as well as individual citizens who for personal reasons cannot

give birth to their child, on a reimbursable basis, seek for help from a woman who is able to bear a fetus.

At the same time, the latter is forbidden to use her egg cell, that is, all the material is donated, and, therefore, she is only a kind of “incubator” in which a genetically alien body develops. A woman who used her egg cell for this procedure cannot be called a surrogate mother, because then she will already be considered the biological mother of the child. Naturally, this significantly affects the psyche of such a woman, so she receives special training with a psychologist.

For this procedure it is important to have thorough legal knowledge from both the surrogate mother and the biological parents, because by law a woman who gave birth to a child, should write voluntary refusal, in the birth certificate the parents officially become customers. But practice shows cases when biological parents have several years in court trying to deprive a surrogate mother of rights and to acquire parental rights themselves.

The decision of mothers to keep the child for herself, violating all the terms of the contract, is caused by a strong attachment, which ceases to be controlled at the legal level. Therefore, according to Article 35 of the Convention on the rights of the child, there is a ban on the sale of a child for any purpose and in any form. In other words, it is a contract of sale, the subject of which is a child.

This procedure requires an individual approach and careful study, so there are a number of criteria under which a surrogate mother should satisfy. First of all, in Russia there are officially special agencies that are engaged in selection. The main criteria are the presence of existing children and the limits of age from 20 to 35 years. The girl must undergo a full medical examination and give her written consent to the procedure. If she is married, her husband is required to give his consent. A woman should not have genetic diseases and have at least one child.

Then a tripartite agreement is concluded, the parties are directly surmama, biological parents and health care workers who carry out the procedure.

The law prescribes certain cases when it is possible to use the services of a surrogate mother:

1. If a woman is not able to carry a child and the pregnancy breaks down, that is, the presence of certain pathologies that do not allow the fetus to be carried normally;
2. If a woman has a congenital or due to disease absence of the uterus;
3. When there were more than 4 unsuccessful attempts of artificial insemination.

I. V. Ponkin, doctor of law, believes that surrogacy turns people into a commodity, and from the ethical point of view, the role of a woman is reduced to the fact that she becomes an incubator, which significantly violates the honor and dignity of a person and contradicts international treaties. He also refers to the fact that many European countries, such as the UK, France, for example, have made this procedure illegal and have introduced criminal liability for mediation, initiation, complicity and preparation. Therefore, no self-respecting state cannot

allow the creation of business on the basis of the female body, which is comparable to human trafficking and prostitution.

It is impossible to unequivocally agree with the opinion of this scientist, because, first, we believe that there is no contradiction with international treaties, and even more so there is no violence on women, humiliation of their dignity, because surrogacy is a voluntary procedure. Every woman has the right not to sign a contract and no one can force her to do it.

Second, we don't think that things like surrogacy and prostitution are comparable. If we take a fairly real situation in life, when a couple, for example, due to the inability to bear a child, has a desire to preserve the genetic fund, to continue their race, having their genes. Some call it the entrepreneurial activity of a surrogate mother, but perhaps it's helping childless couples to find happiness.

On the other hand, it is fair to note there is a great number of orphanages, where every child, knowing that he is not guilty of being abandoned by his parents, dreams of finding a family. With the development of this procedure, the chances of adoption for the children themselves significantly decrease.

The bill was introduced in the state Duma to ban this kind of procedure due to the immorality of the phenomenon, referring to the legislation of European countries, however, it was rejected.

So that the surrogacy procedure is legally correct, it is necessary to draw up a contract indicating all the nuances and conditions important for both the surrogate mother and parents. First of all, it is necessary to determine the price for the General procedure, that is, the amount of remuneration for the woman who carries a child. The contract should contain clauses, ordering to pay fine in case of contract violation.

The surrogate mother has the right to demand compensation and financial security for the period of carrying the child, which includes food, accommodation, medical examinations, etc., with regard to this procedure. It is also necessary to specify the conditions that the biological parents have the right to participate in life of a surrogate mother for the period of gestation, to monitor compliance with all procedures and lifestyle of a woman.

It is also important to specify what to do in a situation where the biological parents during the pregnancy of a surrogate mother unexpectedly die or if the costs of a mother increase significantly due to unforeseen circumstances, such as illness or complications.

Another problem of the procedure of surrogacy is the unilateral refusal to perform the contract of paid services, provided in Article 782 of the Civil code of the Russian Federation. It is advisable to allow such a refusal before pregnancy, as well as in the case when the interruption is necessary according to medical indications, since the voluntary refusal during pregnancy entails the non-performance of the contract.

It is undeniable that progress in the field of surrogacy is significantly ahead of the established legislation, as there are a number of gaps in this activity. It would be inappropriate to say that a mother who gives birth to a child is thus

engaged in entrepreneurial activity, given the complexity of the process and the selection itself. It is necessary to attach greater importance to the drafting of the contract and take into account all cases when a born child is left to fend for himself, as well there should be the regulation of relations regarding the refusal of a surrogate mother, who at the last moment does not want to make parents customers, thereby not fulfilling the terms of the contract.

## **FINGERPRINTING IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EXPERT**

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The subject of the given report is fingerprinting. The aim of our report is to analyze the activity of the expert. At the beginning we could say that when the forensic expert arrives at the crime scene, he discovers a huge number of traces. These traces are of different origin: For example, traces of hands, gloves, traces of legs, shoes, teeth and other parts of the body.

However, traces of the person's hands are found at the scene much more often than any other traces. Hand marks are used most often and successfully, as they contain information that can be used to identify a specific person or to learn about the sequence of actions of the criminal.

It's worth mentioning that the study of the structure of patterns of fingers and palms of hands with the purpose of their use for identification is carried out by a special – dactyloscopy.

It is interesting to say that this science was born by chance. For a long time, a person noticed patterns on the fingertips and began to use them for various purposes. China's people, for example, used the thumb of their fingerprint hundreds of years ago as a signature.

In 1879, the Scottish physician Henry Falls considered clay skulls brought from Japan. And he drew attention to the fingerprints of the hands that were left during the work, when the clay was still wet. And Falls realized that the pattern on the fingers does not change throughout life, and therefore, he can serve for identification better than photography.

In September 1891, the Argentine police official Juan Vuchetich developed a ten-pin system for the classification of prints, which then improved until 1904.

In 1882, the famous English scientist Francis Galton proved that there are no two similar fingerprints. He was the first person who began to collect a collection of dactyloscopic cards (identification of criminals by fingerprints).

The next point we can note that the first information about the use of fingerprinting in Argentina dates back to 1892, when one woman was convicted of murdering her two children by blood fingerprints.

Next, we can go on to the problem of the fact that fingerprints remain constant throughout life, while other lines on the palms are constantly changing.

The greatest importance in criminalistics is attached to patterns that are located on the fingertips of the fingers.

In total there are 39 main varieties of patterns, which are divided into 4 groups: Arcs, loops, curls and S-shaped patterns. All ten prints are important to the specialist, even if the pattern is on which finger. For example, a loop means that a person is a leader with an explosive character, the throne of such, will flare up as a match. The presence of curls and s-patterns on the fingers indicates that a good deputy, the so-called gray cardinal, capable of leading because of the back of the explosive boss, will turn out of the person.

In order to determine the type of pattern, study its essential part. In the arc pattern, the lines forming the pattern run from one end of the finger pad to the other. These patterns are very simple in their structure and are rare (about 5%). The arcs are simple and complex.

In complex flows of papillary lines in the center of the pattern are curved.

In the loop pattern, the lines forming the central part of the figure go from one side edge of the finger to the center then turn and return to the same edge. Loop patterns are most common; they make up about 65% of the total number of patterns.

The third type of patterns is curled. In the curled pattern there is a pattern in the form of a circle, ovals, spirals and loops.

It's worth mentioning for tracing, it is important not only to determine the type and type of pattern, but also to establish which hand and which finger the traces are left, what the mechanism for the formation of traces is. The thumb trail is located separately and is on the other side when the object is captured. The traces of the other four fingers are on the other side and at different levels from each other.

The trace of the thumb has the shape of an oval, the middle and nameless are similar to a rectangle, the index fingers contain a rounding.

The fingerprints of the right and left hands are not mirror images. They are not even close.

In conclusion we should emphasize our days in the history of fingerprinting. In 2007 the largest AFIS repository in America is operated by the Department of Homeland Security's US Visit Program, containing over 74 million persons' fingerprints, in the form of two-finger records. It is clear that the index finger records are non-compliant with FBI and Interpol standards, but sufficient for

positive identification and valuable for forensics because index fingers are the most commonly identified crime scene fingerprints.

## **MY RESEARCH ON LEGAL LIABILITY AS MEANS OF REGULATING PUBLIC RELATIONS**

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I am a 2nd year student of the Institute of Law. I've dreamed to become a lawyer since childhood. At school I was interested in jurisprudence and read laws. I participated in conferences on various topics related to law. Besides, I took part in the Olympiads of city and regional levels. At university I also participate in scientific activities trying to discover something new.

In my opinion, one of the most important issues in law is legal liability. The relevance of this topic is characterized by the fact that legal liability occupies one of the main positions in the theory of law. It represents an important element in protecting the interests of the individual, society and the state as a whole.

The modern legal democratic state represents relationship with society in close interconnection. Thus, the state demands from the subjects of law to execute existing legal regulations, and those, in turn, are obliged to follow them. Accordingly, this process may lead to state coercion, one of the forms of which is legal liability.

There is no common understanding of the term "legal liability" in modern science. P.S. Malein believes that it is a punishment. Also I.A. Galagan wrote that the punishment should be equated with responsibility. Other scholars suppose that legal liability represents the application of measures of state compulsion to the offender.

Scientists identify the following principles of legal liability:

- legality;
- justice;
- inevitability of offense;
- expediency;
- individualization of punishment;
- responsibility for guilt;

- inadmissibility of responsibility doubling.

Knowledge of the principles of legal liability helps to use the legal regulations correctly.

Legal responsibility can be categorized according to its branches. For example: material, disciplinary, civil, administrative and criminal. Each type of legal liability suggests specific features. Material responsibility is the ability of a person to be responsible for damage caused to another person. Disciplinary responsibility represents the employer's impact on employees who have committed disciplinary offenses. Civil responsibility includes infringement of property and personal non-property rights. Administrative responsibility is the legal liability of citizens and officials for the offenses committed by them. Types of administrative penalties include:

- warning;
- administrative penalty;
- confiscation of the instrument or object of the committed administrative offense;
- mandatory work;
- disqualification and others.

Criminal responsibility is the legal consequences for committing crimes and socially dangerous acts. Types of criminal punishment include fine, arrest, correctional labour, fixed-term imprisonment and others.

Unfortunately, the crime rate is growing not only among adults, but also among young people. There is legal liability for minors. But even this does not stop young people from committing offenses.

It is worth noting that parents are responsible for their children, they are obliged to bring up them. Child crime is terrible. Of course, the responsibility for the offense is imposed on the family. So the society needs a strong family.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the purpose of legal liability is to protect the rule of law and educate citizens. Knowledge of the principles of legal liability allows applying legal norms more appropriate. Many lawyers are engaged in the study of legal liability. Legal liability is necessary because without it the level of offenses grows rather faster than with it. Schools, labor groups, public organizations, churches, and families should educate people. The constant work of public authorities is needed. And only then, the crime rate may decrease in Russia.

## **THE PROBLEMS OF HOMICIDE CLASSIFICATION DURING THE MMA COMPETITIONS**

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Now various types of Martial Arts are becoming popular among young people. The prevalence of martial arts is determined not only by the fact that all muscle groups are involved in the exercises, but also by the interest of the Russian citizens in “tough” sports. After all, our country has long been involved in warriors and people who have shown strength and courage are especially appreciated in the society. Sports such as boxing, mixed martial arts, karate, kickboxing, freestyle wrestling, judo and other martial arts have a very deep and interesting history. But at the same time, many of the listed have received full legalization relatively recently. For some time, it was believed that the spread of such sports posed a potential threat to society.

The essence of such sports is blows, throws, holds and painful techniques, respectively, injuries are a frequent occurrence. Unfortunately, there are cases of causing serious harm to health or even death.

The problem of homicide classification during the martial arts competitions is very acute. At the moment, the criminal law science does not give a clear concept of this type of homicide, scientists come to different conclusions. The main trend is to determine the cause of death and its relations with the competition rules. In case the rules are violated and an athlete makes a foul blow or illegal hold, then he is prosecuted. In our opinion, this trend should be further developed as well as the events that occurred before the fight, during and after the fight should be taken into account.

We believe that criminal liability should arise in the presence of two mandatory facts.

1. Until the moment when the athletes learned about the fight, they already had a hostile relationship, or after the moment when they learned about the fight, there were serious physical skirmishes between the athletes (from the side of one athlete). That is, there was a motive.

The last few years, athletes to earn money and their own popularity use not only an employment contract, but also behave provocatively even before the fight. In the sports world, this is called Trash Talk – (dirty talk) statements addressed to an opponent, often offensive in nature, designed to unbalance an opponent, one of the forms of boasting or insulting in competitive situations. This phenomenon is characterized by fake utterances and actions that often transcend moral standards. Athletes insult and threaten each other. This creates a motive for committing a crime.

2. The dynamics of the duel made it possible for the athlete not to make an illegal hold, but such a blow, throw, etc. was made.



As an additional fact athlete's behavior after a battle should be considered. If the mandatory facts are fulfilled and the athlete shows that he intended to do harm, his behavior will be a confirmation to bring the person to criminal liability.

We must not forget that the rules can be violated intentionally and through negligence. Intentional violation involves the actions of an athlete, when the situation and the dynamics of the battle allows you to think about your actions and the athlete purposely makes a prohibited reception. Violation by negligence implies the fact that the athlete did not foresee the possibility of inflicting a forbidden technique, but struck it accidentally, or planned to strike according to the rules, but the actions of another athlete led to a violation.

Thus, we will be able to concretize the grounds for murder responsibility during the martial arts competitions, as well as to avoid cases when the guilty person is not punished. And vice versa, when the innocent is prosecuted.

## **HOW TO DEAL WITH CHRONIC INFLATION LEGAL METHODS**

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In the economy, inflation is a sustained rise in price of goods and services during a certain period of time. As prices increase, each unit of currency buys less goods and services, therefore, inflation reflects a decline in purchasing power per unit of money: loss of real value in the medium of exchange and unit of account in the economy. The main indicator of price inflation is the annual percentage change in the overall price index.

Inflation affects the economy in various positive and negative ways. The negative effects of inflation include rising opportunity costs, connected with storing the money, uncertainty with regard to future inflation, which could impede investment and savings. Positive consequences include reducing unemployment because of nominal wage rigidity.

Economists believe that high inflation and hyperinflation are the result of excessive money supply growth. Views about what factors determine the minimum or moderate inflation rate are more diverse. Moderate or low levels of inflation might be explained by fluctuations of real demand for goods and services

or changes in available supplies, for example, during a period of deficit. The long sustained period of inflation is caused by the fact that the money supply grows faster than the rate of economic growth. It is important to note, that inflation can lead to invisible tax, whereby currency value decline in contrast to its actual reserve, that eventually results in legal tender devaluation.

