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

WE MAKE THE FUTURE

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WE MAKE THE FUTURE

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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 V

Сборник тезисов научных докладов студентов по итогам работы межинститутского круглого стола „WE MAKE THE FUTURE“ (февраль-июнь 2020 г.)

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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“ (февраль-июнь 2020 г.) / Под ред. И.В. Борисовская, Е.Н. Таранова. – Вып. V. – Белгород, 2020. –446 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

KOOPERATION DER BELGORODER STAATLICHEN NATIONALEN FORSCHUNGSUNIVERSITÄT UND DER TECHNISCHER UNIVERSITÄT BERGAKADEMIE FREIBERG

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Die Zusammenarbeit der Belgoroder Staatlichen Nationalen Forschungsuniversität und der Technischer Universität Bergakademie Freiberg begann im Mai 2013 und dauert bis heute. Damals wurde das Übereinkommen über die gemeinsame Ausbildung der Fachleute für die Betriebe der Bergbauindustrie des Belgoroder Gebiets zwischen der Belgoroder Staatlichen Nationalen Forschungsuniversität (BSU) und Technischer Universität Bergakademie Freiberg (TUBAF) unterzeichnet. Unser Bericht hat das Ziel die wissenschaftliche und akademische Kooperation der beiden Universitäten zu präsentieren.

Die Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg ist eine der ältesten noch heute tätigen Bildungseinrichtungen für Bergbau und Materialwissenschaften. 2020 wird die TU Bergakademie ihr 255 Jubiläum feiern.

In Jahren 1739-1740 studierten an dieser Bergakademie D.I. Vinogradov und M.V. Lomonossov Chemie, Mineralogie, und Metallurgie im Johann Henkel Laboratorium. Dieses Laboratorium war die Grundlage für die Einrichtung der Bergakademie Freiberg. 1765 gründete Franz Xaver von Sachsen die Bergakademie Freiberg. 1806 war das die Königliche Sächsische Bergakademie zu Freiberg. Der russische Zar Peter der Große studierte an dieser Akademie und erstellte in Russland das Hüttenwesen.

2014 wurde an der Bergakademie ein Forschungs- und Bildungszentrum „Lomonossov Haus“ eröffnet. In diesem Jahr fand auch in Freiberg die 65. Internationale Konferenz statt. Sie wurde dem Bergmannstag gewidmet. Unter den Teilnehmern der Konferenz waren die russischen Studenten der Fakultät für Bergbau und Naturmanagement der Belgoroder Staatlichen Nationalen Forschungsuniversität. Sie haben ihre Forschungsergebnisse an der Konferenz präsentiert, die weiter im Sammelband der Konferenz veröffentlicht wurden.

Die Studenten der Belgoroder Staatlichen Nationalen Forschungsuniversität machten an der Bergakademie das Praktikum, indem sie mit den wissenschaftlichen Einrichtungen der Freiberg Bergakademie und mit der Erfahrung der Organisierung der Zusammenarbeit der Bergakademie und der Bergbaubetriebe in Deutschland bekannt gemacht haben. Sie haben auch die Objekte des Bergbaukomplexes im Bundesland Sachsen besucht und machten sich mit den Methoden der Rekultivierung von Böden, die industriell gestört sind, bekannt. Nebenbei besuchten sie auch das einzigartige Museum Terramineralia in Freiberg. Dieses Museum enthält die größteSammlung der Mineralien in der Welt, die über 80000 Exemplare zählt.

Im Mai 2014 unterzeichneten der Rektor der Belgoroder Staatlichen Nationalen Forschungsuniversität Herr O. N. Polukhin, der Rektor der Technischer Universität Bergakademie Freiberg Herr B. Mayer und der Direktor des Instituts für Bergbau der Akademie Freiberg Herr K. Drebenstedt die Verkehrskarte zur Realisierung des Vertrages über die Zusammenarbeit und gegenseitige Partnerschaft (unter anderem im Rahmen des DAAD-Deutschen Akademischen Austauschdienstes).

Das unterzeichnete Dokument enthält die Grundsätze der Organisation des Studentenaustauschs der beiden Universitäten, reguliert das Praktikum für Doktoranden und Lehrkräfte, die Durchführung der gemeinsamen wissenschaftlichen Konferenzen, die Entwicklung des Systems für Erhalten der doppelten Diplome der Studenten beider Hochschulen zum Zweck der Weiterbildung der Spezialisten im Bereich Bergbau und Naturschutz.

Im Mai 2015 wurde auf der Basis der Belgoroder Staatlichen Nationalen Forschungsuniversität das Museum für Geologie und Mineralogie mit mehr als 1500 Exemplaren eingerichtet. Später wurde noch „Dunkler Raum“ eröffnet, in dem alle Mineralien gesammelt wurden, die die Eigenschaft haben, unter ultraviolettem Licht zu leuchten. Drei Jahre später im Jahre 2018 bekam das Museum den Namen seines Gründers Dekan der Fakultät für Bergbau und Naturwissenschaften Herr Professor Petin A. N.

Zum Ehren des 250-jährigen Jubiläums der Bergakademie Freiberg wurde 2015 die Medaille mit dem Bild vom russischen Gelehrten M.V. Lomonossov freigegeben.

2015 nahm die Delegation der Belgoroder Staatlichen Nationalen Forschungsuniversität (Studenten und Lehrkräfte) im Rahmen der Zusammenarbeit an der Internationalen wissenschaftlichen Konferenz an der Bergakademie in Freiberg teil. Die Studenten hielten ihre wissenschaftlichen Vorträge in englischer Sprache. Das war ihre erste wissenschaftliche Erfahrung in solchem Format. Nach der Arbeit der Konferenz wurde Sammelband mit den vorgetragenen Berichten veröffentlicht.

09.10.2015-16.10.2015 fand an der Belgoroder Staatlichen Nationalen Forschungsuniversität die Internationale wissenschaftliche Konferenz unter dem Namen „Probleme der Naturnutzung und die Ökologische Situation im Europäischen Teil Russlands und in den Nachbarländern“ statt. An dieser

Konferenz trat mit dem Vortrag der Aspirant der TU Bergakademie Freiberg Thomas Drauschke auf.

Heute leitet die Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg Herr Proffessor Klaus-Dieter Barbknecht. Die Ausbildung an der Universität in Freiberg ist breit aufgestellt, praxisnah und von einer persönlichen Betreuung der Studenten durch ihre Professorinnen und Professoren geprägt. Die Bergakademie hat einen herausragend guten Ruf und sehr gute Verbindungen mit vielen Ländern.

Die Spezialisierungen und fachliche Themen der Akademie sind die Mineralogie, die Geologie, die Metallurgie, die Materialwissenschaft, die Energietechnik und die Ökologie.

Für die Belgoroder Staatliche Nationale Forschungsuniversität war das Übereinkommen mit der Technischen Universität Bergakademie Freiberg von großer Bedeutung und bleibt wichtig bis heute. Hier deuten wir auf zwei Punkte, die von großer Bedeutung sind:

– Erstens. Heutzutage werden an der Belgoroder Staatlichen Nationalen Forschungsuniversität die Fachleute für die Bergbauindustrie ausgebildet. Dabei wäre es wertvoll die Erfahrung der Technischen Universität Bergakademie Freiberg in diesem Bereich zu sammeln und zu nutzen. Die Bergakademie Freiberg hat hundertjährige Erfahrung bei der Fachausbildung der Bergbaufachleute.

– Zweitens. Belgoroder Gebiet liegt im Zentrum vom Kursker Magnetanomalie. Die Belgoroder Staatliche Nationale Forschungsuniversität muss in dieser Hinsicht die Ingenieure des breiten Profils vorbereiten.

Der letzte Besuch der Delegation der Belgoroder Staatlichen Nationalen Forschungsuniversität fand im Jahre 2018 statt. Der Leiter des Lehrstuhls für angewandte Geologie und Bergbau Herr I. M. Ignatenko und Direktor des Zentrums für die Zusammenarbeit mit den bevorzugten Regionen der Welt Herr N.S. Tsibulya besuchten im Rahmen des Besuchs das Bergwerk und die tätigen Lehr-und Forschungslabors. Diese Labors geben den Studenten der Bergakademie die Möglichkeit ihre praktischen Fähigkeiten im Bergbau zu verbessern.

Das Treffen mit der Leiterin des internationalen Büros Ingrid Lange war der Entwicklung der akademischen Mobilität der Studierenden gewidmet. Während des Treffens wurde eine Vereinbarung über die Unterzeichnung einer zusätzlichen Vereinbarung über den Studentenaustausch getroffen. Als Ergebnis des Treffens sind die Perspektiven für die gemeinsame Einreichung von Zuschüssen für Geophysik, Geoinformatik und Geoökologie sowie die Vereinbarungen zum Austausch von Mineralien aus den Sammlungen des Museums für Geologie und Mineralogie der Belgoroder Staatlichen Nationalen Forschungsuniversität und der Freiberger Bergakademie vorgesehen.

MERKMALE DER KATASTERBEWERTUNG DER BESONDERS GESCHÜTZTEN NATURGEBIETEN REGION BELGOROD

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Die Katasterbewertung der besonders geschützten Naturgebiete ist ein integraler Bestandteil des Systems des staatlichen Grundbuchamtes und des Systems des Funktionierens der Schutzgebiete. Der staatliche Kataster dieser Gebiete enthält Informationen über ihre ökologische, wissenschaftliche, wirtschaftliche, historische und kulturelle Werte. Ein wesentlicher Nachteil dieser Regeln ist jedoch das Fehlen klarer Kriterien für ihren Wert, die sich in irgendeiner quantitativen Bedeutung ausdrücken.

Im Jahre 1872 wurde das offizielle Geburtsdatum der staatlichen Reservate durch die Schaffung des Yellowstone National Park in den USA markiert. Seitdem ist die Zahl der geschützten Naturgebiete stetig gewachsen.

Die Grundlage des modernen Naturschutzes bilden die wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten herausragender russischer Naturwissenschaftler des späten XIX und des frühen XX Jahrhunderts. Dazu gehören die Arbeiten von Dokuchaev, Borodina, Morozova, Semenov-Tianshansky und anderen.

Der größte Zuwachs an besonders geschützten Gebieten fällt auf die Zeitperiode 1992-2003 als sie zwei-oder mehrfach größer wurden und ihre Fläche um 50% zunahm.

Die Informationen der Kataster-Berücksichtigung in den meisten Ländern der Welt haben einen großen Einfluss auf die Allgemeine Landvermessungspolitik der Staaten. Die genauesten Informationen über die Größe und den Zustand der Landressourcen sind sehr wichtig und daher lenkt man die erhöhte Aufmerksamkeit auf die Kataster-Buchhaltung. Infolgedessen hat sich im Ausland seit langem die Erfahrung der rechtlichen Regulierung der Katasterführung der Immobilien angesammelt.

Der Europäische Teil von Eurasien zeichnet sich durch eine höhere Fläche und Dichte von Naturschutzgebieten aus. Laut Statistik beträgt die Fläche der Europäischen Naturschutzgebiete etwa 13% des gesamten Territoriums, was der Hälfte aller Weltschutzgebiete entspricht.

Das erste Naturschutzgebiet wurde 1909 in Schweden eingerichtet. Später folgte dessen Beispiel auch Spanien und Holland. Jetzt sind die größten Schutzgebiete in Deutschland, Schweden, Spanien, England und Italien vorhanden.

In der Region Belgorod gibt es 353 Objekte von Schutzgebieten, die den Status von regionaler und föderaler Bedeutung haben.

In dem beiliegenden Vortrag betrachten wir das staatliche Naturschutzgebiet „Belogorye“ mit einer Fläche von 462132 Hektar. Auf dem Territorium dieses Naturschutzgebietes bleibt der einzigartige Komplex der Ökosysteme der typischen südlichen Unterzone der Europäischen zonalen Waldsteppe erhalten.

Die spezielle Staatliche Inspektion für den Schutz des Territoriums des Naturschutzgebietes, deren Mitarbeiter zum Personal des Naturschutzgebietes gehören, bewahrt 42 Naturkomplexe und Objekte im gesamten Naturschutzgebiet.

Die Rechte der staatlichen Inspektoren für den Schutz des Territoriums bewahren auch die Mitarbeiter der Reserve, die keine Inspektoren sind. Zum Schutz des Territoriums können Strafverfolgungsbeamte, Mitarbeiter von besonders autorisierten Behörden im Bereich des Umweltschutzes sowie öffentliche Inspektionen herangezogen werden.

Um das Reservat vor nachteiligen äußeren Einflüssen zu schützen, wurden in den angrenzenden Gebieten die Schutzzonen mit begrenzter Art der Naturnutzung geschaffen.

Die wirtschaftliche Bewertung des Wertes von Schutzgebieten wird durch viele Gründe kompliziert, deshalb ist die Organisation von Schutzgebieten notwendig. Diese Gründe kann man in funktionell-biosphärenreiche, ressourcenökonomische und moralisch-ethische Gründe teilen.

Bei der Bewertung der Kosten für Schutzgebiete werden die Produktivität von Ökosystemen, der Wert und die Einzigartigkeit der Biodiversität von Ökosystemen und andere Indikatoren berücksichtigt.

Die Bewertung des Landes wird unter Berücksichtigung der Kapitalisierung des Volumens der nicht erhaltenen Produkte oder der Kosten für die Wiederherstellung der gestörten Ökosysteme für die durchschnittliche Dauer der Periode der Wiederherstellung der Ökosysteme unter natürlichen Bedingungen gemacht.

Es gibt eine Reihe von wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten, in denen man versucht, den ökologischen Wert von Ökosystemen zu bestimmen. Jede Katasterbewertung beinhaltet die Kartierung von Flächen unter Berücksichtigung ihrer typologischen Zugehörigkeit, die den Wert bestimmter Grundstücke bestimmt. So beinhaltet die Katasterbewertung von Schutzgebieten die Kartierung der Vegetation von Schutzgebieten vom Standpunkt des dynamischen Zustandes, Produktivität, Seltenheit, Natürlichkeit, Verletzlichkeit, Bedeutung der Pflanzengesellschaften, deren Nähe zur Grenze des Areals.

Dynamische Vegetationskategorien gestörter Ökosysteme müssen durch die durchschnittliche Dauer der Erholungsphase gekennzeichnet sein, was eine Voraussetzung für die Berechnung des Landwerts unter Berücksichtigung der Kapitalisierung macht.

Die Besonderheit der Naturschutzgebiete der Region Belgorod ist die Anwesenheit und Kombination von unberührten Steppen-und Waldlandschaften,

die zusätzliche Bedingungen für die Erhaltung auch kleiner Bereiche von unberührten Ökosystemen schafft.

Ein integraler Bestandteil der Führung des staatlichen Grundbuchamtes und ein wichtiges Merkmal des Schutzgebietes ist die Bestandsaufnahme der vorhandenen Objekte des Naturschutzgebietenetzes, um ihre genaue Lage und den Zustand, die vollständige Beschreibung und Katalogisierung mit der Anwendung der Computerüberwachung der Objekte, sowie die Bestimmung des Katasterwertes der Objekte besonders geschützten Naturgebieten zu identifizieren.

Die Bestimmung des Katasterwertes jedes der Grundstücke des Reservats verwirklicht sich auf der Grundlage der existierenden Methodik der staatlichen Katasterbewertung der Böden von besonders geschützten Naturlandschaften und der Objekte. Auf der Grundlage dieser Technik ist der spezifische Indikator für den Katasterwert der Länder - die Multiplikation des spezifischen Indikators für den Katasterwert der Art der Landnutzung, des Koeffizienten der Einzigartigkeit der Biodiversität und des Koeffizienten des Wertes der Ökosysteme.

Im staatlichen Naturschutzgebiet dominieren die Steppen-und Waldlandschaften. Für die Steppen-Grundstücke sind die Koeffizienten des steigenden Wertes bei 6,29 und die Koeffizienten der Werte bei 1,07 festgelegt. Für Waldlandschaften sind diese 8,71 und 1,30. Diese Koeffizienten werden eingeführt, um den Wert natürlicher Ökosysteme darzustellen, um den Katasterwert von besonders geschützten Naturgebieten zu erhöhen. Denn der Katasterwert von Schutzgebieten muss immer größer sein als der Wert von konventionellen Flächen.

Obwohl die Waldgebiete des Naturschutzgebietes „Belogorye“ die steigenden Koeffizienten zeugen, ist ihr Katasterwert niedriger als der Katasterwert von Steppengrundstücken. Dies liegt an den niedrigen Kataster-Kosten der Waldflächen, auf denen sich unter Naturschutz stehende Cluster befinden.

Bei der Katasterbewertung der Waldflächen werden die auf dem Gebiet der Naturschutzgebiete liegende Grundstücke nach Kategorien bewertet, aber nicht unter dem Standpunkt der wirtschaftlichen Nutzung, da die Naturschutzgebiete dauerhaft von der wirtschaftlichen Tätigkeit des Menschen ausgeschlossen sind.

Der Katasterwert der landwirtschaftlichen Flächen der Steppengrundstücke ist einer der höchsten in der Region. Der Grund dafür ist der hohe Wert der Böden dieses Gebiets.

Zum Schluß, man muss bei der Bestimmung des Katasterwertes der besonders geschützten Naturgebieten des Gebiets Belgorod die Einzigartigkeit der Ökosysteme und Landschaften des Gebiets durch die breite Anwendung des Roten Buches und des Roten Buches der Böden des Gebiets Belgorod, die Einführung von Koeffizienten der Einzigartigkeit der Ökosysteme und der Bodenmerkmale des Gebiets berücksichtigen. Solche Bestimmung muss weiter durch die Berücksichtigung der regionalen Besonderheiten und die Prinzipien der Nutzung der Methodik der Landbewertung verbessert werden.

DAS PROBLEM DER ÜBERVÖLKERUNG DER ERDE

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Der beiliegende Vortrag ist dem aktuellen Thema „Übervölkerung der Erde" gewidmet. Im Jahre 1999 erreichte die Weltbevölkerung sechs Milliarden Menschen. 2011 waren es bereits sieben Milliarden Menschen. Heute sind wir es schon 7,7 Milliarden.

Die UNO schätzt, dass die Bevölkerung in fünf Jahren 8 Milliarden erreichen wird. Es entsteht eine Frage, was passiert dann? Welche Folgen hat das für die Zukunft? Überbevölkerung, Mangel an Wasser und Nahrung? Oder ist es wirklich alles nicht so gefährlich?

Im Laufe der langen Zeit wuchs die Bevölkerung langsam. Die negativen Faktoren, die das Bevölkerungswachstum begrenzten, begleiteten die Menschheit bis ins 18. Jahrhundert. 1804 erreichte die Erdbevölkerung die Zahl von einer Milliarde. Und im 1927 waren es schon zwei Milliarden Menschen. Nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg zählte die Bevölkerung der Erde 3 Milliarden (1960 Jahr).

Dann ging Zuwachs der Bevölkerung noch schneller. Nach 14 Jahren im Jahre 1974 waren es bereits vier Milliarden Menschen. So sehen wir deutlich eine weitere Verdoppelung. 13 Jahren später im Jahre 1987 hat die Erde fünf Milliarden Menschen und in noch 12 Jahren im Jahre 1999 sind das sechs Milliarden Menschen auf der Erde.

Insgesamt stieg die Weltbevölkerung im 20. Jahrhundert um 4,41 Milliarden: von 1,65 Milliarden im Jahre 1900 auf 6,06 Milliarden im Jahr 2000. Daraus folgt, die Bevölkerung wuchs rasant und vermehrte sich mehr als in 3-mal. Das geschah trotz der beiden Weltkriege und der massiven Grippepandemie in der Geschichte der Menschheit.

Wir sehen, dass auf einer Seite wächst die Bevölkerung sehr schnell, aber auf der anderen Seite passiert nichts schreckliches auf der Erde.

Nach den Anträgen World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) verbraucht die moderne Menschheit 20 Prozent mehr natürlicher Ressourcen als sie auf der Erde produzieren kann. Um unsere Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen, ist es notwendig zwei erdgroßen Planeten zu kolonisieren, sonst beginnt bald der Hunger.

Einige Länder begannen schon mit der Übervölkerung der Erde zu kämpfen. Zum Beispiel, in China wird gefordert, das Bevölkerungswachstum weltweit zu begrenzen. Die Teilnehmer der in der Volksrepublik China gegründeten Vereinigung „Rettet Planet!“ sind überzeugt, dass es schon die Zeit ist, das unkontrollierte Bevölkerungswachstum zu begrenzen. Chinesische Spezialisten zahlen eine Belohnung für die Familien in Afrika, die sich für die Sterilisation entschieden haben und verteilen die Verhütungsmittel.

Laut UN-Prognose werden bis 2030 auf der Erde 8,5 Milliarden Menschen leben. Im Jahre 2050 wird die Weltbevölkerung bis 9,7 Milliarden und bis 2100 bis11, 2 Milliarden steigen. Zu dieser Zeit mangelt es für die Hälfte der Erdbewohner an Trinken und für die Entsalzung des Ozeans braucht man jährlich bis zu 200 Milliarden Dollar ausgeben.

Früher waren Hunger und Epidemien die wichtigsten Fruchtbarkeitsregulatoren. Aber in der modernen Welt haben wir gelernt, mit ihnen umzugehen. Heute muss man immer an die Zahl der Menschen auf der Erde denken. Der Staat selbst kann das nicht mehr darauf beeinflussen.

In den 70er Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts hat die Regierung von China die Politik „eine Familie- ein Kind“ eingenommen. Heute ist die durchschnittliche Zahl der Kinder, die von einer Frau im Laufe des Lebens (Fruchtbarkeitsrate) in China geboren wurden, von 5,8 auf 1,8 gesunken. Das Bevölkerungswachstum hat sich in China verlangsamt. Wenn man die negativen Ergebnisse dieser Politik betrachtet, so wurde ein Rückgang der arbeitsfähigen Bevölkerung registriert. Heute können Sie in der Volksrepublik China zwei oder mehr Kinder haben.

Für junge Menschen gilt die Geburt eines Kindes nicht mehr als Pflicht – weder vor der Familie, noch vor Gott oder vom Staat.

Die Befreiung von Traditionen ist zu einem wichtigen Grund unter den europäischen Jugendlichen geworden. Eine wichtige Rolle spielt auch das Verhalten der Frau in der modernen Gesellschaft. Die Frauen, die in Städten leben und dort die Ausbildung bekommen, möchten weniger Kinder haben.

Eine Umfrage unter Frauen in 26 Ländern ergab, dass die beliebteste Antwort auf die Frage, wie viele Kinder sie haben wollen, ist zwei Kinder. Und es ist im Allgemeinen die beste Option, um die Population auf der Erde in einem stabilen Zustand zu halten. Damit die Bevölkerungszahl nicht abnimmt und wächst, muss man die Fruchtbarkeitsquote einen Wert von 2,1 aufweisen. In Europa zeigt es gleich 1,6.

Der Rückgang der Bevölkerungszahl wird zu einem Rückgang der bewirtschafteten landwirtschaftlichen Flächen führen. Die ländlichen Gebiete werden menschenleer. Die Felder, die früher für den Anbau von Nutzpflanzen verwendet wurden, werden bewalden.

Die Frage der Überbevölkerung unseres Planeten kann auf der anderen Seite angegangen werden. Der Fortschritt der Technologie kann dazu führen, dass die Erde mehr Menschen ernähren kann als jetzt.

DIE GEFAHR DER MIKROPLASTIK FÜR MENSCHLICHEN KÖRPER

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Heute wird Kunststoff der am häufigsten verwendeten Materialien auf der Erde. Der Kunststoff wurde in Marianengraben in einer Tiefe von mehr als 10 tausend Metern gefunden. Er dringt in die Mückenlarven, von dort in Vögel ein, verbreitet sich auch unter Meerestieren und zerstört Cyanobakterien, die etwa zehn Prozent des in die Atmosphäre eintretenden Sauerstoffs produzieren.

Als Mikroplastik bezeichnet man die Kunststoffteilchen, die unter fünf Millimetern groß sind. Mikroplastik ist überall, wo die Kunststoffe vorkommen.

Jährlich werden mehrere Studien zum Thema „Mikroplastik“ durchgeführt. In diesem Vortrag berichten wir über die Resultaten von einigen Studien.

Die Menschen nehmen durchschnittlich etwa 5 Gramm Mikroplastik täglich auf. Das entspricht dem Gewicht einer Kreditkarte. Pro Monat ist das etwa 21 Gramm und pro Jahr mehr als 250 Gramm.

Die Wissenschaftler des Robert-Koch-Instituts und der Deutschen Umweltbehörde führten eine großangelegte Studie durch, um den Mikroplastikgehalt im Körper von Kindern in Deutschland zu bestimmen. Von 2014 bis 2017 führten sie Labortests an Blut und Urin von 2500 Kindern im Alter von 3 bis 17 Jahren durch. Laut den Ergebnissen der Studie erhielten 97% der Proben die Mikroplastik. Daraus folgt, dass jedes vierte Kind im Alter von drei bis fünf Jahren voll mit Chemikalien ist.

Die durchgeführte Studie zeigt deutlich, dass mit der Zunahme der Kunststoffproduktion auch die Menge der Kunststoffe im menschlichen Körper wächst. Die kleinen Kinder sind am stärksten gefährdete Gruppe.

Im Laufe der Studie überprüften die Wissenschaftler die Proben auf 15 verschiedene Kunststofftypen und entdeckten 11 davon. Die Forscher waren besonders besorgt über das Vorhandensein von Perfluoroctansäure (PFOA) in Blut und Urin. Die Substanz wurde bei 20% der an der Studie teilnehmenden Kinder gefunden. Die Perfluoroctansäure-Konzentration war in den Proben bei jüngeren Probanden höher als bei älteren Kindern und Jugendlichen.

Um zu klären, wird die Perfluoroctansäure zur Herstellung von Antihaftbeschichtungen, wasserdichten Kleidungsstücken und Verpackungen verwendet. Die Verbindung ist hepatotoxisch und hat krebserzeugende Wirkung.

Die Ergebnisse der Studie zeigen, dass die jüngsten Probanden (im Alter von drei bis fünf Jahren) haben erhöhte Konzentration an Kunststoff, der als sicherer Ersatz für toxische und zuvor verbotene Analoga verwendet wird.

Man muss sagen, dass eine frühere Studie, die von Spezialisten der New York University gemacht wurde, zeigte, dass solche „harmlosen" Analoga sehr schädlich für wachsenden Organismus sind.

Darunter sind Bisphenol S und Bisphenol F, die als weniger toxischer Ersatz für Bisphenol A bei der Herstellung von Kunststoffbehältern und Babynahrungsbehältern verwendet werden. Diese Substanzen haben eine biologische Wirkung ähnlich dem Hormon Östrogen und können mit der Entwicklung von Fettleibigkeit bei Kindern in Verbindung gebracht werden.

Die Weltgesundheitsorganisation (WHO) weist auf das Problem der Mikroplastik für kindliche Gesundheit. Dabei ist es zu erwähnen, dass die Studien zur Wirkung von Kunststoffen auf den menschlichen Körper nicht ausreichend durchgeführt wurden und werden. In ihrem Report schätzt die WHO die Plastikteilchen im Wasser nicht als Risiko für menschliche Gesundheit.

Die Wissenschaftler aus Kanada haben den Verbrauch von Mikroplastik auf den durchschnittlichen US-Einwohner geschätzt. Sie haben festgestellt, dass im Laufe des Jahres dringen in den Körper der erwachsenen Männer etwa 121 Tausend Kunststoffpartikel. Dagegen „essen" die Frauen etwa 98 Tausend Partikel.

Die Forscher aus Großbritannien haben die Mikroplastikpartikel im Körper aller beobachteten Schildkröten im Atlantik, Pazifik und Mittelmeer entdeckt.

Die Forscher der Universität Münster in Deutschland haben nachgewiesen, dass Mikropartikel aus Plastik in Flaschenwasser stecken.

Es gibt aber wenig gesicherte Daten über Mikroplastik in Lebensmitten. Aber es ist bewiesen worden, dass die Mikropartikel in einigen Fischarten vorhanden sind.

Zurzeit suchen die Forscher nach den Wegen, um Plastik umzugehen. Ein Beispiel dafür ist die Herstellung von Ersatzstoffen. Am Georgia Institute of Technology wurde ein transparentes flexibles Material aus den Schalen von Krabben erstellt. In der Zukunft werden die Kunststoffverpackungen für Produkte mit alternativen aber nicht gefährlichen Analogen ersetzt werden.

ENGINEERING INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE RECLAIMED LAND

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The land has provided people with food for many centuries. But the experience proves that fertility deteriorates over time. Therefore people constantly will do something to improve the quality of land. There are many techniques and methods that have proved to be very effective, one of which is reclamation of land.

Land reclamation is a complex of organizational, economic and technical measures to improve hydrological, soil and agro-climatic conditions in order to increase the efficiency of land and water resources use for obtaining high and sustainable crop yields.

Land reclamation significantly changes many natural processes, land reclamation of agricultural land strongly changes the process of soil formation, as a result of its application some elements of soil formation disappear and there are others: salinity, for instance.

Since the soil, unlike other means of production (machinery, fertilizers, means of fighting diseases and pests) has a unique property – non-wear ability.

With the appropriate quantity and quality of living and materialized labor invested in the soil, it is able to maintain and even increase its consumer value, that is, its value as a whole fertility. This circumstance forms the main goal of agricultural land reclamation: land-extended reproduction of soil fertility. Achieving this goal, rather than getting the maximum yield at any cost, including the cost of soil depletion, ensures the long-term interests of the land user.

Land reclamation contributes to the preservation and improvement of soil fertility, increased productivity, agricultural stability, and mitigation of the impact of fluctuations in natural and climatic conditions on production results.

The task of reclamation is:

1. Improvement of lands that are in unfavorable conditions of the water regime, expressed either in excess of moisture, or in its lack in comparison with the amount that is considered necessary for effective economic use of the territory.

2. Improvement of lands that have unfavorable physical and chemical properties of the soil (heavy clay and silty soils, saline soils, soils with high acidity, etc.).

3. Improvement of land that is subject to harmful mechanical effects, i.e. water and wind erosion, which is expressed in the formation of ravines, landslides, spreading of the soil, etc.

Agricultural land reclamation is the most common type of land reclamation. Depending on the specific task, different types of reclamation are also used:

1. Hydraulic engineering, which involves designing an irrigation system to take water from the irrigation source and deliver it through reclamation channel (reclamation open system) pipe network (closed reclamation system) or drip

irrigation system to irrigated land in the right quantity and to spread it between individual farms and fields, as well as individual consumers.

2. Agrotechnical reclamation consists in deepening the arable layer and crops, which increases soil fertility.

3. Forest engineering creates protective structures against sand, protective forest strips, water-regulating forest stands, and much more.

4. During chemical reclamation, the soil is enriched with useful substances, which significantly increases productivity, removing harmful elements from it.

In modern conditions, in most of the territories subject to reclamation works they are usually carried out using not only one of the types of reclamation mentioned above, but implementing several of them, depending on the combination of natural and economic conditions. For example, at the same time as the territory is being irrigated, forest strips may be created on it.

Water reclamation has always worried people. Even in ancient Egypt, irrigation channels were built, their builders having guessed in this way how to increase the fertility of the soil. Land reclamation is an objective necessity in the transformation of natural complexes, turning swamps and wetlands into highly productive agricultural land. Reclamation is the most important link in the intensification of agricultural production.

MÜLLTRENNUNG IN DEUTSCHLAND

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Der vorliegende Vortrag ist dem aktuellen Thema „Mülltrennung“ gewidmet. Unter Mülltrennung versteht man das getrennte Sammeln unterschiedlicher Sorten von Abfall. Mülltrennung ist der Inbegriff von Umweltbewusstsein.

In kaum einem anderen Land wird die Mülltrennung so ernst genommen wie in Deutschland. Die Deutschen sind international bekannt für ihre Mülltrennung. Mülltrennung in Deutschland hat vor allem ökologische Gründe. Die Frage „Welcher Müll kommt in welche Tonne?“ steht für viele Bürger Deutschlands immer häufiger. Vor jedem Haus in Deutschland stehen mehrere Mülltonnen. In

dem Vortrag versucht man eine Übersicht über die richtige Mülltrennung in Deutschland zu geben.

Müll korrekt zu entsorgen, ist kompliziert. Man verteilt den Müll in Deutschland nach folgenden Kategorien:

- Wertstoffe
- Papier
- Glas
- Biomüll
- Restmüll
- Sondermüll

Die Wertstoffe gehen in die gelbe Tonne oder in den gelben Sack. Zu den Wertstoffen gehören TetraPaks, Joghurtbecher, Shampoo- und Duschgelflaschen, Netzen von Kartoffeln, Orangen, Kronkorken, Konservendosen, Verpackungsfolien, leere Zahnpasta Tuben. Die gelben Säcke bekommt man im Rathaus oder man kauft Müllsäcke im Supermarkt. Aus Jogurtbechern, Milchtüten oder Eierkartons lassen sich heute viele neue Produkte wie Fasern für Kleidung, Wäschekörbe oder Druckerpapier herstellen.

Papier geht in die blaue Tonne. Dazu gehören verschiedene Papierdokumente, Prospekte, Briefe, Zeitungen, Bücher, Zeitschriften, Wellpappe, Papiertüten, Versandkartons, Briefumschläge ohne Fenster, Hochglanzpapier, Eierkartons, Geschenkpapier, Zigarettenschachteln, Mehl- und Zuckertüten, Küchenrolle.

Glas passt zur weißen, braunen, grünen Tonne. Zum Glas gehören Getränkeflaschen, Flaschenetiketten, Einmachgläser, Kosmetikgläser.

Biomüll geht in die grüne Tonne. Zum Biomüll gehören Speisereste, Äste, Kaffee- und Teefilter, Teebeutel, Obst, Gemüse, Eier- und Nussschalen, Milchprodukte, Gartenabfälle wie Laub und Rasenschnitt, Balkonpflanzen, Schnittblumen, Blumenerde, Haare und Federn, Heu und Stroh in kleinen Mengen, Sägemehl von unbehandelten Holz. Am 1. Januar 2015 wurde die Biotonne in Deutschland verpflichtend eingeführt. Die Biotonne hilft biologisch abbaubare Abfälle besser und zielgerichteter zu verwenden.

Restmüll ist Geschirr, Fensterscheiben, Keramik, Porzellan, Spielzeug, Kugelschreiber, benutzte Servietten, Küchentücher, Pappteller, Wachspapier, Tapeten, Putzlappen, Kaugummis, Gummireste, Kassenzettel aus Thermopapier, geleimte Plakate, Taschentücher, Aufkleber, Feuerzeuge, Tampons, Glühbirnen, Weihnachtskugel, Trinkgläser, Zigarettenkippen, Wegwerf-Windeln, Holzprodukte, Hundekot, Metalle, Disketten, Asche, Staubsaugerbeutel, Leder- und Kunstleder, Fotos, kaputte Gebrauchsgegenstände, Textilabfälle, Zahnbürsten . Alte Medikamente gibt man in Deutschland meistens in der Apotheke ab.

Zum Sondermüll gehören Energiesparlampen, Öl und Farbreste, CD´ s, Elektrogeräte, Leuchtstoffröhren, Nagellackflaschen. Die Energiesparlampen oder Batterien kann man in Deutschland in Supermärkten und Drogerien entsorgen.

Mülltrennung hat viele Vorteile. Der wichtigste ist ein sauberer Planet. So ist die Mülltrennung ein wichtiger Beitrag für die Umwelt. Der getrennt gesammelte

Müll wird wieder verwertet. Durch Mülltrennung können Abfallprodukte wieder verwertet werden. So kann man mit dem Müll das Geld verdienen, weil er der wichtige Rohstoff ist.

Als Nachteil der Mülltrennung gilt: Die Wirklichkeit sieht so aus, dass immer wieder werden die Gegenstände in eine Tonne geworfen.

DIE BENUTZUNG WASSERSTOFF ALS BRENNSTOFF

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In diesem Bericht betrachten wir Wasserstoff als Brennstoff, der heute öfter und öfter benutzt wird. Dazu muss man sagen, dass der Wasserstoff in vieler Hinsicht der perfekte Brennstoff ist. Er ist am häufigsten vorkommendes, effizientestes Element.

Es ist dazu hinzufügen, dass der Wasserstoff keine Emissionen produziert, wenn er in einer Brennstoffzelle verwendet wird. Er ist nicht giftig und kann aus erneuerbaren Energien hergestellt werden. Wasserstoff ist kein Treibhausgas.

In einer Wasserstoff-Brennstoffzelle entsteht durch die Zusammenführung vom Wasserstoff und Sauerstoff aus der Luft die Elektrizität. Die Brennstoffzelle kann ständig benutzt werden und Energie erzeugen, solange der Wasserstoff bereitgestellt wird. Die einzigen Nebenprodukte sind Wärme und Wasser.

Viele Brennstoffzellen, die heute für dezentrale Stromerzeugung eingesetzt werden, benötigen eine integrierte Brennstoffverarbeitung, um aus einem Brennstoff auf Kohlenwasserstoffbasis ein wasserstoffreiches Gas, wie z.B. Erdgas oder Propan herzustellen. Allerdings hat die Verwendung vom Wasserstoff in der Brennstoffzelle auch zahlreiche Vorteile.

Für direkte Wasserstoffversorgung geeignete Anlagen sind Mobilgeräte, primäre Energieversorgung, Sicherungsenergieversorgung, Lastmanagement und Netzstabilisierung.

Zahlreiche durchgeführte Studien beweisen, dass der Wasserstoff wahrscheinlich der einzige alternative Brennstoff ist, der die Abhängigkeit eines Landes vom importierten Öl verringert und gleichzeitig die Treibhausgase erheblich reduzieren kann.

Wegen des Bedarfs an Energieversorgung, vor allem in den industrialisierten Ländern, und wegen des limitierten Vorrats an fossilen Brennstoffen (Erdöl, Kohle), gilt Wasserstoff als eine der perspektivreichen Energiequellen. Aus diesen Gründen wird meist Wasserstoff in einer Vielzahl von Anlagen als primärer Energieträger verwendet.

Bei der Nutzung von Wasserstoff als Transportkraftstoff und als Treibstoff für Energieerzeugung wurden entscheidende Fortschritte gemacht. Wasserstoff kann auch in einem Verbrennungsmotor oder in einer Brennstoffzelle verwendet werden. So wird die Energie erzeugt. Brennstoffzellen haben im Vergleich zum Verbrennungsmotor wichtige Effizienzvorteile, was sie zu primären Komponenten, bei der Umwandlung von Wasserstoff in Energie macht.

Air Products hat eine führende Position in der Entwicklung der Wasserstoff-Infrastruktur, die für die Treibstoffversorgung dieser neuen Fahrzeuge benötigt wird, übernommen. Air Products hat mehr als 50 Jahre Erfahrung im Bereich der Nutzung von Wasserstoff und ist Vorreiter bei der Entwicklung der Wasserstoffenergietechnik. Die erste Wasserstofftankstation wurde im Jahre 1993 gebaut. Es wurde in diesem Zusammenhang auch ein umfangreiches Patentportfolio im Hinblick auf Wasserstoffversorgung und Ausgabetechnologien entwickelt. Air Products stellt flüssiges und gasförmiges Wasserstoff sowie ein umfangreiches Portfolio an Betankungsinfrastrukturlösungen bereit.

Wasserstoff wird als Ersatz für die heutigen fossilen Brennstoffe betrachtet, weil es im Überfluss vorhanden, effizient und im Gegensatz zu anderen alternativen Quellen erneuerbar ist.

Als Hauptanwendungsbereiche der Wasserstoffenergietechnik gelten Antriebstechnik sowie kommerzielle Wärme- und Stromgewinnung. In der Luftfahrt und der Automobilindustrie werden die Erarbeitungen zur Nutzung der Wasserstoffenergie vorangetrieben. In der Raumfahrt wird schon lange mit Wasserstoff beim Antrieb von Raketentriebwerken gearbeitet. Fahrzeuge mit Brennstoffzellenantrieb, die Wasserstoff in Elektrizität verwandeln, sind leise, effizient und hinterlassen nichts außer umweltfreundlichem Wasser.

ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY IN THE OLD DISTRICTS OF BELGOROD

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In the process of seeking to increase administrative center with a population of about 400,000 people, Belgorod did not have a targeted program for the development of engineering infrastructure until 2005.

It is worth considering not only the size of Belgorod itself (153 km2) but also the entire Belgorod agglomeration with extensive districts of private development adjacent to the city; the total number of people living in it is estimated at 519,000 as of 2020.

For the first time, the program of engineering development of mass development areas of the so-called private sector (individual residential development, Individual housing – part of the same Belgorod agglomeration) was approved by the city government in 2005 as part of the national project "Affordable Housing for Russian Citizens" and included several urgent measures for renovation, partial or complete repair and laying of communications.

Thus, as of the year of the Decree, 4,000 households were unsecured with gas, the situation with water supply was the same, and the electricity grid was not even connected to five thousand households, out of 30,000 land allotments of the agglomeration.

Given the low solvency of the population, the government approved the implementers of the program from among natural monopolists: urban and municipal network companies engaged in laying engineering networks and selling energy to the population, state, and corporate customers. In total, of the allocated 879 million roubles, only less than 10% of expenditures – 67 million roubles – were allocated to the population.

At the end of the reporting year, the program was carried out; about 1,000 kilometers of engineering networks were laid during its implementation, modern water treatment and pumping stations have been installed, digitally-controlled energy-saving lamps provide lighting for streets marked by city government regulations, galvanized electric support has been installed, etc. – upon the implementation of the city program, a new one was adopted the following year with no less impressive goals, and since then the city engineering sector annually receives not only the orders from the head of the city and the Beautification Committee but also real subsidies and high-quality work package.

The regional government, working closely with the city government, takes into account the local factor – the existence of the city and the region not separately, but the presence of Belgorod and the surrounding settlements as a whole: the Belgorod agglomeration with a half-million population.

For example, for the implementation of the state program "Promoting of housing development", the first paragraph of Regulation 78-PP from March 19, 2019, the list of measures to ensure the engineering support of mass-development neighborhoods and the connection of regional networks with urban ones is being approved. The "Belgorodenergo", "Gazprom-Gas Distribution Belgorod",

“Belgorod Mortgage Corporation” and others are responsible for the development of engineering at the same time.

For its part, the Belgorod administration does not think about the development of gas, water and electricity networks without combining with regional networks, regardless of their subordination to different administrative units. For example, according to the Department of Urban Management, thanks to the programs of the city's energy complex developed in conjunction with the Region, 23 of the 108 kilometers of electricity grids were in the territory outside the city, the collector of 1,2 km along the Mikhaylovskoye Highway was reconstructed, and so on.

The example of cooperation between the city and the region on the most important energy supply systems, gas supply, is also indicative. It is interesting to note that the average loading rate (return) of gas systems in Belgorod and surrounding districts is three times higher than on average in Russia; energy companies could not fail to note this fact and, in cooperation with the city and regional administrations, carried a line of the gas pipeline to the suburban village of Novosadovsky, providing at once 14 thousand of its inhabitants with blue fuel.

Historically divided into eastern and western sides (and in modern administrative division - eastern and Western administrative districts), Belgorod, like any ancient city, was built up very chaotic. There are inclusions of industrial zones in residential quarters, which in itself carry an additional burden on the water and energy supply networks. And the current city administration and natural monopolistic companies have to figure out this mixed scheme, replete with old, outdated communications.

Accordingly, there is no dispensation without a strict scientific and economic base, according to which it is possible to draw conclusions about the current state of networks and predict their future development. Specialists from BSTU named after V. M. Shukhov, NRU BSU and other research organizations and universities providing the city administration with scientific and methodical developments of the state and prospects for the development of engineering networks come to the rescue. Thus, Belgorod State Technological University has introduced the program “Engineering Development of the Territory” into its course of study, teaches it and prepares specialists with a bachelor's degree for the urban economy.

Also, BSTU named after V. M. Shukhov is developing plans of urban development, offering not only exhaustive research on the state of engineering networks but also projects that include the growth of the city in the land of the Seversky Donets River and Belgorod reservoir – the creation of a large recreational zone - a multi-park, much needed by the modern dynamically developing city. (It is worth noting here that Belgorod, recognized as the cleanest city in Russia, has been steadily showing the positive dynamics of natural population growth for more than 10 years; the birth rate exceeds mortality).

BS, in cooperation with the city administration is preparing guidelines for the Department of Urban Management on the direction of “Organization of project

activities in the field of improvement and engineering provision of the municipal district".

Talking about the variegated development and, consequently, the complexity of regulating and maintaining the city's engineering networks in due course, it is impossible not to note the fact of relocation from dilapidated housing to the Eastern Administrative District and the current situation with lack of power capacity in emerging new districts.

The city's housing stock is represented in a significant way by a 3-5-story mass development of the mid-to-late 20th century (so-called "khrushevki" and "brezhnevki"), the overhaul of the networks of which has not been carried out in some microdistricts for more than three decades. Infrastructure wear, leading to frequent breakdowns, in conditions of limited funding, does not allow the city authorities to execute capital replacements of pipes and power grids in whole quarters, forcing to resort to the "pit" repairs, usual on motorways (adjusted for water and sewerage).

When selectively repairing networks, it is difficult to talk about keeping well-maintained microdistricts in proper form; dug-up yards, frequent water outages are one of the motivating factors that make people think about moving to other, more modern and well-equipped districts.

The Eastern Administrative Region, which used to be considered unprestigious, is actively being built up and inhabited, in particular, by migrants from the dilapidated fund and microdistricts of khrushevki-brezhnevki – and begins, in turn, to experience a lack of engineering infrastructure. This is due to the minimization of investment by developers who initially built housing of the "economy" class, which does not provide for large infrastructure allocations and the creation of powerful modern engineering networks.

Private sector microdistricts (Individual housing) are represented both in the west and in the east of the city, there is also a dense private development very close to the center; such quarters are most difficult for arranging a vertically integrated structure of engineering networks due to the presence of a very large number of small owners.

For such consumers (individual private houses and recently appeared in the city blocked townhouses) the development of the small energy sector will not become more relevant, according to representatives of the city government and the Union of Builders of Russia; relevant agreements were concluded in 2018. As noted above, the city government provides for subsidized payments and, in general, the subsidized nature of relations with small owners in terms of solving their problems with engineering infrastructure.

PROBLEMS OF LANDSCAPING ROADS IN THE CITY OF TASHKENT

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To ensure healthy life activity, a person needs a favorable environment. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, as a result of rapid natural growth of the population and increasing its welfare, the degree of motorization is steadily increasing. This process causes problems such as an increase in acoustic pollution of the environment and an increase in dust and gas content of the atmospheric air. Given the harmful effects of these types of pollution on the physical and even mental health of a person, this problem requires a prompt solution.

One of the well-known methods of protecting territories from dust, harmful gases and noise is landscaping.

Standards for greening cities depend on the presence of industrial enterprises in them. If a city has the status of a megapolis and the number of environmentally hazardous industrial facilities in it is limited, the area of green space should be 50-60% of the city's territory.

Thus, for the city of Tashkent with an area of 334,8 km2, 16-17 thousand hectares of green space are required. Currently, this figure is considered equal to 15,2 thousand hectares, i.e. 35 % of the city's area.

Given the lack of landscaping, particularly in roadside areas, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a Resolution “On measures on improvement of system of gardening and landscape designing of roads”, according to which the Program of landscaping of roads was adopted.

According to these documents, landscaping of motor roads should be increased. However, only shrubs and trees (both deciduous and coniferous) are listed in the recommended list of ornamental plants. These types of vegetation are relatively slow to reach full size and require a significant area for their development, but to protect the surrounding areas from noise, gases and dust, multi-row planting is often necessary. Thus, it becomes obvious that the landscaping produced in most cases will be only decorative in nature, since there is often no place even for single-row planting of protective plantings along roads and streets.

From what has been said, it becomes obvious that it is necessary to search for other options for protective gardening using fast-growing plants that require a small area. In our opinion, vertical gardening can serve as a solution to this problem, which allows you to solve the following tasks at the same time:

1) reducing noise;

2) reducing dust and gas content of the air;
3) reducing the force of the wind;
4) increasing the production of oxygen;
5) regulating the microclimate inside buildings;
6) creating a shadow on footpaths;
7) hiding external shortcomings of building facades.

There are technologies for vertical gardening using herbaceous plants, used mainly for decorating buildings. However, this technology is too expensive, as it requires large capital and operating costs, so it is not suitable for protective purposes.

More promising is the use of lianas, which are characterized by rapid growth and a small coefficient of tracery.

The technology of vertical gardening with the help of vines is an obvious means not only to effectively decorate the facades of buildings, but it also allows you to solve the problem of lack of places for planting plants in the roadside area. With this type of landing, it is possible to absorb noise, dust and carbon dioxide with the same efficiency at different levels of height. The use of lianas allows you to avoid forced demolition of structures when expanding the infrastructure.

For lianas that can be located on 1 hectare of territory as part of plantings, the oxygen productivity is on average 1,01 t / year, the carbon dioxide absorption is 0,35 t / year, and the ability to dust deposition is 0,03 t/year.

When selecting vines for vertical gardening of settlements one should take into account the negative features of the individual types: the ability to cause allergic reactions (clematis burning, etc.), the presence of spines or thorns (climbing roses), the ability to spread by self-seeding etc. To ensure year-round reducing noise, dust and gases it is advisable to use evergreens. On the territory of Uzbekistan, ivy, campsis, and honeysuckle are the most suitable plants for the purpose of protective gardening. Currently, complete data on the environmental properties of lianas are not available.

Analyzing the above mentioned facts we can draw the following conclusions:

– lianas should be used to solve the problem of greening streets and highways in Uzbekistan;

– in order to develop requirements for vertical gardening, it is necessary to establish the environmental characteristics of lianas growing in Uzbekistan and determine the necessary parameters of protective plantings.

SECTION 2. SOCIAL SCIENCES, ECONOMICS

FEATURES OF PROMOTION OF FOOD PRODUCTS IN THE MARKET

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My scientific work is devoted to the features of promoting food in the modern market, since the food market today is highly competitive. Because of struggle for the consumer, companies are forced to pay special attention to the choice of advertising strategies, carefully consider the ideas of their advertising campaigns, monitor changes in consumer habits and emerging consumer trends.

In advertising on Russian TV in 2016, the second place was taken by the category “food products”. Food is all that a person takes in food (organic and inorganic), drinks and gum.

Food advertising has a wide target audience. To increase sales, companies resort to everything, especially if something falls into trends. So, today the consumer needs high-quality food products, its composition is important, what it is packed into, whether the company has environmental missions, etc.

In the advertising of products, the trend for healthy eating is manifested in the composition of the product and is confirmed by markings on the packaging.

The trend for a healthy diet in food advertising is an example of some product categories.

1) The product category is meat, using the example of the advertising advertisement of the Indilight turkey. In our country, meat is the most difficult to make natural. Consumers are most often confident that at some stage they are being deceived (for example, complementary foods). But with the advent of the trend for healthy nutrition, which carries not only the lack of chemicals in the composition, but also the observance of the standards, people have a need for various types of animal meat.

So, in the advertising of the Indilight turkey brand with Dmitry Nagiyev the phrase “Delicious and healthy” is pronounced, as well as in other commercials the phrases “Juicy will be for sure” and “Quick response dinner” are mentioned, which means that the product is preparing quickly, easy and does not lose its taste. Labeling on packaging, which is also shown in advertising, makes it clear that the

birds ate natural food, were grown on their own farm in the Penza region and the product does not contain GMOs. And if you study the composition, then apart from poultry meat, nothing else can be found.

2) The product category is milk, for example, Nemoloko oat drinks. Nemoloko – classifies itself as a 100% herbal product. If we turn to the composition of the drink, then we will see: water, oatmeal, rapeseed oil, calcium phosphate, vitamin B2 (riboflavin), salt. On the packaging we see the slogan: "Only good and nothing more". Nemoloko positions itself on the image site as "a humane product for everyone – for people, for animals and for our environment, and we believe that this is a very good argument for thinking people".

The advertisement shows people of different ages: children, young parents, elderly people. In a series of short commercials, the phrase "This is not milk for you" is often found, making it clear that this is a herbal product. And also people of completely different sex and activity take part in it, but who care about high-quality products in their profession. For example, a male bartender or a girl coach.

3) The product category is bread, on the example of Ideal bread. "Ideal" bread for women and "Ideal" bread for men from the KARAVAY company was made taking into account human needs. As stated in a press release to launch an advertising campaign for this bread, that bread is suitable for everyone - men, women, athletes and sweets.

Bread is already sold sliced, which simplifies the life of everyone, and the bread is packaged in transparent packaging so that the consumer sees the bread, with black and pink for women's bread and black and blue for men stereotypical elements.

The packaging of women's bread is accompanied by the phrase "Enriched with Grains", "Sugar Free" and "Improves and Preserves Your Shape", on the men's "Protein Source" and "Improves Immunity and Promotes Muscle Growth".

All phrases can be a marketing move, but if you look at the composition of the product and analyze it, then each phrase is justified by one or another ingredient. It is noteworthy that this bread is often chosen by fitness bloggers and bloggers who talk about good nutrition. For example, Olga Rodicheva (@blondinla_na_pp_), an Instagram blogger and author of the book "Lazy Weight Loss in the Avocado Rhythm", often demonstrates and recommends this bread in her Instagram stories. Note that this looks more like a personal recommendation, and not like advertising, which gives a guarantee of product quality.

4) The product category is sweets, using the example of fruit slices "FrutoNanya". Fruity Nanny fruit slices come in several flavors. The age limit does not mean that these fruit slices are exclusively for children, adults also eat fruit slices, for example, for a snack. Thus, a product is obtained for which the target audience is precisely defined, but an additional one can be distinguished. FrutoNanny's advertising posters are accompanied by phrases such as "Natural fruit sweets without added sugar", "Alternative to sweets", "Does not contain added sugar, flavorings and colorings" and "As part of natural fruit purees".

Confirmation of these headings is the composition of the product, namely the presence of puree puree fruits and berries, which means the presence of natural sugar found in fruits.

In the commercial of fruit slices in the background, but close-up, we see a joyful, dancing child. His emotions are explained on the sticker: "When Mom Gave Fruit Slices", thereby demonstrating the emotions that a person should experience when watching a video. In the foreground, packaging with fruit slices, with all the flavors in the line, is shown. That is, in one 15-second video, the target audience, emotion, product, and its advantage: "Natural, tasty, fun".

Thus, the promotion of food products due to a competitive market allows the use of various tools for promotion. Namely, advertising on television, both direct and sponsorship, virtual advertising, advertising in computer games, use tasting to promote people through public relations and mailing lists. All this helps to achieve profit for companies.

THE FORMING OF THE LEXICAL PART OF SPEECH IN CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE WITH SPEECH GENERAL DEVIATION THROUGH THE USE OF COMPUTER GAMES

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The number of children with speech disorders is constantly increasing. General speech deviation (GDS) is more often registered. Sound pronunciation, lexical, grammatical structure, prosodics, and coherent speech are violated in the speech. M. N. Romusik indicated that one of the distinctive features of speech of preschool children with GDS is a large difference between the volume of active and passive vocabulary. Children with GDS understand many words, but they could not use these words in their active speech.

Speech and cognitive processes are intensively developed at preschool age; the lexical structure of speech is expanded, enriched, refined and systematized. Factors of a communicative nature play a most important role in the process of developing the lexical system. Children learn the lexical structure of speech when they interact and communicate with their peers and other adults.

G. V. Babina points out that the speech development of the children with GDS occurs much later than of the children with normal development, at the same

time the vocabulary of children with GDS is limited; there are many agrammatism and defects of the formation and pronunciation of sounds. Each child has its individual process of speech under development, but it has some individual features. It can be a babbling speech or a detailed speech element of lexical, grammatical or phonemically under development, or the complete absence of speech activity. These children have not developed skills of syllabic analysis and synthesis. This is the main barrier of mastering writing and reading.

The vocabulary of children with GDS is quite sufficient for communication at elementary level. But when we delve into the problem, we see that the child does not know rarely used words (for example, the words elbow, eyelid, hedge). Accordingly, there are diagnosed multiple semantic substitutions (for example, gloves are the ones that fit your hands; basket – large bag). Another characteristic feature of children with GDS is the incorrect understanding and use of generalizing concepts (for example, transport – cars; clothing-things)

Mastering the lexical structure of speech by preschoolers with GDS is a complex and lengthy process. The vocabulary of these children consists mostly of nouns. These nouns are everyday words with a narrow subject meaning. There are very few words belonging to other parts of speech. Learning and using words with prefixes is a big difficulty for children with ONR. When children communicate with others, under development of the lexical structure of speech creates difficulties, leads to frequent use of words of the same group, and it makes their speech inaccurate and monotonous.

So, to sum it up, the lexical side of speech of preschool children with GDS is characterized by the presence of agrammatism, numerous lexical substitutions, and difficulties in word formation. They have reduced interest in learning, frequent mood swings, mental instability, and reduced workability. That is why the people need to find the most effective methods and forms of correctional and developmental work with children.

The concept of information society development has been implemented in recent years in Russia, which essence is accessibility of information and communication technologies for all categories of citizens. For this reason, the use of information technologies in education is one of the priorities of effective development of modern education.

Use of the computer technologies in education significantly increases the effectiveness of communication interaction, increases children's motivation for active speech communication.

All the computer educational and developmental games are made in an accessible and bright form. This interface is interesting for children and draws their attention to learning.

Some researchers in child psychology have the opinion that child 5-6 years old is able to master the easiest computer skills, because that age coincides with the period of intensive creation of child`s cognitive processes.

Numerous researches prove that use of computer games in correction work reduces children's fatigue, supports their cognitive activity and increases the

effectiveness of speech activity. Computer technologies bring a visual effect in classes, increase children's motivational activity, contribute to the creation of closer interaction between the speech therapist and parents.

In the course of lessons using a computer children learn to overcome difficulties, evaluate the results, control their activity.

Accordingly, using of computer technologies in studies helps develop such qualities as concentration, independence, assiduity in preschoolers.

Because of sequential appearance of images on the computer monitor children learn to do exercises more carefully and in full. Use of animation makes the correction process more expressive and interesting. Children get approval for a correctly completed task during the game not only from the speech therapist, but also from computer which gives children animated images-prizes and sound effects.

There are different computer simulators and games which have been developed for a long time and have already proved themselves positively. The most popular are “Control of pronunciation”, “Visible speech”, “The composition of the word”, “The world outside your window”, “Games for the tiger” and many others. Educational programs, such as “Phoneme”, “Baba Yaga is learning to speak”, “Sound analysis of words” are used especially for preschoolers with GDS.

The program “Games for Tiger” is intended for correction of different speech disorders and also of the total deviation of the speech. The program consists of 50 tasks; they are different in their volume and levels of complexity. These tasks are combined in 4 thematic blocks, they are named “Prosodics”, “Phonemics”, “Lexicology” and “Sound Pronunciation”. These blocks are the main areas of speech therapy work with children. Bright drawings, three-dimensional images, sound effects, cognitive orientation of the program and also interactive game form of presentation of educational material and a cheerful leading tiger Cub make this program attractive and increase children's interest in speech therapy classes. Program “Phonemics” includes several series of exercises for correction and formation of oral speech – the volume of words, a long exhale, duration of speaking, fused speech breathing, clarity of pronouncing consonants and vowels, rhythm and tempo of speech. All these tasks are introduced in the playing.

The game “Baba Yaga is learning to read”, this program is intended for children aged 6-7 years and helps children to master written speech in a playful way. Such game does not solve all the issues of the correction of speech disorders, but it has been proven to be effective in preventing dyslexia when children are learning to read.

Every task is directed on learning, which is necessary for mastering clear speech and reading. The child seems to be traveling through a magical world, while he is learning to read. When all the tasks are successfully completed children will be awarded a prize. Getting a prize has a positive effect on the formation of the necessary motivation for learning to read.

This game is made for children who can`t read. There are poems and tasks which could help a child learn to read and consolidate the reading skill. This program can be used on group lessons and on the individual lessons with one child.

At the end of the article we note that the process of learning the lexical structure of speech by preschool children with GDS is complex and long. There are difficulties for child connected with numerous agrammatizms, the complexity of word formation and the various lexical substitution. Children`s speech is characterized by monotony. Underdevelopment of the lexical structure of speech negatively affects the communication processes of this category of children; they are closed, unsociable, and passive.

Therefore, the use of computer games and exercises which were discussed in the article in working with preschoolers with GDS it has a positive effect on the development of their sound reproduction, articulation motor skills, helps to and enrich the active vocabulary, also they have a motivation and interest to attending corrective speech therapy classes attending remedial speech therapy classes. Such computer games reflect several aspects of speech therapy work on the lexical structure of speech: enriching the dictionary, the formation of pronunciation skills, development of grammatical structures, improvement of the coherent speech. We should note one more positive aspect – children with GDS learn full speech activity much faster, because full speech activity is the basis for further successful interaction of children with others. The inclusion of computer technologies in the correctional program makes it more interesting and informative for preschoolers with GDS and more effective and high quality for teachers.

At the same time, the work efficiency will be higher if informational and communicative technologies are not the main in education. They should be an important part of the correctional program for the development of the lexical structure of speech, which was prepared in advance taking into account the individual characteristics and speech disorders of each individual child, for the correction of the lexical system of speech of these children.

THEMATIC CAFE WITH RABBITS “ZAYCAFE”

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Project openings theme-based cafes with animals it will be the first subject line cafe of the given type in Belgorod and one of the few cafes with animals in Russia. In modern world themed cafes are developed in many countries the world. Mostly, they are developed in Japan, Turkey and the United States. Most of them thematic sections cafes with animals they specialize in on cats, but here is cafes that specialize in on rabbits, no, that's why this project it has a high uniqueness.

Relevance the project consists of that the project openings theme-based cafe with rabbits it will be the first project this kind of thing in Belgorod. On the service market public transport city nutrition not yet one cafe, unifying agent in itself nutrition and leisure. Creation theme-based cafes with animals it will help to diversify your business leisure life population and satisfy his needs.

Goal organizations project – opening theme cafes with animals, specifically, with rabbits. The main one type of activity by the OKVED code 2020:

- activity in the field of recreation and entertainment (93,2).

Additional features types of activities companies:

- submission drinks (56,3);
- activity restaurants and cafes with a full menu restaurant services maintenance, cafeterias, restaurants fast food and self-service (56.10.1).

By character activities enterprise it will function as an enterprise public transport power supply and satisfaction leisure services requirements population cities and out-of-towners tourists.

Type of property is private property. In the early years enterprise it will function as a local application theme-based cafe with a further menu by extension quantities enterprises and exit to the regional and domestic public transport market power supply. Authorized capital enterprise capital it will be minimal the amount established by law Russia, 10,000 rubles. Enterprise will have two founders, which will be pay for it charter in the amount of 50% of the total amount.

Founders businesses will be present:

- Djakova Olga Mikhailovna, General Manager network Director coffee shops

“Calypso”;

- Bezmatnyi Vladislav Igorevich.

General Manager network Director coffee shops “Kalypso” was selected in as a founder, since it is an experienced Manager in the sphere of public health power supply, given chief Executive officer constantly aims to the discovery of something something new and interesting. His interest consists of in the extension your own business.

The main one company profile there will be a provision of catering services and creation friendly atmospheres co-existence animals (rabbits) with a person, with the purpose of satisfying requirements population Belgorod city.The main goals are be satisfaction needs population getting profit improvement quality providing food services as well as instilling love population city animals (rabbits).

On future periods main goal will become an extension business, possible creating a network thematic sections cafe with rabbits. Business structure form in

the form of companies with limited responsibility was selected during the analysis advantages of each type organization forms business. LLC it has the following features, which give possibility rapid development businesses:

- possibility attracting users additional features investments and new founders,

including foreign origin;

- the lack of restrictions for the share Fund;
- possibility invest in the authorized capital capital as a whole material, so are

intangible assets assets;

- in in case of loss no taxes are paid;
- high investment policy attractiveness because of the possibility join the team

founders and receive share of operations businesses;

- on founders responsibility is assigned, only within the limits of property,

which belongs to the company, personal property does not apply to him.

Enterprise will be located in a single-storey building in the room. On territories theme-based Zaykafe cafe will be placed tables and chairs (sofas), cages with rabbits, open area with rabbits with a fence, bar, reception area guests, zone kitchens, warehouse.

Cafe interior design will match by subject. Walls they will be colored characters various cartoons and movies with the participation of rabbits, the waiters will be there walking in pajamas rabbit costumes, on the head will be soft rabbit hair ears. Colors, prevailing values in the interior, it's white, blue, brown. Every little one to the user, which is the first time will visit there will be a cafe to be given to memory keychain in the form of a rabbit with large ones with my ears.

Features of anticafe „Zaykafe“:

● place, where there is a beautiful possibility contact with fluffy rabbits, rabbits count one of the best ways to calm down the man and his wife distractions from routine tasks del;

● complimentary parking;

● speed preparations dishes higher than in restaurants;

●high food quality, so how will they be observed all their terms and conditions storage and preparations;

● creation home address comfort, atmosphere rabbit skin farms;

● the show cartoons and movies associated with the rabbits.

The main difference of theme-based cafes is availability of animals (rabbits). For creation theme-based cafe with one if necessary purchase of premises with an area of 400 m^2, with the purpose of placement hall or office Directors, kitchen, bar, an open area for rabbits, warehouses, bathrooms, areas with cages for animals. Total capacity the room will be empty make up 70 seats. Per room it will have to

250 m^2, on the rest rooms 150 m^2. Layout will be in no premises to match safety standards.

Location theme-based the cafe is successful, right how is it located in the bedroom the area where there is no thematic content cafe. Not far away from the new cafe located College, students which are main target audience an audience. Also on the first floor on the floor of the omega shopping center located supermarket with a large possibility. Thus, every resident district quickly learns about an appearance new location food and leisure. In addition, in the walking distance located free of charge Parking, what it will serve additional convenient for visitors with cars.

The office will be located in the same building, while room size will be calculated for placement Director's office and other managerial functions offices of the company. With the purpose of operational problem solving, emerging markets during the event leisure time in the gym cafe.

Movement of basic material requirements related funds with suppliers for products, materials, works and services. Main features enterprise costs go to production works and services, content premises LTD “Zaykafe”, deductions on social networks needs, depreciation, etc.

Also cash and cash equivalents are used for payment labor of personnel, repayment long-term investments and short-term loans obligations, income tax. Attracting customers’ funds for the creation, modernizations, reconstructions and training of any kind equipment also will be found.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC CRISIS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND THE WAYS OUT OF IT

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At the moment demographic crisis processes became the topic for analysis not just for scientific researches, but they appear to be a particularly acute problem as never before. The majority of countries recognize the importance and relevance of the above problem.

The demographic crisis implies a dramatic change of population, whether decline or overcrowding.

From the one hand the main reasons of demographic crisis in developing countries are the decline in fertility, and increase in mortality, also deterioration of the environment, the inability to support families and children. From the other hand, in African and Asian countries due to the quality of care increase the mortality rate became significantly lower.

The demographic crisis entails a number of negative socio – economic and political consequences. For number of countries it is the workforce reduction, outflow of educational facilities and shortage of qualified specialists and workers. As a consequence of migration the process of "brain drain" and changing patterns of ethnic composition of the population appears. For individual countries the consequences will be following: the increase of the urban population, lack of natural resources necessary for existence, the growth of anthropogenic pressure on the environment, etc.

For analysis of the demographic situation the following demographic indicators are used: fertility, mortality, migration, marriage rate and divorce rate.

The demographic situation which is analyzed in a number of developing countries has a different character. Member countries of the CIS are characterized by depopulation, formed due to the decrease of birth rate. So the average value of this indicator for all the countries of the CIS in 2019 is amounted to 1, 97%, which is by 0,43% below the global (of 2,4%) and increase of mortality. Ukraine is leading in this list of countries (14,5%), than it is followed by Belarus (12,6%), Russia (12,4%) and Moldova (10,4%).

A high proportion of divorce rates (2,5%) and at the same time, there has been a sharp decline in the marriage rate (from 8,6 % in 2014 to 7,2% in 2019).The number of immigrants decreases in the majority of countries. And only in some individual States, the percent of immigrants increases every year. Even though due to the incoming population from other countries does not help to increase the overall resident population.

The developing countries of Africa and Asia are characterized by the highest population in the world. However, if Asia can significantly reduce the rate of growth, in African countries, though there is a General tendency of this indicator decline, but nevertheless the figures are twice higher than the global (the largest growth rates are observed in Niger (4,4%), Congo (4%) and Angola (3,2%).

Unfortunately in Africa, mortality rates still remain quite high, but it is worth noting that there has been a general decline in mortality last few years. Over the last five years this indicator fell by 0,98 % and began to make 8,06 %. In Asia the situation with mortality is ambiguous.

In the majority of countries, this indicator adheres to the line of recession (Bangladesh, India, China), however, remains a significant proportion of countries where there has been a rapid increase in mortality rates (Vietnam, Iran and Philippines).The percentage of immigration is still high, so basically in all of these States, it takes a negative significance.

The population policy of developing countries depends on the current demographic situation. In order to resolve the problem of demographic crisis the

CIS countries have approved a General program. It forms strategic areas of work of the participating governments in the field of demography. The emerging demographic situation depends on the demographic policy pursued by developing countries.

In order to resolve the discussed problem the CIS countries have approved the General program, which forms strategic areas of work of the governments of the participating countries in the field of demography. It's main areas are: the reduction of mortality and increasing overall life expectancy of the population. A separate role is given to the strengthening of the family as a social unit.

In turn, in Asia a strict demographic policy is aimed to decline general percentage of population. The family planning policy is actively used. Families are welcome with one child, preferably male. In case of birth of the second child, high penalties are imposed on family.

The worst situation with the demographic policy is in Africa, where it is practically not possible. Age-old traditions and prejudices of the population reject any attempts to introduce family planning policy.

The further population increase in the number of African countries is predicted. UN experts report that by 2030 the total number of permanent population will be 1,7 billion, and by 2050 the population of the continent will reach the mark of 2,5 billion of people. Projections associated with population change in Asia are different from Africa.