Today the majority of economist's advocate for low and stable inflation. Low inflation, unlike zero or negative, reduces alleviate of economic recession, enabling labor market adapt faster in a downturn, and cuts down the risk of liquidity trap, which won't let monetary policy to stabilize the economy. The task of maintaining low and stable inflation is usually assigned to monetary authorities.

The economy of modern Russia faced real problem in the ninetieth decade of the second millennium. The transition to a market type occurred according to the orthodox-monetarist program of financial stabilization, proposed by the IMF. "Shock therapy" brought disastrous socio-economic consequences.

In 1992, the peak increase of consumer prices was 2508%. Next year, these prices continued to rise, and annualized increases by 844%.

Using currency boards, introduced in 1996, the Government had succeeded in reducing the inflation rate to 21, 9%, and in 1997 to 11%. The goal was to reduce inflation to 6.6%, but the 1998 financial crisis triggered a default on the country's external debt obligations, sharp devaluation of national currencies and as a consequence, to a new turn of consumer price growth. De facto, from 1995 to 2005, Russia maintained chronic rampant inflation, wherein the level ranged from 10 to 84%. Such inefficient economic activity caused long-term high inflation and lack of economic growth. To combat this, it is necessary to develop a set of measures, combining public, monetary, social and structural policies.

First of all, the method of calculation of consumer prices needs to be improved. To identify their real growth, it makes sense to calculate «social» inflation. This needs to consider prices for 30 instead of 400 goods and services used by citizens.

The following legal method combat inflation is transition of the Central Bank of Russia to policies direct inflation targeting. Under the Constitution, the main goal of the Bank of Russia is maintaining stability of ruble. The criterion of sustainability is its capacity to pay. This leads to the conclusion that indirectly the main task of the Bank of Russia – is to maintain price stability: inflation limited to 2%. This provision should be consolidated at the legislative level.

A key rate should be an effective instrument for economic policy. The government must create conditions enabling a key rate to influence the cost of borrowed money. It is necessary to amend in the Tax Code of Russia, relating to refinancing rate, relieving it from fiscal functions.

Equally important areas are the improvement of the system of refinancing of commercial banks. It should encourage credit expansion in the real economy and focus on long-term investment, implementation of federal and regional innovative projects. It is important to shift the focus from volume of borrowings to the foreign market toward borrowing within the country.

Next, we should note a legal way to combat inflation – development of principles of the state price policy. It may be useful at the Governmental level to limit the growth rates for services of natural monopolies, because it has great influence on inflation growth.

As an instrument for the protection against inflation during a period of intensive price growth indexed government bonds and payment can be used, that would be automatically increased by the change in the consumer price index.

For low income people government needs to establish specific social protection programmes. It must include indexing of salaries, pensions and social benefits in proportion to the increase in prices. It is also useful to develop a program of government subsidies in prices of essential commodities, and for people, who live beyond the poverty line, revive an exhaust system ration card.

Control price increases, overcome manifestations of crisis and protection of the population from adverse effects will allow create functional economic system. It will make possible to control inflation and offer economy the best path towards sustainable and dynamic development.

## **LAW AND MORALITY: COMMONALITY AND DIFFERENCE**

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The most important social regulators of public relations are the norms of law and morality. They fix specific ways of interaction of people, carry out a constant impact on society in accordance with any criteria. They also implement the interests of social groups, individuals or society as a whole. However, these norms, having a similar purpose, have their own specifics, causing their difference.

The difference lies in the sources of these norms, the features of sanctions for their violation, structural features. In this regard, it is important to identify common and different features in law and morality, because this problem is of great cognitive and practical importance for studying the ways of their impact on minds and behavior of people and for clarifying the forms of their interaction.

First of all, when studying the specifics of moral and legal norms, it is necessary to formulate definitions that reveal their essence.

In the focus of our attention is the definition of morality by G. V. Maltsev, according to which morality is a regulatory system, the action of which can be

traced at the level of social and individual consciousness, practical rules for behavior and social relations. Within this framework, human actions are considered from the point of view of good and evil, justice and non-justice, conscience, honor, duty, dignity and other moral categories.

According to G. A. Borisov, the legal norm is characterized as a general rule of conduct emanating from the state, expressing the agreed will of the social strata of the population, regulating a certain type of social relations, guaranteed in case of possible increase in the coercive force of the state.

Analyzing the definitions, we can see that both types of norms of interest to us have a common subject of regulation, namely the rules of behavior of subjects of public relations. It is also worth noting that the norms of morality and law have a single scope, that is, it cannot be argued that morality will operate only where there is no regulation of law. Since morality and law do not exist in isolation from each other, they have a mutual influence on each other.

In addition to the above, it can be noted that law and morality as social regulators invariably deal with the problems of the individual's free will and the responsibility for their actions. Law and morality as the most important elements of the value orientation of a person could neither arise nor exist if a person was not endowed with free will. They appeal to the mind and will of a person, helping him to adapt to the complex and changing world of social relations.

Law and morality always appeal to the free will of the individual. At the same time, they act as a "measure" of this freedom, defining the boundaries of free behavior of the individual. But in this community there are already properties that determine the specifics of law and morality. As E.A. Lukashева notes, the right acts as a formal concrete-historically conditioned measure of freedom. Right in its essence and, therefore, in its concept is a historically defined and objectively determined form of freedom in real relations, a measure of this freedom, formal freedom.

Law, by virtue of its nature, outlines the freedom of a person's external actions, while remaining neutral in relation to the internal motives of his behavior. Another matter is morality, which not only defines the boundaries of external freedom, but also requires internal self-determination of the individual. And in this sense, morality is an informal determinant of freedom.

The commonality of law and morality is determined by the fact that both legal and moral norms are always a fixation of what exists and the formulation of what is due on its basis. Due to the fact that the formation of these norms begins in public relations, they fix the reality that gave rise to them.

Thus, to protect the norms of law, the state uses coercive force, expressed in various forms, while morality has a different protective mechanism- the power of public opinion, socio-psychological stereotypes, traditions and habits of spiritual and practical life of people.

Also, morality has no specialized official forms of expression. The transfer of social and normative experience is carried out in the course of interpersonal and mass interaction of people, passed from generation to generation, which

distinguishes it from the law, which finds its expression in the form of normative legal acts.

In addition, the legal norm has a specific structure consisting of such elements as hypothesis, disposition and sanction, whereas the moral norm has none.

Analysis of the commonality and differences of law and morality has led us to the following conclusions. First, morality and law are similar on the basis of the unity of their spheres of action, the similarity of the categories of individual freedom and the similarity of the subject of regulation. Secondly, the norms of morality and freedom differ in the means of defending their norms, in the form of expression and structure. Thirdly, it is worth noting that the rules of law and morality do not exist in isolation, they have a mutual influence.

## **LIFE IMPRISONMENT: FEATURES AND PROBLEMS OF THE EXECUTION OF THE PUNISHMENT**

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Life imprisonment is a type of criminal punishment consisting of imprisonment for a period from the moment the court verdict comes into force until the biological death of a prisoner.

The relevance of this topic is due to the fact of a high level of crime in Russia, the commission of violent crimes and terrorist acts. The aim of this paper is to think about adequate measures to fight such crimes.

Currently, this type of punishment is very controversial. Many people believe that it is even more inhumane than the death penalty. We believe that this punishment does not fundamentally differ from imprisonment for a certain period. After all, it also means isolation from the society and placement in a correctional institution.

Nevertheless, life imprisonment has its own peculiarities:

1. This punishment is unlimited in time;
2. Life imprisonment is used for a limited number of crimes (there is a list of groups of persons for whom life imprisonment is not applied: these are women, men over 65 years of age, minors);

3. Special conditions for serving a sentence are also provided.

Let's look into the features of the detention of prisoners. Prisoners in maximum security colonies are housed one or two people in every cell. According to official data, the selection of cellmates is carried out in accordance with psychological and personal characteristics. However, this procedure does not help to cope with the constant conflicts between persons in the same cell.

These conflicts are associated, as a rule, with the severity of communication with the same person every day. In conditions of strict isolation, while in a confined space of the cell, convicts are exposed to certain circumstances. In addition to little information coming from outside, movements and the possibility of using free time at one's own will are significantly reduced. There is no physical activity, so tension increases, causing dissatisfaction, which leads to conflicts. Unfortunately, the control over the convicts is carried out visually, which does not allow monitoring them all the time. Therefore, the only way out is the introduction of technical capabilities. But here two problems arise: the need for financial resources and the lack of specialists for technical maintenance.

The independent activity of the correctional officers should be excluded and all technical equipment must meet the legal grounds for their implementation. After all, the use of audiovisual, electronic and other technical means of surveillance can prevent violence, suicide and other crimes.

The use of such special equipment as handcuffs is another problem requiring a legislative solution. According to the law, handcuffs can only be used in certain circumstances (for example, disobedience, escape, self-harm or doing harm to others). The law also requires drawing up a specific act on the use of handcuffs, which is periodically checked by the prosecutor's office for the validity of their use. So, it is prohibited to use handcuffs while taking from the cell a person convicted to life imprisonment. We can consider the experience of the United States, for example, where this category of prisoners can move outside the cell (even when meeting with a lawyer) only in both hand and foot shackles. And no one considers this as a violation of the rights of a prisoner because the safety of others, including personnel, is the most important thing.

Life imprisonment gives unjustly convicted prisoners hope to a review of a case or to acquittal. In the past, when death penalty was a reality, the error of the investigation played a fatal role for a convict because in many cases innocent people were shot instead of serial killers. The investigation and the court may be wrong, and in this case life imprisonment gives a chance to correct the error. And for those who are just preparing to commit a crime, this will be an opportunity to once again think about their future.

### **FEATURES OF THE PROCEDURE FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE FSA ON DECISIONS AND ORDERS OF ANTIMONOPOLY AUTHORITIES**

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For the normal and stable existence and development of the economic system it is necessary to limit monopolies and unfair competition. Protection of competition is one of the tasks of the state, which delegates powers to special antitrust authorities. However, the acts of these bodies not always meet the requirements of legality, and often business entities have to appeal against actions and decisions that do not comply with the law and violate their legitimate rights and interests. Currently, this is an urgent problem for entrepreneurs, because only for the period from January 1, 2016 to the present time there are 6128 court decisions related to the appeal of the activities of the Federal Antimonopoly service and its departments.

The Federal law “On protection of competition” defines the procedure for appealing the orders of the Antimonopoly authority, as well as its decisions. Article 52 indicates two subjects considering complaints: arbitration court, where the term for filing the complaint makes three months, and the indirect subject: collegial body of Federal Antimonopoly authority. As for this body, it is only said that the appeal to it that does not deprive subjects of the right to go to court, but in a smaller term – a month. If the court accepts the application for consideration, the relevant acts shall suspend their effect.

The regulation on the collegial body has appeared only recently-when the Federal law “On amendments to the Federal law” “On protection of competition” and certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation came into force. This law came into force on 05.01.2016, and in the same year, there was a review of judicial practice arising in the consideration of cases on protection of competition and cases of administrative offenses in this area. This review addresses the issues of appeal against acts of Antimonopoly authorities. In particular, it says about how to appeal some of the acts. Attention is drawn to paragraph four of this review, as it refers to the challenge of decisions or regulations of the Antimonopoly authority.

The paragraph indicates that the consideration and resolution of such issues is the prerogative of the arbitral Tribunal. In the Russian Federation the judgments and orders are not included in the system of sources of law, but the decision of the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation and also reviews make a special system of acts, the purpose of which is the interpretation of the current legislation with the aim of its unified application. These permissions are recorded in the Federal constitutional law “On the Supreme Court of the

Russian Federation” and the Federal constitutional law “On the constitutional Court of the Russian Federation”.

So, in this case there is a conflict: on the one hand, the review of judicial practice is not a normative legal act, but on the other hand, its purpose is to give an understanding to lower courts and other bodies, as well as individuals of how to interpret the norm.

It is worth considering that in recent years the acts of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are gradually becoming more binding. The question arises as to how the rule set out in article 52 will operate. As follows from the review of the practice of application of Antimonopoly legislation by the collegial bodies of the FAS of Russia only 103 complaints were considered at the period from 5.01.2016 to 1.07.2018. Over the same period, the courts considered 4276 cases. It goes without saying that efficiency of an extrajudicial method of the appeal to collegial body is noticeably lower because of existence of the conflict. Perhaps some of these cases are also related to the appeal to the court, after consideration by the authority.

Based on the considered contradiction it is possible to draw the following conclusions:

1) The Law provides two possible ways of appeal – to the court or to the collegial body of the Federal Antimonopoly authority.

2) Appeal to the collegial body does not deprive the opportunity to go to court in the future.

3) There is a discrepancy between the provisions of the law and the court's interpretation of certain issues.

4) There is a small volume of complaints received by the collegial body.

We would like to offer the following: at implementation of interpretation court should avoid creation of contradictions as the purpose of such activity – is unified application of the legislation of the Russian Federation, and, consequently, it is necessary to consider carefully not only practice of courts, but also the legislation for its change at the moment or shortly before interpretation.

To increase efficiency, the collegial body should interact with other institutions aimed at protecting the rights of business entities, for example, the Commissioner for the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs, since this can not only increase the number of complaints under consideration, but also allow them to interact optimally.

## **RECHTLICHER SCHUTZ VON SLOGANS**

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Wir leben in der Zeit der Werbeslogans. Es ist verständlich, ein guter Slogan macht einen Effekt. Dieser Effekt ist Geld wert und kostet Geld.

Was sind eigentlich die Werbeslogans? Laut der Definition, sind die Werbeslogans kurze merkende Phrasen, die die Hauptidee der Werbekampagne in einer markanten, bildlicheren Form übergibt. Der Slogan weist eine gewisse Originalität auf, weil er phantasievoll, überraschend, unerwartet und damit leicht merkfähig ist. Durch mehrjährige Nutzung gewinnt der Slogan die Berühmtheit. Die Bekanntheit und Verwendungsdauer des Werbeslogans bietet dem Unternehmen/der Firma eine Möglichkeit, die Chancen der Eintragungsfähigkeit durch intensive Werbung zu erhöhen.

Werbeslogans stellen immaterielle Werte dar, welche für deren Inhaber von besonderer Bedeutung sind und daher gegen Nachahmung geschützt werden müssen.

Die rechtliche Situation im Bereich der Werbeslogans ist sehr komplex. Viele Unternehmer mühen sich ihren Slogan gegen Nachahmung zu schützen. Dieser Vortrag behandelt den rechtlichen Schutz von Slogans. Die Voraussetzung für urheberliche Schutzfähigkeit eines Werkes ist, dass bei dem Slogan um eine persönliche geistige Schöpfung handelt. Durch die Kürze werden Slogans ein Problem wegen der Schöpfungshöhe, die nicht genug ausreichend ist.

Die Urheberrechte an Slogans entstehen nur im Fall ihrer Eintragung in Registern. Im Gegenfall entsteht eine gewisse Unsicherheit, ob dem Slogan im Streitfall vor Gericht Urheberrechtsschutz zugebilligt wird. Genießt der Slogan den urheberlichen Schutz, so kann sein Urheber gegenunerlaubte Übernahmen und Nachahmungen durch Dritte vorgehen und Unterlassung verlangen. Bei Verschulden stehen dem Urheber Ansprüche auf Schadenersatz zu.