Despite the fact that up to 2050 the population of these countries will grow, then we will be able to observe a significant decline in the population, by 2100. The projected number will be 4,8 billion. The UN presents completely different forecasts for the CIS countries. A significant decrease in the number of resident population is planned here by 2050, a decline of 9% is planned.

Thus, overcoming the demographic crisis in developing countries is one of the most important global challenges. The main objective of countries characterized by population decline should be the development of effective measures to increase fertility. In turn, in third world countries, the government should pay more attention to demographic policies and develop measures to prevent the rapid population growth.

INCOMES OF THE POPULATION AS ONE OF THE INDICATORS OF LIVING STANDARDS ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE BELGOROD REGION

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Income indicators are central to the standard of living. Income is the sum of money and/or other benefits derived from the distribution of socially produced products among the owners of factors of production.

Let's look at the main types of income of the population:

• Income from occupation (remuneration);

• Income from personal auxiliary economy;

• Pensions, allowances, scholarships, subsidies for travel in sanatoriums, holiday homes, preventive facilities, children's health camps, for the maintenance of children in preschool institutions;

• Income from other sources, such as property and business.

To consider one of the indicators of life of the population, we turn to the structure and dynamics of income on the example of the population of the Belgorod region. The population of Belgorod region receives the largest part of income from wages and other income (32,5% from wages, 31,7% from other income – in 2017), and the smallest – from income from property (4,5% in 2017).

It should also be noted that during 2015-2017 income from business activity gradually decreased, and income from property increased.

Monetary income increased in 2015-2017. The largest increase in monetary income in 2017 compared to 2015 – an increase in income from property (19, 94%).

An analysis of the dynamics of the average monthly wage of employees was also carried out in order to study more accurately the income indicator of the population. After that, it was found out that the average monthly wage in the Belgorod region increased from 2015 to 2017 by 14,18%.

Consider the stratification of the population dependent on the income of the population. Income differentiation refers to the objective result of the distribution of income resulting from the existing system of industrial relations, which reflects the degree of uneven distribution of benefits. The study of income differentiation is one of the relevant tasks of statistics and consists in determining the extent of income stratification of the population and identifying the main factors that create the prerequisites for such stratification.

Let's look at the distribution of total cash income into 20% groups. In the Belgorod region, the volume of monetary income prevails in the rich layer of the population, that is, in 2017 45, 6% of the monetary mass of income is received by the rich layer of the population. After this calculation, the Gini coefficient was calculated for the same time period.

The subsistence minimum is the minimum level of income considered necessary to ensure a certain standard of living in a certain entity. Consider the

dynamics of the population of the Belgorod region with monetary incomes below the subsistence minimum.

The number of the population with monetary incomes below the subsistence minimum has begun to decline since 2016 in the Belgorod region. In 2015, the population increased by 13,18% compared to the previous year, representing 8,5% of the total population.

The decrease in the Gini ratio from 0,37 in 2016 to 0,3676 in 2017 indicates a slight weakening of the income differentiation of the region's population.

So, revenues in the Belgorod region increased in 2015-2017. The number of those who profit from property increased. The differentiation of the population in relation to income distribution has been reduced.

All the above shows that in 2017 compared to 2015-2016 the situation in the region has significantly improved.

DAS PROBLEM DER BEZIEHUNG ZWISCHEN DEM MENSCHEN UND DER NATUR

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Das Thema des Vortrags ist mit den philosophischen Grundlagen der Beziehung „Mensch-Natur" verbunden. Das Verhältnis zur Natur in der Geschichte des öffentlichen Denkens hat sich mehrmals geändert.

Für die antike Philosophie ist die Idee der Harmonie zwischen dem Menschen und der Natur als geordnetem Weltraum typisch.

Im Mittelalter herrscht in Europa das Konzept der Schädigung der Natur durch Menschensünden. Gott und Natur sind entgegengesetzt. Die Natur ist das untere Kettenglied.

Die Denker der Renaissancezeit identifizierten wieder den Gott mit der Natur. Solches Konzept heißt *„Pantheismus"*.

In der frühen Neuzeit wurde der Slogan „Zurück zur Natur" weiterentwickelt, das aus politischen und ethischen Gründen beliebt war. Der französische Philosoph Jean-Jacques Rousseau glaubte, der natürlichste sei der Mensch der Natur.

Im 20. Jahrhundert wurde diese Idee von der Bewegung der „Grünen“ übernommen und weiter entwickelt. Gleichzeitig trat die sogenannte „Gestaltungsversion“ der Natur auf. Sie wurde in folgender Phrase ausgedrückt: „Die Natur ist kein Tempel, sondern ein Meister. Der Mensch in der Natur ist ein Arbeiter“. Aber nicht alle waren damit einverstanden.

Im 18. Jahrhundert stellt der schwedische Biologe Carl Karl Lynne in seiner Arbeit „The System of Nature“ den Menschen als eine besondere Art von Homo Sapiens vor. Der amerikanische Physiker und Soziologe Ben Franklin definiert den Menschen als „ werkzeugmachende Lebewesen“ (toolmaking animal), und Charles Darwin schafft die Evolutionstheorie, laut der der Mensch ein wesentlicher Bestandteil der Natur ist.

Im 20. Jahrhundert erschien das Konzept der „No Osphere“ – des „Königreichs der Vernunft“. Der Begriff wurde 1927 vom französischen Wissenschaftler Eugene Leroy eingeführt. Dem Begriff folgte V.P. Vernadsky mit seiner Theorie der Noosphäre.

Die Theorie der Noosphäre unterstützten auch die Philosophen, deren Aussehen nicht so materialistisch eingestellt wurde. In der Mitte des 20. Jahrhunderts war der Theosophus (Jesuitenpriester) Pierre Teilhard de Charden einer der aktiven Befürworter dieser Theorie.

Es ist egal wie wir Menschen wahrnehmen – als ein Teil der Natur oder als ihre Antithese. Auf jeden Fall geben wir zu, dass Natur und Gesellschaft sich gegenseitig beeinflussen.

Wir alle denken natürlich, dass es in erster Linie nicht nur um Ökologie geht, sondern über Soziale Ökologie. Die Soziale Ökologie ist eine Disziplin, die an der Grenze von natürlichen, technischen, geistlichen Wissenschaften und Sozialwissenschaft liegt.

Natürlich wird der Grad der Abhängigkeit der Gesellschaft von der Natur während des Entwicklungsprozesses verringert.

Die Geschichte der Menschheit zeugt auch von den positiven Auswirkungen menschlicher Aktivitäten auf den natürlichen Lebensraum und seine schädlichen Folgen. So wurden einst die Sümpfe um Florenz entwässert, die später zu blühenden Ländern wurden. Gärten und Weinberge an den Hängen des Kaukasus sind wie wunderschöne Haine auf den Inseln des Pazifischen Ozeans auch von dem Menschen geschaffen. Gleichzeitig gibt es Fälle, in denen Herden von Haustieren den Boden trampelten und junge Triebe aßen. Zum Beispiel wurde vom alten Griechenland gesagt, dass seine Macht von den sich vermehrenden Ziegen „gefressen“ wurde. Somit bleibt die Natur der wichtigste Faktor für die allgemeine Entwicklung der Gesellschaft.

WE CHOOSE TOMORROW

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The 21st-century man is different from his predecessors. We have much more opportunities, we can explore the world eve sitting at home or from everywhere we are, stay in touch with a person who is thousands of kilometers away. We have become freer, bolder, more confident. We don't need to grow our food by ourselves, we can find it in the shop nearby. But at the same time, we have a huge responsibility for the world that we create around us every day.

Our actions, our behavior, our words somehow affect the people who meet us every day. Often we don't think about how much we can affect the world around us. By the way we have a lot of opportunities. We don't even know what we exactly can!

Now, in order to have influence, it is not necessary to directly communicate with people, in our time there are a large number of means of influence. And how we use them directly depends on our tomorrow, on our future as a whole. By investing a little every day, we are paving the way for the future. So and the economy of any state depends primarily on its citizens. How responsibly we will approach this issue depends on our lives.

Once there was a man. He lived, worked, and seemed happy enough. He had a quiet, measured life, a couple of loyal friends, his family loved him, and he had nothing to complain about. At the first blush. Only he was always complaining. At work, his article was again not accepted in the magazine, then the children broke his favorite console, then again he needed pay the loan for the house... And so every day. He was awfully tired from all of that, he wanted to change everything in his life. But he didn't want to change himself. He said that all the problems from economic policy of the state where he lived.

His neighbor lived next to him. He had a family, too. But he was an orphan. If something happened, he couldn't ask for help. He was alone in this world. His whole life was his own family which he created. Nothing was more valuable for him. He was ready to do the impossible for them. For them, he did everything at work, always bought his wife flowers; if the children broke something, he called them, hugged them and said: "You are the most precious thing I have in this world". For this man the difficulties are the point of growth. He started with the most important thing – with his own outlook on life.

The future is the only capital we must invest in. For sure it will always pay off. You can sit and dream of a big house on the beach, a happy friendly family and a great job, an economic stability or you can create it right now. You can complain that nothing is working, blame others and be angry, or you can make a plan and slowly but surely go to your goal.

In recent years, graduates of Russian schools have shown a great interest in obtaining higher economical education. This is due to the current situation, when in order to obtain almost any position, the employer requires the employee to have a certain level of education or gives such an employee a clear preference. Each of us dreams of achieving great success in life, becoming a successful and financially independent person.

We are talking about getting a high education – the knowledge obtained in higher economical education will help purposeful and confident individuals. Our future is shaped by us. It's based on the current conditions of our life. We can take offense at everything – at the state, at the people around us, at the terrible morals. But that won't help.

Let's make our dreams of a better future come true together. Our future is only in our hands. Great economy is in our hands. We are responsible for how the country 's economy will look in the future. We cannot be exactly sure of tomorrow. But the responsibility for it lies on our shoulders. No need to think that someone from above has planned the only possible course of your life. For each person, there are several options for fate, and only he chooses what his future will be like. We need to reconsider our life, and think about when we turned off our happy journey. But correct the situation is never too late.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE INTERVIEW GENRE IN MODERN ONLINE MEDIA

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Today, information technology plays a crucial role in shaping the media. The purpose of information technology is directly related to the purpose of the media system – providing the user with relevant information. Today, every person is somehow connected with information technology. In working with information (processing and issuing), journalists are assisted by various technologies that provide the user with the ability to perceive a large amount of information faster and easier, making it accessible.

Thanks to technologies – designers of sites, services for creating infographics, you can create material in a way convenient for the reader.

Submission of material is one of the most important components in the content of the media. Correct layout can attract the user's attention and keep his attention on the material for a long time or vice versa make him immediately leave the page. Using various website construction services, journalists create interesting multimedia content for their users, thereby not overloading information.

In order for the content to be interesting and unique, online publications resort to game forms of submitting material, for example, in the form of tests. Information technologies are closely related to the modern media system, namely they are actively involved in its formation using various modern platforms, which allow creating interesting, useful, interactive content.

The genre of interviews is currently in decline. This is mainly due to the emergence of a large number of platforms from which you can observe the life of stars, interact with popular people. Social networks, celebrity blogs allow the audience to abandon the viewing of two-hour videos with their participation. An equally important aspect in the crisis of the interview genre is the inability, the interviewer's incorrect approach to working with the genre.

Today, an audience can be attracted to viewing content in the format of an interview with a star, if it is exclusive. To do this, the interviewer asks questions provocatively or to which the guest had never given answers anywhere. If earlier during the interview they tried to reveal the person’s personality, show him from different angles, tell about his life, learn about his opinions, now this is not required because of the completeness of all this on the Internet and personal blogs of the interviewees. The goal of many interviewers today is to “hype”, which affects the quality of the material itself.

The interview will not lose its popularity, as long as professionals in this genre are able to create high-quality interview content, find the right words in time, ask important and correct questions that will be of interest to the audience. It follows that one of the causes of the crisis of this genre is the inexperience of the interviewer.

It should be noted the importance of the guests invited to the interview. The decline of the interview is also associated with the indifference of the audience to overly famous people whose opinions can be read on their blog, so a balance is needed between popular and unpopular people. At the moment, it enjoys the significance of interviews with people whom most do not know or an exclusive interview with a star.

The crisis of the interview genre largely depends on the form of its presentation, the experience and competence of the interviewer, and the popularity of guests among users. But despite the declining interview, the genre will not lose its popularity. Not always the audience can see the personality of a celebrity through social networks, and with a quality interview you can learn a lot of new and interesting things.

With the advent of IT, journalists have the opportunity to multimedia to present information, and the audience to study it in detail. Now there are more

opportunities, which means that the interview, as a genre and method, is developing and no longer appears before us in its traditional form.

Information technology has influenced the change in the genre, the development of interviews, as a method and the collection of information: it is not necessary to meet with the heroes of the interview, it is enough to contact the person through communication tools. Now the reader is offered the interview genre in the form of a multimedia story, an instructive way of transmitting information.

Thus, with the advent of new media and IT, content in the genre of interviews needed a change in representation, the approach to working with it. Namely, multimedia, interactive presentation, a new way of presenting information using a convenient page layout, the use of hypertextuality and quick feedback from the audience.

THE ACCOUNT OF CALCULATIONS WITH THE PERSONNEL ON PAYMENT

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Accounting for payments to employees for remuneration is regulated by the labor code of the Russian Federation. Labor relations between an employer and an employee arise on the basis of an employment contract.

Remuneration is the share of an employee's labor in the social product, expressed in monetary terms. It can be received either in the form of cash or in non-monetary form, such as products, materials, insurance, etc.

When paying for the work of individuals, the tariff or tariff-free payment system is used. The tariff system of remuneration of labor provides information about the formation of the amount of remuneration depending on the type and quality of work. System elements: tariff rate, tariff grid, labor standards, tariff and qualification reference books.

Tariff rate – the amount of payment per unit of time. Tariff – the tariff contains the descriptions and corresponding tariff rates. Tariff and qualification reference books – collections of characteristics of certain professions. Labor rate – a set of norms of production, time, volume of service, number, which the organization independently.

The tariff system has two forms: piecework and time-based. A time-based payment system can be simple time-based or time-based bonus. For simple temporary payment of labor, the salary consists of the official salary or tariff rate. In the case of a time-based bonus, there are allowances and bonuses to the main salary amount.

Piecework salary can be: a straight piece rate, piece rate, bonus, piece-progressive, cumulative, indirect piecework. In direct piecework, the salary is calculated for the work performed. In case of piecework bonuses, the employee is awarded bonuses for the quality and speed of work. With piecework-progressive production over the norm is paid at the highest prices. With a chord payment, the payment is made immediately for the entire amount of work. In case of indirect piece-work remuneration, the employee's earnings are made dependent on the results of work at the jobs they serve.

The earnings of an employee who is on a tariff-free salary are always made dependent on the final results of the employee's work. The main reference point for establishing tariff-free wages is the amount of the minimum monthly wage established by current legislation.

The monthly remuneration of an employee may not be lower than the statutory minimum wage (minimum wage). At the same time, the minimum wage does not include additional payments and allowances, as well as bonuses and other incentive payments. The minimum wage in 2020 was 12,130 rubles.

The personnel Department is responsible for accounting for the company's personnel. The primary documents for recording the movement of personnel are orders for hiring, firing, transferring to another job, granting leave, sending on a business trip, encouraging the employee, the staff schedule, and the vacation schedule. In the piecework form of payment, the following documents are used to account for the production of products: an order for piecework, a statement of production accounting, route maps, an order book, and a certificate of acceptance of completed works.

Synthetic accounting of payments for labor with personnel, both consisting and not consisting in the organization's staff, is carried out on the passive account 70. The credit balance means the organization's debt to the staff for remuneration. All payments are credited on the credit of this account, and the necessary deductions (SLAK, alimony, Union dues, etc.) are made on the debit, as well as the payment and Deposit of unpaid wages. To get information about settlements with employees in General, the company groups the data of the payment statements for the reporting month in the organization. Money for payment of wages, temporary disability benefits, bonuses and other payments is received in the Bank.

THE ROLE OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM IN ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE STATE

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In modern conditions of a market economy, the financial system of Russia is the main link in the regulation of economic processes in the developing Russian market. It is one of the most vulnerable systems for criminal use by both Russian and international competing corporations seeking to ensure the advancement of their interests in the Russian market, which sometimes causes significant damage to Russia's economic interests.

A particular threat to Russia's economic security is the inefficiently functioning tax system, which practically does not provide the necessary revenues to the state budget and thereby contributes to the degradation of domestic production and the outflow of capital abroad. Therefore, financial security is one of the key components of the country's economic security. A well-organized financial system ensures timely fulfillment by state bodies of internal and external obligations, ensures the availability of sufficient funds for the prompt resolution of unforeseen and emergency circumstances, and minimizes or neutralizes their economic consequences.

Financial security is ensuring such a development of the financial system and financial relations and processes in the economy that creates the necessary financial conditions for the socio-economic and financial stability of the country's development, preserving the integrity and unity of the financial system (including monetary, budget, credit, tax and currency systems), successfully overcoming Russia's internal and external threats in the financial sphere.

In today's world, ensuring financial security is critical to the rapid growth of the economy. Ensuring financial security reflects anti-crisis policies as part of government policy. At the same time, financial policy plays an important role. Stability of financial policy is important as a factor in creating the necessary conditions for ensuring financial security and its formation.

Financial security of any state is determined by such factors as:

– level of financial independence;

– the nature of the financial and credit policy (both internal and external), which is carried out by the state;

– political situation in the country;

– level of legislative support for the functioning of the financial sector.

The functioning of the economy depends on the financial system of the country. The financial system includes banks as a central entity, as well as other financial service providers. The country's financial system is deeply rooted in

society and provides employment for a large number of people. Three main functions of the financial system can be distinguished.

1) Providing a loan. The loan supports the economic activities of citizens, enterprises, regions and the state as a whole. With the help of lending tools, the government can invest in infrastructure development projects, enterprises can receive money for investment projects, and individuals can purchase expensive movable and real estate, other goods and services without the need for premature accumulation of this amount. Banks and other financial service providers provide credit services to all interested parties.

2) Securing the liquidity of securities. Banks and other financial institutions provide businesses and individuals from the sudden need for cash. In addition, banks and financial institutions offer consumers the opportunity to purchase and sell securities to meet the unforeseen needs of interested parties in cash.

3) Risk management services. The financial system provides risk management in financial markets and commodity prices by combining risks. There are intermediaries in the financial system, for example, insurance companies that specialize in activities related to the redistribution of risks. They charge customers who want to lower their risks with special insurance premiums and pass them on to investors who, for a fee, agree to pay insurance claims and bear the risk. Services provided by insurance companies are extremely important in spite of the fact that during financial crises a lot of controversial issues arise between providers and consumers of these services.

The above three functions of the financial system are important for the stable functioning of any economy. In addition to these functions, economic growth is stimulated by financial accumulations, that is, by a certain amount of money accumulated by state financial institutions for solving operational, tactical and strategic tasks. Only if there is a sufficient amount of savings can a country's economy count on an inflow of foreign investment in services and productive activities.

An important role in ensuring the economic security of the country is played by the presence of a competitive foreign exchange market. To support businessmen involved in the export and import of goods and services, there are foreign exchange markets where enterprises can receive and transfer funds to other countries in other currencies. Foreign exchange markets also allow banks and other financial institutions to borrow in other currencies. In addition, financial institutions can invest in foreign exchange markets and profit from exchange differences on their short-term investments. State governments are also liable for their obligations in foreign currency through these markets. Consequently, foreign exchange markets influence economic growth in international markets.

The growth of various sectors of the economy is balanced through the financial system. There are primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors that require government support to ensure intensive growth. The country's financial system finances these sectors and provides sufficient funds for the development of each sector – industrial, agricultural and services. A balanced financial system

contributes to the development of trade, employment and economic activity of the population.

Thus, finance plays a key role in the development of any economy, and no economy can function successfully and ensure the safety of financial flows without a reliable financial system.

SOZIALE NETZWERKE IN DEUTSCHLAND

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Der 21. Jahrhundert ist die Zeit von Informationen und Gadgets. Heute ist das Leben ohne soziale Netzwerke kaum vorstellbar. Dieser Beitrag st dem Thema „Die beliebtesten Portale in Deutschland“ gewidmet. Als Grundlage zum Vortrag benutzen wir die Angaben von statistischen Studien, die in letzter Zeit durchgeführt sind.

Offizielle Angaben aus den statistischen Studien sagen, dass 65 Millionen Menschen in Deutschland aktive Internetnutzer sind. Das macht mehr als 80 Prozent der gesamten Bevölkerung des Landes. Mehr als zwei Drittel aller Internetnutzer sind Stammgäste sozialer Netzwerke. Ein großer Teil der Benutzer dieser Netzwerke ist in mehreren von diesen Netzwerken registriert.

Mehr als 60 Prozent der deutschen Nutzer der sozialen Netzwerke sind Menschen über achtzehn Jahren. Etwa 90 Prozent der 18- bis 29-jährigen sind in einem Netzwerk oder mehreren von ihnen registriert. Dagegen liegt die Zahl bei den 50-jährigen und älteren bei 43 Prozent.

Die beliebtesten sind natürlich die deutschen sozialen Netzwerke. Populär sind Websites, wo man sich den Lebenspartner finden kann. Als Beispiel dafür kann man *das Deutsche Portal StayFriends* anführen. Es belegt in Deutschland den Spitzenplatz im Beliebtheitsranking. Auf dieser Website sind 27 Prozent der Gesamtzahl der Nutzer in Deutschland registriert. Ein beeindruckender Teil des Publikums dieses Portals sind die Deutschen im Alter von vierzig Jahren. Das Motto der Seite lautet „Finde mit Hilfe von Stayfriends ehemalige Mitbewohner, Mitschüler, vermisste Freunde, Geliebte und Kollegen!“

Der zweite Platz in der Rangliste der Popularität der deutschen sozialen Netzwerke belegt „*Wer-kennt-wen*“. 20 Prozent der Besucher dieses Netzwerkes

sind laut durchgeführten Studien dort registriert. Diese Seite richtet sich auch an ältere Altersgruppen.

Auf der Plattform *Xing* haben 15 Prozent der deutschen Nutzer ein eigenes Profil.

Das beliebte von Studenten soziale Netzwerk heißt *Studieverzeichnis* und besteht aus etwa 13 Prozent der Internetnutzer. Dieses Netzwerk ist auch bei den Schülern gefragt.

Parship ist auch sehr beliebt und hat mehrere Millionen registrierten Nutzern. Auf dieser Plattform wird die Registrierung nach achtzig Testfragen angeboten, und die Partner werden nach der psychologischen Kompatibilität ausgewählt. Die Platzierung von Fragebögen und der Empfang von Briefen sind kostenlos. Aber wenn man auf sie beantworten möchte, braucht man dafür bezahlen.

Hohe Popularität unter den Besuchern des Netzwerks genießt *Microblogging-Netzwerk Twitter*. Man mus sagen, Twitter besuchen in Deutschland regelmäßig 37 Prozent der Nutzer. Grundsätzlich ist diese Plattform bei Studenten, Führungskräften und Unternehmern besonders beliebt.

Linkedin ist ein soziales Netzwerk in Deutschland, das ausschließlich für professionelle Kontakte bestimmt wird. In diesem Netzwerk gibt es bestimmte Regeln. Alle Benutzer sollten nur ihre richtigen Namen verwenden und nur darüber schreiben, was sie mit Sicherheit wissen.

In einigen deutschen Unternehmen steht in den Arbeitsverträgen eine Klausel über die Kommunikation in sozialen Netzwerken und die Geheimhaltung von Informationen für Mitarbeiter mit Facebook-und Twitter-Konten. Absolute Tabus sind Obszönitäten, Beleidigungen und Kritik an der Unternehmensführung und den Produkten des Unternehmens.

Fazit: In Deutschland gibt es viele Websites für jeden Geschmack und Altersgruppe. Jede Plattform oder jedes Portal ist auf einen bestimmten Benutzer ausgerichtet. Website-Administratoren überprüfen die Kontaktdaten sorgfältig. Die Verantwortung, die das charakteristische Merkmal der deutschen ist, zeigt sich auch im Bereich der sozialen Medien.

THE HAPPY PLANET INDEX IS A FACTOR OF FAVORABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE REGION

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For a long time, the key indicator for assessing the level of development of the region is GDP per capita, but in modern conditions of globalization and the total introduction of digital technologies, this indicator cannot include many factors that affect the lives of citizens. In order to make a more complete forecast of development, it is necessary to add other indicators to the study that determine the position of the level of socio-economic development.

Many scientists criticize GDP as the leading economic indicator and suggest using alternative sources for calculating the level of social, economic, environmental, political and other factors that affect the well-being of the population.

For example, the second largest Swiss financial conglomerate Credit Suisse proposes to replace the outdated traditional indicator of GDP with a new index of happiness.

Happiness has many definitions, but now it also has a quantitative measurability that can be determined using formulas and calculations. Indicators of such indices are able to calculate the state policy guidelines aimed at the development of the country.

The most common and widely used is the happiness index, which was proposed in 2006 by the British Economic Foundation-the happy planet index.

The happy planet index combines four elements to show how effectively people from different countries use their resources for a long, happy life:

1) well-Being: how satisfied are the residents of each country and how they feel overall, on a scale from zero to ten;

2) life Expectancy: the average number of years a person is expected to live in each country based on data collected by the United Nations;

3) inequality of outcomes: inequality between people within a country, by region, in terms of how long they live and how happy they feel based on the distribution of life expectancy and well-being data in each region, expressed as a percentage;

4) Environmental footprint: the average impact that each resident of a country has on the environment, based on data produced by the Global Tracking Network.

Formula for calculating the index:

The happiness index (HPI) = Wellbeing * Life expectancy * Inequality of outcomes): Ecological footprint.

Since the end of the XX century, there has been an increasing discussion about the need for measurable happiness levels, as well as how it interacts with a person's income level.

The first person who decided to investigate the phenomenon of “happiness” was the American economist Richard Easterlin, who studied the interaction between happiness and income. In his research, he deduced the “Easterlin

paradox", which read: "the "rich" are generally happier than the "poor", but the satisfaction of the first group does not increase with increasing income". Many scientists hold this view, drawing a direct relationship between happiness and income.

Despite this, the level of "happiness" is more of a relative designation. Researchers identify factors that affect the satisfaction of both the country and the General population by region. There are three main happiness indices such as: World Happiness Index (World happiness index), Better Life Index (Better life index) and Happy Planet Index. Each of them analyzes and shows well-being from one side.

For example, the World Happiness Index (WHI) answers the question "who is happier and why", and the happy planet index (HPI) serves to show that high economic growth does not make people happier.

To date, the official HPI for Russia is 18,7, which allows our country to take the 116th place out of 140 analyzed countries according to HappyPlanetIndex. Figure 1 shows that countries have the most "happy" indicators: Costa Rica (44,7, 1st place), Mexico (40,7, 2nd place), Colombia (40,7, 3rd place).

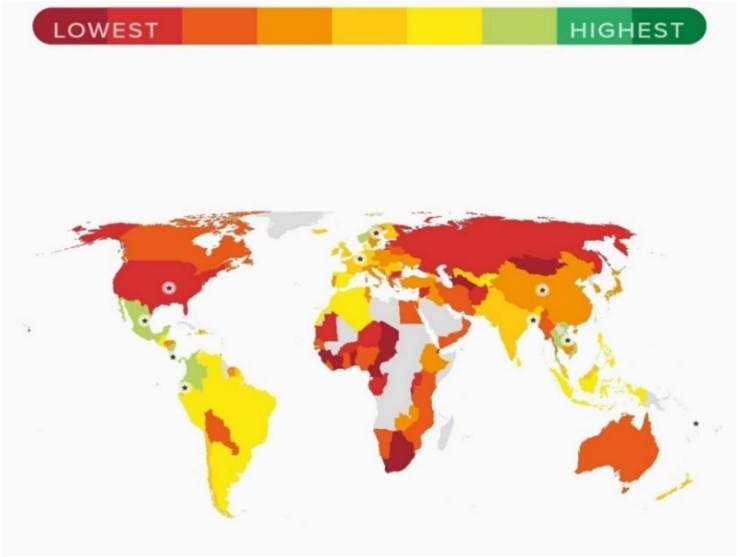

Figure 1. Happy Planet Index Score

Based on figure 1, it can be concluded that countries with a high level of GDP do not necessarily live happily. So the inferior country of the Philippines is much higher than most developed countries. The index makes it clear that socio-economic development is also influenced by indirect factors, such as ecology and life satisfaction. Of all the countries, Russia is almost at the end, all this because of the small life expectancy, satisfaction with it, as well as the trace of human influence on nature.

These results of indicators suggest that domestic policy should be improved, that measures should be taken to protect nature and improve the quality of life of the population.

The happiness index can also be assessed by region, which can be a factor in the strategy for improving the state of the region and the country as a whole.

CURRENCY CONTROL

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Today, the law enforcement mechanism of customs authorities plays an important role in the globalized economy, as well as in foreign economic activity. At the moment, the importance of the law enforcement system to ensure the country's economic security and protect its economic interests is increasing due to the increase in cross-border trade. The inability to perform a full customs inspection of goods and vehicles leads to improvements in the methods and tools of the law enforcement system in the customs authorities.

In the international arena, there is a rapid process of integration of enterprises, which subsequently become a source of capital movement, and the involvement of national economies in a single reproductive process. Individual entrepreneurs or investors can move their capital where it is profitable for them. But from the point of view of protecting the economic interests of the state, if the export of capital is higher than the import of capital, this leads to a reduction in resources for the economic growth of the state.

The export of capital affects the decline in the standard of living of the population of the state, and also affects the reduction of wages of citizens. Under these conditions, the role of currency control as a law enforcement system in customs authorities to ensure the economic security of Russia from illegal export of capital abroad is increasing. It is the customs authorities who are responsible for detecting, preventing and suppressing these offences. Therefore, all cases of illegal export of funds are controlled by law enforcement agencies of the customs system.

According to Federal law No. 173-FZ “on currency regulation and currency control”, currency is currency in the form of banknotes and coins of the Bank of Russia that are in circulation and are legal means of cash payment in the territory of the Russian Federation; funds on Bank accounts and in Bank deposits.

Currency values are not only foreign currency, but also external securities, which are securities that are in non-documentary form. Participants in currency relations are divided into residents and non-residents.

Residents are:

- individuals who are citizens of the Russian Federation;

- permanent residents of the Russian Federation based on their type of residence;
- legal entities established in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation;
- official representative offices of the Russian Federation.

Non-residents are:

- individuals who are not residents;
- legal entities established in accordance with the legislation of a foreign country;
- organizations that are not legal entities;
- interstate and intergovernmental organizations and their branches.

Currency control is a set of state regulation measures aimed at ensuring the development of the national economy and financial security of the state.

Rights of the bodies of currency control:

• carry out checks of compliance by residents and non-residents with the currency legislation of the Russian Federation and acts of currency regulation bodies;

• check the completeness and reliability of accounting and reporting on currency transactions of residents and non-residents;

• request and receive documents and information related to currency transactions, opening and maintaining accounts;

• require submission of only those documents that are directly related to the currency transaction;

• issue instructions on the elimination of detected violations of acts of the currency legislation of the Russian Federation and acts of currency regulation bodies.

At the moment, the order of the Federal customs service of Russia, which States that the transport of cash over one hundred thousand rubles requires Bank confirmation, has started to operate throughout the state. This approach is aimed at reducing the transportation of funds obtained by criminal fraud.

Thus, in order to improve law enforcement methods and tools, it is necessary to: improve the regulatory framework for transporting cash across the border; grant customs authorities the right to verify the authenticity of the origin of funds specified in passenger declarations.

THE MAIN MANIPULATIVE TECHNIQUES OF MODERN TELEVISION BROADCASTING

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Television is an integral, inseparable system that combines both reality mediated by screen expressiveness and the viewer, who enters into a complex relationship with this reality, in a multidimensional dialogue.

Television, like no other media, affects both hearing and vision at the same time, thus creating accessibility for a wide audience. Also, television has the ability to instantly transmit information, which creates a presence effect for the viewer, immersing him in what is happening.

However, this proximity of television to the person provides passivity of perception, and then completely frees from the need to exercise mental activity. The text that the announcer reads in a television program is accompanied by a video sequence "from the scene of events", and therefore the text is obviously perceived as the truth.

Plato in the IV century BC wrote a story about prisoners who were chained in a dark cave from childhood. Behind them, a fire is burning, and in front of them on the stone wall, the charlatans move figures and accompany this action with prepared text. They have forgotten what the real world looks like and are sure that the "performance" is the whole world.

One of the prisoners escapes from the cave, the daylight blinds him, but over time he gets used to the real world and, trying to save his comrades from the imaginary reality, returns to the cave. However, after listening to him, they declare him mad and kill him as a dangerous madman.

Such an allegory very clearly demonstrates the influence of television on modern man. The reality, which is carefully prepared and displayed on television, covers the reality of the real world. A person lives in an illusion, on the stage of a "performance". This leads to the fact that the line between the real world and television is blurred, and a person does not distinguish life from what is happening on the screen.

Using the example of violence propaganda on television, let's consider its influence on people's behavior. According to the results of Tarasov's research, out of 29 films shown on six TV channels, only one had no scenes of violence. Let's look at the examples of newspaper reports that Kara-Murza cites:

Barcelona. Three teenagers watched TV and played a trick that delighted them. Late in the evening, they strung plastic tape across the street and watched as it cut the throat of a motorcyclist. He died on the spot.

London. Two six-year-old boys completely destroyed their neighbors ' house in order to repeat the TV show and get an award. The children's program shows a house built in a TV Studio that needs to be destroyed in the most original way. The winning children receive valuable prizes.

Oslo. A group of 5-6-year-old children on the lawn near the house beat to death one of the girlfriends. In the game, she represented the ninja turtle that everyone beat in the last show.

Valencia. A 20-year-old boy, disguised as a ninja turtle, broke into a nearby house and stabbed a couple and their daughter.

New York. Young friends, after watching an average action movie together, punished the same young son of the owners of the apartment for refusing to steal candy for them from the closet. They held his hands outside the 12th-floor window, demanding to give in. Since he didn't answer (he was probably already in shock), they let go. His little brother jumped and cried next to him, but could not help.

By influencing emotionally unstable children, television encourages them to become violent. Based on these examples, we can conclude that television can directly affect real events.

Let's look at specific techniques for manipulating public consciousness on television. We have found that one of the most important factors for successful manipulation is attracting and focusing attention. On television, this technique is used with the help of contrasts.

A person gets used to the same type very quickly and ceases to respond to monotonous information, so the main goal of a TV show is to create something unusual, different from the previous one, in order to attract the attention of the viewer, moving it from the already familiar state. This effect is achieved by pauses that separate one message from another, as well as by color contrasts, changing plans, musical accompaniment, and so on.

This technique can be considered on the example of political elections. TV channels present their political movement as a cohesive team that visited regions in need, made donations, and so on. At the same time, scandals are arranged for opponents, thus creating a bright contrast between the positive and negative candidates.

Another way of manipulation is to create a specific image. Television can impose a positive or negative image of a person, country, or situation on the audience.