Die Schutzfähigkeit des Slogans muss einzelfallbezogen und für jede bestimmte Ware und Dienstleistung gesondert geprüft werden. Für einige Produkte kann der Slogan schutzfähig sein, für andere nicht. Das ist damit verbunden, dass er für einen Teil der Produkte nur beschreibenden Charakter hat. Dabei hat ein langer Slogan mehr Chancen urheberlich geschützt zu sein, während ein kurzer Slogan wettbewerbs- und markenrechtlich geschützt zu sein.

Als Indizien für die Unterscheidungskraft von Werbeslogans sieht die Rechtsprechung folgende Kriterien an:

- Kürze des Slogans
- eine gewisse Originalität und Prägnanz der Wortfolge
- Mehrdeutigkeit und Interpretationsbedürftigkeit.

Fazit. Aus dem Urheberrecht lässt sich für Slogans nur sehr selten Schutz begründen. Es ist zu empfehlen, den geschaffenen Werbeslogan als Marke zu

registrieren, um einen Nachahmern durch Dritte wirksam entgegen treten zu können. Werbeslogans können grundsätzlich als Marke angemeldet werden.

Die Wortmarken können auch aus mehreren Wörtern bestehen und gemäß Markengesetz geschützt werden. Ein Slogan wird als Marke eingetragen, wenn er unterscheidungskräftig ist. Das heißt, das Publikum muss dem Slogan einen Hinweis auf die betriebliche Herkunft der Waren oder Dienstleistungen entnehmen können, die der Slogan kennzeichnet. Bei den langen Slogans kann der Verbraucher keinen Hinweis auf die betriebliche Herkunft entnehmen. Diese Slogans sind nicht als Marke schutzfähig. Ist der Werbeslogan als Marke geschützt, kann der Markeninhaber gegen jeden vorgehen, der einen solchen Werbespruch benutzt.

## MY SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY

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At first, I want to note that it is never early and never late to be engaged in scientific activity. Such work gives each person experience of competent presentation of his or her thoughts, broadening of outlook and opportunity to reach other higher goals.

The All-Russian contest “First Steps in Science” was my first serious experience in scientific activity. I took part at this competition 3 times and defended 3 literature projects. All studies were related to the personality of Ivan Alekseevich Bunin.

In the book “The pathway of life” L. N. Tolstoy wrote: “It is not the quantity of knowledge that matters, but their quality”. I think this quote fully explains the fact that three years in succession the object of my study was the works of one person. Ivan Bunin wrote a set of poems, novels, stories, translated a number of works from English into Russian, and its course of life was not less interesting than his creativity. However, I found out all this later. Initially I took an interest in him because he was the first Russian writer who had won the Nobel Prize.

My first study focused on the relationship between Bunin and our city. I was interested: why was there a monument to this writer on the alley of writers on Studencheskaya Street? The author of this monument is a famous sculptor Anatoly

Shishkov. He limned the writer sitting in a chair next to the table with a book and apples. So the sculptor tried to embody the image of the Russian noble, intellectual and patriot. One of the apples falls off the table – it is a symbol of the tragic fate of Ivan Bunin, who was forced to leave his homeland and live the rest of his life abroad. The inscription on the monument is taken from his novel “The life of Arseniev”, because Bunin received the Nobel Prize for this book. In one of its chapters, the author describes the beauty of Belgorod landscape. This monument was recognized as the best monument to Ivan Bunin.

The subject of my second research work was Bunin's story “Tanhka” and the third work was devoted to the story “Holy Mountains”. I did these projects at school. However, I decided to link my life with the study of law and entered the Law Institute of Belgorod State National Research University, but this has not become an obstacle to my scientific activity.

As a first year student I continued to do researches, but within my specialty of law. The first such scientific work took a lot of efforts and time. Its title was “World compulsory enforcement systems.

Features of enforcement proceedings in foreign countries”. Aristotle said very correctly that “there would be no benefit in justice if court decisions were not enforced”. That is why improving questions about this service is important and relevant at the moment. In this paper I compared models of civil jurisdiction systems including enforcement proceedings in different states.

Today executive activities need serious improvement in many areas and one way to solve this problem is to borrow some of the most effective forms from other states. Such adaptation of foreign experience will be a huge positive factor for improvement of the Russian execution system. The topic was difficult, but very interesting, so I didn't regret doing such work. Also, it was the experience that helped me then in writing my coursework.

To sum up I want to say that I consider the experience of writing scientific works and addressing Conferences, taking part in forums and competitions is an invaluable component of a competent, educated and promising person.

## **TRANSNATIONAL CRIME: ENVIRONMENTAL SMUGGLING**

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Today the most striking trend in the development of the modern world is the globalization of all economic and socio-political phenomena. This rapidly developing process brings together all aspects of the life of different states into a single comprehensive system.

Despite the predominantly positive results of this phenomenon, the process of globalization can also be seen as a threat to the safe existence of modern society, which is reflected in the growing number of transnational crimes.

In accordance with the United Nations Convention adopted by the United Nations General assembly in 2000, a crime is recognized as transnational if it:

- 1) committed in more than one state;
- 2) committed in one state, but with the participation of a criminal group carrying out its criminal activities in more than one state.

Among the most common types of organized international crime are drug and arms trafficking, counterfeiting, human trafficking (prostitution), legalization of proceeds of crime. However, in the focus of our attention is such a new and most relevant to date type of international organized crime as environmental smuggling.

This criminal activity may take the form of illegal cross-border movement and export of rare and endangered species of flora and fauna. The legal rules for international trade in endangered biological resources are determined by the Convention (CITES), concluded in Washington in 1973. This document contains three Annexes, which indicate:

1. endangered species (about 300 of them are on the territory of the Russian Federation),
2. species that need protection from trade, though it is not prohibited,
3. certain types declared by certain countries which want their special protection.

The Russian Federation, as a party to CITES, is working to preserve biodiversity as part of the strategy for the conservation of rare and endangered species of animals, plants and mushrooms in the Russian Federation until 2030.

The Convention on the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources, 1980, is concerned with the protection of marine biological resources.

Nevertheless, despite the existence of a sufficient number of international instruments regulating legal relations in this area, this type of international crime continues to spread and at the present stage is characterized by special features.

First of all, it is the specifics of the subject of the crime, which are living organisms generated by the ecosystem. According to the Convention on biological diversity, an “ecosystem” is a complex of plant, animal, microorganism communities and non – living environment interacting as a functional unit. Ecosystems, in turn, constitute “biological diversity”. In this regard, the harm caused by the attack is not only directly to the animal and plant world, but also to the national heritage, reducing the value of the ecological diversity of a state.

It is also worth mentioning that the illegal transportation of wild animal and plant derivatives constitutes environmental smuggling. This concept is used when

it comes to objects that are derived from rare or endangered animals. These include, for example, bear bile, musk of musk deer, Rhino horn, skeletons and small bones of tigers, antlers of spotted deer, wild plants and so on.

Today, Interpol estimates that world trafficking in wild animals and plants has come second after the drug trade.

The data of The International Fund for animal welfare show that the share of detention of smuggling of flora and fauna at customs posts is 23% of the total volume of illegally transported goods.

In May 2018, an investigation conducted in the Russian Federation, Germany, France and the United Kingdom revealed 5,381 ads with reports of the sale of 11,772 samples of endangered species that were placed on more than 116 online trading platforms and in the field of social networks.

The reason for the wide spread of environmental smuggling, according to Russian theorists, is the interest of foreign and Russian entrepreneurs in natural resources, which, in their opinion, will help them to solve corporate problems.

Russian territories are used for the disposal of radioactive materials and toxic waste, the introduction of environmentally dirty industries, the sale of substandard or prohibited for use in their countries of food and consumer goods.

Amina Mohammed, first Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization, in her annual speech dedicated to the world wildlife Day, emphasizes that wildlife crimes violate ecosystems, undermine stability, which is beneficial, first of all, to extremist and non-state armed groups.

Thus, it can be concluded that the danger of the spread of transnational crime lies not only in the scale of the wrongful acts committed, but also in the ever-changing variety of forms of their Commission.

Penetrating into the most diverse aspects of public life, this phenomenon has a devastating impact on the world community as a whole, its heritage and security, and on the guarantee of the protection of the rights and freedoms of the individual.

This, in turn, dictates the need to attract the assistance of law enforcement agencies of various foreign States for the most rapid, high-quality investigation and detection of international crimes.

## **THE FIRST DETECTIVE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE**

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Forensic science is a broad discipline within the sciences and the law enforcement community. It uses science to answer questions pertaining to legal situations, including criminal and civil cases. Within forensic science, there are a number of individual disciplines, ranging from forensic anthropology to forensic veterinary science.

Forensic scientists collect, preserve, analyze scientific evidence during the course of an investigation, travel to the scene of the crime to collect the evidence themselves as well as analyze objects brought to them by other individuals and testify as expert witnesses.

The history of forensic science is associated with the name of Arkady Frantsevich Koshko.

Arkady Frantsevich Koshko – the chief detective of the Russian Empire - was born in the village Brozhka Bobruisk district of Minsk province. His family was rich and noble. He graduated from the Kazan Infantry Junker School and enlisted in a regiment located in Simbirsk. He had always dreamed of being able to benefit the country with his labor. He chose forensics and in 1894 he left military service, becoming an ordinary inspector in Riga.

Time showed that Arkady Frantsevich did not make a mistake choosing a profession. For three years he managed to solve eight crimes, which at that time was a real record. His methods were very different from the standard. Koshko used makeup, disguise and all kinds of costumes to fit the chosen image. And, having prepared as it should, Arkady Frantsevich went to the most vicious places of Riga, teeming with criminals.

In 1906 Arkady Frantsevich was transferred to St. Petersburg. He was given the task of setting up the police in a short time. Koshko had to start the work of his subordinates from scratch. In parallel with this, he created an extensive agent network.

Nicholas II and Peter Stolypin personally watched the activities of the chief detective and were very pleased with him. Therefore, in 1908 they supported Koshko and adopted the Law on the Detective Department, which implied the appearance of detective departments in all major cities of Russia.

Another merit of Koshko was the introduction of a file-cabinet of criminals based on anthropometry and fingerprinting. A cabinet appeared with an archive and a file-cabinet. In the cabinet, criminals were identified, photographed and made “fingerprints, while making anthropometric measurements”. Namely, they measured the growth of a criminal, his footprints and the volume of his skull. This system also appealed to the detectives of Scotland Yard, who also began to use it. And Koshko was soon appointed chief of the entire criminal investigation of the Russian Empire.

The work done was also appreciated in Europe. Therefore, in 1913 the Russian investigation was recognized as the best in terms of crime detection at the International Congress of Criminalists in Switzerland.

It seemed that now Arkady Frantsevich would be able to launch an even larger-scale activity. But the revolution of 1917 occurred and his career ended. He was terrified to learn that after the February events, thousands of criminals escaped from the destroyed prisons. Accordingly, the criminal situation in the country became worse. The decision of the Provisional Government to abolish the police also contributed to this. A brilliant detective, like his many subordinates, became unnecessary. Kiev, Odessa, Sevastopol – they could not escape from the Bolshevik army. Therefore, after the Red Army took the Crimea, he and his family moved to Turkey and settled in Constantinople. There he opened a private detective agency. Of course, he had to investigate only petty private affairs, but Arkady Frantsevich was pleased with this.

But soon a quiet life came to an end. Rumors spread in the country that the Turkish authorities were going to give all the Russian emigrants to Bolsheviks. So, Arkady Frantsevich and his family migrated to Paris. He could not do his favorite thing – to work in the police, because French citizenship was required. Koshko refused Scotland Yard too, because he was not going to become a British citizen. He hoped that the situation in Russia would change and there would be an opportunity to return.

The former chief detective of the Russian Empire worked in a store and wrote detective novels. In Paris, he died at the end of December 1928.

In Russia there is an order named after Arkady Frantsevich Koshko. The award is presented for the merits in the field of criminal investigation.

## SECTION 5. MEDICAL SCIENCE

### THE DANGER OF ALCOHOL ABUSE

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There are many values in every person's life. But I think that health is the main for each person. It is important to take good care of it and to avoid bad habits. I'd like to speak about the problem of the danger of alcohol abuse.

For many people alcohol is the way to have fun. To drink some alcohol each day like one or two drinks per day is not harmful. Nonetheless, a lot of adults have serious troubles with drinking.

At the moment about 30 million Russian people abuse alcohol or are alcoholics. Also hundreds of people are engaged in risky drinking patterns. For example, approximately over 53 percent of Russian people have one or more relatives who has problems with drinking alcohol.

Alcoholism is a serious disease that, like other pathologies, has its own causes. Improve your mood, diversify your life, get rid of shocks, self-doubt, feelings of loneliness, or just boredom: you can find a lot of reasons that people follow to drink.

All causes can be divided into three large groups: physiological, psychological, and socially adaptive.

#### • *Physiological*

Alcoholism is, first of all, a disease that can be caused by a number of physiological reasons: previous illnesses, metabolic characteristics, psychiatric disorders, brain diseases and injuries.

Of course, alcoholism can have more "deeper" root causes. In particular, a genetic predisposition.

According to statistics, addiction in children of alcoholic parents is five times higher than in non-drinkers. However, it is worthwhile to understand that physiological causes are only a background for the development of alcohol dependence.

#### • *Psychological*



This group of reasons depends on the upbringing of a person, his self-esteem, character, as well as his ability to adapt in the modern world.

Loneliness, the impossibility of self-realization, a large number of complexes, obsessive fears, shyness: all this can become a serious argument to begin to abuse alcohol. Drinking often acts as a psychotropic means by which a person can relax, improve mood.

- ***Socially adaptive***

It is the social causes of alcoholism that are most common in modern society. Looking into history, we notice a huge layer of traditions, one way or another, associated with the use of alcohol.

Not a single feast can do without a serving of alcohol. In addition, a person often begins to drink, not because an irresistible desire arises, but because the influence of others is too great.

Alcohol causes irreversible changes of our body. It damages not only brain cells but the whole body. Heavy drinking increases the risk of certain of cancers: liver, esophagus, throat, and larynx. Also alcohol can cause liver cirrhosis, problems with immune system, damage brain cells.

Another problem is the loss of common sense. A lot of crimes like suicides, homicides and car crashes are committed after drinking alcohol. Under the influence of alcohol people, especially young teenagers, do things which they might regret in the future.

The greatest danger is caused by alcoholism in teenagers. However, when people start drinking more alcohol, they become dependent on it. One of the reason for teenagers to start drinking alcohol is that they want to look older. Moreover, alcohol is damages all the structure of the young teenager's body which are just being formed.

Acknowledging that help is needed for an alcohol problem may not be easy. But that people should visit health care provider. As the sooner a person gets help, as the better are changes for a better. Moreover, taking steps to identify these problems has important advantages— you can change your life for a healthier and rewarding. If you want to change your life you can do it.

## **FUNDAMENTALS AND METHODS OF CHINESE MEDICINE**

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While European doctors treat diseases, Eastern healers have for thousands of years regarded the human body as a single system in which everything is interconnected. According to Chinese doctors, our well-being depends on the circulation of vital energy – Qi, as well as on the balance of female energy, Yin and male Yang. And if energy exchange is disrupted, this will necessarily manifest itself in diseases. Therefore, it is necessary to treat not the symptom, but the cause, restoring the harmony of the body. Such an unusual approach gives its results - the methods of Chinese medicine, according to WHO, really help in the treatment of more than 40 different diseases

From many sources it is known that Chinese medicine is the oldest medicine of all nations. Even before our era, Chinese doctors treated with the methods currently used in traditional Chinese medicine.