This is achieved, first, by using certain conditions that the journalist can create independently. For example, an interview taken in a random or emergency situation, when the interviewee is not in the mood to comment, may present him in a bad light, and Vice versa – the selection of prepared responses helps to create a positive image.

Also, TV programs in the recording are always edited, so the journalist can take any word out of context. It helps to create an image and unattractive angles. Editors select unsuccessful shots of politicians, thus making them ridiculous and even ridiculous.

Journalists on television often use the “everyday story” method, that is, they tell the news with an equally calm face, even when it comes to mass murder or

violence. Thus, people get used to cruelty and injustice, taking such news as commonplace.

This method can be noticed when considering, for example, the Soviet period. During mass strikes and protests, the authorities use force indiscriminately and make arrests. The next day, the incident is covered on television in a normal, everyday tone. The action came, law enforcement agencies were forced to detain violators of public peace, and now criminal cases have been initiated against them. This technique gives the impression that the event is consecrated objectively, and is quite insignificant, and does not require any public evaluation.

Emotional influence on the human mind is also one of the methods of manipulation. The presence effect, which is so valued in television, can actually be the strongest tool for manipulation.

Television programs do not rarely resort to pumping up this or that news. Excessive excitement of the correspondent, pre-prepared responses of "eyewitnesses" from the scene of events, camera twitching, shouts in the background. All this combined can create a reality that does not actually correspond to reality. This reality can also be created by a news anchor imposing their emotions. In this case, the person unconsciously forms an opinion about a particular situation, depending on the emotional coloring of the TV host.

To form a certain opinion, the location of the story in the news block is also important. According to Levchenko A. E., it is best to remember the information that is located at the beginning of all messages. For example, reports about the Ukrainian elections were most often located at the beginning of news releases.

The overall background, i.e. the entire TV program, is also more important. The percentage of entertainment programs is significantly higher than intellectual ones. For example, on ORT, the share of entertainment programs for a week is approximately 48% of the total broadcast volume, while intellectual programs occupy only 17%. Thus, entertainment programs put the audience's mind to sleep by imposing ready-made behaviors and values.

Thus, we conclude that television does not reflect reality, but creates a new one. "The nature of visual media – to entertain, dramatize, create daydreams for the mass audience-affects the content of information. The world of fantasy is mixed with the world of fact. For many people, what appears on the TV screen becomes reality".

On television, there are many different methods of manipulation by which TV programs can shape public opinion. The presence effect created by television makes it the most powerful tool of manipulation among all media.

THE DANGERS OF CYBERBULLING

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With the advent of advanced communication technologies, we have access to a huge database. And we replenish it ourselves – upload photos, publish posts, designate our musical tastes.This brings us together with thousands of strangers – "friends" and "guests" on various resources. But by being able to communicate with people around the world, learning new things and sharing our thoughts, we become vulnerable to cyber attacks.

There are many varieties of bullying on the Web – from harmless, as skirmishes in chat rooms and trolling, to much more dangerous – as cyberbullying.

There are a lot of examples of harassment and humiliation of the chosen victim, and it is impossible to call something new that was not there before. Every person has been through this in school, in College, and, growing up, and at work.

It seems to be an integral part of life and becoming a person. With the advent of technological progress, we have access to a new platform for the development of such harassment. Now it has become possible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

We open access to personal information by posting photos, indicating personal data that can be used by anyone. We leave an email address and phone number, which are then used to send threats or derogatory messages. Also in the course are personal sites, pages in social networks, groups and portals.

According to the latest data, four out of ten Internet users experienced harassment on the Internet. In the network we are invisible and cannot see our face, facial expressions, it's not always clear what tone they say this or that comment. Because of this, a favorable space for bullying is created. A teenager who practices cyberbullying may not always be clearly aware that his activity is exactly bullying.

The boundaries of bullying are blurred: what is it – bullying, black humor, such a manner of communication, bad jokes or cyberbullying? Teenagers draw caricatures of their friends, come up with mocking inscriptions – all this can significantly raise the status and popularity of the one who practices bullying, he can be supported and noticed thanks to witty and offensive jokes on others.

Due to harassment on the Internet, teenagers who start it can significantly increase their popularity. The Internet is a special environment, with its own rules. It's like a parallel reality where we're not really us, where there are no clear moral rules, where adults often write comments themselves that are full of hate. All these factors make cyberbullying a natural part of Internet processes.

The Internet is a raging element, where the connections between people are more horizontal than in reality. We can discuss the headmaster, the powerful, the popular people with impunity. We can write a comment that we would never dare to say to the same person in reality. Thus, the Internet disinhibits aggression,

allows you to show it in various forms, allows a person not to face the consequences of their own aggression. Bullying in the network is a lightning rod, a way to relieve tension, to give vent to their hatred, envy, aggression.

There is also a division of responsibility, because bullying is a collective process, and it is sometimes difficult to understand who started and who continued. From this there is a sense of permissiveness and loss of responsibility for what is happening. In particular, sometimes the victim of cyberbullying begins to respond aggressively – and this is only to the benefit of those who started and launched the harassment. After the retaliatory attack of the offender, they can start to turn everything upside down and make the victim guilty in the eyes of the public.

Adolescence is an important stage in the formation of personality, so bullying at this time can cause serious damage to the mental well-being of the child. Bullying and humiliation on the web are serious mental tests that can greatly affect the mental health of a teenager.

Consequences of bullying: depression, distrust, anxiety, low self-esteem, affects, eating disorders, addictions, impulsivity, loss of self-belief and feelings of powerlessness. The consequences can be very serious, so it is especially important as soon as possible to end the persecution, to stop the actions of offenders.

Where possible, it is necessary to ensure that abusers face the consequences. For example, you can take pictures of abusive messages, comments, photos and invite offenders to the school for a joint meeting with parents, social teacher, Director. After discussion of similar actions the teenager over whom bullied, receives enormous support (secret became obvious), and offenders have an opportunity to change and draw conclusions that bullying is inadmissible.

Adolescence is closely associated with online communication, children spend a lot of time on the Internet. Online communication is a special place in the life of children, forms of communication in the network are diverse. Teenagers register in social networks, write on forums, publish photos, conduct their video blogs.

There is a code of communication on the Internet, there are active users who write and publish a lot. Any content on the Internet can provoke negative comments, any active Internet user can become a victim of cyberbullying. Online bullying is extremely common and diverse, the only 100% way to protect against bullying is not to use the Internet at all, not to register in social networks.

But this method of protection is not suitable for all teenagers, sacrificing Internet communication is a big price for security. It is important to explain to teenagers that cyberbullying is a dangerous thing, people are deceived, made victims of fraud, and sometimes incline to crimes and offenses.

After bullying, a person can form a negative self-image, anxiety, a sense of powerlessness and helplessness. The effects of cyberbullying on mental health are deplorable, requiring attention and sometimes psychological help. Therefore, this type of harassment should be taken seriously, to tell teenagers about the rules of behavior on the Internet, about safety.

WHICH IMPEDIMENTS MAY HAVE PREVENTED FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTRIC CAR?

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The electric cars have existed for a long time other than hundred years and they have become more and more popular. Whether it is a hybrid, plug-in hybrid or all electric, the demand for electric vehicles will continue to climb as prices drop and that consumers will look for ways to save money at the pump.

The World is living in permanent change. Each business sectors know in constant evolution. Nowadays, facts such as air pollution by gases effect greenhouse, climate change or the decrease in oil reserves are raising questions about environment problems and protection environment. Electric cars is a technology who presents a great opportunity to reduce GHG emissions and other environmental impacts.

The electric cars' enthusiasm has developed to such sweep that it becomes difficult for a car manufacturer not to produce one of these models. Before expanding a business operation into a new market, companies should conduct a market analysis and consider the adjustment of their business model and strategies to ensure that customer needs and preferences are met.

The electric cars' concept does not date of today. We can think that it is a recent invention created because of the cost of oil, the appearance of concern for environmental protection and the desire to reduce the ecological footprint, but it is an invention date from XIX century.

The electric cars is trying to break into the car market, but the problems of autonomy, charging speed and other problems bound to battery technology still make this care useless. If the hybrid cars use the electric motor, the manufacturers want to offer fully electric vehicles, both reliable and autonomous.

In the future, the electric car would play an important role in contributing to the European Strategy of 20/20/20, achieving energy savings and benefits environment through the following policies:

- 20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions;
- 20% of the final energy from renewable sources;
- 20% reduction in primary energy consumption.

The governments and their policies play an important role in the development of new technologies main of in ecologically responsible technologies. The governments try to fight against energy problems and consequences on the environment.

Until into 1970's, electric cars had not a lot interest. But new federal and state regulations begin to change things, as well as awareness on the environment importance appears. Governments do not hesitate to participate in international environmental summits such as COP21 or G20. In addition, many governments have signed agreements to reduce the temperature by 2°c and reduce greenhouse gases. The uptake of EVs is heavily supported by government and industry programs.

In Unite States, some regulations have been adopted like Clean Air Act Amendment (1990) and the Energy Policy Act (1992).The governments push into invest in research and development and they don't hesitate to invest in research centers, in new technologies or others project in favor of environment.

"The majority of total global government and industry investments (€ 21.6 billion) have been initiated in the US and the EU. The tendency has been to support subsidy programs for EVs dispersion, where the USA is the world leader" (Impacts of Electric Vehicles – Report Delft, April 2011). If large sums are invested by governments and political institutions, that show an interest for a growing political will to promote EV technologies. Faced with regulations of governments, automakers began modifying some of their vehicles models into electric vehicles.

But in 1990s, the economy is booming, the middle class is growing and gas prices is lowing, many consumers did not worry about fuel-efficient vehicles. Even though the public was not interest by electric vehicles, scientists and engineers, supported by the Energy Departments, were working to improve electric vehicle technology.

Moreover, the fuel policies with increasing on fuel duties or tax disk policies (forbidding traffic of some vehicles), are factors to promote the electric cars development. Most of the countries within the EU have introduced CO2-based car taxes favouring EVs.

Tax incentives, rebates and circulation restrictions are additional measures and have been instituted in many countries, according to the report Impacts of Electric Vehicles of Delft, April 201.While there's much talk about potentially electrifying large container & merchant cargo ships, airplanes and similarly sized machines, the fact remains; electric vehicle adoption is all about size. Currently, the weight of bunker fuel or jet fuel provides a much more energy denser propulsion solution than battery power.

The trends are going in the direction of more and more people moving to urban environments. Short trips, steadily available power sources for vehicle charging, fast developing infrastructure and trends in lawmaking, pushing Co2 producing vehicles out of the city centers, and certainly in the future, out of cities altogether.

Alternative solutions such as hydrogen don't make sense in urban environments. For vehicle usage, hydrogen must first be produced, then shipped, then store and then burned in order to produce electricity. And most of the hydrogen today is produced by utilizing natural gas, impacting Co2 emission rates globally.

With an electric car, all you need is to produce the electricity, move it by an efficient delivery system, store it in the car's batteries and that's it! No surplus energy state changes, no need to utilize energy-dependent transport sources and no need for additional, rather complicated and labor intensive to build infrastructure.

This means that both the production means for both the vehicle and energy are getting to a point where Co2 emissions are greatly reduced. With the United States energy production spread going more towards renewable energy sources, so does the electricity needed to power these vehicles come with a smaller environmental footprint.

Currently, the biggest qualm people have with electric cars is the pollution that arises from their production, the recycling of the batteries and range – all of which will be undoubtedly sorted out in the next few years.

There's not a lot of strictly EV dedicated neither vehicle platforms nor production facilities out there. Plainly put, there are not a lot of car makers who are devoting a large chunk of their R&D and production to making exclusively electric cars.

The move to all-electric vehicles will undoubtedly push auxiliary industries like wheel makers, tire companies and others, all in an effort to produce a product that caters to the specific needs of the electric car. This will in turn, result in a vehicle that's far more efficient and cost-effective to run while being a lot easier on the environment. For decades, cargo is being hauled by electric locomotives, people are being moved in fast traveling, high-speed electric trains, while most industrial equipment runs of electric motors.

On the other hand, battery technology is making strides in efficiency, energy density, and weight. Additionally, we're developing improved production means to actually build them, affording nature with less of an impact as well. Furthermore, charging times are getting quicker by the day, and soon enough, we'll be at a place in time where it makes more sense to charge and utilize a battery-powered vehicle than to fill up at a gas station.

COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTIC OF COMPLETING ACCOUNTING REPORTING IN RUSSIA AND ABROAD

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In various countries, the preparation of financial statements is carried out both according to generally accepted rules and have their own distinctive features. At this point in time, a tendency to key stages in the formation of financial statements and accounting has formed. As a result of this, it is required to familiarize, discover and analyze the main indicators of different countries and borrow the best qualities.

In addition to everything, an integral part is occupied by international financial reporting standards. IFRS created by highly professional international organizations. The purpose of the occurrence is to provide the market with a significant amount of information. Moreover, one of the goals is to demonstrate the company the most transparent from a financial point of view.

It should be emphasized that these standards are presented for use in various countries in order to achieve the unification of accounting and reporting. The recognition of IFRS in the territory of the Russian Federation seems to be a significant step towards improving reporting, as a process of collecting and providing users with reports, relevant and open information about the functioning of the company.

The most significant form of financial reporting, according to which the property status of the company is determined, is the balance sheet.

The balances of foreign enterprises in their content differ from each other, because they conclude different from other articles within any of the dominant groups.

For a more detailed comparison of the practice of compiling Russian and foreign reporting, we consider one of the main forms of reporting – the balance sheet. It should be noted that the balance sheet is a way of summarizing information about the means of the enterprise, their types and sources of education. The balance sheet table should reflect two main criteria: asset and liability balance sheet.

The balance sheet asset is the property and liabilities of an enterprise that are under its control, are used in its activities and can be beneficial. The asset of the balance sheet determines 2 forms: non-current assets, current assets. Non-current assets are intangible assets, results of research and projects, profitable investments, long-term financial investments. Current assets, as a rule, contain information on information on VAT on acquired values, on short-term investments, on the availability of capital.

If we compare the Russian balance with the balance of the United States, there is some similarity. The section contains “current assets”, which contains such articles as: “Cash”, “Market Securities”, “Accounts Receivable”, “Current Assets”.

In the USA, instead of the section “Non-current assets”, there is a section “Property, buildings and equipment” containing the relevant indicators: “Land”, “Buildings”, “Equipment”, etc.

When considering the articles of the liability balance of the United States and Russia, a similarity is found. The US balance sheet liabilities include 3 sections: “Current liabilities”, “Long-term liabilities”, and “Share ownership”. In the liability of Russia, an equal number of sections with the same names are found: “Capital and reserves”, “Long-term liabilities”, “Short-term liabilities”.

After the analysis, we can conclude that the financial statements of Russia have some differences in comparison with foreign countries. It should be noted that in many foreign countries, the difference is that the assets in the balance sheet are located in decreasing order of liquidity.

Other countries, in particular countries of the Anglo-American accounting system, such as: USA, UK, Canada, Netherlands, Australia, do not have a fixed balance sheet and reflect the commercial position of enterprises, using the principle of absolute disclosure of information on economic activity. There are distinguishing features in the preparation of the balance sheet abroad: the placement of the asset and liability – vertical or horizontal, as well as the principle of grouping items. The balance sheet distribution of articles can have a variety of options.

So, the horizontal form of balance is used by such countries as: France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Portugal, USA, Italy, where the asset is located on the left and the liability on the right.

After conducting this analysis, we can conclude that in foreign countries, reporting is accurate, complete, relevant information. It follows that in the future Russia will switch to international financial reporting standards.

TYPES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES

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Withholding of a part of the money earned by a citizen is allowed in situations and amounts determined by certain Federal laws and the Labor code. Deductions are divided into:

- required withholding;
- withholding on own by the employer;
- withholding agreed between the employee and the employer.

Withholding tax on an individual's income and withholding on a writ of execution is a mandatory tax.

Deduction for moral damage caused, refund of excess funds, repayment of unspent amounts under the report, repayment of the advance that was issued against wages are deducted on the initiative of the employer.

Withholding of amounts for insurance, deduction of alimony, charitable contributions, loans are deductions agreed between the employee and the employer.

The amount of tax deduction on wages cannot exceed 20%, in some cases – 50%, which goes to pay wages. Finding community service and in the recovery of maintenance for minor children is an exception to the deduction.

Not taken into account for deduction payment in case of dismissal of an employee, payment for unused vacation, compensatory payments under the contract, bonuses of a lump-sum nature, child allowances, and funeral allowances are not allowed.

Personal income tax (pit) is paid by individuals on their wages, remuneration, bonuses, and other income of a labor or non-labor nature. To calculate the amount of tax, the tax base is determined as the total amount of income received for the reporting period on an accrual basis from the beginning of the calendar year that is the taxable period. The tax base is calculated for each tax rate separately.

At a rate of 35%, tax is withheld on the following income: winnings, prizes; interest income on deposits in banks in excess of the amount calculated based on three-quarters of the current refinancing rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation; the amount of savings on interest. At a rate of 30%, tax is withheld from the income of tax non-residents of the Russian Federation. At a rate of 9%, tax on dividends is withheld.

At the rate of 13%, tax is withheld from other types of income. Some of the income paid to individuals are subject to tax. Such income includes: state benefits, pensions, scholarships, alimony, etc., therefore, such income should not be included in the tax base. Profit taxed at the rate of 13 % is reduced by tax deductions: standard, social, property and professional.

Under standard tax withholding, an employee may have the right to a reduction in their taxable income for each month in the amount prescribed by law for each child. The basis for such deduction is an application submitted by an employee to the accounting Department of the organization where he / she works.

Social tax deductions include transfers from an employee's income for charitable purposes at their request, as well as payments for training and treatment in the amount established by law per year. Social deductions are confirmed by primary documents.

Property tax deduction is used by employees who received income from the sale of housing or other real estate. This deduction also includes expenses incurred for the purchase of a residential house or apartment.

Professional, property and social deductions may be granted to a taxpayer at the end of the financial year on application submitted to the tax authority at the place of residence together with supporting documents.

In accordance with the requirements of the tax code, organizations are required to maintain a tax card for each employee for recording income and personal income tax. Cards are used for all employees: regular, non-regular, temporary, seasonal, as well as persons who perform work under civil contracts and receive royalties.

PROBLEMS OF CORRUPTION IN RUSSIA

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Nowadays, it is impossible to imagine life without corruption. It surrounds us in almost all spheres of activity. What is corruption and what methods are needed to fight it?

Corruption means abuse of office and authority, giving and receiving bribes, and subornation to obtain property benefits. This phenomenon is of a destructive nature. Corruption is part of the shadow economy, which has been firmly and long since entered into the social and economic life of Russia.

The problem of corruption is of great importance, as its increasing scale has a negative impact on the population of the country. Corruption contributes to the expansion of the shadow economy, reduces tax collections, undermines people's trust in the government, increases crime, violates competitive mechanisms of the market, and slows down the country's social and economic development. The country's economic security is under threat.

According to official data, reported in the General Prosecutor's Office of Russia, the damage from corruption crimes in Russia in 2019 amounted to 55 billion rubles.

In opinion of various experts, economic losses due to corruption in modern Russia amount of 5% to 50% of the gross domestic product of the country.

The growing phenomenon of corruption is affected by a large number of factors and mechanisms. The most common factors are the complexity of the structure of government bodies, the existence of many bureaucratic procedures and the absence of external and internal control over the activities of government bodies. Corruption is the result of an excessive number of prohibitions and the lack of a mechanism for legal protection of the interests of the population.

The problem of mass corruption has become for Russia too heavy a systemic problem of national security, which can only be solved by implementing a targeted set of measures in all spheres of life of the state and society. It is also necessary to change the public's attitude towards corruption and improve its legal culture so that the public realizes the danger of corruption and its consequences. The fight against corruption depends on everyone and it is always necessary to start with yourself.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to create such conditions as public control, imposition of fines on people of any social level, transparency of the authorities, full freedom of the press for other media conducting their independent investigations and etc. An important condition is the development of effective administrative and legal means and tougher punitive measures. All this is impossible without an effective anti-corruption policy of the state.

The authorities should discuss and legislate more strategies aimed at countering corruption, and they should also be prepared for transparency and openness to the population of the country.

Public participation in the process of preparing, discussing, making and monitoring the implementation of government decisions is the most important task for civil society structures.

In conclusion, one of the serious problems on the way of building a Russian state based on the rule of law is increasing corruption. It has a negative impact on the economic, political, legal and spiritual life of the state. If cardinal measures to counteract this phenomenon are not taken, it can lead to very sad consequences for the state and society.

The fight against corruption should consist in improving the legislation and legal culture, only a comprehensive impact will reduce such crimes. It is worth remembering that preventing and averting corruption is much more effective than fighting its consequences.

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN RUSSIA

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Human capital is a fundamental factor in the development of the economy of the State and society, including skills, knowledge, skills, work and habitat. Thanks to this factor, the diverse needs of the individual and society as a whole are continuously met. In today's environment, human capital is the main productive and social factor in the development of the economy and society.

There is an indicator that compares the living standards of different countries and regions, called the Human Development Index (HDI). This indicator is based on three characteristics: 1) longevity, measured by the indicator of life expectancy at birth; 2) literacy, measured by adult literacy rate; 3) standard of living, measured by GDP per capita. Russia, with an index of 0,802, ranks 67 in the ranking of countries by HDI, being in the same group as countries such as Brazil, Mexico, Saudi Arabia and Libya. Russia is separated from developed countries primarily by low life expectancy. By the rest of the indicators, the gap is not so large.

The famous American economist Theodore Schultz first introduced the term "human capital". He suggested considering two forms of human capital: real and potential. The real form is the current state of the employee's level of intelligence, work and culture. Potential is the whole set of properties and qualities of human capital that can be applied in the process of public production.

Knowledge becomes a key human need as it is eligible for income. In today's economy, companies that will have more information in their access than those that will have less information will be successful. An employee's activity is often not a waste of physical resources, but a waste of his or her intellectual abilities and knowledge. Education, science and other non-productive activities are the main foundations for the development and strengthening of the role of human capital in the economy of the State.

The fact that abilities and knowledge are used to generate monetary income makes the human resource a factor of production, and therefore a capital asset (a way to generate a stream of future income).

The level of development of human capital depends not only on the innate abilities of the individual, but also on the desires, interests, preferences, learning abilities and environment in which the individual socialized.

The famous Russian economist I.V. Ilyinsky allocates the following components in structure of the human capital: capital of education, capital of health, capital of culture. By capital of health is meant investments in the person necessary to maintain and improve his health and efficiency. The capital of culture is necessary for the formation of moral and intellectual characteristics of the person, thanks to which conditions for training in the future, opportunities for social mobility may arise. Capital of education implies expenses and investments of the individual in the educational sphere (general, special education, advanced training, etc.).

The following factors have a significant impact on the degradation of human capital in the Russian Federation:

1) Demographic situation;

2) Territorial distribution of population.

Negative demographic factors include:

a) Low birth rate. Over the past 15 years, it has decreased by 30% in Russia;

b) High mortality. The mortality rate in Russia is one and a half times higher than that of developed countries;

c) Low life expectancy, etc.

Negative indicators of the territorial distribution of the population are:

a) The European part is denser populated than the Asian. As a consequence, the European part is economically more developed than the Asian part;

b) Living conditions in the Asian part are low; education is also low due to lack of adequate access to education. Many people seek to move to other parts of the country with higher standards of living.

In addition, there is a problem with the education itself. It is becoming more expensive, and it is becoming more difficult for people from remote regions of the country to enter prestigious universities. There is a shortage of personnel, due to the decline in the level of training of specialists.

These problems can be solved by investing in the formation and development of human capital. The investor can be both the private sector of the economy and the public sector. The growth of the world economy as a whole will depend on the accumulation of human capital. It is necessary to increase the capacity of university education, to improve the quality of the vocational and technical education system, as well as to develop medicine.

In addition to investing in education and health care, it is important to create a normal competitive economy at all levels so that there is proper motivation, social elevators work. This will motivate people to acquire new knowledge, skills, learn technology and, accordingly, be more competitive.

The formation of a State order for the training of specialists, considering the personnel situation in the labour market, could also help to solve the above-mentioned problems.

DIE WEGE DER VERTRAUENSBILDUNG BEI DEN INSTAGRAM-NUTZERN

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In der modernen Welt stellt sich die Frage nach einem sozialen Phänomen wie Vertrauen. Soziale Netzwerke spielen dabei eine wichtige Rolle, weil sie für alle ein der bequemen und fast täglich benutzter Kanal des Medienkonsums ist.

Warum ist das Vertrauen in den Medien so wichtig? Und warum ist es für Instagram-Blogger so wichtig? Es ist bekannt der Erfolg, die Anerkennung, die Glaubwürdigkeit, persönliche Marke und der Verdienst hängen direkt vom Vertrauen ab. Das Vertrauen ist der wichtigste Mechanismus der Interaktion zwischen Benutzern und Bloggern, da eine Person im Vertrauen ihre positive Einstellung nicht nur zu den ihm gegebenen Informationen, sondern auch zur Identität des Informanten zum Ausdruck bringt. All dies bestimmt die Relevanz des Forschungsthemas.

Die durchgeführte Literaturanalyse zeigt, dass Vertrauen ein komplexes Phänomen ist, das in Anthropologie, Kulturwissenschaften, Philosophie, Soziologie, Psychologie und Ökonomie unterschiedlich interpretiert wird. Wenn wir die Konzepte aus verschiedenen Quellen zusammenfassen, definieren wir Vertrauen als ein bestimmtes Phänomen, das Glauben, Treue und Glauben, Aufrichtigkeit, Ehrlichkeit, gute Beziehungen und Vertrauen an eine andere Person umfasst.

Das Vertrauen als wichtigster Kommunikationsmechanismus dient als Grundlage für das Funktionieren der Beziehungen im sozialen Raum. Das wertvollste Element in der Medienumgebung ist das Vertrauen des Publikums an die Informationen oder deren Quellen.

Betrachten wir die Möglichkeiten, die das Vertrauen des Publikums stärken:

1. Verwendung wissenschaftlicher Daten. Der Verweis auf die Studie oder auf die Aussagen des Wissenschaftlers / der Wissenschaftler wird vom Benutzer als vertrauenswürdig angenommen.

2. Das Bild eines Experten. Der Status eines Experten ermöglicht es, sich von Wettbewerbern abzuheben, die auf dem Gebiet des starken Wettbewerbs tätig sind (Fitnesstrainer, Stylisten, Texter usw.), Kundenbindung und Vertrauen zu gewinnen und die Kosten für Dienstleistungen zu erhöhen. Die Leute wollen mit anerkannten Fachleuten, die im ihren Gebiet anerkannt sind, zusammenarbeiten.

3. Berücksichtigung der Faktoren des Empfängers. In der Medienkommunikation ist es wichtig, die Merkmale des Publikums zu berücksichtigen, die der Blogger mündlich oder schriftlich ausdrückt. Es ist wichtig zu verstehen, wer Ihre Kunden sind und in welcher „Sprache“ sie kommunizieren.

4. Die Richtigkeit der bereitgestellten Informationen. Sie müssen immer die Informationsquelle überprüfen, da Autorität und Image direkt davon abhängen. Sie können nur einmal einen Fehler machen, aber für das Vertrauen braucht man viel Zeit in Anspruch, um es wiederherzustellen.

5. Argumentation. Alles ist da nach einem einfachen Schema aufgebaut: Je gründlicher die Argumentation ist, desto größer ist die soziale Bedeutung für die Menschen, desto größer ist ihr Vertrauen an Informationen.

6. Kenntnis der Eigenschaften des Publikums. Dies umfasst Alter, Geschlecht, Bildungsstand, Grad des Textverständnisses, Einstellung zu wahrgenommenen Informationen usw.

7. Statistik (quantitative Daten).

8. Gespräch in der Sprache ihrer Informationskonsumenten. Sie müssen im Voraus über einen geeigneten Kommunikationsstil nachdenken. Die Rede soll einfach und klar sein, damit die Benutzer das Thema und den Gegenstand der Nachricht leicht wahrnehmen können.

9. Die Art der Rede. Das Vertrauen hängt davon ab, wie der Kommunikator spricht. Menschen vertrauen dem Kommunikator mehr, wenn er selbstbewusst und ohne Absicht spricht, sie von etwas zu überzeugen.

10. Trends und Mode folgen. Wenn der Mensch mit der Zeit Schritt hält, so zieht dies zum einen Aufmerksamkeit auf sich und dient zum anderen als Indikator für seine Verständlichkeit im modernen Medienraum.

11. Die Verwendung von Techniken der Rhetorik. Zum Beispiel, es gibt in der Rhetorik ein Gesetz des Vergnügens, dessen Kern darin besteht, dass die Sprache effektiv und effizient sein sollte und den Zuhörern Freude bereitet.

12. Emotionen und Aufrichtigkeit. Emotionen wecken das Interesse des Sprechers. So sind Emotionalität, Stimmung des Insta-Bloggers dabei sehr wichtig. Wenn ein Blogger unaufrichtig und anmaßend spricht, kann es von keinem Vertrauen die Rede sein. Niemand gefällt es, wenn anstelle der Wahrheit eine Person in die Irre geführt wird.

13. Nonverbale Zeichen: Gesichtsausdrücke und Gesten. Sie spiegeln perfekt die erlebten Gefühle einer Person wider, vermitteln die wahre Stimmung und die geheimsten Gedanken, die selbst vor sich selbst verborgen sind.

14. Die Qualität des Textinhalts. Inhalt ist ein Profil-Asset, das Vertrauen und Fachwissen schafft. Texte sollten die Aufmerksamkeit erregen und eine klare Botschaft enthalten.

15. Geschichtenerzählen – ist die Präsentation von Informationen „in der ersten Person“, die Verwendung von Geschichten aus dem Leben. Beispiel dafür ist Storytelling auf Instagram, das in Posts, Storys und Videos verwendet wird, um die Interaktion mit Abonnenten zu verbessern. Durch das Erzählen einer persönlichen Geschichte offenbart sich der Blogger als real, was das Vertrauen des Benutzers beeinträchtigt.

16. Thema. Wenn es ein Blog-Thema gibt, ist es einfacher, die Zielgruppe zu identifizieren, zu finden und anzuziehen sowie Ihr Instagram zu bewerben und zu monetarisieren. Wenn Sie Ihre Zielgruppe kennen, können Sie einen effektiven Werbetext schreiben und so mehr Abonnenten anziehen. Das Wichtigste ist jedoch, dass man ihre Zielgruppe kennt. So können wir die Techniken und Methoden effektiv nutzen, um unser Vertrauen im Blog zu beeinflussen.

17. Profilführen in einem einzigartigen Stil. Das funktioniert jedoch nur, wenn schöne Fotos mit interessanten, nicht banalen Texten kombiniert werden.

Mit all diesen Methoden kann ein Blogger das Wertvollste für ihn bekommen – das Vertrauen des Publikums. Danach folgen die Popularität, neue Benutzer und kommerzielle Angebote.

FUNKTIONEN DES SOZIALEN NETZWERKS INSTAGRAM ALS KANAL DER MASSENMEDIENKOMMUNIKATION

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Laut der Statistik kennt jeder zweite Mensch auf der Welt das soziale Netzwerk. Auf Instagram posten die Nutzer ihre Fotos und Videos. In Russland ist diese Plattform sehr beliebt. Sie zählt heute mehr als 40 Millionen Nutzer. Nach den USA nimmt die Anzahlt der Nutzer von Instagram in Rußland den zweiten Platz im allgemeinen Medienverkehr.

Instagram wurde am 6. Oktober 2010 eingeführt. Im Jahre 2020 wird sie genau 10 Jahre alt feiern. Am 16. Juli 2010 postete Instagrams CEO und sein Mitbegründer Kevin Systrom das erste Foto auf Instagram. Es scheint 10 Jahre alt ist nicht viel zu lang, aber im Laufe dieser Zeit hat Instagram bei seiner Entwicklung einen langen Weg gegangen.

Am Anfang veröffentlichte Instagram nur Fotos, dann kamen dazu noch die „Tagebuch"-Einträge, mit denen die Benutzer mit ihren Freunden teilten. Dies alles wurde auf Amateurebene gemacht. So gewann die Einstellung zu Instagram-Bloggern Vertrauen. Aber dann änderte sich Instagram im Prinzip. Die Website wurde kommerzialisiert. Nebenbei erschienen viele beliebte Blogger, die fingen an, sein Geschäft zu machen und das Geld zu verdienen. Die Plallform ist jetzt nicht nur auf Frauen orientiert, sondern auch auf Männer.

Heute ist Instagram die Plattform, auf der die Menschen ihre Fotos und Videos posten, die Blogs führen, die Geschäfte machen und die Informationen austauschen.

In unserem Vortrag betrachten wir die Merkmale von Instagram heutzutage.

1. Fotoinhalt. Dies ist das Fundament dieses Netzwerks. Es ist bekannt, das die Benutzer zunächst auf die visuelle Komponente von Konten achten.

2. Instagram-Geschichten (Stories). Das ist eine Funktion, mit der man Fotos hochladen kann. Man kann auch Videos hochladen und dazu noch den Text, Emojis und verschiedene grafische Elemente hinfügen. Die Besonderheit dieser Funktion ist die Zeit: nach 24 Stunden verschwinden die Geschichten (Stories) und man können sie nur im Archiv sehen.

Betrachten wir diese Funktion näher:

• Normal. In diesem Modus wird Foto auf Knopfdruck (Kreis) aufgenommen. Wenn man es gedrückt hält, wird das Video aufnehmen. Am Ende der Aufnahme kann man zusätzliche Effekte hinfügen.

• Live-Sendung. Diese Funktion ermöglicht eine Stunde lang live mit Abonnenten zu chatten. Es steht ganz am Anfang des Story-Bandes und erregt die Aufmerksamkeit der Abonnenten. Auch bei der Live-Sendung gibt es Aufkleber mit Fragen, auf die man live beantworten kann. Nach Abschluss der Sendung kann man die Live-Sendung in Stories speichern oder zu IGTV hinfügen.

• Text. In diesem Modus kann man die Textinhalte erstellen. Es funktioniert so: Die Hintergrundfarbe wird ausgewählt und dann eine Beschriftung erstellt.

• Bumerang. Erstellt geloopte Videos.

• Superzoom. Ermöglicht das Erstellen von Drei-Sekunden-Videos mit dramatischen Effekten.

• Rückschreiben. Die Videoaufnahme in diesem Modus wird in umgekehrter Reihenfolge angezeigt.

• Freie Hände. In diesem Modus kann man die Taste für die Aufnahme nicht gedrückt halten. Man kann einfach am Anfang darauf klicken und das Video aufnehmen.

• Bibliothek ermöglicht das Veröffentlichen von Fotos und Videos aus dem Speicher Ihres Geräts.

Das obengenannte ist ein sehr gutes und leistungsfähigeres Instrument für die Werbung im sozialen Netzwerk. Es kann die Ranking- und Beteiligungsindikatoren erheblich verbessern.

3. Masken in Geschichtenmachen machen es möglich mehr interessante und unterhaltsame Inhalte zu erstellen.

4. IGTV. Diese Anwendung dient zum Anzeigen vertikaler Videos mit einer Dauer von bis zu 60 Minuten.

5. Links in der Kontobeschreibung. Im Text kann dieser Link nicht angeklickt werden. Damit der Nutzer schnell zur reaktionsfähigen Site gelingen kann, muss man den Link in die Beschreibung einfügen.