The very first medical book in China appeared as far back as 500 BC, it was called “The Curator of Emperor Huangdi”. In this medical treatise there were already references to Yin and Yang.

Traditional Chinese medicine includes the theory of the occurrence of diseases, diagnostic methods, prevention and methods of treating diseases. According to Chinese medicine, individual changes in the human body immediately affect the entire body.

#### ***Diagnosics according to the rules of Chinese medicine:***

Examination of the patient. Checking the patient’s condition, the Chinese doctor looks at the general appearance, assessing the color of the skin, nails, tongue, eye proteins, nails, etc. Since the disease is the result of an imbalance, it necessarily manifests itself in changes in appearance that may seem unrelated to complaints the patient.

Listening. Chinese doctors can identify the disease by ear by evaluating the sound of breathing, pace and sound of speech.

Poll. The doctor is obliged to ask the patient not only about health, but also about the state of mind, desires and aspirations, attitude to relatives. When choosing treatment methods of Chinese traditional medicine, the temperament and character of the patient are no less important than his physical condition.

Heart rate check. The pulse rhythm can tell a lot about the condition of the patient’s body. Chinese traditional medicine distinguishes between 30 pulse scenarios corresponding to various disorders.

Palpation. Chinese doctors check the state of muscles and joints, assess the condition of the skin, and check for swelling.

#### ***Chinese medicine methods:***

Massage. Chinese medicine actively uses many massage methods, including such exotic varieties as gouache - massage with a special scraper made of jade, and tuyna – acupressure technique. During the Chinese massage, the doctor concentrates on the lines along which Qi energy moves through the body. Chinese massage effectively relieves pain, swelling and inflammation, improves blood

circulation and metabolism. In addition, it relieves muscle tension, which can lead to problems with joints, spine, respiration and digestion.

Vacuum Therapy. Vacuum massage is actively used in Western medicine and cosmetology, but its foundations came from ancient China. During massage, cans of various diameters are used. The doctor conducts an active massage, moving banks in the body and acting on active points. From the point of view of eastern medicine, this massage improves the movement of energy flows, and Western doctors say that vacuum therapy strengthens capillaries, improves microcirculation, helping the body get rid of decay products, and cellular respiration, and these speeds up the restoration of damaged tissues. Vacuum therapy strengthens the body's defenses and is often used to prevent infectious diseases.

Acupuncture in Chinese medicine. Chinese traditional medicine is primarily associated with acupuncture. Acupuncture, or acupuncture, is the effect on active points with very thin needles. There are more than 300 such points, and each is associated with a body or system. The needles are so tiny and inserted so shallowly that there are no unpleasant sensations during acupuncture. On the contrary, acupuncture helps to cope with pain. It is also indicated for a variety of diseases of internal organs, metabolic disorders, decreased immunity, insomnia and some nervous diseases.

Moxotherapy consists in warming all the same active points with a smoldering wormwood cigar. The cigar does not touch the patient's body, and he only feels heat. Moxotherapy consists in heating all the same active points with a smoldering wormwood cigar. The cigar does not touch the patient's body, and he only feels the heat.

Herbal Medicine. The Chinese are actively using herbal treatment for a variety of diseases. Herbal medicine is also very popular in Russia, however, Chinese doctors have achieved true perfection in combining various fees to increase their effectiveness. Many herbs strengthen immunity, regulate blood pressure and sugar level, strengthen defenses and normalize metabolism. Herbal medicine in Chinese traditional medicine uses herbal ingredients such as ginseng, lemongrass, motherwort, ginger, goji berries.

Therapeutic exercises qigong. In China, city dwellers go out to parks in the morning and evening and do qigong exercises. Qigong has a lot to do with yoga – it also involves slow, smooth movements and breathing control. Qigong helps to harmonize the state of the body and spirit and allows Qi energy to flow freely. If you look at Chinese gymnastics from a Western point of view, it significantly improves the supply of oxygen to the brain and all systems and organs of the human body, increases concentration and performance, relieves muscle tension and normalizes pressure

*Nutrition Proper nutrition* is one of the most important health conditions, according to Chinese medical treatises of antiquity. If Western medicine mainly takes into account the ratio of fats, carbohydrates and proteins, as well as vitamins and minerals, eastern takes a different approach. The main thing in nutrition is the

balance of tastes – salty, sweet, bitter, sour and spicy. When compiling a diet, Chinese doctors take into account not only the patient's state of health, but also his gender, age and lifestyle.

In China itself, traditional medicine accounts for 40% of all medical manipulations. Chinese traditional medicine is extremely popular not only in its homeland – in recent decades, the Western world has also been interested in ancient treatment methods. Almost all methods of Chinese medicine are non-invasive and non-traumatic, have a small list of contraindications and side effects. Moreover, they really have a healing effect, which is confirmed by scientific facts.

## **RISK FACTORS FOR GASTRIC CANCER AND PREVENTION METHODS**

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It has been proven that cancer rarely occurs in an absolutely healthy stomach. It is preceded by the so-called precancerous condition: a change in the properties of the cells lining the stomach. The exact cause of cancer is unknown, but factors contributing to the possible occurrence of gastric cancer have been studied.

Factors contributing to the development of stomach cancer:

- hereditary predisposition (stomach cancer and non-polypous colon cancer in a family history);
- male gender and age over 50;
- nutritional factors: abuse of salted, smoked, canned foods containing nitrites and nitrates; low content of fresh vegetables and fruits in the diet; the use of hot food and drinks;
- infection with helicobacteria;
- smoking, alcohol abuse;
- throwing of gastric contents into the esophagus (gastroesophageal reflux).

The dependence of the incidence of gastric cancer on the lack of consumption of ascorbic acid, excessive consumption of salt, pickled, overcooked, smoked foods, spicy foods, and animal oil is proved. Among the causes of stomach cancer is alcohol abuse. There is a direct correlation between the incidence of

gastric cancer and the content of copper, molybdenum, cobalt in the soil and the reverse – zinc and manganese.

There is evidence of a dependence of gastric cancer on *Helicobacter pylori* infection. It is considered statistically proven that infected *Helicobacter pylori* increased risk of stomach cancer. At the same time, there is information that contradicts the infectious theory – for example, gastric cancer rarely develops in *Helicobacter pylori* endemic areas of northern Nigeria.

The difference in the incidence of gastric cancer in men and women with equal infection with *Helicobacter* among both sexes is also noteworthy.

Cancer of the stomach is more often detected in people with blood group II. In most cases, stomach cancer develops against the background of long-existing precancerous mucosal conditions. It means morphologically confirmed replacement of a normal mucosa with dysplastic. Precancerous diseases of the stomach are conditions that can eventually turn into cancer or, more often, cancer develops on their background. Such diseases include chronic gastric ulcer, polyps of the stomach, hypertrophic gastritis menetrie, pernicious (B12-deficient) anemia, chronic gastritis with reduced acidity of the stomach. In addition, the risk of a malignant tumor of the stomach is higher in persons who have undergone removal of part of the stomach due to some other disease.

There are three ways to prevent complications caused by malignant tumors of the stomach:

- primary prevention is the most effective direction in preventing the development of stomach cancer, it includes the fight against risk factors and directs the patient to a healthy lifestyle;

- secondary prevention consists in the timely identification and complete treatment of already detected gastric cancer. The importance of timely and correctly selected treatment prevents severe complications of stomach cancer;

- emergency prevention includes urgent measures to prevent complications that threaten the patient's life.

The primary prevention of the disease is to reduce or eliminate negative factors on the human body. Proper nutrition is a very important factor: it is necessary to avoid fatty, fried, spicy and salty foods, introduce a large amount of fruits and vegetables into the diet, and avoid eating nitrates and nitrites that can be found in processed meats (smoked meat, sausages, sausages, etc.) .d.), eat fresh food.

It is necessary to give up smoking and drinking strong drinks, lead an active lifestyle, engage in physical education. When working in hazardous production, use individual protective measures. Treat ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, polyps, chronic atrophic gastritis in time. It is important to know that some medications can, as a side effect, provoke oncology of the gastrointestinal tract. In this case, you should insist on replacing the drug with a similar, but less dangerous one.

Secondary prevention of gastric cancer is the timely examination (annual gastroscopy for people at risk), diagnosis of precancerous conditions by a doctor.

Secondary prophylaxis also includes dispensary observation of patients registered in cancer clinics.

## **ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS**

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Acute appendicitis is an acute inflammation of the appendix of the cecum. In many cases, the development of acute appendicitis is caused by a nonspecific infection of a mixed nature: Escherichiacoli, staphylococci, streptococci, anaerobic microorganisms.

Escherichia coli is the most characteristic pathogen. This microflora is constantly located in the intestines. In ordinary conditions it doesn't have a harmful effect and it is an important factor in digestive homeostasis. It presents its pathogenic properties only when favorable conditions appear in the appendix.

Vascular theory is very important in the study of acute appendicitis. C. Ricker explicated the damage of the appendix is caused by nutritional disorders of the appendix as a whole or its segments as a result of vascular spasm. In the fifties, an explanation of the occurrence of vascular spasm appeared. Many pathological processes at that time were explained by neurogenic influences.

If you carefully study all theories of acute appendicitis, it is easy to establish that the leading factor in each of them led to one result – congestion. Congestion leads to overstretching of appendix, while there is a disturbed blood circulation in the wall of appendix, a spasm of the muscle elements of its wall and as a result necrosis develops. Microorganisms penetrate the centers of micronecrosis and cause various forms of non-specific inflammation.

The main factor in the development of the disease is infectious. Its pathogenic factor can realize itself only if there are contributing local factors, which are:

1) Lumen obstruction of the appendix. The causes of this phenomenon may be hyperplasia of the lymphatic (lymphoid tissue) follicles, caprolites (appendicolites), helminth, foreign bodies (seeds, seeds of vegetables and fruits, etc.), as well as muscle spasm in the area of the stoma of the appendix;

- 2) Violation of the outflow of the contents of the appendix;
- 3) Increase of intraluminal pressure in the appendix. This can be present by the occurrence of migrating pains in the epigastric region (Kocher symptom), in the umbilical and right iliac regions;
- 4) The reverse development occurs, if at this stage the outflow of the contents of the appendix is restored, then all existing changes disappear;
- 5) The violation of the microcirculation of the tissues of its wall may occur in the appendix with saving of high intraluminal pressure;
- 6) This leads to damage of the vascular endothelium and then leads to a violation of the integrity of the mucous membrane of the vermiform appendix (Aschoff's primary affect);
- 7) The various types of flora in the lumen of the appendix (bacteria and their toxins, viruses) are introduced into the areas of the damaged mucous membrane and a typical inflammatory process occurs, leading to the destruction of the appendix – phlegmonous and gangrenous changes. At this stage, due to the involvement in the pathological process of the serous membrane (visceral peritoneum) and the adjacent parietal peritoneum, peritoneal pain occurs (constant, growing);
- 8) The heart attack and tissue-necrosis are result of continued violation of perfusion. This leads to perforation of the appendix wall and the occurrence of peritonitis.

There are also general factors contributing to the development of acute appendicitis: alimental factor, existence of a focal point of infection in the body with its hematogenic spread, state of immunodeficiency, allergization of the body.

Thus, acute appendicitis is a non-specific inflammatory process. The main factor leading to the development of inflammation in the worm-like process should be considered obstruction of the worm-like process, change of reactivity of the organism under the influence of various factors.

## **ETIOLOGY, PATHOGENESIS AND CLINICAL HEMATOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ANEMIA**

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Anemia is a group of diseases characterized by a decrease in hemoglobin per unit volume of blood and (or) the number of red blood cells, which leads to the development of oxygen starvation of tissues. The listed pathologies arise as a result of a violation of the hematopoiesis process in the body, as well as due to malnutrition or blood loss. Anemia is accompanied by some infectious diseases.

There are the main signs of anemia – pallor of the skin, conjunctiva, slept veins, palpitations and shortness of breath with a small load, and in severe cases, a drop in blood pressure.

Anemia accounts for 70 – 75% of all diseases of the hematopoietic system. Its distribution among the population is also impressive, anemia is diagnosed in every tenth, and the total number is approximately 1 billion.

Anemia is diverse in etiology, pathogenesis, and clinical and hematological features. Anemia can be both an independent disease and a syndrome of various diseases. In this regard, all classifications built on the etiological and pathogenetic principle are extremely extensive.

Currently, classifying anemia, adhere to the pathogenetic principle underlying the classifications of G. A. Alekseev (1970), V. I. Kalinicheva (1983), as well as I. A. Kassirsky. According to the mechanisms leading to anemia, all anemia can be divided into 3 groups:

1. scarce, aplastic;
2. hemolytic;
3. posthemorrhagic.

This division of anemia to some extent conditional, since often there is a set of mechanisms that cause anemia.

The most detailed classification of anemia was developed by L. I. Idelson (1979). At the moment, additions have been made to the classification of anemia.

In clinical practice, anemia is diagnosed based on symptoms and a general blood count. Thus, it is recommended to distinguish between hyperchromic, normochromic and hypochromic anemias by the value of the color indicator.

The clinical picture of anemia of different types consists of the following factors:

- general (non-specific) symptoms characteristic of any type of anemia;
- specific (specific) manifestations of certain types of anemia;
- Symptoms of the underlying disease (most often chronic), contributing to the occurrence of anemia.

The doctor often observes patients who are concerned about the general symptoms of anemia. These include general weakness, increased fatigue, decreased ability to work, drowsiness during the day, inability to concentrate, dizziness, tendency to faint, palpitations and shortness of breath during physical exertion, sometimes aching pains in the left half of the chest and fever. Each of these symptoms is not strictly specific and can occur in a number of chronic diseases. However, in aggregate, they present a fairly defined clinical syndrome that allows, if not to diagnose, then, in any case, to suspect anemia.



## EFFECT OF PLANT AGENTS ON REDUCED BLOOD SUGAR LEVELS

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Diabetes mellitus is a complex medical and social problem not only of state, but also of international scale. Recent decades have seen a catastrophic increase in the level of the disease.

According to the International Diabetes Federation, 4.6 million people worldwide die every year from diabetes-related causes. Death from diabetes and its complications occurs every 7 seconds.

The number of diabetes patients is constantly increasing and by 2030, according to some forecasts, about 380 million patients are expected. The extent of prevalence of this disease requires further search for various methods of traditional and non-traditional treatment, including the use of medicinal plants. It has always been known that blood sugar levels play an important role for human health and therefore phytotherapy has a number of positive therapeutic effects, which enhances its therapeutic capabilities

People with diabetes are interested in learning about the impact of herbal medicine on them. It is now known that the plant drug for diabetes plays an auxiliary role, but in the case of skillful use it can significantly supplement the effect of insulin or synthetic sugar-reducing drugs. In addition, it is necessary to understand that our health in our own hands, as we know, is better prevented than treated by the disease.