6. Verbot des Kommentierens von Einträgen. Das ist eine sehr praktische Funktion, wenn man ständig die Spam-Kommentare bekommt.

7. Überwachung ausgewählter Nutzer. Das heißt, zuerst muss man Ihr Konto abonnieren und dann "Veröffentlichungsbenachrichtigung aktivieren" auswählen.

8. „Gespeichert“. Bei dieser Funktion wählen Sie die gewünschten Veröffentlichungen aus und speichern an einem Ort.

9. Feedback erscheint in Likes, Kommentaren, Nachrichten in Direkt usw.

10. Geschäftskonto ist ein spezieller Kommunikationsknopf, Statistiken und der Start von Werbung direkt aus der Anwendung.

Instagram entwickelt sich prächtig. Heute ist Instagram ein Werbekanal geworden. Das zeigt die Entwicklung der Werbekunden weltweit.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN 2007-2008 AND THE IMPACT ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

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The Global Crisis of 2007/08 had a paramount impact on both the understanding of international economics, human errors, financial loopholes, policies and regulations that had little, if any, relevance to proper economic development.

As any kind of development is nearly impossible to achieve without laws or regulations to restrict it from taking on the path of disaster, old and new, were established both during and after the crisis to prevent it from ever happening again. However, the probability of any kind of disaster simply depends on our ability as a species to detect it before it happens and our ability to learn from our previous mistakes.

Moreover 2006, marked to first time in which the chance of a crisis arose, and awareness was raised in order to try and avoid it. This was due to large current account deficits in most European countries, simply put, the values of the respective countries import was far greater than the value of exports, overconsumption. To put this in perspective, the standard of the current account deficit should be around 4-5% of the country's GDP, however some European countries have totally ignored it, and reached almost 20-25%.

Furthermore, the excessive amount of private capital inflows, the credit "boom and bust", the rapid pace of global expansion the world economy was not prepared for, real estate investment and consumption funded by bank loans, were mostly due to the incredibly attractive and welcoming investing atmosphere

Three Main Factors Combined

It is considered that three major factors combined played a massive role in the unfolding of the crisis: the instability of global monetary policies, as

globalization was at its early stages, the world economy was not yet prepared for a full "all out"; the highly provocative incentives for investment, such as low interest rates, bank loans at a hand's reach and "exchange rate policies that allowed the global monetary overflow to boost domestic money supply" (Andres Aslund, 2010).

Moreover, one might argue that the sequence of events had little to do with economics, but rather more with human error such as, "The standard model of the sequence of events that leads to financial crises is that a shock leads to an economic expansion that then morphs into an economic boom; euphoria develops and then there is a pause in the increase in asset prices. Distress is likely to follow as asset prices begin to decline. The pattern is biological in its regularity. A panic is likely and then a crash may follow".

Ironically, the excessive financial success created something Andres Aslund describes as being "overheating" in the economy and was also a major key in the unfolding of the crisis.

Preconditions of Crisis

The preconditions of the crisis of the global economy were highlighted by large current account deficits, that may have been balanced by the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Large amounts of foreign debt and small currency reserves in the banks resulted in an unprecedented, even gullible, fatal mistake. Significant currency mismatches, in other words, exchange rate tricks, that allowed individuals to profit off of simple exchange rates. The expansion of credit, the real estate market conditions and the growing inflation around the globe were at no advantage to the economists when considering the possible consequences, they faced later.

Eruption of Crisis

Ultimately, the crisis could have not been avoided, but it was triggered and set off by a series of events. The first being the decline of the US housing market due to subprime mortgages, overvalued bonds. The second being the domestic banks inspections that tightened the credit regulations, resulting in banks slowing down their loaning, as a result house prices, investment and private consumption all declined.

Conclusion

As can be seen, the financial crisis in 2007-2008 had a very strong impact on the global economy and its consequences manifested itself long time after its completion. Additionally, besides the economic aftermath, this crisis demonstrated the importance and influence of human errors, financial loopholes, governmental policies and regulations on the proper economic development.

Economic collapse around the world within this time frame clearly showed, that in order to prevent such a disaster, it is important to pay attention to all economic indicators, make judgments' and detect the upcoming potential issues, as it did not happen in Europe in 2006, when the expected level of country's deficit should have been around 4-5% of GDP, while actual level was totally ignored by European countries and reached almost 20-25%.

FEATURES OF NARRATIVE TEXTS RETELLING IN SENIOR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN WITH THE GENERAL DEVIATION SPEECH OF LEVEL III

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The native language plays an important role in the life of every person. He develops thinking, imagination, memory and emotions. In preschool age, mental operations develop, for example, comparison, analysis, generalization, and more. Connected speech is a systematic sequential detailed presentation and is a complex form of speech activity. Connected speech provides communication and mutual understanding of children. The degree of cognition of the surrounding world, the formation of consciousness, the development of the personality depends on it. Mastering coherent speech by preschoolers contributes to successful preparation for learning at school.

The issue of retelling was studied by many teachers: M.M. Alekseeva, E.I.Tikheeva, A.M.Leushina, R.I.Gabova, A.M.Borodich and others.

Retelling is of great importance for the mental, aesthetic, moral education of children and especially for the development of speech.

M.M.Alekseeva and V.I.Yashin define retelling as meaningful reproduction of a literary text in oral speech, as a complex activity in which the child's thinking, memory and imagination are actively involved. B.S.Naidenov, M.M.Alekseeva and V.I.Yashin distinguish types of retelling for preschoolers: detailed; short (brief transmission of the content of the work or part thereof); selective; with text restructuring; with creative additions (oral composition).

The older group of the kindergarten mainly uses retelling close to the text. It is lighter than others and is a means of securing in memory the contents of what is read, learning the logic and structure of the sample, its language. For example, retelling with the restructuring of the text, on behalf of different heroes, due to its complexity, is carried out only in the preparatory group for school.

Normally, a retelling has the following features: meaningfulness, consistency (connectedness, sequence), completeness (development), continuity of presentation. By meaningfulness is meant a complete understanding of the text by the child. The logic of the retelling implies the correctness of the presentation of

the plot and the sequence of actions, which ensures the completeness of the retelling. The retelling should be expanded if the preschooler is tasked with making a detailed retelling. No pauses, even pace of presentation ensures continuity of retelling.

Preschoolers with OHR level III are distinguished: lack of understanding of the cause-effect relationship between events, separation from reality, lack of speech means, difficulties in planning retelling. Studies of independent coherent speech of children with general deviation of speech of the III level, conducted by V.K.Vorobevoy, S.N.Shakhovskaya and others, allow us to talk about an underdeveloped ability to coherently and consistently retell a narrative text. The set of words and syntactic constructions in such children exists in a limited volume and simplified form. They experience significant difficulties in programming utterances and in selecting material for retelling. As a result – long pauses, omissions of individual semantic links. The vocabulary is limited, their speech seems poor and stereotyped due to the repeated use of the same sounding words with different meanings. Children correctly understand the logic of events, but at the same time they are limited only to a list of actions. Children cannot retell the entire text on their own without leading questions. Between sentences there are long pauses, hence the coherence of the narrative. The lexical and grammatical design of the retelling: uncommon simple sentences, stereotypical grammatical design, multiple agrammatisms.

When retelling narrative texts, children with an GDS of level III make mistakes in the sequence of events, skipping individual links, can repeatedly repeat parts of phrases or whole phrases. In the retelling of children, the meaning inside the sentence is often distorted, the syntactic connection is broken, verbs are skipped, etc. Sometimes, in retelling even a familiar text, children omit important information or replace it with another. Actors can also be replaced, the main characters are often simply listed.

To overcome these difficulties in children with GDS level III in the older group, retelling is used using a series of pictures. There are certain text requirements for retelling pictures. Texts are selected small in content, close to the experience of children of this age. It is important that when retelling the child can express a personal attitude to this event, and not just describe the pictures. Preschoolers with a general deviation of speech are more likely to retell texts where familiar characters with bright actions are present, while with motivations of the characters that are understandable to them.

Retelling a familiar story or fairy tale for children with GDS level III is easier. When retelling an unfamiliar narrative text, they do not always fully understand the meaning of what they read, and quite often substitute retelling of a familiar text for presentation. Children focus on external superficial impressions, add memories from personal experience, can not pick up the necessary words or phrases. Sometimes omissions arise in the retelling, usually the child omits descriptions and comparisons, from which the retelling becomes sketchy, devoid of linguistic means. This problem is solved by a series of pictures to the text of the

retelling, which guides the child along the storyline, which allows not to confuse the sequence of actions. Often illustration is an impetus for describing emotions.

Thus, children 5-6 years old with GDS III level have insufficiently developed coherent speech. Retelling classes occupy a significant place in the system of work on the formation of coherent speech. When a child not only listens to stories, fairy tales, but also reproduces them in his own speech, the effect of fiction on his personality, on his speech development intensifies. Retelling of narrative texts causes difficulties in children with a general deviation of speech at level III. This can be a distortion of information, a violation of syntactic communication, grammar errors. When describing various events of phenomena, semantic connections between parts of a statement are poorly conveyed. By the end of education in the senior group, most children with general deviation of speech can retell short texts, mainly relying on plot pictures. This is what distinguishes the retelling of such children from coherent retelling of children with normal speech development.

CREATING A VISUAL COMPONENT OF A BRAND "GRIBY BELOGORYA"

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Every year more and more new manufacturers appear on the market of goods. In a highly competitive environment, one of the factors for maintaining the company's stable position in the market is the customer's commitment to the company's product as a brand. The starting point for building a strong and successful brand is the creation of a brand.

A trademark is a name, term, sign, symbol, drawing, or a combination thereof intended to identify the goods or services of a single seller or group of sellers and differentiate them from those of competitors.

A trademark consists of the following attributes:

1. Brand name is the verbal part of the brand that you can pronounce.

2. A Brand mark or emblem is its visual component, which can be easily identified, but cannot be pronounced, unlike the name.

3. Trademark – a mark or part of it that is legally protected.

4. Quality.

What emotions, associations, and impressions the customer will have when they first look at the product will play a big role in bringing a new product to the product market. Therefore, a large role is assigned to the visual and graphic elements of the brand. The visual and graphic elements of a trademark include its brand name or logo.

Brand promotion aimed at visual perception involves working in the field of branding. All visual promotion tools, such as packaging, printing, and souvenir products, must conform to the organization's unified corporate identity and contribute to its identification on the product market. Visual means of promotion influence the mood of consumers and cause certain associations that form the audience's attitude to both the brand product and its manufacturer.

In our research, we turned to the regional trademark “GribyBelogorya”. In April 2019, the first stage of the complex for growing mushrooms of LLC “GribyBelogorya” was put into operation in the Belgorod region.

The complex's products are produced under the eponymous trademark “GribyBelogorya”, which appeared on the commodity market in July 2019. According to the method of presentation of the product brand “GribyBelogorya” is the private label or brand name of the seller, because it does not belong to the production complex, and the trading house of the Group of companies “ExpertProektStroy”, which deals with sale of goods on the market.

This trademark has a combined designation and has all the necessary attributes:

1. Brand name – “GribyBelogorya”.

2. Brand mark – an image of a trademark presented as a logo.

3. Trademark. At the time of the research, the trademark registration documents were submitted to the registration chamber.

4. Products of the “GribyBelogorya” trademark are presented in the form of fresh mushrooms in individual packaging, the quality of which is confirmed by the Declaration of conformity of the EEU no. RU D-RU. NA36. B04140 / 19 and corresponds to GOST R 56827-2015.

The trademark logo is a combination of visual and verbal elements. The visual element is represented as a graphic drawing of a mushroom, which contributes to a quick understanding of the company's business and the product of the brand. The use of smooth, curved lines and rounded shapes in the logo is aimed at a friendly perception of the brand by the consumer.

The brand name is also made in a soft style, using a font without strict straight lines and serifs. This combination is aimed at forming customer loyalty and creating an image of an open company.

Brand promotion tools that involve visual contact with the audience are made in accordance with the requirements of the brand book of the brand. Visual tools are faster and easier to perceive by the audience and help them distinguish the trademark “GribyBelogorya” from competitors presented on the market.

Therefore, a new brand has every chance to take a leading position in the product market of its region and beyond, which in the future may contribute to the perception of the brand as a brand.

MY JOURNEY TO THAILAND DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC

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As an introduction, we will provide some background information. In late December 2019, Chinese authorities reported an outbreak of pneumonia of unknown origin in the city of Wuhan. The first cases were related to the seafood market.

Experts have previously established that the causative agent of the disease was a new type of coronavirus – 2019-nCoV. This virus arose as a result of changing the genome of the classic pathogen of the coronavirus family. According to the structure of the genetic material, it is 70% similar to another representative of SARS-CoV coronaviruses. It should be noted that this pathogen was the cause of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), an epidemic of which was registered in 2002-2003.

Scientists report that coronaviruses are representatives of a whole family of viruses that can cause respiratory and intestinal diseases in humans and animals. To date, this family includes 39 species of viruses, united in 2 subfamilies.

Visually, its structure (which is spherical microbes containing a single-stranded RNA molecule) resembles the structure of an astronomical (solar) corona, hence the Latin name Coronaviridae, and the name coronavirus appears in English-language media.

The aim of this paper is to share my experience regarding travelling to Thailand during pandemic, to tell interesting facts about Thailand which you may not have known and to point out benefits of being not a tourist but a real traveler.

The public in general tends to believe that travelling as a tourist is the best way to make journey, but others, including me, do not agree with it – they prefer to decide and to plan everything themselves: what to see and visit, where to live, etc.

To begin with I have chosen the world-famous stereotype about Russians: our people are fearless and they are not afraid of anyone and anything, coronavirus

was no exception, this statement confirms that the only two planes that arrived at the empty airport in Bangkok were from Russia.

Firstly, I was immediately surprised by the attitude of the natives to the problem of the coronavirus, at the entrance to some shopping center or public place there were free hand sanitizers that everyone used. There were special people who checked the temperature of each visitor with a noncontact thermometer. It was also fun to watch the masked Thai is bathing in the sea.

Secondly, travelling during the pandemic I found many benefits such as: all instagram points for photos were free because the main foreign tourists were Chinese, and they were forbidden from entering the country, there were no queues in the various popular pubs and cafes, sun loungers on the beaches and swimming pools were available, and the sea was clean due to the lack of large tourist flow. Personally, for me, the big positive thing was that I booked a standard room, but due to a large number of refusals from trips of different tourists, rooms were released and my standard room was changed to a deluxe room with a balcony, two beds and two bathrooms.

One should note here that there were some negative aspects, exactly, there was a danger in a crowded plane and a long flight to catch a coronavirus, also some zoos, dolphinariums, and excursions were not available and there were people who created a carefree and chilling atmosphere in some places (for example, Walking street, 3D gallery, Terminal 21), but now they were forbidden to gather in crowded places.

Finally, at the end of vacation, I decided to “clear my karma” by performing the local tradition of feeding the sacred catfish bread, but instead of a piece of bread, I gave them the whole loaf (for the future sins). There was another tradition to count the steps when going up and down to the Buddha and various monasteries, if you counted the steps correctly, then karma was pure, if the number of steps did not coincide, then you can no longer sin.

To draw the conclusion, I would like to advise you: be travelers, not tourists. Try new things, meet new people, and get out of your comfort zone. Don't be afraid of the locals. They will be happy to help you better than guides and guidebooks. After all, to tell the truth, if I were a tourist, I would definitely stay at home and not tell you this story.

ONLINE-SHOPPING AUS DEM AUSLAND. ZOLLREGELN FÜR BÜRGER DER RUSSISCHEN FÖDERATION

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Jetzt haben wir die Zeit des boomenden Onlinehandels. Die Zahl der Bestellungen über Internet steigt. Heute wird ein erheblicher Marktanteil von solchen großen Online-Shops wie AliExpress, eBay, Amazon und anderen besetzt.

Viele Bürger der Russischen Föderation bevorzugen es die Waren in Online-Shops zu kaufen. Die russische Regierung schätzt die Situation, wenn die Waren billig gekauft werden und keine zusätzlichen Steuern in das Budget kommen, als negativ. So im Jahre 2017 wurden die Studien durchgeführt, die ergaben, dass der Anteil des ausländischen Online-Handels in der Russischen Föderation vierzig Prozent beträgt. Das macht mehr als 400 Milliarden Rubel.

In diesem Vortrag betrachten wir die Regeln für Warenkauf auf ausländischen Internetmärkten nach neuer russischer Gesetzgebung, die den Warenkauf in Online-Shops regeln.

Am Ende des Jahres 2017 hat der Zoll ein Experiment durchgeführt. Es bestand in einer neuen Anforderung für Kunden. So müssen sie beim Kauf ihre individuelle Steuernummer angeben und dabei einen Link zum gekauften Artikel im Dokument hinzufügen. Das machte man zum Zweck, wenn es im Falle beim „Übergewicht“ anhand der Masse oder Kosten die Gebühren von Käufern zu verlangen.

Die Experten von internationalen Transportunternehmen raten den Kunden, nicht nur einen Link zu einem Produkt im Online-Shop anzubringen, sondern auch einen Screenshot beizulegen.

Sie meinen, der Link kann nach einiger Zeit „brechen“. Es könnte zum Beispiel passieren, wenn der Verkäufer eine Position löscht oder seinen Namen ändert. Der Preis des Artikels, der im Link angegeben ist, kann sich seit dem Moment des Kaufs vergrößern. Im Falle wenn es mehr als 500 Euro kostet, muss man die Gebühr zahlen.

Wenn die Waren bei der Preisaktion gekauft haben, kann der Warenpreis nach dem Ablauf der Preisaktion wieder steigen, und meistens deutlich.

Der Wechselkurs spielt auch eine große Rolle. Man muß den Währungskurs im Auge behalten. Der Zoll legt Wert zur Umrechnung verschiedener Währungen immer für einen vollen Monat fest.

Ab Anfang des Jahres 2019 wurde die Schwelle für zollfreie Einkäufe im ausländischen Internet-Markt auf Legislaturniveau gesenkt. Bis dieser Zeit konnten die Kunden die Waren bis Wert bis 1000 Euro pro Monat zollfrei bestellen. Seit dem Anfang 2019 war das nicht mehr als 500 Euro pro Monat ohne Gebührenzahlung. Diese Maßnahmen stärken den russischen E-Commerce-Sektor.

Für die Produkte, die auf ausländischen Internetseiten bestellt werden, sind die Zollabfertigungen vorgesehen. Dafür sind vor allem die Verkehrsdienste

verantwortlich. Sie führen eine Vermittlungsfunktion zwischen dem föderalen Zolldienst und dem Adressaten (Kunden) aus.

Auf Anfrage der Föderalen Zollbehörde bitten die Verkehrsunternehmen die Kunden einige Informationen von sich selbst einzureichen, um diese Information in eine spezielle Datenbank weiter einzutragen.

Nach der Rechtfertigung der Bestellung im Online-Shop sendet der Lieferservice dem Käufer eine Nachricht mit einem Link zu seinem persönlichen Konto, in dem der Kunde die notwendigen Informationen eingeben muß.

Welche Daten muß man für den Erhalt der Bestellung eingegeben?

– Name und Passdaten;

– E-Mail und Telefon;

– ID-Nummer;

– Links zur Seite mit dem bestellten Artikel, Screenshots mit dem Namen und Preis zum Zeitpunkt des Kaufs.

Wenn Sie im Ausland bestellen wollen, recherchieren Sie eine spezielle Übersichtsseite des Zolls im Internet. Im ungünstigen Fall macht man sich mit einem Import strafbar.

SCHMUGGEL AM ZOLL DER RUSSISCHEN FÖDERATION

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Die Probleme des Schmuggels sind heute sehr aktuell. Klären wir zuerst den Begriff *„Schmuggel“*. Unter dem Schmuggel versteht man vor allem die illegale Bewegung von Gegenständen, Geld und Substanzen über die Grenzen der Zollunion oder des Staates. Schmuggel gilt dabei als Verbrechen.

Man unterscheidet folgende Arten vom Schmuggel:

– Bargeld, verschiedene Schecks;

– verbotene Drogen-Psychopharmaka, Analoga und Vorläuferstoffe;

– Waffe;

– Alkohol;

– Tabakwaren;

– Kulturgüter und Kunstgegenstände;

– geistiges Eigentum;

– industrielle Proben, Rohstoffe, Materialien usw.

Die Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung des Schmuggels in Russland verlaufen in vier Richtungen:

1) Informative Richtung

Der Austausch von Daten zwischen den Strafverfolgungsbehörden, die Ausarbeitung der eingehenden Informationen, die Information der Bürger, Wechselwirkung mit Milizsoldaten und Dienstleistungen der benachbarten Staaten.

2) Organisatorische Richtung

Verbesserung der Gesetzgebung, Verschärfung der Verantwortung, Bestimmung der Reihenfolge der Lizenzierung des internationalen Verkehrs, Bestimmung der Quoten.

3) Operative Richtung

Festnahme der Verbrecher, die Untersuchung der Fälle, die Suche der Organisatoren der Kanäle der Lieferung.

4) Technische Richtung

Sie kombiniert computergesteuerte Kontrollen, spezielle Markierungen und Verpackungen.

Besondere Maßnahmen werden im Bereich des Drogen-und Waffenhandels ergriffen. Die Mitarbeiter des Innenministeriums und des FSB blockieren jedes Jahr große Kanäle von der Lieferung der verbotenen Substanzen aus Europa, Lateinamerika, Pakistan, Afghanistan usw.

Die Schmuggler tragen administrative oder strafrechtliche Verantwortung. Die administrative Verantwortung umfasst Geldstrafen und die Beschlagnahme des Schmuggelgegenstandes.

Als Strafrechtliche Sanktionen gelten dabei:

– Strafen (in einem festen Betrag oder ein Vielfaches der illegal transportierten Menge an Bargeld);

– verschiedene Arten von Arbeiten;

– Gefängnisstrafe mit einer möglichen Geldstrafe oder Freiheitsstrafe.

Das Maß der Strafe hängt von der Größe und der Ware ab, die über die Grenze kommt. Es hängt aber auch von der Anwesenheit eines oder mehrerer Verbrecher, die Position des Übeltäters ab.

Für Waffenschmuggel ist die Verantwortung nach Art. 226.1 des Strafgesetzbuches der Russischen Föderation für die Bewegung über die Grenze vorgesehen. Für die illegale Bewegung von Waffen über die Grenze der Russischen Föderation kann man ins Gefängnis für eine lange Zeit donnern und bis zu 10 Jahren kommen.

Für Drogenschmuggel ist die Gefängnisstrafe vorgesehen. Zusätzlich nach Art. 229.1 des Strafgesetzbuches kann das Gericht eine hohe Geldstrafe und Freiheitsbeschränkung anordnen.

Das Vorhandensein von erschwerenden Faktoren kann die Strafe verschärfen.

Man muss sagen, das Gesetz bestraft hart für Drogenschmuggel. Es kann bis zu 20 Jahre Haft sein.

Was passiert an der Grenze, wenn die verboten Substanzen verhaftet werden? Nach der Haft am Zoll wird die Partei der verbotenen Substanzen weggenommen und zur Überprüfung geschickt. Die Experten stellen die Art der beschlagnahmten Substanzen fest.

Die Übeltäter, die die Grenze Russlands mit Rauschgiften überschritten haben, können nur durch das Strafgesetzbuch der Russischen Föderation bestraft werden.

Für Zigarettenschmuggel ist auch Verantwortung vorgesehen. Für den Schmuggel von Zigaretten droht eine Geldstrafe von bis zu 1 Million Rubel, Zwangsarbeit für 5 Jahre oder Haft für die gleiche Zeit.

Wenn ein Verbrechen von mehreren Personen oder einem Beamten mit ihren Befugnissen begangen wird, erhöht sich die maximale Laufzeit auf 7 Jahre. Wenn es sich um eine organisierte Gruppe handelt, die ständig arbeitet und speziell für die Kommission von Verbrechen geschaffen ist, drohen ihren Mitgliedern bis zu 12 Jahre.

INTERNET PORTAL "CHERDAK" AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF POPULAR SCIENCE JOURNALISM

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Popular science journalism, as well as journalism in General, aims to convey information to its audience. It's about the nature of the information. Popular science journalism has a number of features, functions and methods that make it possible to distinguish it from other types presented in the modern media space.

Popular science journalism has come a long way from the very beginning of journalism in General to the present day. From appendices and notes to Newspapers to independent publications with their own specifics and genre features.

Popular science journalism has been transformed and changed since its inception. And at the moment it is a separate and independent field of journalism with its own distinctive features, properties, functions and methods.

"Internet journalism", writes Professor Kalmykov A. A., "is a qualitatively new cultural and civilizational phenomenon, which is the activity of forming and

presenting information images of relevance, and the carriers of these images can be not only a word, but also a picture, photo, film, video, sound, web page – any object that can act as a carrier of information or text in the broad sense of the word".

As we found out, thanks to a number of classrooms, functional, genre and subject-thematic properties, the popular scientific multimedia portal "Attic" is an ideal platform for obtaining scientific knowledge. The information submission forms presented in the publication only help to ensure that this process takes place in an accessible, dynamic and interesting form. And the variety of genres presented allows you to clearly and in more detail dwell on scientific topics that are difficult for the audience to perceive without special education.

The topic "Internet portal" attic "as a representative of popular science journalism" was chosen due to the fact that we live in an age of colossally developing technologies and scientific knowledge. The audience simply needs the participation of the media as an intermediary between the scientific community and the General public.

Popular science journalism is a branch of journalism that promotes science and creates information on scientific topics. It brings scientific knowledge to a wide audience. Ensure the visibility of this knowledge processes scientific information from various branches of scientific activity. Journalists put this information in such a form that it is understandable and interesting to a wide range of people.

In the course of our work, we used a search method, as a result of which we were able to trace the development of popular science journalism in Russia. We also identified and characterized the main principles of typology of popular science online publications, conducted content analysis and analysis of genres and forms of presentation of information on the multimedia Internet portal "Attic".

Summing up this work, it is worth noting that we have identified the key features of popular science journalism and given a historical overview of the development of popular science journalism in Russia. We have identified and characterized the basic principles of typology of popular science publications, and also described the General features of Internet journalism. In the course of this work, we have carried out a typological characteristic of the publication "Attic".

Transforming and changing, popular science journalism has come a long way from the very beginning of journalism in General to the present day. From appendices and notes to Newspapers to independent publications with their own specifics and genre features. Today, it has a number of features, functions and methods, thanks to which it can be distinguished from other types presented in the modern media space. Popular science journalism is a separate and independent field of journalism with its own distinctive features.

Popular science publications contribute to the formation of a scientific worldview among the audience, and popular science journalists play an important role as intermediaries between the scientific community and the General public. As it was shown on the example of the Internet portal "Attic", modern Internet

technologies allow creating convenient platforms for implementing the tasks of popular science journalism.

As we found out, thanks to a number of classroom, functional, genre and subject-thematic properties, the popular scientific multimedia portal “Attic” is an ideal platform for obtaining scientific knowledge. The information submission forms presented in the publication only help to ensure that this process takes place in an accessible, dynamic and interesting form. Due to this, the segment of popular science publications in the Russian media system has great prospects for development and demand for these publications by the audience.

OPENING A GIFT SHOP

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Without effective business planning, it is impossible to imagine any successful enterprise today. Business planning of an enterprise is a relatively new concept in modern entrepreneurship. The position of planning Director is a key one in major organizations. This is mainly due to the fact that the success of sales of manufactured products depends on effective marketing and promotion in modern market conditions.

The relevance of this topic is extremely high in today's business environment. A well-chosen marketing strategy, an effective analysis of the external and internal environment of the organization, and a fruitful promotion of the product on the market allow an entrepreneur to achieve the main goal of any organization-maximizing profits. Profit maximization with a competent marketing strategy can be achieved in terms of minimizing the cost of production and sale of goods and services.

The purpose of the course work is business planning on the example of a souvenir shop Chantal in the city of Belgorod. To achieve this goal, you need to solve a number of tasks:

1. Study the main theoretical aspects of business planning in the enterprise.
2. Consider the main legal acts regulating planned activities in the Russian Federation.
3. Study methods for calculating the effectiveness of the activities.
4. Develop a business plan for a souvenir shop in Belgorod.

The object of the course work is LLC “Chantal” and subject is business plan souvenir store “Chantal”. In the Russian literature, the problems of business planning in the organization can be studied in the works of M. SIMANOVSKAYA, A. Altyev and V. Maslov. Foreign literature on business planning is represented by the works of F. Kotler, J. R. Evans, and B. Berman.

Opening any business will require significant investment, as well as competent planning. There is a shop with Souvenirs and gifts in almost any city, however, with the right and competent approach, you can quickly gain your customer base and make your business profitable enough.

One of the significant advantages of this business option is that you will be able to sign cooperation agreements with suppliers, taking into account installment payments for the provided goods. In fact, this reduces the level of investment and gives you the opportunity to actively develop. At the same time, you should not forget that business begins with planning, and if you calculate everything correctly, take into account the risks and analyze the possible demand, then believe me, your business will be profitable.

You will also need to draw up a plan if you are going to apply for a loan to start a business. Moreover, the more correct and accurate the data in the document, the more likely it is that you will get the desired credit.

Keep in mind that the business plan should include not only calculations, but also all comparative data on competitors, as well as a list of products that you will purchase to form the main assortment. Often, the plan also includes data related to the subsequent advertising company, selects available advertising options, evaluates the audience of customers and the ability to select Souvenirs and gifts for specific needs and wishes.

ACCOUNTING POLICY FOR TAX ACCOUNTING PURPOSES

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According to the tax code, tax accounting is a “system of generalization of information for determining the tax base for a tax based on data from primary documents, grouped in accordance with the procedure provided for by this Code”.

Today there are two ways to maintain tax accounting of an organization:

1. The first method is to maintain tax accounting separately from accounting. This method means that accounting can be performed by both an accountant, which helps to increase his work, and a specially created organization apparatus for this purpose, which increases the cost of accounting, since the same operation will be reflected in both accounting and tax accounting.

2. The Second method involves maintaining tax accounting based on accounting data with the use of analytical registers of tax accounting and amendments. Usually this work is performed by an accountant, since it is the least time-consuming, in contrast to maintaining separate accounting and relatively less expensive.

According to the tax code of the Russian Federation, the accounting policy adopted by an enterprise for tax purposes is approved by appropriate orders and instructions of the company Manager.

The accounting policy must be set for at least a year. The legislation allows for moments when the approved accounting policy may be changed. Such cases are:

1. The adoption by the organization of new methods of tax accounting.
2. Start of a new type of activity.
3. Changes in legislation on taxes and fees.

In the first case, changes can only be applied from the beginning of the tax period. In the second option, additions to the accounting policy with the start of a new type of activity can be adopted from the moment of the start of the new activity. In the third case-from the moment of entry into force of changes in tax legislation.

According to the tax code of the Russian Federation, the accounting policy for tax accounting purposes is applied from January 1 of the year following the year of its approval by the relevant order. It is approved no later than the end of the first tax period and is applied from the date of creation of the organization.

The accounting policy for tax purposes, as well as for accounting purposes, has basic elements that can be divided into certain blocks. In tax accounting these are:

1. General taxation issues.
2. Determining the tax base for value added tax.
3. Determining the tax base for income tax.
4. Determination of the tax base for other taxes.

When creating an accounting policy for tax purposes for the next year, it is important to pay attention to those activities that the organization is not currently engaged in, but plans to do in the future.

Since in the case of expanding the organization's activities, you will need to think through all the nuances that are associated with the taxation of a new type of activity. In this way, the company will be able to change not only the elements that will be associated with the new type of activity, but also improve the elements of accounting policy for existing activities.

When developing an appropriate accounting policy, three goals must be achieved simultaneously:

1. It is necessary to correctly establish a tax accounting system that is based on the features of the organization for the most favorable position of the company.

2. It is necessary to enshrine in the accounting policy, items that will not be contrary to law. For this purpose, it is necessary that qualified personnel are present at the enterprise.

3. In order not to overload the accounting policy, it is necessary to include only those elements that the organization will use in its activities.

Thus, it can be concluded that accounting policy for tax purposes is one of the most effective tools for tax planning.

FEATURES OF A STANDARD WEB-SITE

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There are no strict rules in web-design. Since the main task of web-designer is to make the content accessible for as many users as possible, it is important to conduct experiments and use new technologies in accordance with reality. Success of web-designing depends on clear understanding users needs and the way the web-site is going to be used.

Web-site representing a brand is called corporate or official web-site of the organization. The requirements for such web-sites are stricter in terms of information content, visual design, navigation, hosting.

As a rule, official web-sites have the following sections:

– news;

–regulations, provisions;

– areas of activity;

– structure of the organization;

– staff;

– contact details (the list of people in charge, their positions, contact information and consultation hours).

Web-site is an image tool of economic entity. A good web-site containing useful information is the best business card of a company functioning at any time

of day or night. It is modern and useful. It is a great chance to show all the achievements, publish the relevant information to whom it may concern. This is a good way to tell people about your success, express your gratitude to sponsors etc.

The web-site can contain different articles, reports about some events (including photos and videos). Millions of users will have a chance to see all these materials. According to opinion polls, young people look for the information mostly on Internet. Besides, the web-site of organization plays an important role for inner activity. Web-site is a place for employers to share their experience, make contacts with their colleagues from other cities or even countries.

Nowadays everyone can make a web-site. It is not necessary to have special skills for that; you can just use special services allowing to make your own web-site with the help of modules. However, such web-sites lack distinction, have few options and are not very popular.

Most large companies have their own web-site, or even a few web-sites. Constantly growing numbers of Internet users make it more attractive for trading, advertising goods and services. Some companies have a business card web-site containing just the mist important information. Many companies have good corporate web-sites with many options including product range, order placement and group discussion.

Some companies sell their goods in online-shops and this market share is constantly growing. Web-sites are the nonprofit organizations. There are a lot of examples of such web-sites. These can be web-sites or state agencies, sport clubs, universities, political movements. News web-sites and online versions of print media are very popular. As a rule, these web-sites suggest interactions and their main task is to publish the latest news and arrange online discussions.

Structure of web-sites belonging to companies can be different and include the following sections:

– Homepage. It represents the structure of the web-site. Besides it can contain news, previews, i.e. the information which can be of interest for different people.

– News (of the organization and the web-site itself) can form a separate page or be a part of another section. The news section is added only if it is really required and it will be further updated. Still, out-of-date information is not always useless, so it has to be displaced to another section, for example, to “Archive” section.

– Contact details. These can include correspondence address, location map, contact numbers, E-mail or online form for sending messages to the administration or support team. Charter, internal code of conduct.

– Photo gallery. Contains photos of events.

– Achievements.

– Events (regular events, fests, games).

– Partners.

– Sponsors.

– Guestbook – a section of the web-site where all visitors can leave their

comments: responses, feedback etc.

– Interesting links. The content of this section is to be thoroughly thought over. External links “bond” the Internet pages together.