Diabetes of all types can cause complications in different parts of the body and increase the overall risk of premature death. Possible complications include heart attack, stroke, kidney failure, leg amputation, vision loss and nerve injury. During pregnancy, poorly controlled diabetes increases the risk of fetal death and other complications.

Blood sugar is a very important indicator, so its importance cannot be ignored because it can lead to serious diseases. One such disease is diabetes. In this case, the sugar content increases, and is significantly different from the norm. In a healthy person, normal blood glucose levels vary within rather narrow limits.

Rates begin to increase if the body's cells do not absorb sugar, which directly enters the bloodstream. Glucose is known to be the only source of energy in the human body, so it must be present without error.

The only question is how right he comes to us and participates in metabolism. For example, in people with insulin – dependent diabetes mellitus, the pancreas hardly produces insulin. And in type 2 diabetes, the pancreas secretes enough insulin but is not absorbed as required. As a result, a person begins to feel quick fatigue and discomfort.

The increase in blood sugar can be physiological, pathological and clinical. Physiological increase occurs by taking easily assimilable carbohydrates, intense physical and mental stress. The causes of pathological fluctuations in sugar level can be:

- burn, severe pain, epileptic seizure;
- Severe angina attack;
- Acute myocardial infarction.

Phytotherapy of diabetes is based on the following basic principles:

– Partially reproduces or enhances the effect of many oral antidiabetic drugs with possible reduction of their side effects and dose.

– Provides insulin synthesis by optimizing its action at the tissue level.

– Slows the processes of beta cell regeneration.

– Configures the functioning of all parts of the immune system.

– Normalizes secondary metabolic and hormonal disorders.

– Prevention of complications of cardiovascular, urinary systems, musculoskeletal system.

The phytotherapy preparation arphasitin can also be used. Biologically active substances of antidiabetic preparations have hypoglycemic effect in type II diabetes mellitus from mild to moderate severity, which in some cases can reduce daily dose of oral antidiabetic agents; Increasing carbohydrate tolerance. 1 g of the drug collection contains common blueberry shoots 0, 2 g, common fruit leaf beans 0.2 g, barely rosy rhizomes and roots 0, 15 g, rosehips 0.15 g, top field grass 0.1 g, St. John's wort grass 0, 1 g, chamomile flowers 0.1 g. Infusion is carried out as heat 2-3 times a day 30 minutes before eating for 20-30 days. 3-4 courses are recommended during the year.

## **RADIOACTIVE POLLUTION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES**

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All of us, living in a constant bustle, actually rarely think of the global problems of the modern world. We don't even wonder how they affect our lives each day. But, from my point of view, we should think about at least one of the most actual questions of 21<sup>st</sup> century – radioactive pollution.

Radioactive pollution is the contamination of the environment in which humans and other living organisms are exposed to radiation. In developed countries, this problem is solved at the state level.

This type of physical pollution is common in Russia and ranks second after chemical pollution. The causes of this pollution can be really different, but the general are: 1) the nuclear explosion, when the dangerous radioisotope components get into water, air, etc.; 2) the leakage of materials from reactors or radioactive sources. Originally, sources of radioactive contamination are divided into 2 groups: natural and anthropogenic.

Radio waves and radioactive dust have a great influence on living organisms. From the large number of radioactive elements that pollute the atmosphere there are some of them that should be distinguished:

- Iodine-131 (radioiodine)
- Strontium-90
- Cesium-137
- Cobalt-60
- Americium-241

Living organisms can safely exist in conditions of optimal radiation levels. When this balance is disturbed and radiation levels exceed the norm, serious problems arise. Falling into the space, radioactive elements become part of the biosphere. Radiation changes lives of all living beings. Dangerous compounds accumulate in the body, affecting the internal organs at the cellular level. Radiation exposure causes the development of chronic diseases that cannot be treated.

Firstly, problems with the kidneys, liver, genitourinary organs, cardiovascular and circulatory systems appear. Moreover, physical development is getting slowed. In addition, one of the most serious consequences of radiation is the development of infertility. Also the blood changes its natural chemical structure. In future it will lead to a decrease of population which is a result of problems with childbirth and high levels of early death. Moreover, a lot of species of plants and animals will be reduced.

There are different radioactive elements which affect the body in different ways. For example, some elements cause serious changes in a few minutes, while others accumulate in the body for a long time, gradually changing the quality of human life. The longer a person is in the zone of active radiation, the more serious the damage is to health.

Nowadays the whole world has already known about the most serious radioactive disasters, which happened not so long ago. They are:

At first, the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station that happened on the 26<sup>th</sup> of April, 1986. It is considered to be the greatest nuclear disaster of all the time. So far, the thirty-kilometer radius around the power station is uninhabitable for both humans and animals, and the land is unsuitable for planting.

Secondly, the accident on Three Mile Island station on the 28<sup>th</sup> of March, 1979. Fortunately, the consequences of this accident were eliminated in time, so there was no serious contamination of the environment.

Then, there was Kyshtym accident, which happened on the 29<sup>th</sup> of September, 1957. The damage was very significant. A huge number of people were forced to leave their places of permanent residence. Many people did not want to leave. The situation was complicated by the fact that the Kyshtym radioactive accident caused huge environmental damage to the area. Dangerous substances got into reservoirs, the earth, the woods and lands.

Also, it was radioactive disaster in Goiania on the 13<sup>th</sup> of September, 1987. This contamination was caused by human negligence. There were very serious consequences, including death of many people.

Moreover, there was an accident that happened at Fukushima on the 11<sup>th</sup> of March, 2011. As a result of this accident, water and land within a radius of 30 km from the nuclear power station was contaminated. But, fortunately, in 2019, Japan introduced a law to revive abandoned settlements, which are no longer in danger of radiation exposure.

Finally, there was the radioactive contamination in Kramatorsk in 1980-1989. This pollution was also caused by human negligence, which caused many deaths and injuries.

Measures to protect the environment from radiation in the Russian Federation have been taken at the state level. The following statements have been approved by law:

- Application of modern technologies in industrial production. The amount of radioactive waste is reduced; contamination of the environment is minimized.
- Methods of environmentally safe handling of radiation elements.
- Compliance with sanitary standards.
- Organization of planned activities and sanitary protection zones.

In conclusion, I wanted to say that the use of substances with radiation is a deadly threat to humanity and living beings. With the growth of industrial production, with the expansion of the scope of nuclear energy, this problem is considered at the government level in all countries of the world.

Legislative acts have been adopted. And the safety of the environment depends only on the reasonable attitude of humanity.

## **CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OF CHILDREN AND AFFECTING FACTORS**

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Congenital malformations – are defects of morphogenesis of organs or body districts, identifiable at birth. For the progress of defects can contribute genetic factors and environmental factors as well. It is the most dangerous complication during the pregnancy period that leads to disability or fetal death. That's why, parental couples should plan and control the pregnancy period.

To understand how the factors, affect to the embryo, we should know what the embryonic period is. The embryonic period – is the process of fundamental and individual formation of embryo, which starts from the moment of fertilization till the birth. During the embryonic period, the fetus is unsustained to the affecting factors. Because it is the period of formation of organs and organism at all.

The factors that affects to the embryo during this period are called-“teratogenic factors”. There are two critical periods during the pregnancy, when teratogenic factors attack the embryo more effectively:

1. From 1st to 2nd week of pregnancy – in this time period, the impact of teratogenic factors leads to the fetal death.
2. From 3rd to 6nd week of pregnancy – in this time period, the impact of teratogenic factors leads to the progress of congenital malformations.

During these periods embryo is more unsustained to the affecting factors.

Congenital malformations can be divided into two large groups – hereditarily determined (that is, laid down in genes and chromosomes, inherited) and actually congenital (acquired during intrauterine development). This is due to the fact that in most cases, developmental defects are caused by a combination of hereditary predisposition and adverse external influences, resulting in multifactorial anomalies.

The problem of congenital malformations of the fetus is very diverse, various specialists are studying this issue – genetics, neonatologists, embryologists, specialists in prenatal (prenatal) diagnostics. Understanding the reasons is always difficult.

Depending on the object of the lesion and the time of exposure to harmful factors, the following malformations are distinguished:

1. Gametopathies – changes in the germ cells that occurred even before fertilization. These are hereditary defects based on sporadic mutations in the parent germ cells.
2. Blastopathies – are disorders that occurred in the first two weeks after fertilization.

3. Embryopathies are lesions that affect the fetus even before it is attached to the uterine wall. Often, such a damaging effect on the fetus occurs at 4-6 weeks of pregnancy and leads to the development of heart disease, at 12-14 weeks – it causes abnormalities of the child's genital organs.

4. Fetopathies – are fetal diseases that occur from the 11th week of pregnancy to birth.

According to the sequence of occurrence, defects can be primary and secondary. The first type is associated with mutations, the influence of teratogenic factors. The second is a consequence of primary defects (for example, hydrocephalus, which occurs with spinal hernia).

In terms of prevalence, vices are divided into:

- isolated – are noted in only one body;
- systemic – several primary defects localized in one system;
- multiple – defects that are noted in two or more systems.

Factors:

1. Social-economical factors – mostly, congenital malformations occur in families with low rate of income. Because, women during their pregnancy don't have access for the nutrient food, that's why their organism and the embryo as well unsustained to the affecting factors (such as infections or alcohol).

2. Genetic factors – blood relationship increases the prevalence of rare genetic congenital malformations and almost doubles the risk of neonatal and infant mortality, mental retardation and several congenital malformations in children, borned in couples, who are cousins.

3. Mother's nutrition – the food which eats mother, must be included especial vitamins and it should be nutrition.

4. Environmental factors – the chemics, alcohol, drugs, smoking effectively contribute rapid progress of congenital malformations in the early stages of pregnancy, leading to the fetal death or subsequent disabilities.

Taking into the consideration these risks, parental couples should plan their pregnancy and also protect their child, even before the start of prenatal period. Because children are our future, protecting them we protect our future also.

## **CURRENT ISSUES OF DERMATOLOGY**

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Dermatology is a branch of medicine that studies the structures of the skin in normal condition and in pathology, as well as developing methods for diagnosing and treating skin diseases. The history of dermatology is characterized by its long-term existence, both ancient and contemporary. Indeed, the medical specialty was born in the modern times, but its practical application is traced back to antiquity.

The skin is the largest human organ. Skin performs important functions in the human body such as protection of internal organs from mechanical and chemical influences, synthesis of Vitamin D, thermoregulation etc.

Every second person in the world meets with skin diseases. They are diverse and difficult to diagnose and treat. That is why dermatology issues are so actual and important. The most common skin diseases are skin cancer, skin warts, fungal diseases, eczema, psoriasis, acne, dermatitis, herpes. Skin diseases can occur on the face, on the arms, on the legs, as well as in any other places. Often there are skin diseases of the foot – for example, a fungus. Diagnosis of skin diseases is carried out using various laboratory and instrumental tests, in some cases, an examination is sufficient.

For example, allergic skin diseases lead to a decrease in immune status. Diagnosis of skin diseases is significantly complicated by their huge variety. However, modern dermatology allows you to achieve good results in such cases, which a few years ago seemed incurable.

Skin disease should always be considered a common disease of the whole organism. In turn, skin diseases can have a sharp and profound effect on the whole body. The causes of skin diseases are external and internal.

External causes of skin diseases:

1. Pathogenic microbes. A number of skin diseases caused by infection, for example tuberculosis, leprosy, anthrax.
2. Mechanical effects on the skin - friction, bruises, pressure.
3. Temperature effects on the skin causing burns.
4. Chemicals (acids, alkalis, salts)

Internal causes of skin diseases:

1. Metabolic disorders. For example, deposition of cholesterol in lipid metabolism disorders.
2. Diseases of the internal organs.
3. Avitaminosis.
4. Allergic conditions, i.e. hypersensitivity of the skin to certain allergen substances.

In any case, the disease is better to prevent. The main measure for the prevention of skin diseases is proper care. First of all, it is necessary to keep the skin clean, regularly eat healthy food, do sport, full sleep and walks in the open air.

In conclusion, I want to say that the skin plays an important role in the body's immune system, as it takes part in the formation of innate and acquired immunity. At the slightest ailments, you should immediately contact a specialist.

He will identify the problem and select the right treatment. We must always take care of our body, because it provides us with our daily life.

## **THE DISCOVERY OF THE FIRST ANTIBIOTIC THAT HELPED TO COPE WITH MOST ANCIENT DISEASES**

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In the 21st century, the development of medicine is proceeding at an enormous pace: new tools, therapeutic methods, research, and opportunities. The development of pharmacology lags behind the general development, but all this would not be possible without the discovery of substances capable of fighting bacteria: to suppress their growth and destroy the colonies.

In 1928, the British microbiologist Sir Alexander Fleming isolated the first antibiotic, penicillin. While studying the properties of staphylococcus, Fleming discovered that one of the Petri dishes with staphylococcus culture formed mold fungi that destroyed the colonies of staphylococcus, and he managed to isolate an active substance that destroys bacterial cells – penicillin.

The fact that mold had grown in a cup was a matter of chance – just by chance, disturbing the purity of the experiment, there were mold disputes. Until 1939, Alexander Fleming could not develop an effective culture, and the new drug was very unstable.

Penicillin was tried in 1940 by biochemist Chane and bacteriologist Flory, but it was not possible to start production in the UK. In addition, in an environment threatened by Nazi invasion, researchers feared that the antibiotic they discovered would fall into the hands of the enemy. So in the summer of 1941, with the support of the Rockefeller Flory Foundation, Norman Heatley, another biochemist, went to the United States, hoping to interest leading pharmaceutical companies in penicillin production.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Northern Regional Research Laboratory, located in Peoria, Illinois, showed interest. It was there that the process was established, which then became the basis for large-scale industrial production of the drug. Fleming, Flory and Chain together received the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine in 1945.



With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War in the USSR there was a need to create its own production of antibiotics. Zinaida Vissarionovna Yermolieva became the creator of domestic penicillin. She had to create a miracle drug in the shortest possible time. Surprisingly, but the best mold culture and, consequently, the purest penicillin culture was obtained from mold spores grown on the wall of a bomb shelter in one of Moscow's residential buildings.

The penicillin produced by Yermolieva was called „VIEM crusader” and became the basis for the production of the first Soviet penicillin on an industrial scale. To ensure its production, Yermolieva's laboratory worked in several shifts, engaged in almost semi-cooked manufacture of the first antibiotic. The preparations were tested on mice, guinea-pigs and rabbits. The results exceeded all expectations.

Around the same time, the Institute of Peter Kapitsa developed a method of lyophilic drying, which allowed to obtain sublimated products, and therefore in the laboratory of Professor Yermolieva could already store the drug in the form of dry powder. Yermolieva achieved that in the autumn of 1943, the People's Commissariat of Health of the USSR allowed the use of domestic penicillin – krustozin. The use of this medicine in the army has sharply reduced the mortality rate and morbidity associated with purulent infection. Almost 80% of the wounded began to return to service. Invented Yermolieva drug in the late 40's studied by foreign scientists and came to the conclusion that its effectiveness is superior to the overseas penicillin. That's when Zinaida Yermolieva got her honorary name - Madame Penicillin.

The accidental discovery saved the lives of millions of people around the world, and also provided rapid development of both pharmacy and medicine as a whole.

## **DISEASES OF THE IRIS**

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There are many diseases of the iris. First of all, you need to understand what the iris is and why it is needed. The anterior portion of the vascular membrane of the organ of vision, in the center of which there is a small hole – the pupil.

The iris plays a great role in the functioning of the visual apparatus. It acts as a kind of barrier to light flows and regulates the volume of their penetration into the retina. The element differs in color, which depends on the number of pigment cells that produce melanin. The color of eyes is hereditary

In that case, I would like to consider such diseases as aniridia, heterochromia, iridocyclitis and anisocoria. All these diseases are extremely rare. For example, in the world only 0.05% of people with iridocyclitis and 1% with heterochromia.

*Aniridia* – acquired or, most often, congenital absence of the iris. It leads to a decrease in visual acuity, photophobia and a number of complications. For the congenital form of the disease is characterized not only by the absence of the iris, but also a number of other anomalies of the structure of the eye. A person with aniridia can have both normal vision and be almost completely blind.

*Aniridia* is caused by mutations in the *PAX6* gene. The *PAX6* gene provides instructions for making a protein that is involved in the early development of the eyes, brain and spinal cord (central nervous system), and the pancreas.

*Heterochromia* – different color of the iris at the right and left eyes. This is due to an excess or lack of melanin in the iris. Like aniridia, heterochromia can be genetic or acquired. In turn, it can be complete and partial. With complete heterochromia, the color of one iris differs from the color of the other, with partial color of one part of the iris differs from the color of the remaining part.

The causes of *heterochromia* can be eye injuries, but most often the change in pigmentation is caused by some disease. The amount of melanin in the iris can not affect the quality of vision in any way. With congenital heterochromia, the eyes are not in danger.

*Iridocyclitis* is an infectious inflammation of the iris and eyeball. It can occur at any age, but most often occurs in 20-40 years. Viral infections can contribute to iridocyclitis, which will lead to more serious consequences and reduce the permeability of the hematophthalmic barrier. Unfortunately, iridocyclitis is extremely dangerous. Complications occur in most cases. They could be severe (narrowing and overgrowth of the pupil, opacity of the vitreous body, increase in intraocular pressure).

*Anisocoria* is the different size of the pupils. It can be transmitted by an autosomal dominant mechanism. This pathology is accompanied by myopia and mactopia.

Deformation of the pupils can be caused by uneven cell division of the neural crest of the iris stroma. Bilateral microcoria accompanied by microphthalmos and posterior segment anomalies is described. Early surgical treatment and occlusive therapy can lead to the development of practically useful visual functions.

In conclusion, it should be noted that diseases of the iris are serious and require immediate medical attention. In addition to these diseases, we can distinguish iridodon, microcoria, polycoria, corectopia, ectopia, coloboma, atrophy and so on. All of them can seriously affect the human condition.

## RHINOPLASTY

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Rhinoplasty is known as a “nose job”. For many people who are unhappy with the shape of their own nose, rhinoplasty can be a salvation.

However, this is a rather costly and complex plastic operation, requiring enormous professionalism from the operating surgeon.

With the help of rhinoplasty it is possible to solve problems of nasal breathing, to correct external consequences of injuries, as well as to carry out correction of appearance according to aesthetic indications.

The goal of rhinoplasty is to revise the nose to the patient’s desired appearance and functionality, keeping in mind skin type and the entire face architecture.

Nowadays specialists identify two methods of rhinoplasty: open and closed. Open rhinoplasty is most commonly used because it provides the specialist with complete visual control over the progress of the operation.

Advantages and disadvantages of open rhinoplasty imply the presence of edge cuts made on the edge of the large wing cartilage, as well as a section on the columbus. After incisions are made, skin is withdrawn to the carrier, exposing bone-cartilage tissue, on which all manipulations are performed.

Advantageous features of open nasal rhinoplasty include:

- Visual control, allowing the surgeon to observe the operation and make any adjustments if necessary;
- The absence of stretching or turning of tissues during surgery, which allows accurate matching of tissues after completion of all manipulations and suturing;
- Possibility to install and fix grafts of complex shape in case of severe anatomical defects;
- Possibility of achieving perfect nose symmetry during surgery.

It is important to note that, despite many advantages, it is not always appropriate to use open rhinoplasty. Like any other surgical intervention, it has not only advantages, but also disadvantages. For example, they include:

- higher injuries to surgery, providing a long rehabilitation period;

- impaired skin nutrition during surgery, due to the fact that the columellar arteries are cut;
- less predictable result compared to closed rhinoplasty.

Skilled plastic surgeons possess different techniques of nasal rhinoplasty and in each specific case offer the patient the most optimal way to solve the problems.

Open rhinoplasty is shown when it is not possible to achieve the specified result by other methods. Thus, for example, the use of this technique is justified in: Re-rhinoplasty when it is necessary to correct errors and errors of the previous operation.

Installation of grafts for the purpose of changing the shape, increasing the size of the nose wings, correcting congenital or acquired defects; complex anatomical configuration of nose, when application of other methods of correction is impossible.

It is also important to know that the correction method can be changed during the operation. Sometimes it happens that during consultation the doctor offers the patient surgery in a closed way, but already in the process of intervention sees that it will not be possible to achieve the set goals with the help of this method.

In this case, a standard edge incision can be made in the course of the operation, allowing the bone cartilage tissue to be exposed. In summary, it should be said that open nose plastic is performed when there are no other ways to solve the problem. However, this does not mean that this method is worse than others, as it also has many advantages, the most important of which is the possibility of obtaining a nose that fully meets the wishes of the patient.

The results of rhinoplasty can only be judged a year after the first operation. If repeated correction is necessary, it can be carried out not earlier than six months – a year after primary surgery. But by contacting an experienced surgeon who specializes in this type of plastic, you will minimize the risk of possible complications.

## **RHEUMATIC FEVER**

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Rheumatic fever is the general inflammatory disease of connecting fabric with primary defeat of a cardiovascular system developing in connection with an acute A-streptococcal nasopharyngeal infection.

***Classification:***

- Acute Rheumatic Fever (ARF);
- Repeated Rheumatic Fever (RRF).

Etiological factor is the V-hemolytic streptococcus of group A. The disease develops in connection with acute or persistent nasopharyngeal infection. At the first penetration into an organism, a streptococcus it is produced specific proteins (Streptolizin-O and Streptokinasa) which, in turn, have the damaging effect. In response to it, the human body develops antibodies to antigens of a streptococcus and carries out shift of immunological complexes.

At new episodes of exacerbation of an infection there is an accumulation of these cell-bound immune complexes in the increased quantity. Circulating on a blood channel, they are attached to walls of vessels and damage them. Antigens at the same time go to connecting fabrics and damage them. Further chronic inflammation of heart develops.

The main number of patients with a rheumatic heart trouble is made by patients with the acquired rheumatic heart diseases. Risk factors: age of 7-20 years; a female (women are ill by 2.6 times more often than men); heredity; prematurity; congenital anomalies of connecting fabric, insolveny of collagenic fibers; the postponed acute streptococcal infection and frequent nasopharyngeal infections; unfavorable living and labor condition.

***Clinical picture:***

The disease, as a rule, develops in 2-3 weeks after the postponed nasopharyngeal infection (tonsillitis, pharyngitis). The sharpness of a debut depends on age of the patient. Children of younger age and school students have a beginning of a disease acute, at teenage and more advanced age – gradual.

Main clinical manifestations: polyarthritis; carditis; chorea; ring-shaped erythema; hypodermic rheumatic small knots.

Carditis is the main clinical sign of ORL which is observed in 90-95% of cases. The valvulitis is considered the main criterion of a rheumatic carditis. The leading symptom of a rheumatic valvulitis – the long blowing systolic noise connected with the I tone and being reflection of mitral regurgitation (the return blood flow). Most often the mitral (double-wing) valve, then aortal and seldom tricuspid (three-leaved) is surprised.

Rheumatic arthritis is characterized by short duration, volatility of defeat with primary involvement of large joints.

Hysterical chorea eresents rheumatic damage of nervous system. Clinical manifestations (pentade of syndromes): choreichyperkinesias; a hypomyotonia up to flabbiness of muscles; vascular dystonia; psychopathological phenomena.

Ring-shaped erythema. It is shown in the form of light pink ring-shaped rashes, various sizes. Rashes, mainly, are localized on a trunk and proximal departments of extremities (but not on a face). The erythema has the tranzitorny

migrating character, is not followed by an itch or an induration and turns pale when pressing.

Rheumatic small knots. Meet in 1-3% of cases. Represent the roundish, painless, inactive, quickly arising and disappearing formations of various sizes on an extensor surface of joints.

**Diagnosics.** For diagnosis existence of 2 big criteria or 1 big and 2 small, along with the proved existence of a streptococcal infection is enough.

Diagnostic criteria for rheumatic fever is modified by 2015 Jones criteria.

Major criteria: Carditis (clinical or subclinical); Arthritis – monoarthritis or polyarthritis; Polyarthralgia; Chorea; Erythema marginatum; Subcutaneous nodules.

Minor criteria: Monoarthralgia; Hyperpyrexia ( $\geq 38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ); ESR  $\geq 30$  mm/h; Prolonged PR interval (after taking into account the differences related to age; if there is no carditis as a major criterion)

In conclusion, I hope that these criteria will allow facilitating diagnosis of rheumatic fever and will allow estimating correctly risks at diagnostics of this disease.

## **BACILLARY DYSENTERY (SHIGELLA INFECTIONS)**

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These infections are acute infectious diseases caused by microorganisms belonging to the genus *Shigella* and characterized by diarrhea, abdominal pain, and fever. Bacillary dysentery is a bacterial dysentery caused by *Shigella* infection. *Shigella* spp. can cause intestinal inflammation and symptoms of gastroenteritis without dysentery. In clinical practice the term “bacillary dysentery” is the one most commonly employed.

### **PHATOGENESIS:**

Although many different *Shigella* organisms can give rise to diarrheal illness in man, it has not been possible to reproduce the infection in ordinary laboratory animals. Under species circumstances a disease similar to human bacillary

dysentery can be demonstrated in monkeys and dogs. Man himself is not highly susceptible, since comparatively large doses have been required to establish the disease in volunteer subjects.

Presumably the mouth is the portal of entry and the organisms pass down through the gastrointestinal tract until they reach the large intestine. There they are able to establish inflammation in the mucosa. There is little tendency for the bacteria to invade the blood stream and set up metastatic infection elsewhere.

The pathologic findings are mainly in the lower part of the intestinal tract. The rectum and sigmoid colon are nearly always affected; in the severest cases the entire colon and even the lower third of the small bowel may be involved.

#### **MANIFESTATIONS:**

As a rule the incubation period cannot be ascertained, but such evidence as can be obtained indicates that it is short: rarely than 24 hours.

The first evidence of illness is usually the abrupt appearance of diarrhea. Temperature elevation, as high as 103 to 104 F. occurs with or soon after this. There is usually nausea, vomiting, and headache. Cramp like abdominal pain and tenesmus are likely to be symptoms in severe cases. The stools are watery, often greenish in color, and may contain shreds of mucus.

The general appearance of a patient depends upon the severity of the diarrhea and the height of the fever. In severe cases such signs of dehydration as wrinkling of the skin and dryness of the mouth may be prominent.

The course of the disease depends to a large extent on the age of the patient and on the infecting organism. In the majority of cases clinical recovery commences in from one to four days.

Chronic bacillary dysentery has been reported in the tropics, and the incidence is stated by some writers to be as high as 2 per.

#### **COMPLICATIONS:**

Perforation of the colon has been reported only a few times. Acute arthritis with effusion, involving one or more of the large joints, may develop during the convalescent phase.

Several authors have suggested that Reiter's syndrome (urethritis, arthritis and conjunctivitis) is a large sequel to bacillary dysentery, but proof of this association is far from conclusive.

#### **PREVENTION**

There are currently no vaccines against shigellae although substantial progress is being made. Sanitation and clean water are important in developing countries. In developed nations the concern is hand washing and personal hygiene. Adhering to scrupulous hygiene measures in the preparation of fresh produce is also important.

### **COLOR BLINDNESS**

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It is important to know about such disease as colorblindness. Colorblindness is a disease in which the perception of color by the retinal receptor apparatus is disturbed while maintaining normal indicators of other functions of the visual organ. The disease was named in honor of the English chemist J. J. Dalton, who suffered from a hereditary form of the disease and described it in his works in 1794.

Pathology is most common among males (2-8%), occurs only in 0.4% of women. According to statistics, the prevalence of deuteranomalina in men is 6%, protanomalina – 1%, tritanomalina – less than 1%.

The rarest form of color blindness is achromatopsia, which occurs at a frequency of 1: 35000. It is proved that the risk of its development increases in the case of closely related marriages. The large number of consanguineous couples among the inhabitants of the island of Pingelape in Micronesia was the reason for the emergence of a “color-blind society”

#### **Causes of color blindness**

The etiological factor of color blindness is a violation of color perception by receptors of the Central part of the retina. Normally, a person has three types of cones, which contain a color-sensitive pigment of a protein nature. Each type of receptor is responsible for the perception of a certain color. The content of pigments capable of reacting to all spectra of green, red and blue color provides normal color vision.

The hereditary form of the disease is caused by a mutation of the X chromosome. This explains the fact that color blindness is more common in men whose mothers are carriers of the pathological gene.

Color blindness in women can be observed only if the father has the disease, while the mother is the carrier of the defective gene. Using genome mapping, it was found that mutations in more than 19 different chromosomes can cause the disease, as well as to identify about 56 genes associated with the development of color blindness. Also, color blindness can be caused by congenital pathologies: cone dystrophy, leber's amaurosis, retinitis pigmentosa.

The acquired form of the disease is associated with damage to the occipital lobe of the brain, arising from trauma, benign or malignant tumors, stroke, post-coma syndrome, or retinal degeneration, exposure to ultraviolet radiation.



Color blindness can be one of the symptoms of age-related macular degeneration, Parkinson's disease, cataracts or diabetic retinopathy. Temporary loss of ability to distinguish colors can be caused by poisoning or intoxication.

### **Symptoms of color blindness**

The main symptom of color blindness is the inability to distinguish a particular color. Clinical forms of the disease: Protanopia, tritanopia, deuteranopia and achromatopsia.

Protanopia is a type of color blindness in which the perception of red shades is impaired.

In tritanopia, patients do not distinguish the blue-violet part of the spectrum. In turn, deuteranopia is characterized by an inability to differentiate green. In the case of a complete lack of ability to color perception, we are talking about achromatopsia. Patients with this pathology see everything in black and white shades.

But most often there is a defect in the perception of one of the main colors, which indicates an abnormal trichromacy.

Trichromacy with protanomaly vision for the differentiation of the yellow colors need more saturation of the red hues in the image, deuteranomaly green.

In turn, dichromats perceive the lost part of the color gamut with an admixture of preserved spectral shades (protanopes – with green and blue, deuteranopes-with red and blue, tritanopes-with green and red).

There are two types of red-green blindness. In the development of this form of the disease, a key role is assigned to a genetically linked mutation with sex. Pathological parts of the genome are localized in the X chromosome, so men are more likely to get sick.

### **Diagnosis of color blindness**

For the diagnosis of color blindness in ophthalmology, the Ishihara color test, the FALANT test, the study with the help of an anomaloscope and Rabkin polychromatic tables are used.