For some companies it is important to make a section in a foreign language or make a version of their web-site in English. It is not necessary that this version will be an accurate copy of the Russian web-site. It can be different and in the beginning it can contain just one page.

CORPORATE FILM AS A PR TOOL ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY, CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY OF BELGOROD STATE NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY

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In the modern information world, organizations are forced to use modern and up-to-date methods of public relations. The right choice of an audience impact tool determines the competitiveness of a company or brand in the market and the interest of society.

In the process of PR promotion, it is important to correctly determine the target audience and how to influence it. Corporate film is one of the most important PR tools, which is an important element in the process of promoting an organization, creating its image and reputation, and expanding its influence on the audience. This tool can be considered one of the most important elements of PR by having a significant impact on paying people, potential economic partners, and solving a number of production problems, such as finding new investors, sponsors, employees, and consumers.

Corporate movies are divided into types based on two criteria: targeting a specific target audience and the functions they perform. In the process of PR, corporate video content performs advertising, training, demonstration, motivational, stimulating, infotainment, warning, protective and accompanying functions. The variety of tasks it performs shows the versatility and breadth of application of this PR tool.

Of course, as with any other tool of interaction with the public, corporate film production is subject to basic requirements, such as time limits, logical

structure and truth, objectivity and accessibility of transmitted information, as well as high-quality standards of video and audio information.

All this positions corporate film production as an integral and no less important PR tool than all others, which has its own specifics and standards.

It should be noted that the use of methods and technologies of corporate film production is necessary for high-quality visualization of the image of the organization. An example of this is the image of the Institute of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Biology of BSU, a thorough analysis of which was described in the second Chapter of the scientific work "Corporate film as a PR tool".

The analysis of the PR potential of this Institute showed a weak visualization of the organization, against the background of a stable positive reputation both as an educational institution and as a business partner. The Institute has an official website, an instagram account, and a group in the social network Vkontakte, as well as an unfilled content channel on the YouTube video hosting service.

After analyzing the main characteristics of the Institute's PR campaign, we identified its weak points. Due to the fact that this Institute conducts PR campaigns aimed at career guidance and attracting new students and partners, these resources are not enough to fully provide visualization of IPCB's activities both online and offline for partners, students and applicants. Based on this, it was decided to make a corporate film, divided into five episodes to structure the visual image. The main goal of the project was to provide an informative and accessible illustration of the organization's activities.

While working on the film, several stages of its production were successively passed: pre-production, production, and post-production. At the first stage, together with representatives of the organization, a brief was written – a full-fledged document with a survey that helps the customer clearly state the technical task. With the help of the brief, the weak communication interaction of the organization with the target audience was identified, and the main goals and objectives of the next stage of film production were set.

At the stage of production, a ready-made scenario plan was used, which predetermined the sequence and structure of shooting works. The material prepared during the shooting was used in the next stage of the project – post-production. This stage for systematization of work was divided into 4 basic sequential processes: editing, creating graphics, composing and rendering.

Taking into account the project goals specified in the brief, the ways of placing and promoting the corporate film on Internet resources were determined. Practical use of corporate film helps to prove that this tool plays a huge role in building and running a PR company.

THE PROBLEM OF FACT-CHECKING IN MODERN INTERNET JOURNALISM

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Fact-checking is a set of modern reliable methods of verification of various types of information before publication in the media. Fake news is the main problem in modern print and online journalism, as it is quite difficult to find a universal algorithm that would allow you to quickly and accurately recognize false reports. With the advent of the Internet, the number of false news stories has not decreased, but on the contrary has increased, due to faster distribution over the network.

We can present the example of fake news. This news caused a great resonance in society and provoked a scandal on a global level. The reason for this conflict was to create a news item from unverified information based on an incomplete video fragment of the event. On January 18, 2019 students of a Catholic school in Kentucky, including the hero of the story Nick Sandmann, participated in an anti-abortion March in Washington square. Many of them were wearing caps with the words “Make America Great Again” in support of Donald Trump.

At the same time the indigenous solidarity march was held, where Nathan Phillips participated. There was a conflict between students and indigenous people. Phillips began banging a drum and repeating the prayer of healing. Sandmann froze in front of him with a smile and silently began to look into his eyes.

Some American media, without checking the information, made it a conflict at the international level and accused Nick of racism. He was harassed by users on the Internet and sent threats to his address. After the full version of this video was posted. At the video we can see that teenagers spent a quarter of an hour fighting off insults from indigenous peoples. In response to insults, teenagers dance and sing. At some point, Phillips appears to distract them from the conflict, but teenagers don’t know how to react to it.

Nick Sandmann's parents sued CNN ($275 million) and the Washington Post ($250 million) on his behalf. But the court rejected their claim to The Washington Post.

So we can see how important it is to check information before publishing it.The simplest and most accessible tools for checking any information in connection with the active development of the Internet have become online search engines that are able to give the network user the necessary information about a particular person, about various events, political, public or social problems in the

shortest possible time. But on this ground there is another contradiction: how to make sure that the information we receive from the network is reliable and how authoritative the source from which this information was taken is, what can be referenced and what should not be trusted.

In our research we came to the conclusion that the main ways to check information before publication are: thorough verification of the original source, checking personal interest in the issue, considering the problem from different perspectives, searching for additional information to create a complete picture of the event, using specialized Internet resources, close contact with the press services to clarify any details. For example, in press releases.

But we should not forget that you need to check not only whether the information corresponds to reality, but also even small errors that are associated with inaccuracies in the writing of the newsmaker's personal data, in writing the newsmaker's personal data, in the name of organizations or in the wrong interpretation of their activities, with the wrong interpretation of the speaker's words, and so on. These errors are part of a large group of so-called factual errors, which involve complex processes of operating with facts.

Currently, there are various specialized Internet sources that facilitate the work of a fact checker, editor, and journalist. Thanks to these services, you can check the accuracy of certain types of information. For example, photo verification services can help you to find out where the photo was taken and how it was changed, or services that search for newsmakers' accounts in social networks can help you to find various ways to contact the right expert and find out more information about them.

Besides, the Code of professional ethics of the Russian journalist, the Professional and ethical Code of journalists of Belgorod region and the Federal law about mass media are the main regulators of journalistic activity in the fight against fake news. The consequences of publishing false reports depend on the extent of the damage caused this can be a public apology from an ethical point of view, or a denial in the same media, or law suits to your desk.

In order not to repeat different stories with fictional stories-fakes-every self-respecting editorial board should direct its policy to carefully check the information to avoid negative consequences from its own publications and not to lose its authority because of this. It is good if every media employee follows the legal acts related to journalism and complies with professional and ethical codes.

EASTERN CUISINE: TO BE OR NOT TO BE ON THE EUROPEAN TABLE

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The aim of this project is to tell readers about Eastern cuisine, its main dish and to show opportunities to cook it for European people. It goes without saying that plenty of West people adore Eastern cuisine but either do not know how to cook such dishes or are afraid because they are not sure about recipe and ingredients.

Achieving the goal involves solving the following tasks: 1) to establish the origin of pilaf, to find out how many types of pilaf there are; 2) to describe some other traditional Eastern dishes: soups, shawarma, mantas, kebab, sweets.

Eastern cuisine for many centuries pleases its fans with delicious and satisfying dishes. The basis of the cuisine is rice and mutton: in liquid form they are served as shurpa, and in dry form - as pilaf. Also, each dish is served with bread or flat bread, they can be used as a spoon and bread.

The most popular and ancient dish of course is pilaf. If you look at the etymology of the name, you will be surprised at the geographical breadth of the use of this word, and, accordingly, the spread of the dish. Thus, it is derived from the Hindi language, which in turn took it from Sanskrit, meaning by the word "pilov" cooked rice. There is an analog in both the Turkic and Bulgarian languages. And, of course, with slightly different pronunciation, the word sounds similar to Tatar, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Uzbek, and other Central Asian languages.

Many people change the recipe by adding herbs and spices. But meat and rice will always remain unchanged.

According to legend, Genghis Khan himself is considered to be the author of pilaf. When the great conqueror conquered China and was about to go to the West, he had to solve a difficult question-what to feed his army. The requirements for food were simple – it should be quick to prepare and nourishing. The problem was solved by the Mongols and Chinese. The first offered meat, and the second rice. So we decided to cook rice with meat – pilaf.

Today, more than 100 types of pilaf are prepared. And the most interesting thing is that the ingredients are almost the same, but the taste is always different.

Another traditional dish of the East is mantas. They are reminded of Russian dumplings. The difference is that they are steamed, and dumplings are cooked.

Eastern soups differ in density from the usual European ones. The main ingredient in them is meat.

Shawarma is a kind of Eastern fast food that is very popular in many countries of the world.In Eastern cuisine, the word “kebab” refers to a variety of fried meat dishes, because this is how it is translated from Persian. But various prefixes give us more specific ideas about recipes and cooking methods. For example, everyone knows that Lula kebab is “sausage” made of minced meat

strung on a skewer. A dener kebab or simply Doner is nothing more than a Shawarma.

The most popular dishes of Eastern cuisine are various Eastern sweets – baklava, halva, Turkish delight and sherbet can delight anyone.The history of Eastern sweets goes back many centuries. Exotic delicacies of the Far East were unknown to Europeans for a long time. In Europe, they appeared around the XVII - XVIII centuries. They were served in the wealthiest homes as fine delicacies. Eastern sweets in the most complete range have always been produced in Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey.

In Europe, they are made in Bosnia, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece and Romania. In the preparation of Eastern sweets, nuts, sesame, honey, raisins, candied fruits and spices – vanilla, ginger, liquorice – are widely used. They are also distinguished by the fact that Eastern sweets could be stored for a long time in a warm climate, and they did not spoil.

In conclusion we can say that variety of dishes typical for Eastern cuisine impresses greatly so that everyone can choose what to cook. From our point of view, it is possible that Eastern cuisine dishes appear on the European table because if you cook, you should do it first of all with love and in good mood, because in this case it doesn't matter what recipe you follow and where you have bought ingredients.

ORGANIZING - LEGAL BASIS FOR SMALL BUSINESS ENTITIES

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The development of market principles provides for the development of different forms of ownership and activities. Now a special place belongs to small businesses.

Small business entities are commercial organizations that meet certain criteria, as well as individuals who do business without a legal entity.

Small business is an activity carried out by a small business entity.

The criteria under which organizations can be considered as small business entities are defined in the Federal Law on State Support for Small Businesses in the Russian Federation and are divided:

1) For the purpose of activity: small businesses can only be recognized as commercial organizations whose main purpose is profit making.

2) In terms of the average number of employees during the reporting period, small businesses can be considered only for commercial organizations with an average number of employees during the reporting period of less than 100.

Multi-disciplinary small businesses, i.e. several activities, are small business entities based on the criteria for the type of activity that is the largest in annual profits.

The alternative introduced by the legislation means that the enterprise determines which of these indicators will guide it. The chosen option must be enshrined in the accounting policy order and must remain unchanged during the reporting year.

To register as a small business subject, an application of the established sample must be submitted. From that moment on, a commercial organization or an individual engaged in business activities without a legal entity undergoes the registration procedure and receives the appropriate status in the executive branch authorized by the current legislation.

Throughout the Russian Federation, there is a single procedure of state registration of small business entities subjects of the Russian Federation and local governments are not entitled to introduce additional registration conditions for small business entities on their territory.

The evasion of state registration of small business entities or unreasonable refusal to implement it can be appealed to the court in due course.

An organization or an individual who carries out activities without a legal entity submits an application for tax registration to the tax authority at the place of residence or residence within ten days of the date of state registration.

Business leaders and individual entrepreneurs should be mindful that the violation of the deadline for the taxpayer to file an application for registration in the tax authority entails the collection of a fine.

In the course of the activities of the organization or individual entrepreneur without registering with the tax authority for more than three months, the violator is charged a fine of twenty percent of the income received during this period.

Once tax-registered and a certificate of evidence, organizations or individual entrepreneurs can open bank accounts. The bank must report the opening or closing of the account of the organization, the individual entrepreneur to the tax authority at the place of their accounting within five days of the appropriate opening or closing of the account. Taxpayers are obliged to inform the tax authority within ten days about the opening or closing of the bank account.

In some cases, a small business entity requires a special permit to carry out certain activities whose list is defined by law.

In order to obtain a license, a small business entity must provide the necessary set of documents to the relevant government body. A license fee is levied for the consideration of the license application.

THE RELEVANCE OF ADVERTISING IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

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My scientific work deals a lot with SMM, with advertising and promotion in social networks. I have chosen this topic for a reason.

According to the research, the average Russian spends about seven hours a day on the Internet. So, people consume a lot of information and from the content, that's why it is mandatory to use all the marketing tools in social networks for businesses and companies.

Brands as you know are fighting for human interest and attention, since it's an extremely valuable resource for them in social networks, especially in Instagram. High information noise, a large number of similar content reduces the focus of users' attention, and it leads to the search for new methods of content creation and distribution in the Internet space. This encourages SMM specialists to get to know the target audience better, to work through deeper, to be more responsible in creating and selling advertising posts.

Now social networks became the main sources of traffic for business. Research and marketing lead the user directly to the necessary information, so users become more demanding to the proposed content. It takes a second to leave or continue reading. During this time it is necessary to surprise the audience, make it stop, pay attention.

Social media has an advantage over traditional channels of advertising distribution. It is expressed in the activity of users who share their personal lives on social networking platforms. With the right approach, it can be most effectively used by internet marketers when planning advertising campaigns. Segmenting the unique audience of social media increases the effectiveness of marketing tools and helps to increase the interaction efficiency with users, which is one of the main goals of SMM.

Advertising SMM-technologies can bring tangible benefits to a brand or company, but this requires a clear definition of goals, objectives. As in any other type of marketing, tactics, a clear plan, timely application of methods are important.

Regularity is another obligatory point for successful promotion in social media. In addition to sales from advertising and targeting, it is necessary to maintain communication with the audience that already exists. Build content plans with elements of involvement, think through headings, write selling posts, work with visualization of accounts. It is very difficult to maintain coverage, in addition to excellent content, you need to respond to the audience, because the algorithms of social networks are very brutal and quickly reduce the organic coverage without feedback. Naturally, this leads to lower sales and has a negative impact on the search line Instagram.

Working with social networks is currently an effective way to promote a product, service or information. People in many ways trust social networks and forums, taking into account the feedback and comments of other users.

Promotion – any form of messages for information, persuasion, reminders of goods, services, social activities, ideas, etc. Making a conclusion about the effectiveness of any promotion methods of goods or services, I would like to emphasize that any event should be calculated in advance, taking into account all the factors that may affect the marketing project, because one careless decision can lead to large losses, and opposite, correctly and well organized – to obtain additional profits.

To start SMM it is important to understand that it does not give fast effect. However, with right approach, you will get long-term results.

TRAVEL AGENCY CUSTOMER LOYALTY PROGRAMS

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The consistency of creation of a loyal buyer for the current day is located in the center of interest of advertisers. Heads of companies and advertisers understand that in fact, in a long-term possibility, the balance aimed at obtaining separate very maximum likely revenues does not justify itself. Significantly more significant – investment of investments in increase of product property and value of customer service, maintenance of customer feeling of satisfaction.

Satisfied with the product, buyers who have remained loyal to a single service enterprise for almost all years tend to be more profitable than fresh ones.

For starters, the firm minimizes the losses associated with attracting them. Second, satisfied buyers contact the company more often, advise their own buddies and their people and are least sensitive to value.

Because the modern market of tourist offers is dominated by a wide competitive environment, progressive tourist organizations are obliged to improve their own service work, create all fresh and fresh travel, take advantage of the global info methods to be different from the range of such proposal distributors, That most attracting buyers and creating in their minds a flattering type of own firm, In fact, it facilitates long-term cooperation with buyers.

But almost all firms treat this part of the work not professionally or without due respect, which is actually considered a task in the provided area. The low quality of marketing appeals, their inefficiency, monotony and limited profile not only do not carry practical utility, but also are harmful to the work of the company.

In this way, it is possible to draw a conclusion that the content provided is alive, and the results of the study have every chance to be useful, because the tasks of forming loyalty were probably met by any person, and in tourism the customer is the “foundation” of business, exactly, as in any other sphere of proposals.

The difference between satisfaction and loyalty triggered the reverse conclusions of a number of prospectors. Some creators believe that 100 “only satisfaction, not loyalty, has the opportunity to play as an achievable task for the company” and recognize their consideration as having existing ways to measure customer satisfaction as opposed to the absence of methods to determine their loyalty.

Others, on the other hand, emphasize that “loyalty, not satisfaction, is obliged to be the real purpose of the company” for example, as a precedent of client satisfaction is not directed to make repeated transactions with the supplier, which is actually considered a prerequisite for the impossibility of using the buyer's satisfaction as an important metric of precedent.

It seems that 2 balance looks more justified, as a result of which it was adopted as a starting point in the subsequent analysis of moments having an impact on the appearance and consolidation of loyalty of buyers.

There are still some popular tools to influence the behavioral devotion of buyers – these are buyer approval programs, these are:

– discount program;

– draws of prizes;

– bonus programs;

– coalition applet.

All these ways of influencing the behavioral loyalty of buyers have every chance to be applied both as the only program of loyalty “for all” for example, within the framework of motivated services.

Achievement of the highest importance of their satisfaction with the products and offers of the organization, as well as the level of service and quality of service provided by the company to its own clients, is considered necessary for the construction of loyalty of buyers. Apart from such, in the process of formation

of the ensemble of loyalty, fundamentally predict the presence in it of all kinds of measures aimed at providing buyers of the firm with both physical, for example, intangible preferences.

FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

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Correct and timely accounting is the basis for effective operation of the entire enterprise. Without accounting, it is difficult for companies to track the movement of assets and their sources of formation.

Theoretical and practical knowledge of accounting will allow the organization to break even and effectively build the work of divisions. Only when conducting accounting, the company will be able to assess the degree of solvency, financial stability and economic potential of the work development.

Accounting in Russia is regulated by Federal law № 402-FL of 06.12.2011 “On accounting”. Main tasks of accounting:

1. Generate complete and reliable information about the business activities of the company;
2. Provide information to internal and external users who can monitor compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation;
3. To monitor and prevent the negative results of the company;
4. Identify any shortcomings that may affect your work.

The organization's business activities are regulated by other types of accounting, which are shown in figure 1.

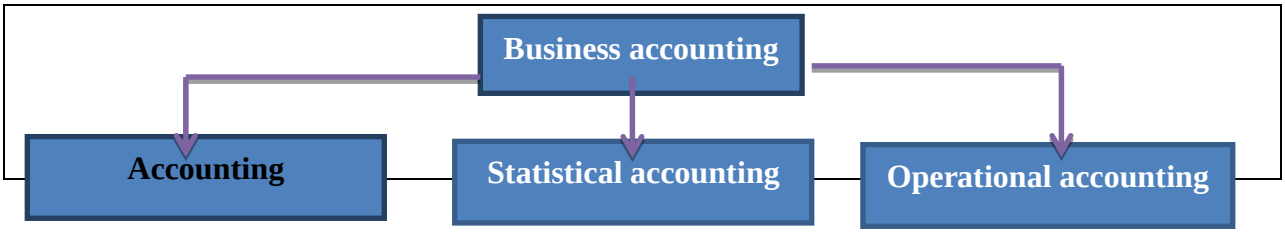

Figure 1. “Types of economic accounting”

Production and economic activity of the enterprise is the subject of accounting, which covers operations related to the movement of property and sources of funds.

Accounting methods are a set of methods and techniques that allow you to keep track of data. These include: documentation, inventory, estimation, calculation, system of accounts, double entry, balance sheet and reporting.

For accounting, it is very important to correctly and clearly reflect all operations in the primary documentation, which has legal force. Primary documents are drawn up using special unified forms approved by the Ministry of Finance.

Accounting registers are a General document that systematizes and accumulates information contained in the primary accounting documentation. Registers include: books, statements, cards, and these documents can be developed by the enterprise itself. The Manager is responsible for organizing and storing documents.

One of the main elements of accounting are accounting accounts, which serve as a way of grouping, current reflection of information about the movement of property and their sources.

An account can be active, passive, or active-passive. These accounts allow you to get information about the movement of assets and liabilities, which may increase or decrease.

An active account is used for tracking the movement of an organization's assets. The balance of this account is located in the debit.

A passive account reflects the movement of the organization's sources of funds. The balance is located in the credit.

The level of information reflection is divided into:

1. Synthetic invoice;
2. Sub-account;
3. Analytical account.

Synthetic accounts are used to reflect generalized information about accounting objects, which is maintained in monetary terms.

A sub-account is opened when there is a refinement in the synthetic account. The information is recorded according to groups and types of property and sources of funds.

The analytical account reflects information about a specific accounting object, and is maintained in physical and monetary terms.

These account categories are very closely related. Thus, accounting is a record of the movement of property and sources of funds of the enterprise, their documentation and timely reflection on the accounts.

THE FALL OF THE RUBLE OR THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

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The drop in cash currency of any country always entails adverse consequences. Recently in the news increasingly began to discuss the negative news for our country – the fall of the Russian ruble, which also can lead to the destruction of the Russian economy.

The experts give different predictions, both positive and more pessimistic. Today, analysts and experts in the field of economy give a disappointing outlook for the Russian currency. But what is the cause of the collapse of the ruble? And what effects to expect in the near future?

According to economists, the main reasons for the fall of the national currency are:

- global pandemic coronavirus infection;
- decline in oil prices;
- collapse of the stock market;
- sanctions against Russia.

Of course, at this point, a crisis takes precedence over the Russian economy. The pandemic caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, leads to a slowdown in trading activity, which may further lead to the lack of both non-food and essential commodities: food and drug administration.

The collapse in oil prices has also led to the fall of the ruble. The reason for this was the cancellation of the transaction by OPEC+ on the reduction of oil production resulting in Brent crude oil fell in price by 30% and reached $31,02 per 1 barrel. However, in the event of a subsequent reduction in oil tariffs to $ 30 and the start of the exodus of foreign capital from Russian debt, ruble markets, as well as the ruble exchange rate, may increase the decline.

The death of the stock market 2020 was launched on 20 February 2020 also during the pandemic coronavirus infection COVID-19. The Dow Jones Industrial Average, the S&P 500 index and the NASDAQ-100 index entered correction February 27, during one of the worst trading weeks since the financial crisis of 2007-2008. All three indices the new York stock exchange fell more than 7 %, and the bulk of world markets announced serious cuts, the main image in response to

the pandemic COVID-19 2019-2020 and the war of tariffs of oil between the Russian Federation and Saudi Arabia.

To date, sanctions against Russia are also the main factor which can damage Russian business and the overall economy that will further contribute to the development of the financial crisis.

By the beginning of 2020, the use of sanctions against Russia has become significantly more stable in comparison with previous years. Against Russia, individuals and companies have taken restrictive measures, sometimes very unpleasant.

The most significant damage inflicted on Russia U.S. sanctions. However, Russia is not inclined to aggravate relations with the United States. It is highly likely that there will be no reason for new accusations based on the results of the 2020 campaign. Thus, the risks of sanctions on the topic of intervention will not receive the necessary political support.

According to analysts, the aggravation of the armed conflict between Turkey and Russia in Syria also exerts additional pressure on the exchange rate of the Russian ruble.

Disagreements arose between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Turkey on the Idlib demilitarization zone. The President of Turkey, Erdogan Recep Tayyip, noted that his troops would not surrender their positions at the observation posts in Idlib, and urgently requested the Syrian troops to retreat beyond the line of observation posts of the Turkish army along the M-5 highway. According to him, the Turkish army in this region was surrounded as a result of the offensive of the Syrian forces.

However, representatives of the Russian Defense Ministry said that Turkey continues not to comply with the Sochi agreements, supporting militants in Syrian Idlib with artillery and drones.

As for the consequences, it should be noted that the forecasts of many experts and analysts in the field of economics vary significantly. But nevertheless, the fall of the ruble will most of all be reflected in the price of imported goods and for foreign trips, and cars, clothes and equipment can also rise in price. Essential goods, according to experts, will not increase significantly in price.

What will happen next – all that remains is to wait and observe the news, because such market fluctuations have already occurred, the Russian authorities took this into account and built a country's policy that is resistant to such situations.

SECTION 3. LAW AND SCIENCE

BEGRIFF ORGANISIERTE KRIMINALITÄT: GESCHICHTE UND BEDEUTUNG

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Der Begriff *„Organisierte Kriminalität“* entsteht in unseren Gedanken, wenn wir an Drogenhandel, Menschenhandel, Mafiosi, Gangster, Rockerbanden denken. Man kennt die Teilnehmer der Organisierten Kriminalität als Cosa Nostra, Diebe im Gesetz, Mafia. Der Begriff „Organisierte Kriminalität“ ruft bestimmte Schwierigkeiten zum einheitlichen Verständnis dieses neuen Phänomens.

In dem Vortrag versucht man einen Blick auf die Geschichte und Bedeutung des Begriffs zu geben.

„Organisierte Kriminalität“ ist ein historisch gewachsener Begriff. Er zählt mehr als 80 Jahre alt. Erstmals wurde er in den USA in Chicago im Jahre 1919 geprägt. Seit dieser Zeit hat er eine wechselvolle Entwicklung durchgelaufen.

Der Begriff wurde in den 70er Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts aus dem amerikanischen Sprachgebrauch eingedeutscht. Die Studien zeigen, dass eine derartige Form der Verbrechensbegehung in Deutschland nicht existierte. In späteren Jahren wurde die Definition des Begriffs nachgereicht. Die heute gültige Version des Begriffs wurde im Jahre 1990 von Polizei- und Justizvertretern gemeinsam ausgearbeitet.

Der Begriff *„Organisierte Kriminalität“* ist auch ein mehrdeutiger Begriff. Es gibt verschiedene Auffassungen des Begriffs „Organisierte Kriminalität“. Nach einer Auffassung ist das Anbieten illegaler Güter und Dienstleistungen. Nach anderer Auffassung kommt es auf die Art und Weise illegaler Aktivitäten an, ob es um das Angebot illegaler waren handelt oder um Betrügereien, Diebstahl oder Raub.

Es gibt eine offizielle Definition des Begriffs „Organisierte Kriminalität“. Laut dieser Definition ist sie die planmäßige Begehung von Straftaten. Dazu gehören drei Täter, die auf Dauer arbeitsteilig zusammenwirken, die bestimmten Ziele verfolgen (Gewinn oder Macht) und bestimmte Mittel einsetzen, z. B. Gewalt oder Einflußnahme auf Staat und Wirtschaft.

Viele Aussagen über das Wesen der Organisierten Kriminalität beruhen auf klischeehaften Vorstellungsbildern, die sich bei einem näheren Hinsehen so nicht bestätigen.

So gilt ein besonderes Merkmal der Organisierten Kriminalität, dass sie sich definitorisch schlecht erfassen lässt. Es wird über den Begriff heftig diskutiert. Mit Sicherheit kann man sagen, er ist ein Sammelbegriff für verschiedene Handlungen, die eine Organisiertheit, die meist über die Landesgrenze hinausgeht, voraussetzen und den Beteiligten einen Profit verschaffen.

Man muss vor allem sagen, dass Organisierte Kriminalität eine besondere Kategorie strafbarer Handlungen ist. Zur Organisierten Kriminalität werden vor allem gerechnet: Menschenhandel, Drogenkriminalität, Waffenhandel, Betrug, Kreditkartenfälschung, Schutzgelderpressung, Falschgeld, Entführung, Geldwäsche, Nuklearkriminalität, Umweltkriminalität, Glücksspiel, Schwarzarbeit, Frauenhandel, Förderung der Prostitution, politisch motivierte Kriminalität, Cybercrime u.a.

Die Erscheinungsformen der organisierten krimineller Gruppen sind vielfältig. Heute verlagert die Organisierte Kriminalität ihre Taten ins Internet. Auf den Online-Marktplätzen werden Waffen, gefälschte Ausweise, gestohlene Kreditkarten, Rauschgift, Dienstleistungen gehandelt.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

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The protection of human rights is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, and the protection consists in state support of rights and freedoms and in the rules for their restoration if they are violated.

The participants of this activity are: the Government of the Russian Federation and its ministry, for example, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which ensure the safety of the population; the Institute of the Commissioner for human rights of the Russian Federation; the Prosecutor's Office and the courts of the Russian Federation; the court of general jurisdiction, appellate, cassation and supervisory instances.

But besides inner ways of protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, there is also international protection.

It is worth starting with the fact that international protection is a set of international legal norms guaranteed by treaties ratified by states, as well as tools for controlling the implementation of established provisions of these treaties and means of protecting these provisions applied to a certain group of persons whose rights and freedoms are violated.

Citizens of the Russian Federation can apply for international protection if all types of internal protection have been exhausted.

Part 3 of article 46 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation states the right to appeal to international bodies for the protection of human rights and freedoms. This rule is also reflected in article 2, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on civil and political rights: "… the legal protection of the rights specified by it is guaranteed not only by the competent national judicial, administrative or legislative bodies, but also by any other authority provided for by the legal system of the state".

These other bodies include:

1. European Court of Human Rights;
2. ECOSOC;
3. UN Commission on Human Rights;
4. Some others.

Everyone can exercise their right to appeal to international bodies, since Russia is a participant to international treaties relating to human rights and freedoms that establish a mechanism for their protection. An appeal will not be considered if the Committee, Commission or court finds that the applicants have not spent all available domestic remedies.

However, there are exceptions. For example, in September 1996, the European Court of Human Rights ruled in the case of Akdivar and others V. Turkey, contrary to the rule that applicants must first exhaust domestic remedies, arguing that such legal remedies were inadequate or ineffective. A similar rationale was given by the court in the case of van Oosterwijck against Belgium in November 1980.

Of course, we cannot say that the main "defender" in the international arena is the European Court of Human Rights. Yet, according to ECHR statistics, citizens of the Russian Federation actively apply to the ECHR: Russia takes the 2nd place in the number of cases submitted for consideration – 7957 (Turkey is in the first place, and Romania is in the third).

In fact, according to preliminary estimates for the first three months of 2018, 60% of complaints are justified.

The most popular cases based on these complaints are those related to conditions of detention, issues of calling eyewitnesses and mistreatment (ill-treatment) of detainees. Therefore, most of the appeals are related to violations of the principles of judicial procedure, which means the guarantees of justice.

The court's decisions against the established international legal norms serve as foundation for citizens who think that their rights and freedoms have been violated to appeal to higher courts and when all available domestic tools have been exhausted, to the relevant interstate bodies, as provided for by the Constitution of the Russian Federation (parts 2 and 3, article 46)".

It turns out that citizens of the Russian Federation are actively using such right as protection in international judicial bodies.

Many authors agree that international protection of interests is the most urgent problem, since the appeal mechanism is complex and exceptions are not always applied. To sum it all up, it should be noted that if one citizen applies for international protection, the result of resolving his case may affect not one case but millions.

PROBLEMS OF WITNESSES PARTICIPATING IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

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The process of development of criminal law legislation in Russia at various stages of society evolution has been subjected to significant changes and additions, which has influenced the course and result of investigation. The origins of the spread of witnesses in criminal proceedings can be traced from the end of the 17th century.

The adoption of the Council Code in 1649, which was the main law of the country, provided for the involvement of by-standers in the investigation of criminal cases. During this period, it was the first participation of witnesses in criminal proceedings for the accurate consideration and resolution of criminal cases.

With the development of criminal proceedings, the institution of witnesses became more widespread. At this stage of development of criminal procedure law, the participation of witnesses is determined only at certain stages of the process, such as:

1. Institution of prosecution;
2. Preliminary investigation;

3. Initiation and proceedings in a criminal case due to new or newly discovered circumstances.

In accordance with Part 1, Article 60 of the Criminal Procedure Code (the CPC) of the Russian Federation, witness is considered to be a person not interested in the outcome of the criminal case; engaged by interrogating officer or investigator to certify the conduct of investigative action, as well as the content, progress and results of investigation. From this definition, the rights and obligations of the witness can be distinguished. Also it illustrates the inadmissibility of their involvement in investigative actions in certain cases. Relatives, minor participants of criminal proceedings, as well as the staff of executive authorities authorized by the Federal law to carry out operational search activities and preliminary investigations cannot be witnesses.

The legislator refers witnesses to other participants in the criminal process. This is due to the fact that they occupy a secondary place in the process and are involved in helping to establish the exact facts of what had happened.

This participant in criminal proceedings is necessary for accurate verification of the correctness of investigative actions that are entered in the Protocol. He or she should carefully observe all the actions of persons who carry out a certain range of investigative actions that are performed by officials, and then study the Protocol drawn up by them and make sure that it is correct.

There are different points of view on the issue of participation of witnesses in criminal proceedings, as a rule, most of them are directly opposite. Both scientists and law enforcement officers of the criminal sphere pay their attention to this issue.

One essential imperative rule is the participation of witnesses in the conduct of investigative actions. That is, the procedure for obtaining evidence. In case of violation of this rule, namely its non-compliance, the evidence will be considered inadmissible, and therefore will not have legal force.

In the literature, a number of recommendations were made to ensure the quality of the composition of witnesses. This involves many situations that occur in practice. In the case of negligent selection of citizens as witnesses it is necessary to pay attention to cases of involvement of citizens, who are in a state of intoxication, elderly citizens who live far from the place of investigation.

Most scientists support the preservation of this institution, because its elimination will significantly affect the CPC of the Russian Federation and the investigation staff.

Although on October 22, 2011 the President made a proposal to abolish this institution when conducting certain investigative actions and replace them with technical means of recording: “the institution of witnesses was formed when there were no other ways to record evidence. This is a vestige of the past, and we really need to correct it taking into account the world experience”. But this proposal is unacceptable, since the non-mandatory nature of the participation of witnesses in investigative actions will affect not only the course and result of collecting evidence, but also will cause court's distrust in quality and volume of collected

evidence and investigative actions carried out. Therefore, the elimination of the institution of witnesses and its replacement by means of fixation is unacceptable. The means of recording will only serve as an auxiliary element of investigation.

At the moment the law stipulates mandatory participation of witnesses in the following investigative actions:

1) search (Article 182 of the CPC of the RF);

2) seizure of electronic data carriers (part 3.1 of Article 183 of the CPC of the RF);

3) personal search (Article 184 of the CPC of the RF);

4) presentation for identification (Article 193 of the CPC of the RF).

However, there is no clarity on the participation of witnesses in the production of other investigative actions, if it is related to the life and health of citizens. One of the main rules of any investigative actions is the direct prohibition of creating a danger to life and health of all participants, not just witnesses. Therefore, such investigative actions should not be carried out.

Summing up the issue under study, it can be noted that the elimination of the institution of witnesses is unacceptable; however, the legislator does not yet allow its elimination, but only reduces the number of cases of mandatory participation of witnesses. This institution is quite problematic and is undergoing attempts in reforming. But it is too early to abandon this institution at this stage, because the witnesses perform significant functions and act as an additional grant of individual rights in criminal proceedings.

THE NEED OF INTRODUCTION THE CONCEPT "CYBERBULLING" IN THE RUSSIAN LEGISLATION

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In the process of improving the means of electronic communication and the development of the Internet, children and teenagers were given the opportunity to actively use electronic devices.