Ishihara color test includes a series of photos. Each of the drawings shows spots of different colors, which together create a certain pattern, part of which the patients fall out of sight, so they cannot name what is painted. Also included in the test is an image of figures – Arabic numerals, simple geometric symbols.

The background of the figure of this test differs little from the main background, so patients with color blindness often see only the background, because it is difficult for them to differentiate minor changes in the color scheme. Children who do not distinguish numbers can be examined with the help of special children's drawings (square, circle, car). The principle of diagnosing color blindness according to Rabkin's tables is similar.

In conclusion I want to say that a problem with color vision can have a significant impact on a person's life. These problems can affect the ability to learn and read, as well as significantly limit the choice of profession of a person. However, children and adults with color vision problems can learn to compensate for their inability to distinguish colors.

## TYPES OF SKIN DISEASES AND FEATURES OF THEIR TREATMENT

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The human body is separated from the environment by the outer cover-skin. This is the largest organ of the human body; its mass is about 3 kg. The functions of this body are largely related to maintaining the constancy of the internal environment when changing external conditions.

The skin consists of three layers:

1) The epidermis is the upper layer of the skin, the thickness of which is 1-3 mm. It consists of keratinized cells containing keratin. It performs a protective function.

2) Derma – the second layer of the skin, consisting of connective tissue fibers. The thickness of this layer is 1-3 mm. Thanks to the dermis, the skin is very elastic. It has a developed vascular system and nerve endings.

3) Subcutaneous tissue – the third layer, consisting of connective tissue. It contains many fat cells that form subcutaneous fat, which performs a protective function for internal organs.

It is no coincidence that the skin is considered an independent organ, because, like the heart, liver or stomach, it has a complex structure and performs vital functions. And just like other organs, it is sensitive to pathological processes.

The peculiarity of skin diseases is that their presence becomes apparent from the earliest stages. Rashes on the body or on the face, redness, peeling and spots – all these symptoms help the patient, because you can start treatment immediately. On the other hand, these diseases give people severe psychological discomfort, especially when the symptoms are pronounced. Therefore, the diagnosis and treatment of the disease is very necessary. And self-medication is also not recommended. Be sure to contact a specialist.

Violation of the integrity and structure of the skin can occur due to mechanical injuries, thermal injuries (burns, frostbite), exposure to electricity, radiation and aggressive chemicals. In addition, lesions can be caused by skin diseases – dermatoses.

Skin diseases (dermatoses) are a group of diseases that affect the skin and mucous membranes. There are about 2000 dermatoses. It is customary to distinguish between true dermatoses, in which the pathological process is localized only in the skin. And dermatoses – changes in the skin and mucous membranes in diseases of other organs and systems.

Most dermatoses are difficult to treat. Most often, dermatologists are faced with diseases such as: psoriasis, acne, fungal diseases, warts, eczema, dermatitis, herpes simplex. He studies skin diseases – dermatology.

Dermatology is one of the oldest branches of medical science. The following specialties are distinguished in this area:

- 1) dermatovenerologist – along with infectious disease specialists deals with sexually transmitted diseases
- 2) dermatologist-oncologist – deals with benign and malignant skin tumors
- 3) trichologist – deals with pathology of the hairline
- 4) dermatocosmetologist – deals with cosmetic procedures that improve the appearance of the skin and its structure.

Types of skin diseases:

1) Purulent skin diseases (pyoderma). This type of disease can be caused by infection in the skin. As a rule, such microorganisms can be: Staphylococcus aureus; Streptococcus; E. coli; Blue-green pus.

2) Fungal infections (mycoses). Skin fungus is the most common disease. Almost every person, although once encountered him. In general, mycoses can be cured on their own, and only when running forms should consult a doctor.

3) Parasitic skin lesions. Parasitic lesions are caused by the entry of parasites under the epidermis, which feed at the expense of a person, and poison him with poisons and products of their vital functions. In addition to internal parasites, there are also external – lice and ticks.

4) Infectious and viral diseases. These types of diseases are caused by the virus entering the skin. They can be either congenital or acquired. The disease is transmitted by contact.

5) Genetic diseases. These diseases are caused by chromosomal cell integrity.

6) Erythema. This ailment is characterized by the formation of pink and red spots on the skin. The reason is vasodilation.

You shouldn't be afraid of going to a specialist. In the modern world, there are many methods to cure any disease. A competent doctor will examine you, make you clinical tests, just check everything and write you a treatment. Now there are many modern devices for treatment, active tablets and ointments.

To avoid the development of a particular disease, as well as to exclude frequent exacerbations of chronic ailments, it is important to adhere to certain preventive measures. First of all, it is necessary to strengthen the immune system, which will allow it to successfully cope with the negative factors affecting the human body. It is especially important to do this in the offseason. The body needs to be periodically cleaned of harmful substances (allergens, slags and toxins). It is

necessary to adhere to proper nutrition. Food should be balanced and rational. Hygiene measures are equally important. Proper lifestyle is the key to healthy skin.

## SECTION 6. ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

### CINEMA DATABASE DEVELOPMENT

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In our century, the Internet is an integral life of every person. We often use it everywhere, from entertainment to security systems, to information retrieval and shopping for various services. Since progress does not stand still and leading organizations are interested in expanding the coverage of the network, we can say that in a few years it will be possible to access the Internet anywhere in the world. Already, most of the technology is either smart or automated. The first thing that a person represents when he hears the word “Internet” is Web sites and applications.

In the matter of developing and creating Web pages on the Internet, a huge baggage of various technologies and methods has been accumulated, many of which are supported only due to backward compatibility. The fact is that hardware updates are growing exponentially from year to year. When creating a Web application, the problem arises of choosing the most suitable modern technology for storing and processing data, display and user interaction. Therefore, it is important to consider designing a Web application using current technologies.

To solve these problems, in my work, the Cinema Web application was developed. The aim of the work was to create a site using jQuery, Bootstrap technologies, programming languages HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP and MySQL DBMS.

Tasks:

Analysis of the subject area and the choice of tools for developing a Web application;

Web application design;

Web application development;

Testing the information system.

Formally, each Web application can be divided into 3 parts:

1. the module executed by the browser;

2. the module executed on a server;

3. database.

Two links arise between these parts:

1. communication between the browser and server module;
2. communication between the server module and the database.

The developed application is based on “client-server” technology, which provides a simple and to some extent low-cost solution to the problem of mass access to the database.

The first part of the work is devoted to the analysis of the subject area, infological database design, determination of the functionality of the developed Web application. The second part considers the process of designing information and software, developing functional and modular circuits. The third part reflects the implementation of access to the database, adding and searching data, as well as the implementation of queries to data in the database. In the fourth part, the created Web application is tested. At the beginning, the interface of Web pages is described, then the interface of application subsystems.

Thus, an information system was obtained, which may be necessary for booking movie tickets on the corresponding resource or, for example, to simplify the work of cinema employees. It provides the possibility of modifying the created database, quickly receiving information about tickets and films, about halls and sessions, and also provides the ability to sort, filter data and search according to various criteria.

The acquired skills and learned languages and approaches are the starting point in the world of professional Web-development.

## **THE SUBSTANTIATION OF DBMS SELECTION**

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The subject of this research work is considered to be creating a Web application for this salon. The purpose is to illustrate and to discuss some points of necessity of a such Web application of a salon for the sale of cars and services related to them.

At first we could mention that the goal of creating a Web application for this salon is to provide more efficient customer service, demand accounting, and profit from sales. Users can be any legal and competent persons. Selected purchases can be paid with credit cards and in cash upon receipt of goods at one of the

dealerships located in Belgorod. It must be said that the delivery of goods is not carried out.

Next we can go on to the problem of a database management system (DBMS). A database management system is a specialized program (usually a set of programs) designed to organize and maintain a database.

In this connection we must note that all modern DBMSs have:

- visual tools for creating tables, forms, reports;
- access to server database data;
- creating applications that perform the functions of Web browsers and placing data on the Internet;
- object oriented language;
- SQL support.

In its essence, many different databases are used for Web applications: MySQL, PostgreSQL, MS SQL Server, Access and Oracle.

The most common database choices for Web applications are MySQL and PostgreSQL. Both of these databases are free open source products.

It is interesting to note, that for example, to develop an online car showroom “MultiAvto31”, the choice fell on the MySQL database.

It should be noted that MySQL is a free relational database management system. MySQL is installed in the computer OS as an application, but „communicates” with everyone as a server.

In conclusion we can give some reasons for choosing MySQL database management system are:

1. Security. The DBMS is distributed by its owner (Oracle Corporation) under the “Universal Public License” or “General Public License” (GNU), which is supplied with all open-source software.

2. High speed data processing. Few people know, but initially the DBMS was created to process huge amounts of information on an industrial scale. And only then, due to its availability and speed, MySQL occupied the world wide web.

It goes without saying, there are other database management systems, and also free ones. For example, PostgreSQL. But unlike MySQL, this platform does not have a high data processing speed.

3. SQL support is another important feature of the system. This provides a high level of cross-platform data and code created using MySQL. Cross-platform means working on more than one hardware platform or OS. Thanks to this, you can safely transfer the database to any other modern DBMS. It also supports the structured query language.

4. The using in conjunction with PHP along with this server-side programming language, the DBMS has become the main building material for the world wide web. Most of all Internet resources are built on the basis of PHP and MySQL.

5. Support for an unlimited number of users.

6. The number of rows in the tables can reach 50 million.

7. Password hashing provides a high level of “anti-burglary”.

## CURRENT STATE AND MAIN DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF COMPUTER GAMES MARKET

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In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the computer games market. The term “computer game” means not only games for personal computers and laptops, but also games for mobile devices (mobile phones, smartphones, and tablets) and games for consoles.

As in any other market, the effective activity of companies requires analysis of the current state and forecasting of market development.

In January 2019, the analytical company SuperData published the results of research on the computer games market in 2018. The report “Digital Games and Interactive Media Review of the Year 2018” says that the global computer games market for 2018 brought \$ 109.8 billion in revenue. Compared to 2017 (\$ 100.5 billion), the growth was 11%.

The income structure by device type is as follows:

- games for mobile devices – 56% of the income;
- PC games – 32%;
- console games – 12%.

High profitability of the mobile games segment is the result of their incredible popularity, which in turn is largely due to the way they are distributed. All games for mobile devices are distributed via the free-to-play system, while most games for PCs and consoles are distributed via the premium system.

In the global market, the shares of free-to-play games and premium games account for 73% of revenue (\$ 80.3 billion) and 20% of revenue (\$ 22.1 billion), respectively. The remaining 7% (\$ 7.3 billion) relates to games on social networks.

As for the Russian computer games market, its state is described in the “Global review of the entertainment and media industry: forecast for 2018-2022”, released by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) in September 2018. It is also worth paying attention to a similar report released in August 2017.

According to these publications, in 2017 the market volume amounted to \$ 2.19 billion. This is 37% more than in 2016. In 2017, the share of games for



mobile devices was 49% of revenue, the share of games for PCs was 35% of revenue, and games for consoles accounted for 16%.

In 2022, the Russian computer games market's volume is expected to reach \$ 4.8 billion, with an average annual growth rate of 16.3%. At the same time, the share of the Russian segment in the global computer games market should increase from 2% (state in 2016) to 3% in 2021.

In common, the following general trends are observed in the global and Russian computer games markets:

1) games for mobile devices, as in previous years, occupy a leading position in terms of revenue share – approximately 50% of the total revenue of the computer games industry;

2) free-to-play games generate more revenue both in absolute terms and in average values – their Lifetime Value is higher than that of premium games. Lifetime Value (LTV) – the average income per player for the entire time that he uses the game.

Another steady trend is sales growth through digital distribution. According to Newzoo company, most of the revenue from the gaming market comes from digital distribution, which accounts for 91% of income. Games sold on physical media bring only 9% of the total revenue.

In conclusion, we consider the trends characteristic of the mobile games market as the largest segment of the computer games market:

1) The growing popularity of cross-platform mobile application development. Already, the proportion of applications created in cross-platform languages is approximately 1/3 of the total number of applications in GooglePlay and AppStore.

2) The emergence of new game formats along with the expansion of the functionality of smartphones. For example, the addition of a GPS module led to the emergence of such type of games as geolocation ones.

3) Using augmented and virtual reality technologies. Attention to these technologies has risen sharply since the launch of Pokemon Go in 2016.

4) The use of cryptocurrency in mobile games, which can lead to the emergence of a single currency for in-game purchases and the ability to transfer resources from one game to another one.

5) Integration with streaming platforms (services for online broadcasts from devices).

In the next few years, these trends will determine the development of the computer games market in general and the development of the mobile games market in particular.

## **SYNTHESIS OF MAGNETITE HIERARCHIAL STRUCTURES**

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As it is known, the creation of composite materials is currently of high importance (since the combination of several components into one structure makes it possible to create a product with improved properties). One of the options for creating composites is the formation by their “self-Assembly” (natural self-organization of molecules), and the structure of this type will be called hierarchical.

One of the options for creating hierarchical structures is the materials of “core-shell” type.

Their way of synthesis is quite simple and variable: it is only necessary to obtain separate components (that is, structural subunits) and combine them into one systematic unit.

Objective: synthesis of composite material of hierarchical structure including 2 and 3 structural subunits.

Tasks:

1) selection of optimal conditions that will ensure the stability and homogeneity of the obtained materials;

2) evaluation of some physico-chemical properties of the obtained particles.

Since further studies of synthesized samples are aimed at identifying unique properties and their application in various fields of industry and medicine, a number of substances with certain individual characteristics have been identified:

\* layered double hydroxides (LDH). The uniqueness of this class is that they have compositional flexibility, allowing to form structures of different cationic and anionic composition, which affects the possibility of their use as catalysts, adsorbents or anionic exchangers;

\* tetraethoxysilane is a precursor that is the primary reagent in the formation of silicon dioxide particles;

\* magnetite has magnetic properties, which is due to the possibility of easy removal from the reaction mixture by magnetic separation.

When considering such materials, the most interesting option is the choice of magnetite particles as a “core” and coating with a SiO<sub>2</sub> shell, which will cover the resulting composite with LDH, as a result of which the resulting material will have both increased adsorption properties different from structural subunits and magnetic properties.

Thus, on the basis of this goal, 2 methods of synthesis of 2 and 3 component structure were formulated.

Where the core in the first structure is silicon dioxide, coated with LDH. And in the second structure as the core is magnetite, coated with a shell of silicon dioxide and LDH.

In the study of physical and chemical properties 2 methods of analysis were used: transmission electron microscopy and x-ray phase analysis.

When studying the properties of the 1st experimentally obtained sample, we can say that micrographs show that the task of the experiment is fulfilled: spherical particles of silicon dioxide coated with LDH are obtained.

From the x-ray, it can be concluded that the signals correspond to characteristic signals, that is, they correspond to the structural subunits introduced into the sample during the formation of the composite material.

From micrographs of transmission electron microscopy it is clear that the task of obtaining a composite of the “core-shell” type is accomplished, and the images show that the darkened magnetite particles are covered with shells of silicon dioxide and LDH.

From the x-ray data, it can be concluded that the signals correspond to the structural subunits introduced into the sample.

Summary:

1. The conditions for obtaining core-shell particles with hierarchical structure by basic hydrolysis of tetraethoxysilane are experimentally selected.

2. Particles of  $\text{SDG}@SiO_2@Fe_2O_3$  and  $\text{SDG}@SiO_2$  were obtained. The morphology of the obtained particles was studied by transmission electron microscopy, their average sizes were determined, and the formation of the “core-shell” structure was confirmed.

## **THE DEVELOPMENT OF ONLINE STORE**

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I'm a third year student at the Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies, I have conducted research in the field of creating an online store.

Online stores are stores whose “windows” are located on the Internet. They are very convenient for users, as they allow you to comfortably and quickly order services and goods directly from your computer (or any other device that has

Internet access) without leaving your home. And this means that online stores are also promising for the owners of these stores. Also, creating an online store and promoting it on the Internet can be a very effective way to overtake competitors in the market.

As for the benefits, the main advantages here are the following:

- the online store operates almost continuously (twenty-four hours a day, three hundred sixty-five days a year), without lunch breaks, without days off and holidays.
- relatively low cost of creation and promotion.
- the online store has no restrictions on the virtual area, that is, you can place how many unlimited number of goods or give a description of any number of services.
- access to the catalog with goods can be obtained by any user located anywhere on the planet on any continent.
- a professionally created online store can operate completely autonomously, with virtually no maintenance.
- to create a store on the Internet does not require numerous permissions and licenses. The online store is not checked by the fire inspector, sanitary and epidemiological stations and other services.

The store's website usually provides a detailed catalog with prices, with any necessary information about the product, on the basis of which the user can create his order. The user can receive the ordered goods by mail or courier delivery, and pay directly via the Internet when ordering or upon receipt of the goods on hand.

To achieve this goal, you must implement the following tasks:

- analyze the subject area;
- develop a logical and physical model of the subject area;
- analyze and select a Database Management System for work;
- develop a database;
- develop a web application;
- test the functionality of the developed site.

Everything that you can buy in the physical world can be sold on the Internet. Online stores have several advantages compared to conventional ones, both for buyers and sellers. Large online stores support an extremely wide range of products. And many equally well-accessible online stores together create such a wide range of products that no real-world supermarket can be compared to it.

In conclusion, we can add that Online stores significantly reduce the costs of the manufacturer, saving on the maintenance of a regular store, expanding sales markets, as well as expanding the buyer's ability to buy any product at any time in any country, in any city, at any time of the day, in any season. This gives e-shops an undeniable advantage over conventional stores.

## **DESIGNING 2-3 TREE**

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I am a 3rd year student of the Institute of Engineering and Digital Technologies. My research work is connected with developing such data structure as 2-3 tree. These studies were carried out as part of the course work to build 2-3 trees and search for the minimum maximum element in it.

Nowadays, humanity operates with large volumes of information, but in order to work with it is necessary to store it somewhere and somehow. Now all information is mainly stored in databases on computers. For storage, various data structures are used. One of such structures is wood.

A tree is one of the most widespread data structures in computer science, emulating a tree structure in the form of a set of connected nodes. It is a connected graph that does not contain cycles.

There are the following types of trees: balanced tree - in it the height of its two subtrees differs by no more than one; binary tree - in which each node has a key and each of its subtrees is also a tree; B-tree is a highly branched balanced tree; 2-3 tree.

A tree node is an element of a tree in which information is stored. A node has zero or more descendant nodes, which are located below the tree.

Each node can have only one ancestor. If the node has no descendants, then it is called a leaf. The topmost node is called the root; it has no ancestors. Most tree operations begin with a node.

2-3 tree is a balanced search tree, in which two or three branches can come out of each node and the depth of all leaves is the same.

Each node contains either 2 keys or 3 keys. Keys are numbers for data. So each data has its own key. Using keys, we can work with any type of data, be it a number, character, string, or even another data structure.

The main operation associated with this tree is to search for a node by key. This operation is used in all subsequent ones. So to insert or delete an element, you need to find this element or find the place where this element will be located.

The search for the required element is based on checking the keys of the node and key  $x$ . If the key  $x$  is larger than the node key, then go to the right subtree, otherwise go to the left. So repeat until we reach the leaf. This returns the address of the node in which this element is found.

The task of building 2-3 trees is to insert a specific set of elements into the tree. The most useful feature of 2-3 trees is the search for the minimum and

maximum. The structure of the 2-3 tree has such a construction that the leftmost leaf of the tree will be the minimum, and the rightmost leaf will be the maximum.

The main application of 2-3 tree is a search, it is especially important when the search operation is performed very often.

## THE FOUNDATION OF MORSE CODE

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The purpose of our research work is to tell about the basis of Morse and to characterize its features and peculiarities.

At the beginning of our work we should point out that Morse code is a way of sign coding, the representation of alphabet letters, numbers, punctuation and other characters by a sequence of ternary signals, for example, long and short: “dashes” and “dots “. It was named after Samuel Morse. Morse code began to be called in such way only after the First World War.

Alphabetic codes (actually the "alphabet") were added by Morse's colleague, Alfred Weil. Perhaps, Weil invented the digital part of the code. In 1848, the Weil / Morse code was improved by the German Friedrich Gercke. The code improved by Gercke has been used up to date.

The unit time is the duration of one point. The duration of the dash is three points. The pause between the elements of the same sign is one point, between the signs in the word are 3 points, between the words are 7 points.

Besides, a system for encoding characters with short and long messages to transmit them over communication lines was known as the “Morse code” or “Morse code”. The modern telegraphic alphabet significantly differs from what S. Morse gave in 1838.

Analysis of the literature shows that Morse code can be transmitted and received with different speeds. It depends on the capabilities and experience of the radio operators. Typically, a radio operator of average skill work in the speed range of 60 – 100 words per minute. Achievements in high-speed reception and transmission are in the speed range 260-320 words per minute.

In this connection it should be noted that Morse codes are transmitted using a telegraph key of various designs. If operator has skills enough, the reception of short messages is possible without recording. When receiving, experienced radio

operators record with a lag of several words, which makes the reception more calm and reliable. It is an indicator of the skill of the operator. When receiving at high speeds (more than 125 words per minute), you have to record texts, abandoning standard alphabetic characters and use special shortened icons.

It is interesting to emphasize that in this case, after the reception is over, the radio operator needs to translate the text into the characters of the ordinary alphabet.

It is worth mentioning that Morse code is the means to send messages in places where other means are not available.

Like any sign system, Morse code has both advantages and disadvantages. The advantages of this code can be distinguished such as the ability to record and play back signals using the simplest devices, the ability to manually encode, as well as high immunity to interference, provided that the message is received by ear, even in the presence of strong radio interference.

It should be noted that as for the shortcomings, these include low telegraphy speed, the code itself has little use for direct printing. Besides, the transmission of one such sign requires an average of about 9-10 elementary parcels, which is rather uneconomical.

In conclusion we can say that the most famous signal that Morse code transmits is SOS. This signal can only be given in situations where there is an imminent threat to the life of people or a ship. This signal was chosen only because of its simplicity: three points, then three dashes and again three points, which is quite easy to remember.

## **THE SUBSTANTIATION OF DBMS SELECTION**

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The subject of this research work is considered to be creating an information system for automating the accounting of contracts. The purpose of our work is to tell about this system in details. At the beginning it must be mentioned that the system should include the following features:

1. The conclusion by one person of several contracts, with several services.
2. Viewing information on contracts from different devices - in a browser, from a phone or in a desktop application on a computer.

Next, we can go on to the problem of a database management system (DBMS). A database management system is a specialized program (usually a set of programs) designed to organize and maintain a database.

It is worth mentioning that we can distinguish several criteria by which to choose a DBMS:

- data model;
- architecture features and functionality;
- features of application development;
- performance;
- reliability;
- requirements for the working environment;

In its essence, many different databases are used for Web, Desktop and mobile applications: MySQL, PostgreSQL, MS SQL Server, Access and Oracle.

It is worth mentioning that the most common database choices for Web applications are MySQL and PostgreSQL. Both databases are free open source products.

An important factor is the cost of acquiring and maintaining a DBMS in the future, the wrong choice can lead to enormous not only monetary but also information losses, and the entire business process to stop. Application development for working with DBMS can also lead to unexpected losses, this factor should not be underestimated either.

In connection with the above criteria, the choice was made in favor of PostgreSQL as a multifunctional, productive, freely distributed, convenient and well-established DBMS.

It is interesting to emphasize that PostgreSQL is a popular free object-relational database management system. PostgreSQL is based on the SQL language and supports numerous features.

Benefits of PostgreSQL are:

1. Database support of unlimited size;
2. Powerful and reliable transaction and replication mechanisms;
3. Expandable system of built-in programming languages and support for loading C-compatible modules;
4. Inheritance;
5. Easy expansion.

In conclusion of this research, we can say that current limitations of PostgreSQL are:

1. There is no restriction on the maximum size of the database
2. There is no restriction on the number of entries in the table
3. There is no restriction on the number of indices in the table
4. Maximum table size – 32 TB
5. The maximum recording size is 1.6 TB
6. Maximum field size – 1 GB
7. Maximum fields in a record 250-1600 (depending on the types of fields)



# THE NOTION OF DATA STRUCTURE IMPLEMENTATION AND CLASS STRUCTURE

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This research work highlights the process of developing a quick sort algorithm for a string-like object.

At the beginning of the work we should demonstrate such aspects of the work as the study of various sorting algorithms, their advantages and disadvantages, the process of developing the data structure to be sorted, as well as the difficulties and problems encountered during the study are considered.

The purpose of this work is to develop a quick sort algorithm for performing comparison with objects of the “string” type.

It should be mentioned that the significance of the study: sorting strings has many uses, for example, in the implementation of a directory where article headings are arranged in alphabetical order.

Such tasks should be noted in this research work:

1. To research various sorting algorithms
2. To choose the algorithm that is most suitable for the task, describe its advantages and disadvantages, possible implementation problems
3. To explore the “string” data structure, determine implementation details, describe in detail the development process at different presentation levels, describe the criterion for comparing two objects of this type
4. To implement the proposed data structure in C ++
5. To implement the selected sorting algorithm in C ++

In this connection it is worth to emphasize that the implementation of string is based on a raw data pointer and a variable that contains the length of data.

It could be noted that order in which class member variables are declared is important, because, according to C++17 standard: “12.6.2.5 Initialization shall proceed in the following order: nonstatic data members shall be initialized in the order they were declared in the class definition (again regardless of the order of the mem-initializers)”.

This problem has been encountered during the development, when at first researchers declared the data pointer firstly and only then the length variable, thus

resulting in memory allocation of undefined size. But, according to C++ Working Draft: “If T is a (possibly cv-qualified) non-union class type, each non-static data member and each base-class subobject is zero-initialized and padding is initialized to zero bits”, so length variable is zero-initialized before memory allocation, and memory block of length 0 is allocated”.

In its essence that then constructor tries to copy data into unallocated memory, resulting in a heap corruption.

This implementation also provides begin/end iterators for use in various STL functions like `std::replace_if`, which takes begin and end iterators as its arguments (STL is an abbreviation for Standard Template Library).

In conclusion we must say that the default constructor and the destructor were implemented.

Default constructor declares a char array to store null-terminator character, and destructor deallocates memory block owned by the object.

## **DIE SOFTWARE-IMPLEMENTIERUNG ZUM SORTIEREN VON ZEILEN MIT DER AUSWAHLMETHODE**

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Das Thema meiner Arbeit lautet „Die Software-Implementierung zum Sortieren von Zeilen mit der Auswahlmethode“.

Es sei betont, dass das Sortieren einer der wichtigsten Aspekte der Datenverarbeitung ist, mit dem wir diesen wichtigsten Vorgang auf dem Gebiet der Computertechnologie beschleunigen und vereinfachen können. Es bedeutet das Ordnen von Datensätzen innerhalb einer Datenstruktur.

Man weist darauf hin, dass in vielen Fällen die Bestellung von Daten nach bestimmten Kriterien die weitere Datenverarbeitung vereinfacht. Beispielsweise ist eine signifikante Zeitersparnis bei der Implementierung der binären Suche im Vergleich zur sequentiellen Suche ein ausreichender Grund, um in Zukunft nach einer gewissen Zeit des Vorsortierens des Datensatzes signifikante Gewinne bei der Implementierung von binären oder anderen Arten von Suchalgorithmen zu erzielen.

Um die Sortierung zu implementieren, muss man einen Sortieralgorithmus

verwenden. Hierbei handelt es sich um einen Algorithmus zum Sortieren von Elementen in einer Liste. Der Zweck meiner wissenschaftlichen Arbeit besteht darin, eine Sortierung nach der Auswahlmethode für den entwickelten Zeilen-Datentyp zu implementieren. Die Relevanz beruht auf der Tatsache, dass man mit einem Computer eine Vielzahl von Problemen lösen kann, einschließlich der automatischen Durchführung der erforderlichen Datensortierung. Die Sortierung kann in verschiedenen Situationen erforderlich sein, z. B. wenn man die Verteilung der Daten visuell anzeigen muss. Für verschiedene Daten gibt es bestimmte Sortiermethoden, die die Leistung und Geschwindigkeit der Sortierung für diesen bestimmten Datentyp erhöhen.

Es gibt viele verschiedene Methoden zum Sortieren von Daten. Jeder Sortieralgorithmus kann jedoch in drei Hauptteile unterteilt werden:

1. Vergleich, der die Reihenfolge der Paaren von Elementen bestimmt;
2. Eine Permutation, die ein paar Elemente vertauscht.
3. Der eigentliche Sortieralgorithmus, der Datenelemente vergleicht und permutiert, bis alle diese Elemente sortiert sind.

Das wichtigste Merkmal eines Sortieralgorithmus ist seine Geschwindigkeit, die durch die funktionale Abhängigkeit der durchschnittlichen Sortierzeit von Folgen von Datenelementen einer bestimmten Länge von dieser Länge bestimmt wird. Die Sortierzeit ist proportional zur Anzahl der Vergleiche und der Neuordnung der Datenelemente während ihrer Sortierung.

Die Relevanz dieser wissenschaftlichen Arbeit beruht auf der Tatsache, dass Sie mit einem Computer eine Vielzahl von Problemen lösen können, einschließlich der automatischen Durchführung der erforderlichen Datensortierung. Die Sortierung kann in verschiedenen Situationen erforderlich sein, z. B. wenn Sie die Verteilung der Daten visuell anzeigen müssen. Für verschiedene Daten gibt es bestimmte Sortiermethoden, die die Leistung und Geschwindigkeit der Sortierung für diesen bestimmten Datentyp erhöhen.

Dieses Thema meiner wissenschaftlichen Arbeit wurde gewählt, um das Wissen über den Sortieralgorithmus und die Datenstrukturen zu erweitern, da eine kompetente Datenstrukturierung und das allgemeine Algorithmusschema von großer Bedeutung sind, um ein effektives Programm oder eine effektive Webanwendung zu erhalten. Beim Studium der Sortierung von Auswahlmöglichkeiten habe ich die grundlegenden Algorithmen für die Sortierung untersucht und deren Analyse durchgeführt. Der Zeichendatentyp wurde untersucht, die C ++ - Sprachkenntnisse wurden verbessert, sowie die Kenntnisse in der objektorientierten Programmierung.