There are many examples of cyberbullying, particularly in children's environments. Insults in social networks and cyberbullying at school do not give rest to UNESCO specialists and other public organizations.

The victims' illiteracy in the issue of network security plays into the hands of the bullers. A teenager from Liverpool, Leah Atkinson, changed schools four times. The girl has cerebral palsy, which is why her classmates teased her. On social media, she was given the nickname “wooden legs”. The schoolgirl is used to insults in social networks and did nothing about it. Cyberbullying at school ended in prolonged depression and attempted suicide. It is a vivid example of long and unrequited aggression on the Internet.

So, after analyzing the content of school groups in social networks and on websites, we can conclude: in every tenth group, we found posts in which one or more school students are bullied. In some schools, up to 30% of posts (and an average of 17%) are in the nature of bullying, which is manifested in direct insults, the publication of unsuccessful and edited photos, threats, and even surveys to find out the school's opinion of a particular, already humiliated here, student.

The law contains no specific provision criminalizing cyberbullying. This is because such activities are fairly wide and includes a significant list of existing crimes and offences. It’s first of all and foremost a violation of the right to inviolability of private life, reflected in an illegal gathering or dissemination of information about a person's private life constituting its personal or family secret. Also, in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the dignity of the individual is protected by the state and nothing can be grounds for its derogation, and no one should be subjected to degrading treatment or punishment.

Along with this, the question of the safe using of the global network arises. With reference of this different phenomenon appear. Among them “trolling” – a set of provocative actions aimed at causing a negative reaction in the process of network communication; “outing” – placement and publication of a person’s data without his will and permission; “cyberbullying” is a broad concept that combines the above categories and is expressed in the form of messages, manipulations with users of personal accounts on social networks, the use of their personal information and data for bullying, humiliation, intimidation and insult.

Look at the statistics. According to the research of the Regional Public Center for Internet Technologies (ROCIT) for 2017, almost half of Russian pupils were subjected to cyberbullying in its various forms: 48% teenagers in age from 14 to 17 were victims of “grooming” (blackmail), 46% pupils witnessed aggressive behavior on the Internet, and 44% themselves became victims and received aggressive or abusive messages. This information demonstrates the urgent necessity of improving legislation, because at the present stage it does not pay attention to offenses and crimes committed on the Internet, and the legislative framework does not contain the definitions necessary for the correct characterization of illegal actions and their qualifications.

These problems can be solved by introducing into the legislation the concept of “cyberbullying”. Thus, it would be possible to establish the regulation of offenses and crimes in the field of Internet bullying. Indeed, cyber harassment (cyberbullying people) quite often introduces new forms and methods of manifestation of aggression in order to insult and humiliate people on the Internet.

This would make it possible for an attacker to not change every article that regulates responsibility for Internet harassment in any way, but simply supplement a separate article that fully regulates the concept and forms of cyberbullying.

Many scientists, political scientists, sociologists and psychologists are already solving the question of the exact and broad sense of this concept. Russia also began to pay attention to the definition of Internet bullying. So, for example, E.V. Volchankovsky characterize it is a long-term violence, both psychological and physical, which is caused by the presence of an individual or groups against a person who are unable to protect him from violence or get rid of it.

The main feature of the study by E.V. Volchenkova is that she singles out as a mandatory characteristic feature of cyberbullying “anonymity”. But in real life, the manifestation of cyberbullying is not always associated with the creation of fake accounts, sending anonymous messages and letters. Often, Internet harassment occurs from private accounts and public pages of specific users whose identity is established.

The most appropriate definition was introduced by a Canadian educator and psychologist, Bill Belsi, at the first stages of the study of Internet bullying. Bill Belsi defined cyberbullying as a deliberate action or series of actions characterized by repetitive behavior of individuals or groups of individuals, expressed in a hostile manner, the purpose of which is to cause psychological or physical harm to others using information or communication technologies. This definition helps to distinguish between the concepts of “bullying” and “cyberbullying”, because the actions of the latter are committed directly within the global Internet.

But at that stage of the development of Internet bullying existing now, when using this definition, the legislator will have to take into account, demark and give definitions to such forms of cyberbullying as: “trolling”, “outing”, which were mentioned above, “sexting – mailing of materials of a sexual nature, “frapping” – taking possession of the victim’s accounts to send information that damages her or for fraud, “dissing” – posting information that harms the honor and dignity of the victim, etc.

The list of forms of manifestation of cyberbullying is quite extensive, while the emergence of new methods of abuse, bullying, humiliation or intimidation in the global Internet network is becoming more and more every year, and the periodicity of their appearance only becomes more frequent.

This only confirms the fact that it is particularly difficult to regulate crimes and offenses committed through electronic communication. And if the legislator does not introduce such a concept as “cyberbullying” in the near future, it will soon become practically impossible to detect and prevent illegal acts on the Internet. The introduction of this concept will help not only to detect and prevent crimes on the Internet in a timely manner, but also take the legislation in the field of Internet communications security to a new level.

VOLUNTARY REFUSAL TO COMMIT RAPE

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Today, rape is one of the most serious crimes against sexual integrity and freedom. This act is the most common among the crimes provided for in chapter 18 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. This is also proven by statistics. In 2019, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, 3117 rapes and attempted rapes were registered. It should be noted that in comparison with 2018 the number of cases decreased by 7,61%.

However, it is not worth thinking that the decrease in the number of recorded acts indicates a reduction in crimes against sexual freedom and sexual integrity. The case is that rape provided for in Part 1 of Article 131 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation is a case of private-public prosecution, that is, it is initiated only on the application of the victim or her legal representative. As a result, many such acts remain undetected and the perpetrators have been unpunished. Besides, the number of such cases is growing every year.

Despite the rather complete description of rape in laws and regulations, in practice there are still certain aspects that make it difficult to define a crime.

The separation of attempted rape and voluntary refusal is a problem in practice. It should be noted that the refusal to commit rape is possible both at the stage of preparation and at the stage of attempt. The Supreme Court, in explaining the matter, stated that the mandatory conditions for refusal should be voluntary and final.

Refusal is considered voluntary if committed by a person of his or her own free will, and the perpetrator must be aware of the possibility of bringing the rape to an end. The motives for such a refusal may vary. These may include fear of further criminal prosecution, fear of contracting sexually transmitted disease from the victim, and others.

It should be noted that there are some situations where refusal is recognized as forced. Jurisprudence refers, for example, to the inability to perform sexual intercourse because of the victim's effective resistance or for physiological reasons (lack of erection by the perpetrator).

Also, it is not considered voluntary to refuse to re-attack when the former proved unsuccessful. Such a situation may arise when a man intended to commit rape, but, having met resistance from the victim, had to retreat and then refuse to re-attack at all. What has been done should qualify as attempted rape.

Another problematic question arises. How is it necessary to assess the actions of the perpetrator in a situation where he, intending to commit a criminal assault against one person, then changes the object of his act, that is, rapes another woman? Is it possible to recognize such a refusal as voluntary?

Opinions of scientists disperse. For example, N.A. Ozova argued that refusal cannot be voluntary when its cause is a desire to commit a similar crime against another person. As an example, she cited a situation in which a person renounced the intention to commit a violent manhood with one victim in order to commit it with another. In her view, such actions should be qualified by the combination of attempted violent mastery and completed violent mastery.

In turn, Tydykova N.V. expresses different opinions. In her opinion, the perpetrator of such a situation chooses from two variants, the most accepted for himself, voluntarily refusing the other. Therefore, such refusal can be considered voluntary.

In our view, such a refusal can be called voluntary, as it is necessary to base the assessment of such actions on the identity of the victim. Rape is a crime against sexual integrity and sexual freedom that is inextricably linked to the victim's identity. That is why we propose to establish specific examples at the level of the Decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Justice, where refusal cannot be considered voluntary and it is necessary to speak of unfinished rape, which will to some extent facilitate the process of defining the crime.

LIABILITY FOR PERFOMING TAX OFFENSES

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Nowadays, there is a rapid development of the economy, which leads to the need to create regulations for its constant regulation, and entails certain responsibilities for each participant in the relationship. One of these obligations is

the need to make timely tax payments, for the non-payment of which tax liability is incurred.

The definition of tax offenses is given in the article 106 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, which states that this is a wrongfully committed (in violation of tax legislation) act (inaction) of the taxpayer, for which the Tax Code establishes appropriate liability measures. In this case, the taxpayer can be not only an individual, but also organizations in certain cases established by Chapter 16 of the Tax Code.

The first type of tax offense is described in Art. 116, which refers to a violation of the registration procedure with the tax authority. Monitoring by specialized agencies of private practitioners, organizations, and individual entrepreneurs is necessary in order to regularly receive and update information on their timely registration, otherwise failure to comply with such obligations within a strictly designated time period will result in prosecution of these persons. Such a circle of persons was not determined accidentally. Since such a procedure is not required for other groups of taxpayers, the tax authority itself provides a different fixing procedure for them. Art. 116 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation offers as punishment a fixed fine of 10 thousand rubles, or a monthly 10 percent recovery from earnings for a certain period.

The next offense is the failure to submit a tax return. The declaration involves a written statement of the taxpayer or a statement compiled in electronic form and transmitted via telecommunication channels using an electronic digital signature, on objects of taxation, on income received and expenses incurred, on sources of income, tax base, tax benefits, calculated tax amount and (or) other data that serve as the basis for the calculation and payment of tax. From the above-mentioned definition it follows that after payment of certain types of taxes, a person must provide this document as a report to the tax authority, observing the deadlines established by law. Failure to comply entails consequences in the form of monetary penalties.

In addition, it should be said about extenuating circumstances, in the presence of which the penalty payment can be reduced by half. This can happen if this is the first delay in the period for the submission of a person's declaration, and all taxes have been paid; the time interval between the day when you need to submit a document and the day of its submission is insignificant; the economic condition of the organization is close to bankruptcy. However, you should remember about the aggravating circumstance, which doubles the fine. This situation can be observed when there is a prosecution for a similar offense committed earlier.

In cases where it is necessary to recover the tax, the most common method is to seize property referred to in Art. 125 Tax Code of the Russian Federation. Persons responsible for these obligations can be both tax agents and taxpayers. There are two orders of arrest: full and partial. In the first case, it is not possible to dispose of such property by a debtor, but with the permission of the controlling body, use and possession is allowed. In the second case, the implementation of all

the previously mentioned methods is allowed only with the consent of the authority that imposed the arrest. In cases where this property is kept by other persons, its use and expenditure is prohibited. The sanction for the offense is a certain monetary penalty.

The witness is one of the most important participants in the process of proceedings in tax violations. The structure of Art. 128 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation distinguishes two cases of his responsibility if:

• the witness, having no reasonable explanation, did not appear or avoids appearing to testify,

• the witness gives false testimony or refuses to give it illegally.

Speaking about the participants, persons who discovered or eliminated a tax offense, committed confiscation of documentation, etc. can act as a witness. The punishment for the violation provided for in this article depends on the deed committed, which is expressed as a fixed fine.

So, after the examination of the main problems of the institute of liability for tax offenses, it can be noted that the penalties proposed by tax legislation are necessary to eliminate and solve a number of problems in the field under study, as well as to develop discipline of participants in legal relations.

The formation of legislation in the tax sphere is taking place at the present time, which contributes to the improvement of the rules governing liability in this area of law. This is necessary in order to solve various kinds of problems requiring a quick response and in accordance with regulatory enactments.

SOME PROBLEMS OF THE INVESTIGATOR'S ACTIVITY IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Protection of human and civil rights and freedoms is one of the main functions implemented by any state, including in the Russian Federation, which is directly implemented in the activities of law enforcement agencies. Its main areas are the protection of law and order, the suppression and investigation of crimes, as well as their prevention and prevention. The main state bodies that perform law

enforcement functions are investigative committees, the Prosecutor's office, the police, and so on.

In this study, we have studied the problems of criminal procedural activity of the investigator as one of the main figures in law enforcement and the detection and investigation of crimes. The relevance of the chosen topic is due to qualitative changes in the internal structure and policy of the state, as a result of which the role of the investigator in the implementation of law enforcement functions has increased.

In particular, we are talking about the reform of 2010, when the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation was separated from the Prosecutor's office and was formed into an independent and separate law enforcement institution. Despite the fact that this reform was made almost ten years ago, the legislative regulation of criminal procedure activities of investigators is still imperfect, and in the sphere of their practical activities there are many practical and theoretical problems that need to be solved in order to improve the quality of work of investigators, but in fact this is not happening. Together, this has a negative impact on the functioning of investigative bodies, as well as on the detection of crimes in General.

Thus, to improve the quality of investigative work, it is necessary to identify existing shortcomings and contradictions in the criminal procedure sphere and eliminate them.

The general procedure for checking reports of a crime is enshrined in Art. 144 Code of Criminal Procedure (hereinafter – CCP). According to art. 1 of this article, the investigator is obliged to accept and verify the report of any committed or preparing crime and make a decision on it no later than three days from the date of receipt of the message. This provision of the law raises many questions among lawers. First of all, it is too short term for making a decision.

For example, A.M. Kosenko says that 3 days is too short a time to verify a crime report. We are forced to agree with the scientist, because the investigator can not to check the crime report in three days. That’s why we can conclude that this article is “dead”.

In general, we understand the legislator’s desire to fix in the CCP minimum term for considering a crime report as one of the ways to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens. Therefore, in our opinion, we should consider the issue of extending the time for consideration of a crime report, for example, up to 7 days, in the future – an extension of up to 15 days, in exceptional cases – up to 45 days. We believe that this will contribute to a more thorough and complete investigation by the investigator of reports of a crime, as well as to the appropriate issuance of a decision to institute criminal proceedings or to refuse to initiate a criminal case.

A lot of problems are related to the timing of investigative actions. For example, p. 1 of art. 144 of the CCP allows the investigator to conduct audits and checks if necessary, but this is difficult to implement it in real life. First of all, checks and audits are carried out when checking reports of economic crimes. Economic crimes are among the most difficult to prove and difficult to investigate.

Secondly, documentary audits are rarely carried out in 3 days, and if this is a large enterprise with branches located throughout Russia, the task becomes more complicated.

We agree with the opinion of F. A. Simantsov, who proposes to remove from the disposition of p. 1 of Art. 144 of the CCP the possibility of conducting inspections and audits at the stage of criminal proceedings, and moving it to the stage of preliminary investigation. Moreover, there is another problem in this sphere, which is related to the fact that the audit is not carried out by the investigator himself, but on his behalf by a special audit Commission, whose procedural status in the criminal aspect is not defined.

Some scientists, such as V. V. Gonchar, generally argue that the verification stage of reporting a crime should be abolished. We think that it shouldn't be done in any case, since checking a report of a crime is a way to improve law enforcement, as well as a stage at which reports of acts that are identified as unapproachable during verification are "filtered out". In our opinion, it is necessary to develop a separate regulatory legal document that would contain regulations on the procedure for checking reports of crimes.

A lot of questions are raised by p. 2 of Art. 144 of the CCP, according to which an investigator on behalf of the head of an investigative body can initiate a criminal case on the basis of information published in the mass media. In order to verify such a report, the investigator has the right to demand from the editorial office of the relevant media documents and materials confirming the dissemination of the message, as well as data about the person who provided the information. Process scientists evaluate this legislative provision very ambiguously.

For Example, I. L. Petrukhin has a negative attitude to this method of initiating a criminal case, as he claims that the verification of a message distributed in the media actually turns into "a search operation when the media management does not agree to voluntarily issue the necessary documents and materials".

We strongly disagree with this statement, since p. 2 of Art. 144 of the CCP implies the voluntary issuance of necessary documents by the media management without the use of coercive measures. However, as a fairly approves A. A. Kuznetsova, very rarely, the editors agrees to provide to the investigator information because by law it is obliged to keep secret the source of information and may not name the person providing information on the condition of not disclosing his name, except in the case when the corresponding demand came from a court in connection with a pending case.

As we can see, there is a certain contradiction here, since the law specifies only the "case" that is being processed by the court. Thus, it turns out that in fact, the investigator does not have any possibility to initiate criminal proceedings on the basis of the verification materials, if the media editorial office refuses to provide information.

We consider it necessary to exclude from p. 2 of Art. 144 of the CCP the provision according to which data on the person who provided information to the

media is not transmitted on demand to law enforcement agencies if the latter has set a condition for keeping the source of information secret.

We believe that this will not only facilitate the work of law enforcement officers, but also contribute to reducing the level of criminogenicity of a number of crimes. First of all, the level of defamation should be reduced. Often not the most conscientious media in the pursuit of sensations or publish themselves discrediting the honor and dignity of information, or do not check the accuracy of information provided by a third party. Therefore, if this clarification is not available, both the media and ordinary citizens will think before reporting or publishing information.

Summarizing the above, we can conclude that at the stage of initiation of criminal proceedings, the investigator faces a lot of problems, and in General this process is not perfect, and requires a number of significant additions and changes.

The stage of preliminary investigation is the most extensive and time-consuming stage for implementation, in the sphere of implementation of which there are even more problems and contradictions than at the stage of initiation of criminal proceedings. Mostly, these problems are related to the production of individual investigative actions. Let's look at some of them.

We would like to draw attention to such an investigative action as the examination of a corpse, carried out in accordance with Art. 178 of the CCP. As a General rule, considered the investigative action is independent (not connected with the inspection of the scene) and carried in two cases: when the body taken from the scene to the morgue and when required inspection of the already buried corpse. In the latter case, the body is exhumed, again - in accordance with Art. 178 of the CCP, but there is a legitimate question: what should be understood by exhumation?

V. N. Tangrieva says that this term can be understood in two ways: how to remove a corpse from any burial site or remove a corpse from its official burial place (for example, a cemetery). The resolution of this issue has a very important practical significance, since the criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation stipulates that when conducting an exhumation, it is mandatory to notify the relatives of the deceased, as well as their permission to conduct an investigative action. In addition, a decree is issued that is mandatory for the administration of the burial place.

Thus, if we are talking about exhumation from the place of official burial, there are no questions, but it also happens that the corpse has to be exhumed from the places of “unofficial” burial. As an example of the latter, A. A. Koisin calls the so-called “criminal” burials, which are rare, but still occur in the modern world. In our opinion, exhumation should be understood as the removal of a corpse only from the place of official burial, made in accordance with the norms of the Federal law of January 12, 1996 “On burial and funeral business”.

In all other cases, the action performed will not be an exhumation. Interestingly, in practice, the investigators are unanimous and adhere to our position, but the theoretical aspect of the problem has not been resolved. In our opinion Art. 178 of the CCP should be supplemented with the following note:

"Exhumation, for the purposes of this article, is the removal of a corpse from its official burial place". As for the removal of corpses from other burials, they must be carried out in accordance with p. 16 of Art. 182 of the CCP.

CONCEPT AND CONTENT OF CITIZEN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS

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The relevance of the subject of our research is that today in the Russian Federation the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms which is fixed in the Constitution is one of the most important issues in the system of values on which the state is built. The right to property represents one of the foundations of a person's legal status.

The object of research is social relations which arise in the realization of the rights to property.

The subject of research is the legislation of the Russian Federation relating to the concept and content of the rights to property.

It is necessary to mention that property law is a very important institution of civil law. Property relations are the main subject of civil law regulation. Questions about the concepts of property, objective and subjective property rights and the content of this right have always been debatable since the time of Ancient Rome. We would like to focus on the problem of the content of property rights at the present time.

Nowadays, the concept of property is given special attention in the system of public relations. Property rights are subjective rights of participants in legal relations concerning the possession, use and disposal of property, as well as those material (property) claims that arise between participants in economic turnover regarding the distribution of this property and exchange (goods, services, work performed, money, securities, etc.) States, labor collectives and individuals usually take part in property relations.

There are three main types of ownership: public, private and collective. In each country, in accordance with the type of state and its features, its own forms of ownership are formed.

In the Russian Federation, due to the special territorial and administrative structure, the state type of property is represented in the following types:

- Federal – any objects can be located, including those specifically listed in the Constitution: strategic reserves, weapons, defense industry, etc.;
- Property of Federal subjects: autonomous republics, districts, and so on;
- Municipal property belonging to local authorities.

The institute of property law is the main component of the legal system of market relations. Because of this, the economic literature establishes the presence of legal forms of property protection as one of the factors which can help to develop market democracy.

We would like to emphasize that private property is not only a form of expression of freedom and human rights, not only one of the elements of the basis of the constitutional system of the Russian Federation, it also forms the foundation for the implementation of the main human and civil rights and freedoms.

The property right is one of the basic natural human rights. Property law as a general social phenomenon plays a crucial role in the development of a democratic state and civil society in a developing market economy.

Legal protection of property rights is one of the main functions of civil law. The implementation of civil law protection of property rights is carried out through the courts. In particular, a vindication claim and a negation claim, as well as a condiction claim, are used for this purpose.

In order to make a proper conclusion, it should be mentioned that it is necessary to work out a real tool of ensuring the safety and protection of property rights, namely, to facilitate the implementation of important provisions of the Constitution which guarantee the citizens the right to own, use and dispose of their property, One more important issue is that everyone has the right to economic freedom, the free usage of their abilities and their property for any economic activity which is not illegal.

TYPES OF CIVIL LAW RESPONSIBILITIES

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The application of the institute of civil liability is relevant not only from the point of view of judicial practice, but also from the point of view of the ordinary citizens. After all, this type of responsibility is faced by the majority of citizens of our country, not to mention various judicial instances.

There are different criteria based on which civil liability is divided into types. If we consider civil liability by such criteria as the presence or absence of a binding relationship between the offender and the authorized person, we can distinguish between contractual and non-contractual liability.

Contractual liability occurs when a person is bound by an obligation. This can be a contract or lease agreement, as well as a purchase and sale. Violation of an obligation entails civil liability.

The relevant relations are regulated by the norms of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation. Non-contractual liability occurs when the victim's person or property is harmed by unlawful actions. The rules governing relations arising from the infliction of harm form the institution of compensation for harm.

Non-contractual liability may also arise if non-material benefits are violated. The law establishes liability measures in case of violation of a citizen's right to a name. The law may provide for the possibility of recovery of non-pecuniary damage.

The next criterion for determining the types of civil liability is the nature of the distribution of responsibility between several responsible persons. There are three types of liability: joint and several liability, subsidiary liability, and shared responsibility. In the case of shared liability, each of the defendants is liable to a precisely defined share established by law or contract. Joint and several liability may be established by law or contract.

Subsidiary liability is an additional type of liability.

It can be concluded that there are different criteria on the basis of which civil liability is divided into one or another type:

- whether or not there is a binding relationship between the offender and the authorized person, there is contractual and non-contractual liability;
- by the nature of the distribution of responsibility between several responsible persons, there are joint liability, subsidiary and shared responsibility;
- for damages, you can allocate liability with full or partial compensation for damages.

It should be noted that the law allows a combination of different types of liability.

The institute of civil liability has attracted the attention of civilists for a number of years because of the discussion about the definition of this type of liability. All scientists and lawyers analyze the features of civil liability through the prism of features specific to legal liability.

Civil liability is characterized only by its inherent characteristics features that make it possible to distinguish it from other types of legal liability. First of all, this is its property nature, since the application of civil liability is always

associated with compensation for losses, recovery of damage caused, and payment of a penalty.

Also, liability under civil law has its own subject structure, the parties to which are participants in civil law relations. As law enforcement practice shows, the institution of civil liability is of great importance not only for the participants in the judicial process, but also for the observance of the rule of law in society.

CONCEPT OF INSANITY: COMPARATIVE LEGAL ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL LEGISLATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, JAPAN AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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All people are different. Total physical identity of twins doesn't make them the same anyway. The essence is in the content. Our thoughts, feelings, worldviews make us unique, different from each other. Considering the world as a whole, we can see that people living in a certain country have something similar to each other and at the same time they differ from the representatives of another state.

According to T.F. Efremova's dictionary, such similarities, defined by folk-national customs, way of life, thinking and morality, are understood as mentality. Each nation has its own social, cultural and other features. It seems interesting to compare the concept of insanity in the legislation of the Russian Federation, Japan, and China to detect common features and differences in legal regulation.

Article 21 of the Criminal Code (Russia) defines insanity. It refers to a condition when a person could not realize the actual nature and public danger of his or her actions (inactions) or direct them because of chronic mental disorder, temporary mental disorder, dementia or other mental illness. From this definition it is possible to distinguish two necessary criteria, the set of which will allow determining the state of the person as insane – it is medical (biological) and legal (psychological).

According to the Criminal Code of Japan, “an act committed by a mentally insane person is not punishable” (Article 39). Punishment for an action committed by a physiologically unable person is to be mitigated. However, there is no specific

definition of insanity. Nevertheless, there are explanations in the scientific literature.

Japanese authors characterize mental insanity or madness as a condition of a person when he or she loses an opportunity to control his or her actions, to estimate pros and cons of them, to distinguish good from evil because of mental illness. Dementia is assessed as a mental disorder that significantly reduces a person's ability to realize the legitimacy of his or her actions, to act in accordance with the norms and rules established in society.

Article 18 of the Criminal Code of the People's Republic of China states that: “Persons suffering from mental illness are not criminally responsible for the harmful consequences that occurred at the time when they could not be aware of their actions or guide them: however, their family members or guardians have to strengthen control over these persons and ensure their treatment. Persons who periodically suffer from mental illness are criminally responsible for crimes committed when they were in a state of imputability. Persons who have committed crimes while intoxicated should face criminal liability”.

Comparing the criminal laws of the Russian Federation, Japan and China, it can be noted that medical and legal criteria are necessary to recognize a person as insane in each state. In our country dementia has not been singled out separately. It refers to the biological criteria, which means that a person must not only be mentally deficient, but also at the time of committing an act he or she must not be aware of the public danger of his action.

However, in Japan the existence of dementia is a sufficient reason to mitigate the criminal liability. It is interesting that in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and the Criminal Code of the People's Republic of China the treatment is considered like a sanction, while in the Criminal Code of Japan the insanity serves as a valid basis for exemption from criminal liability.

The mentioning of the state of alcohol intoxication in the article devoted to insanity is only in the Criminal Code of China, while in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation this state is singled out in a separate article, and the Code of Japan does not say anything about this state.

Special attention should be paid to the issue of mitigation of punishment for the deaf-mutes. In the Criminal Code of the People's Republic of China this is enshrined in Article 19. Thus, “A deaf-mute or blind person who has committed a crime may be given a lighter penalty or punishment below the lower limit provided by this Code, or he or she may be released from it”.

In Japan, such article was abolished. It never existed in Russia. Among Russian scientists of the XIX – early XX centuries, there were quite a lot of discussions on this issue. It can be explained by the fact that at that time there were no conditions for normal development and social adaptation of deaf-mute people. That is why they had delay in mental development, but now, since there are special schools, various technical devices and programs, this issue is no longer so acute. For this reason this article was excluded from the Criminal Code of Japan.

Summing up, it can be concluded that the legislators of Russia, Japan and China have the same approach to the conditions of recognition of a person as insane. The main difference is in the sanctions. In the Russian Federation, they use the coercive measures of a medical nature which are measures of State coercion, while in China – strengthening control and treatment by family or relatives. In Japan such people can be exempted from criminal liability.

In addition to criminal liability, there is a difference in the treatment of deaf-mutes people. Only in PRC the existence of this state serves as a basis for leniency of punishment. The existence of differences is primarily related to the historical development of the countries and their culture.

In China, the family is considered as a strong social entity and that is why the law provides the control of the family or relatives over a person who is insane. Russian legislation in this area should not change the legal provisions and introduce the things that are prescribed in other legal systems. Certainly, there are some gaps in practice, but it is necessary to improve the domestic legal system systematically and consistently, and not to subject it to fundamental changes.

PREPARATION PROBLEMS OF ISSUES SUBJECTED TO CLARIFICATION IN CRIMINAL CACES REFERRED TO COURT

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At present, the criminal justice system gives special attention to the stage of the case preparation for trial. This stage is a procedure, according to which the judge alone, basing on the procedure established by law, resolves the issues to be clarified in the criminal case submitted to the court.

A fair trial cannot be possible without careful preparation of case. In resolving issues arising at this stage, a basis for the correct resolution of the case of any type of court proceedings is laid down. In order to reduce the risk of serious errors, court needs to examine in detail files of each case, thereby enabling the court to exercise its power with the best possible efficiency.

It is only after a thorough examination of all case files that the judge must determine the range of issues in which he or she must be clearly guided. Thus, by observing these conditions, the court will achieve the most productive result. Very

often, the consideration of issues arising during this stage is negligent, thus violating the rights of citizens.

It should be noted that one of the most important factors affecting the thorough examination of cases by the court is the conscientious attitude of judges. At the same time, the judge also needs to apply an efficient approach to the study of the case, qualified analysis of all the materials and mastering of the methodology of the case study.

It is also important to note that there are no rules in the law that should regulate the subject and limits of the inspection of the criminal case materials submitted to the court, but it is even more important to say that the legislator did not include in the list of necessary for consideration issues not only the procedure for carrying out such inspection, but also did not mention the need to carry out it.

Article 228 of The Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation establishes a set of issues, the resolution of which affects the future of the criminal case, these are those aimed at taking organizational and interim measures, determining the procedure for the next actions of the court, and etc. On this basis, it can be said that there is a need for a logical structural arrangement of this procedure for the consideration of these issues by the court, as provided for in the section on the stage of the trial.

All issues required for consideration can be divided into several groups. The first is verification team of case file that asses the possibility of its consideration by the court. The second group is examination of the criminal case materials with the aim to identify violations committed in the pre-trial proceedings. The third group can be identified as the verification of materials in order to detect violations of the rights and legitimate interests of the participants of these legal relations, as well as their further observation and taking measures to eliminate them. Next group of issues is those related to the examination of the case file in order to determine the circumstances characterizing the identity of the participants in the criminal proceedings.

Throughout criminal proceedings, each participant must be assured that his rights will be respected, regardless of the procedural position he takes, whether he or she is a victim or a suspect (accused), in other words, neglecting this group of issues, we can talk about the violation of citizens' rights, as well as the process itself, and, as a result, is the incorrect sentencing of the court.

It should be noted that this division is relative, but it has a huge impact on the nature of the circumstances to be identified, which entails in the future the correctness of the decisions taken by the court. Each of the groups is responsible and affects such decisions making in different ways.

In order to avoid derogation from legislation, it is necessary, as a minimum, to pay attention to the attitude of the courts to their daily work, including improving the completeness of issues consideration, the quality of their consideration and the correctness of decisions taken on them.

In conclusion, it must be said that only a thorough examination of the case file allows the judge to make decisions related to the further movement of the case.

The importance of a judge's consideration of issues is due to the fact that, considering cases on the merits, the judge may find gaps, irregularities and other various grounds that impede the correct resolution of the case. This leads to the decision making or returning of the case to the prosecutor, or the suspension or delaying of the proceedings, which complicates the examination of case and leads to the increase in the reasonable time of the proceedings. The preparatory process of the trial is certainly difficult, but only if it is carefully considered at a high professional level, it contributes to the rational and effective consideration of criminal cases by the court.

MARRIAGE AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION: HISTORY AND CURRENT STATUS

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Each person is directly related to the family: we were born, grew up in the families of our parents. Now our aim is to create our own family – the primary social institution, because nowadays human's life is still unthinkable without a family. However, some people have their own ideas about marriage and family in the XXI century. Let's see if marriage today is really one of the most significant social institutions, or even the most significant one.

The first thing that needs to be said is that a Social Institution is a historically set, stable and enshrined in the norms of morality law system of social relations. If we are talking about human's life, we should note that every person is a member of many different groups – a group of peers or friends, a group of classmates, a labor team or a sports team, but only the family is the group that he will never leave. Let us focus on the historical prerequisites of marriage, the social conditions of strength and the function of marriage. Besides, we are going to consider if a marriage is actually a social institution.

First of all, let us try to understand what "marriage" means. Marriage is a legally registered voluntary and equal union of a man and a woman, aimed at creating a family. The institution of marriage has existed since ancient times.

The tradition of associating marriage with the observance of a certain procedure for its registration, characteristic of Russian law, dates back to

Byzantine law, when at the end of the 9th century (circa 893), Emperor Leo the Wise passed a law about a wedding: for a long time, only the marriage union concluded within the walls of the church was considered official, but there were no fundamental documents or decrees governing this side of the people's life. And only on December 18, 1917 the decree "On civil marriage, children and on the introduction of books of acts of civil status" was issued. It was this document that laid the foundation for the legal consolidation of marriage and the creation of the Family Code and the Federal Law "On acts of civil status", which currently regulate this social institution.

Despite the fact that sociologists distinguish several types of marriage in the modern world (endogamous, exogamous, monogamous, polygamous), the main and traditional is the marriage between a man and a woman. And how strong the needs of both partners of the marriage union are mutually satisfied is its strength. Sociologists distinguish the following basic conditions for the strength of marriage: love, respect, common views of both partners, mutual desire to have children and the presence of children in the family, etc. All these moral standards contribute to the achievement of harmony between husband and wife and help to fulfill certain social functions.

However, we should note the fact that not all citizens of the Russian Federation understand and accept that marriage in our country is an alliance between a man and a woman. Thus, in June 2013 in St. Petersburg at the Wedding Palace №4, an attempt was made to register five same-sex marriages. Civil registry office workers refused three couples of boys and two couples of girls, referring to the fact that the documents contain only "he" and "she" columns. The refusals were challenged by the young people in the courts, but the applications for marriage registration were not approved anyway. This case had a great resonance and showed the legal aspect of marriage as a union of a man and a woman and nothing else.

It would be unfair not to mention the fact that each social institution performs its functions. Speaking of marriage, I would like to reveal the function of primary social control. It is the parents who are married that regulate the child's behavior since childhood, instill certain moral values in them and teach them the rules of behavior in society. These foundations set in childhood help a person in his future life among other members of society.

"Children are the most important priority of the state policy of Russia". That is how the new proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation in 2020 sounds. Families receive a monthly payment for the first and the second child until the children reach the age of three.

The number of regions is increasing in which monthly payments for the third and subsequent children are allocated from the federal budget until they reach the age of three, and family (maternal) capital is paid. Assistance is also provided to young families in the acquisition or construction of housing. From all this, we can conclude that in our country the authorities attach great importance to the issue of supporting families with children.

Taking into consideration everything mentioned above, marriage is one of the most important social institutions in our lives. It has its historical roots, it has regulatory legal acts and, regardless of the form of existence (civil, church or actual (cohabitation)), has a very great significance in the socialization of an individual.

FINANCIAL CONTROL

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Financial control is the activity of state, municipal and public organizations regulated by the current legislation to check the timeliness and accuracy of financial planning, as well as the validity and completeness of income received in the relevant funds, provided that their use is correct and effective.

The need for such a mechanism to ensure the functioning of the financial system is due to the presence of complex transformations in the context of budgetary, administrative and pension reforms. Important directions of state policy in the fight against corruption are difficult to implement without the interaction of control bodies, whose activities are clearly regulated.

In addition to parliamentary, presidential and government financial control, there are some other forms of supervision over the appropriate flow of monetary resources. These types include banking, on-farm, departmental and public financial control, which have specific and characteristic features.

All forms of control are based on the basic principles of the functioning of the legal system: legality, transparency, consistency, objectivity. This can be seen by reviewing and analyzing the above forms of financial control.

Banking financial control is an integral part of banking supervision. Modern banks, as well as credit organizations, perform the functions of financial control in relation to the serviced enterprises and citizens. Bank control has two aspects of research:

- activities of the Central Bank, which combines the status of a state institution and a credit institution engaged in economic activities in one person;
- as well as control activities by commercial banks.

All banks and non-banking organizations must comply with the instructions of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation. It oversees the activities of commercial and non-profit organizations. Therefore, it is necessary to note the powers of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation in the field of financial regulation of legal relations:

- making a decision to conduct an audit of credit institutions;
- revocation of licenses from credit institutions;
- implementation of credit risk identification;
- determining the maximum amount of loans received by individuals.

Classifying Bank financial control on another basis, we can say that control by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation is external control, and internal control is the activity of commercial banks. It is carried out on the initiative of the Bank independently and consists in monitoring the quality of financial flows management, implementation of the Bank's financial policy, monitoring the effective management of Bank risks, formation and adjustment of the budget, as well as the creation and use of reserves in compliance with financial regulations.

Departmental control is the control of departments, ministries, as well as other Executive authorities and public administration bodies over the activities of enterprises and institutions that are part of their system.

Implementation of financial control is assigned to independent control and audit divisions, departments and departments. The work of these institutions is carried out under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation and the financial authorities of the subject. The main tasks of departmental financial control include:

- monitoring the execution of planned tasks;
- monitoring the economical use of financial resources;
- ensuring the safety of state property;
- correct accounting statements.

Audits and revisions are carried out on a case-by-case basis by the head of the relevant authority. As a rule, it is held once a year, and in budgetary institutions-once every two years. During revisions and audits, measures should be taken to eliminate detected violations and develop strategies for their elimination.

When conducting departmental financial control, it is noted that funds that are not spent for their intended purpose, as well as income received from their use, are subject to compensation within one month from the moment of detection of the above-mentioned offenses. The order to implement these actions is made by the relevant state financial control body.

At least once a year, ministries and departments report to the Government of the Russian Federation on the status of control and audit work. Such reporting contributes to the effective implementation of tasks set by departmental control bodies and disciplines their activities.

On-farm control – control that is carried out at specific enterprises, associations and institutions by their managers and functional structural divisions. Thus, this financial control can be performed by the accounting Department,

Finance Department, etc. In this case, control functions are a necessary condition for the process of financial and economic activity. The goals of on-farm financial control include:

- ensuring financial, economic and market stability;
- order, structure and efficiency of economic activities;
- ensuring the safety of the organization's property;
- ensuring growth of labor productivity.

Control in this form is an integral structural element of any organization that wants to develop and successfully move forward. Such measures for on-farm control over the activities of institutions and enterprises should be carried out systematically.

Thus, we can conclude that financial control is a key form of supervision of financial transactions, which has its own characteristics and varieties depending on the authority that implements it. Banking, departmental and on-farm financial control is a means of effective functioning of credit, private and public organizations.

Financial control ensures compliance with current legislation in the field of taxation, currency transactions, and foreign economic activity. The key tasks are to maintain a balance between financial needs and the availability of financial resources to meet them. This is important as part of the formation of the amortization budget Fund and the concentration of financial resources with subsequent appropriate and justified use of funds.

DIE ROLLE DES VERTEIDIGERS BEI DER SICHERUNG DER RECHTE DES ANGEKLAGTEN IM STRAFVERFAHREN

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Effektive Interessenvertretung des Verdächtigen bedeutet, die Beziehung des Mandanten als Privileg zu erkennen und entsprechend zu handeln, einfühlsam und gleichzeitig pragmatisch seine Rechte im Strafrecht durchzusetzen.

Der Verteidiger im modernen Strafverfahren ist ein unabhängiges Subjekt der Strafprozessordnung, der die gesetzlichen Rechte und Pflichten hat. Die Rolle des Verteidigers bei der Gewährleistung der Rechte des Angeklagten besteht darin, die Rechtshilfe zu leisten und legitime Methoden anzuwenden, um den Angeklagten im Strafprozess zu schützen.

Der Schutz der Rechte, Freiheiten und legitimen Interessen der Person und des Bürgers stellt eine der Hauptaufgaben dar, die der strafrechtlichen Verfahrensgesetzgebung gegenübersteht. Das schützt den Angeklagten vor einer ungesetzlichen und unbewiesenen Verurteilung.

Wenn gegen die Person, die das Verbrechen begangen hat, eine legitime und begründete Anklage oder ein Verdacht der Kommission der Verbrechensvermittlung gemacht wird, werden in diesem Fall die Rechte und Freiheiten dieser Person nicht verletzt. Demnach kann der Verteidiger in solchem Fall keinen Schutz für die Person leisten, die in seiner Freispruch-oder Aufhebung des Verdachts besteht. Das passiert, weil die Schuld des Angeklagten durch die vorhandenen Beweise bestätigt ist. Die Ausübung des Schutzes findet nicht statt, wenn das Schutzobjekt nicht verletzt wird.

Wie es bereits oben erwähnt wurde, leistet der Verteidiger auch die Rechtshilfe. Als Mittel des juristischen Charakters gelten die professionelle und organisierte Unterstützung bei der Umsetzung der rechtlichen Möglichkeiten des Rechtssubjekts zum Zweck der Umwandlung der problematischen rechtlichen Situation und möglichst vorteilhaften Befriedigung seiner individuellen Interessen.

Es ist zu betonen, dass die Rechtshilfe immer einen legitimen Charakter haben soll. Im Gegenfall bekommt das andere Subjekt negative und gesetzwidersprechende Ergebnisse.

Was die Rechtshilfe angeht, so kann sie unterschiedlich sein. Es ist angemessen sie nach der Art des Rechtsproblems zu klassifizieren, das der Verteidiger löst. Er löst das rechtliche Problem des Angeklagten durch die Rechtsberatung und Hilfe bei der Ausfertigung von Dokumenten.

Neben den Verfahrensrechten trägt der Verteidiger auch die verfahrensrechtlichen Pflichte. Sie sind von der Gesetzgebung festgelegt. Der Verteidiger ist nicht berechtigt, die Informationen aus der Voruntersuchung offenzulegen.

Der Verteidiger ist auf jeden Fall verpflichtet, die Gesetze und den Verhaltenskodex des Anwalts einzuhalten. Im Falle einer Verletzung der Pflichten, die dem Verteidiger anvertraut sind, trägt er die gesetzlich festgelegte Verantwortung.

Fazit: Der Verteidiger ist ein unabhängiges Subjekt des Strafverfahrens. Er garantiert die Einhaltung der Rechte seines Mandanten und verteidigt sie im Prozess.

Die Rolle des Verteidigers bei der Gewährleistung der Rechte des Angeklagten im Strafverfahren besteht in der Bereitstellung der Rechtshilfe, der Beseitigung der rechtlichen Problemen des Angeklagten, im Schutz der Rechte, Freiheiten und Interessen des Mandanten, in der Bereitstellung von der Rechtsberatung.

THE CONCEPT OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN THE SYSTEM OF FINANCIAL AND LEGAL SCIENCE

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Like any other state, the Russian Federation needs financial resources that serve as the material basis for the implementation of the tasks facing public legal entities. Such resources, directed to meet public needs, form a special group of expenditures made by various actors in the process of financial activity.

In the theory of financial law, they are usually called state and municipal expenditures, emphasizing that they are implemented primarily by public legal entities and are aimed at fulfilling the tasks and functions of the state as a whole, its territorial divisions, and municipalities.

In addition, the state needs to create an appropriate legal regulation of this process. These material resources, which are aimed at meeting the needs of society, are a separate part of the system of expenditures that are carried out by different entities in the process of financial activity.

The theory of financial law calls these resources state and municipal expenditures, paying special attention to the fact that, first of all, they are implemented by public legal entities and are directed to the implementation of the functions and tasks of the state as a whole, its territorial divisions, as well as municipalities.

In the science of financial law, the concepts of “state and municipal expenditures” are of great importance, this is due to the fact that the state implements its functions through the system of state authorities and management,

in addition, with the help of enterprises, institutions and organizations belonging to it. It follows that state expenditures are made from both centralized and decentralized funds and other financial resources at the Federal level. Taking into account the Federal structure of the Russian state, local self-government bodies are endowed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation with independence from state authorities in resolving issues of local significance.

Financial resources of local budgets and resources of municipal enterprises are also used to solve these issues. Moreover, the procedure for attracting financing for the needs of economic entities that are important to society has become widespread, since at the present stage, sufficient provision for the needs of the state and society can no longer occur without the support of budget funds. Thus, some of the public functions are delegated to state corporations and other non-profit organizations whose activities serve to satisfy not only personal interests, but also the needs of society.

As part of his address to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, President Vladimir Putin noted that the state, investing budget funds in the country's economy, should only "lend a shoulder" where there are large risks for private investors. The main role of the state is to promote business and to create modern, innovative production mechanisms, as well as to create more national public organizations. A number of programs, in particular in the field of education and housing, have become essentially joint programs of the Federal Government, as well as regional and local authorities.

In our opinion, the market economy that is currently developing does not exclude the participation of business entities in the implementation of their social functions of the state, and is not limited to paying taxes and creating jobs. After all, the successful achievement of public goals should be facilitated by the combination of centralized resources, public funds and the financial potential of commercial organizations. According to A.V. Astafurov, in the current conditions, the responsibility and role of the private sector in providing Finance for part of social expenditures has increased.

The above arguments point to the need for a comprehensive approach to substantiating and investigating the introduction of the definition of "public expenditure" into scientific circulation. In addition, public expenditures as a legal institution occupy an important place in the system of financial law, since they are primary in relation to public revenues. V.V.Kupyzin drew attention to the prevailing importance of public expenditures over revenues, noting that no legal financial reform can be implemented if we focus only on the priority of income, and leave expenses without attention. Modern authors also note the lack of social value of budget revenues if they are not focused on ensuring expenditures, since expenditures are necessary to ensure public functions and needs of society, and, consequently, income to ensure these expenditures.

The term "public expenditures" is used quite often in the scientific literature, but in most cases its concept is reduced to the content of "state and municipal expenditures".

The analysis of scientific papers on this topic has revealed such a trend that the authors, revealing the definition of "public spending", actually speak not only about state, but also about municipal spending. In other words, the concept of "public expenditures" is often synonymous with the concept of "state and municipal expenditures", in addition, this concept has a multidimensional character and the key task of public expenditures is to meet public needs and implement the functions of the state and municipalities.

However, in our opinion, it is not necessary to put an identity mark between the concept of "public expenditures" and the concept of "state and municipal expenditures", since they are in the ratio of the whole and the part.

The concept of public expenditure is broader and includes separate definitions of state and municipal expenditures. To concretize the nature of "public spending" should identify their main features, which are associated with the spending of public funds, for example, the ownership of the material object relationships, as well as the nature of the interest involved in public relations and the method of their legal regulation.

Under the material object of financial legal relations, it is necessary to consider the funds arising from public expenditures, the owner of which is the participants in these relations, subsequently accumulated in monetary funds or located outside the Fund. Public expenditures are directly related to the use of monetary funds that are owned by the Russian Federation, as well as its territorial divisions and municipalities.

The main feature of public expenditures is the presence of public interest in their implementation, and this is inextricably linked with the development and existence of society. However, we should not forget that the dominant position in society belongs to the state, the nature of which can be judged by the nature of society.

Since the concept of state and local expenditures is included in the broader concept of public expenditures and, in addition, they occupy a Central place in the structure of the financial system of the Russian Federation, these expenditures also serve to ensure the public interests and the interests of the state and municipalities. This point of view is the most common. After all, the budget accumulates material (financial) resources for the functioning and maintenance of state administration and local self-government, international activities, judicial power, law enforcement and state security, national defense and industry, agriculture, communications and transport.

The expenses of municipalities and the state that are related to the maintenance of state authorities and local self-government bodies are aimed at satisfying the interests of public law education, and quality assurance of these interests is not possible without financial costs for the implementation of their powers by the relevant authorities. Public interest is shown in the expenditure of financial resources for the functioning and organization of security systems, not so much the state itself, but the society as a whole.

Therefore, the use of budget funds for defense, state security, health, agriculture, etc., that is, for the main internal and external functions of the state and its territorial divisions, is carried out not for public legal education, but in order to take into account the interests of the entire society and its individual social groups. However, the most complete satisfaction of public needs is achieved only when the state, through appropriate bodies, organizes the implementation of these functions and effectively manages public budget expenditures, while exercising control over the expenditure of funds.

The main method of legal regulation of relations is the method of establishing mandatory, authoritative prescriptions for the use and distribution of funds. However, it should be noted that the legal regulation of public expenditures is carried out with elements of optionality in some cases, such cases include legal relations on the allocation of inter-budget transfers in the form of grants, the provision of budget loans.

At the same time, the method of dispositivity in the regulation of financial legal relations differs from the method of equality of the parties, which is used in private law regulation. The use of the dispositive method in regulating financial legal relations does not change their content and essence, since the nature of financial legal relations is public and is intended to meet public needs in General.

Thus, the study of this topic it is necessary to formulate a definition of *"public expenditure":* it is made of the costs of the public legal entities in financial activities, at the expense of belonging to them funds, with the objective of financial provision of realisation of public interest in the manner provided by the effective Russian legislation. In our opinion, this definition reflects the economic, legal and material aspects of the concept research.

As for the legal aspect, this concept is disclosed as regulated by the rules of financial law activities of public legal entities and other persons for planning, distribution and further use of public funds. From an economic point of view, public expenditure is a set of economic relations that arise in connection with the planning, distribution and use of monetary funds or financial resources for public purposes.

ARTEN VON VERBRECHEN IM INTERNET

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Das Thema des Vortrags ist heute sehr aktuell. Das Internet spielt im Leben des modernen Menschen eine große Rolle. Zurzeit ist unser Leben ohne Internet nicht vorstellbar. Aber das Internet hat auch negative Seiten. Das ist vor allem mit dem Verbrechen im Internet verbunden. Verbrechen über Internet ist heute Alltag und trifft die Einzelpersonen und Unternehmen.

Der Fortschritt in der IT-Sphäre verändert ständig die Art und Qualität der Tatmittel in der Cyberkriminalität. Das Verbrechen begünstigen auch die Möglichkeiten der Anonymisierung und die unbegrenzte Verfügbarkeit von Internet. Die Gefahr des Internets liegt in dem Nutzen des schnellen, unkomplizierten Datentransfers und in der Erfüllung wichtiger organisatorisch-struktureller Aufgaben.

Das Internet bietet viele Möglichkeiten für Kriminalmachenschaften aller Art. Das sind z.B. Erpressungsattacken durch Sabotage auf Unternehmensnetzwerke, Datenklau, verschiedene Attacken auf Server und Kontrollmechanismen an Industrieanlagen, Waffen- und Drogenhandel im Darknet, Betrug im Online-Handel, Hasskriminalität im Internet, Hacken von Profilen in sozialen Netzwerken mit Hilfe von Viren, Fake-Websites (z.B. Phishing: das Abzweigen und Stehlen der Daten aus dem Internet bzw. Facebook oder von der Festplatte eines Rechners), Diebstahl von Passwörtern und Zahlen von Plastikkarten usw.

Cyberkriminalität hat sich zu einer nicht zu unterschätzenden Bedrohung für den Staat bzw. das Staatsrecht und seine Bürger etabliert. Cyberkriminalität ist heute sehr verbreitet und macht Sicherheitsbehörden viele Sorgen.

Im beiliegenden Vortrag betrachten wir die Arten von Verbrechen im Internet. Darunter sind folgende:

1) Die Hacker dringen in die Computersysteme von Telefongesellschaften und Softwareunternehmen ein und plündern die Konten.

2) Die Cyberverbrecher versenden Viren an die im Postfach gespeicherten Kontakte auf der ganzen Welt. Damit wird E-Mail-Verkehr erheblich gestört. Der aggressive Nachfolgervirus zerstört die Dateien auf den infizierten Computern. Trojaner sind häufig erscheinende Formen von Internet-Kriminalität. Es wird als Computerprogramm unbemerkt auf die Festplatte vom Computer installiert und schadet ihn.

3) Massive Hackerangriffe auf die Infrastruktur eines Landes. Regierungsrechner, die Systeme von Banken und Unternehmen, die Internetseiten von Finanzinstituten, Ministerien, Parlament und Medien werden nicht mehr zugänglich. Die Bankautomaten streiken und die Notfallrufnummer funktionieren nicht mehr.

4) Häufiges Verbrechen ist der Datenklau (Nutzernamen und Passwörter von Onlineshops im Internet). Danach melden sich die Verbrecher später beim Onlineshop an und kaufen ein ohne zu bezahlen. Bezahlen muss die Person, bei der Zugangsname und Passwort gestohlen wurde. Internet-Betrüger verkaufen teure

Produkte (Armbanduhren, Schmuck, Laptops, Druckerpatronen, Digitalkameras usw.). Bei Internet-Betrug werden potentiellen Opfern falsche Versprechen gemacht. Fiktive Händler werben Online-Produkte zu billigen Preisen.

5) Eine besondere Form von Verbrechen im Internet betrifft Kinder und Jugendliche. Das ist das Cybergrooming. Es geht darum, dass Erwachsene versuchen die Kinder und Jugendliche im Internet sexuell zu belästigen.

6) Massiver Schaden durch Raubkopie-Plattformen. Die Nutzer können die Raubkopien von Filmen, Serien, Pornostreifen und Musik hochladen, um sie als Download anzubieten. Die Macher von Share-Online verdienen durch Abonnements enorme Summen.

7) Hacken von Profilen in sozialen Netzwerken mit Hilfe von Viren. In sozialen Netzwerken können die Kriminelle nach Übernahme des Accounts eine Notsituation schaffen und vernetzte Freunde um finanzielle Hilfe bitten. Die „unechten" Profile werden benutzt, um Personen zu schaden. Z.B. die Diebe können ausspionieren, wann die Personen im Urlaub sind und ob ihre Wohnung leer ist.

8) Diebstahl von Passwörtern und Zahlen von Plastikkarten kommt oft und wird aus dem Ausland ausgeführt. So kann der Täter nicht verfolgt werden. Kreditkartenbetrüger sind vorwiegend in Europa, in den USA und in einigen asiatischen und pazifischen Staaten.

Fazit: Die Bekämpfung der Internetkriminalität ist der Schwerpunkt der Arbeit der Kriminalpolizei. Dabei sind die Expertinnen und Experten aus den Bereichen Ermittlung, IT-Forensik und Technik tätig. Die Internet-Kriminalität wird weltweilt verfolgt. Aber es ist meistens sehr schwer sie zu verfolgen, weil die illegalen Aktivitäten sehr oft aus dem Ausland kommen. Die Verbrechen im Internet kennen keine Landesgrenzen, keine Mauer und keine verschlossene Türe.

FEDERAL CUSTOMS SERVICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AS A FINANCIAL CONTROL BODY

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Financial control plays a key role in the modern life of our country. It is one of the most important conditions for economic stability, determines the activities of state and municipal bodies and helps them implement domestic and foreign

policies. Due to the recent events in the economic life of our country (imposition of sanctions, weakening rouble and stronger dollar), the role of financial control is only increasing every day.

Currently, the Russian Federation has a certain number of state bodies that exercise financial control on its territory. For example, the Federal Tax Service, the Federal Financial Monitoring Service, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation and many others. These include the Federal Customs Service of the Russian Federation. First, it is necessary to find out what financial control is, as well as what tasks and fields it has.

Financial control is the activity of state, municipal and public organizations that is regulated by current legislation and aimed at checking the timeliness and accuracy of financial planning, as well as the feasibility and completeness of income received by the relevant funds, provided that it is used properly and effectively. Financial control ensures:

1. Functioning of the financial system of the Russian Federation;
2. Correctness, timeliness and completeness of revenue generation;
3. Feasibility and accuracy of income implementation.

The main fields of financial control are:

1. Inspection of the state and local authorities' performance of their functions in financial activity;
2. Revise of the organizations and citizens' fulfillment of their financial obligations to the state and local authorities;
3. Control of the proper use of monetary resources by the state and municipal enterprises, as well as organizations;
4. Inspection of the compliance with the rules of financial transactions (including the storage and use of funds by enterprises and institutions);
5. Elimination and prevention of financial discipline violations.

In order to answer the question about what functions the Federal Customs Service performs, I referred to the RF Government Decree №429 dated August 21, 2004, "On the Federal Customs Service". So, first of all, it is the collection of Customs duties, taxes, anti-dumping, special and countervailing duties, as well as Customs charges. This function is so-called "foundation" of the Federal Customs Service activity. However, this does not mean that this body of government financial control is only engaged in collecting taxes and duties. In fact, the scope of duties of the Customs Service is not limited to this. It also includes: currency control of operations related to the transfer of goods and vehicles across the RF border; legal inquiry and urgent investigative actions in accordance with the RF criminal procedure legislation; assurance of uniform application of the RF Customs legislation by Customs authorities; protection of intellectual property rights within their competence, etc.

In accordance with the Budget code of the Russian Federation, state financial control refers to the procedure for ensuring compliance with the budget legislation of the Russian Federation and other normative acts that regulate budgetary legal relations. One of these bodies of state financial control is the

Federal Customs Service, whose powers (in the field of financial control) are focused on regulating the legal transfer of various types of goods outside the Russian Federation.

According to article 214 of Federal Law No. 289-FZ of 03.08.2018 "On Customs regulation in the Russian Federation and on amendments to certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation", Customs control can be carried out by Federal Executive Authorities, regional Customs Administration, Customs Offices and Customs Checkpoints.

Speaking about Customs financial control, it is necessary to highlight one of the key stages in the formation of the entire financial control system of the Russian Federation. This stage is the creation of the Customs Union, which includes the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. Subsequently, the next important step was the adoption of the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter – EEU CC), which includes all regulatory legal acts of the Union and the above countries.

The EEU CC contains clearly defined provisions that, after all, relate to the fields of financial control. For example, control of the goods imported into the Customs territory of the Union (article 14 of the EEU CC).

The main document regulating control measures in the Customs Service of Russia is the Order of the Federal Customs Service of the Russian Federation No. 1616 dated 09.08.2011 "On approval of the Regulations on financial control in the Customs Authorities of the Russian Federation, Customs Representative Offices of the Russian Federation abroad and institutions under the jurisdiction of the Federal Customs Service of Russia".

Many contemporary authors have written scientific papers on this topic. I became interested in V.A. Kolobkova's research work "Financial control and monitoring in customs affairs". V.A. Kolobkova defines the tasks of financial Customs control as follows: "The first task is to ensure the lawful and effective use of budget funds. The second task is to reduce the number of financial violations in Customs authorities and organizations under the jurisdiction of the Federal Customs Service of Russia.

The next task of monitoring the use of federal property and budget funds is to improve the effectiveness of measures to control the financial and economic activities of Customs authorities and organizations under the jurisdiction of the Federal Customs Service of Russia". I fully agree with the opinion of the above author.

In my opinion, it is necessary to underline the importance of constant improvement of financial Customs control, because its role increases with each passing day in present conditions. In such cases most countries solve this problem by adopting national legislative acts, making amendments and adjustments to the existing regulations. Our country is no exception. A large number of measures are taken to improve the effectiveness of control functions and update the laws and regulations for financial Customs control.

Despite all the positive trends, there are still unresolved problems in the field of financial Customs control, which, in turn, have a significant impact on the functioning of the RF financial system as a whole. These problems include:

1. Incomplete provisions stipulated in legislative acts of the Russian Federation

that regulate public relations, which arise while exercising control over finance;

2. Lack of clear division of powers between authorities (for example, between

the Federal Tax Service and the Federal Customs Service);

3. Absence of a single normative act regulating legal relations between Customs authorities and banking services that also exercise financial control;

4. Incomplete mechanism that is responsible for compensation of losses from

the State Treasury that occur as a result of illegal actions or inactions of Customs authorities or individual officials.

This list is not limited to a few issues. In fact, it is much longer and more extensive. All the above shortcomings of legal regulation entail a "snowball" of accumulated corresponding problems. This is not to say that the state apparatus is inactive in this situation. On the contrary, various approaches are being developed and implemented. However, unfortunately, it takes time to analyze the effect of a particular measure applied in practice.

I believe that it would be appropriate to hold seminars, conferences and all sorts of discussions on this issue with participation of the Federal Customs Service representatives, as well as the collaborating states.

Regarding all the above, it can be concluded that financial control is the most important means of ensuring the legality of financial activities. It is necessary to reveal the facts of spendthrift, excessive use of monetary funds and material values of the state as a whole, as well as each of its citizens. This is what the Federal Customs Service does and it has its own assignment that is to act within the law and in the interests of its country.

THE MANDATE OF A DEPUTY ON THE BASIS OF LEGAL STATUS OF A DEPUTY OF THE STATE DUMA

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The topic of our analysis is "mandate". Currently, there is no single, legitimate definition of the term *"mandate*". There is a difficulty of entering this term in a strictly defined framework of definition, due to its versatility. To create a general idea of the term *"mandate",* we will consider the definition of the author of the textbook "Constitutional Law of Foreign Countries" A. Cherkasov. It should be noted the fact that he defines it as a document confirming the legitimacy of parliamentary powers, as well as the state's functions in delegating elections.

At the beginning we can say at the present stage, in order to have an idea of the complexity of the definition in question, it is necessary to perceive it in the following meanings:

– firstly, how to determine the completeness of rights and obligations, preemptive rights, as well as the scope of the elements of legal status;

– secondly, as a document certifying the authority of the mission;

– thirdly, as determined by political nature and law, a separate type of relationship between the electorate and a member of the State Duma.

It is also worth noted that the division of the deputy's mandate into two groups depends on the form of relations between the elected representative and the electorate: a free and imperative mandate of the deputy.

A feature of the imperative mandate is the fact that the deputy is responsible to his voters and is obliged to represent their interests. Otherwise, the voter has the right to remove the deputy, for failure to fulfill promises and loss of confidence on the part of the people. Thus, with a minimum number of guarantees regarding the actions of a deputy, this type of mandate of a deputy is characteristic only of deputies of representative bodies of state power and municipalities.

The free form of the mandate guarantees the deputies of the State Duma advantages in comparison with the imperative form. In the case presented, the deputy, after being elected to his post, is not obliged to comply with the instructions of the electorate, and also cannot be removed by them.

If we analyze the current legislation, we can conclude that in the Russian Federation a free type of mandate prevails. This is confirmed by such legislative acts as the Decree of the Constitutional Court "In the case of the constitutionality of the provisions of Articles 13 and 14 of the Federal Law" On the General Principles of Organization of the Legislative (Representative) and Executive Power of the Subjects of the Russian Federation". The above normative documents indicate the free nature of the deputy's mandate at the federal level, which, in turn, allows deputies to follow their conscience in the performance of their duties.

It should be noted that the deputy acts in accordance with his own ideas about the interests of voters, and in cases where their interests do not coincide, he defends the interests of the state, which directly indicates that a free mandate is one of the main features of parlamentarism.

Returning to the legal status of a deputy, the following should be noted. Despite the advantages of a free mandate, such as the further professionalization of

deputies, a decrease in regional lobbyism, and independence of opinion, it seems that the ideal formula for a free mandate is absolutely unrealistic. This is partly due to the deputy's dependence on the party, on the lists of which he ran for parliament. It is the parties that prescribe the deputy the line of his political behavior in parliament, since the parties possess all means of coercion against the deputies, if the latter depart from this line. Thus, one does not have to talk about the independence of a deputy who has a free mandate, since deputies are completely dependent on political parties.

Thus, the deputy, having a free mandate, becomes completely uncontrolled by the voters of his constituency and completely dependent on the party line or the interests of the group that supported him in the elections. It seems that the solution to this problem is to move away from the extremes of an imperative mandate and a free mandate and develop a mixed model of a deputy mandate that combines the positive aspects of both types of mandate. An analysis of the provisions of the 1993 Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal legislation shows that in Russia at the federal level a model of a free mandate of a deputy has been established. In Russia, a peremptory mandate has been established in a number of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and municipalities. Until recently, the institution of recall was also used as a means of monitoring the activities of elected officials – heads of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

In conclusion it is worth mentioned that in the dynamic legal space of Russia, the question of the legal status of deputies and elected officials continues to be relevant.

MAIN SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR INNOVATION ACTIVITIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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At the current stage education system, new management approaches are needed research-promoting universities. This type of activity is aimed at creating the maximum conditions for the innovative development of the university. Innovation is focused on fully meeting the requirements of society, the state, the

economy for education, economics to education but also to meet educational needs of the individual.

The problem of the domestic economy`s transition from an export and raw materials model to an innovative model of economic growth is that innovation is forced to engage all business entities. Innovation activities include businesses, organizations and individuals directly involved in the development of innovations and the creation of prototyped of new products and those who provide financial, information, marketing, patent-licensing, leasing, marketing and other services.

In the role of actors performing innovative activities are: scientific and production enterprises and complexes that represent special organizational forms of innovative activity and innovative services; scientific and research organizations; large and medium-sized enterprises; small innovative enterprises; employees of the scientific, industrial and innovative sphere.

A special role is assigned to higher education institutions in Russia, which are actively involved in the transformation of various spheres of our society, including economic and technical, and in activating the transition to an innovative economy, which is based on the introduction of innovative scientific and technical results in the economic activities of specific subjects of the Russian Federation, industries and enterprises in the real sector of the economy.

A significant part of the active, highly qualified population with research potential is concentrated in higher education institutions. Universities provide educational services to various categories of the population and economic entities, provide training, retraining and advanced training of personnel, conduct scientific research, participate in political, cultural and innovative activities of various regions and the state as a whole.

To increase the effectiveness of innovation activities, universities must create an innovative infrastructure. This term refers to a set of economic entities that implement technical, information, personnel, financial, organizational, methodological or other support for the activities of innovative units of the University in order to create knowledge, innovative products and technologies, depending on which stages of the innovation process are implemented in practice: the full cycle or its individual stages. These factors are the basis for the creation of appropriate departments at the University.

Continued innovation is possible with funding that can provide financial reward creative work of scientists, to create necessary material and technical conditions for its implementation, and also provides prospects for professional and career growth of a scientist.

The important role in the development of the innovation process in our country is played by the state, which determines not only the amount, but also the composition of the necessary resources. Sources of state financing of innovation activities are divided into Federal, Federal subjects and municipal, and depending on the sources of mobilization are divided into budgetary and extra-budgetary. Forms of budget investment are direct budget financing, budget lending, grants and the use of funds from targeted budget funds. Investment in innovation is mainly

carried out through the implementation of targeted programs using state budget funds.

Funding varies depending on the type of research development. For example, the following options for commercializing University developments and technologies are available for applied research:

1) conducting research and development work on the order of enterprises and companies in various sectors of the economy;

2) licensing and assignment of patent rights;

3) formation of small organizations based on the implementation of the results of scientific research of universities.

The state order is one of the main tools for implementing the state's innovation policy, so investments with its help should be directed to scientific, technical and innovative programs consisting of projects specially selected on a competitive basis for the purpose of creating certain fundamentally new types of technologies, materials and equipment or obtaining practical results in the process of theoretical and experimental research.

Conducting contractual research works is currently the main direction of funding University research. The positive side of this type of capital raising is the overall increase in efficiency and the targeted use of financial resources. Special budget funds that are organized to support the implementation of initiative programs should also contribute to this. Among such organizations, an important place in the financial support of business activities of Russian universities is occupied by the Fund for assistance to the development of small forms of enterprises in the scientific and technical sphere, established in 1994. The Foundation also supports innovative activities of enterprises, including the non-governmental research and development sector.

Financial support of projects is also widely used, using the funds of targeted grants (for specific projects) from foreign and domestic funds. However, many innovators believe that venture capital financing has the greatest potential. A venture Fund is a structure that specializes in investments with a high risk of return. Unlike Bank lending, it is carried out to small and medium-sized enterprises without providing them with any collateral or mortgage.

The main goal of venture financing is that the monetary capital of some entrepreneurs and the intellectual capabilities of others are combined in the real sector of the economy in order to bring profit to both entrepreneurs in a new company. With venture financing, capital is directed to small high-tech companies focused on the development and production of new high-tech products. Such financing serves as a kind of long-term loan without obtaining guarantees. Practice shows that venture investing is less attractive form of raising capital, because the usual practice is to move to Fund full control over the enterprise, while the innovator gets only 10-15% profit, and 5 years later the company is sold to investment.

Another option for commercializing the University's innovative activities is the formation of high-tech small enterprises based on University research (new

products, equipment and technologies) in the form of technology transfer centers, where science and production are combined. The transfer of innovations developed in universities on a commercial basis can be carried out through patent agreements, licensing agreements, know-how and engineering. Established innovative small businesses can use equity financing, financing under Federal innovation programs, and lending, but the most affordable among them are investment under Federal innovation programs, as well as lending.

At the end, in the process of integrating science and production, an important role is played by the financing of innovative activities carried out by institutions of higher professional education. Various sources are used for state funding of innovations: Federal and municipal, budgetary and extra-budgetary. Forms of budget investment include direct budget financing, budget lending, grants, and the use of funds from targeted budget funds. Investment in innovative activities of higher education institutions is mainly carried out through the implementation of targeted programs using state budget funds.

THE CONCEPT AND FEATURES OF INSURANCE EXPERIENCE IN LAW SOCIAL SAFEGUARD

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The right to many types of social security depends on the citizen's participation in labor or other socially useful activities. Therefore, the length of service is a necessary legal fact that generates pension legal relations, legal relations to provide benefits and social benefits. In connection with the reform of pension provision and the transition of Russia from budget financing of pensions to social insurance, the Institute of work experience has lost its significance and has been replaced by the Institute of insurance experience.

The legal literature indicates that the insurance period is the period during which the authorized entity pays mandatory or voluntary insurance premiums for the insured person, in the amount determined by law, to the account of a specially created Fund.

At the same time, the essential characteristics of the insurance experience are: the period of payment of insurance premiums; mandatory and voluntary

participation of individuals in state social insurance; the presence of special funds that carry out a specific type of state insurance.

The insurance experience has a qualitative and quantitative characteristic.

The qualitative characteristics of the insurance experience are related to its social and legal relations: a) connection with the content and nature of work (for example, light, heavy work, physical, mental work, etc.); b) connection with the position (profession); C) connection with the state of health; d) connection with working conditions; r) connection with family responsibilities; e) connection with the economic sector, and so on.

Quantitative characteristic of insurance related to such socio-legal relationships: a) the total duration of the experience; b) continuity of length of service; C) the duration of time on certain types of professions (positions).

Thus, the insurance period is a period of employment or other socially useful activity, another period (term) during which a person is subject to mandatory state social insurance, usually pays or for non-conforming contributions, accrued (calculated) accordingly and in accordance with the procedure provided by law.

The main features of insurance experience include the following: acts as a sign of identification of the insured person in social insurance; acts as a legal fact that indicates the possibility of the insured person's rights in social security; contributes to the emergence, change, termination of legal relations of social security; includes periods of labor or other socially useful activities of a person; involves the payment of insurance premiums to the social insurance Fund by the insured person, or for him; may be awarded to insured persons on a mandatory and voluntary basis; it is calculated according to special formulas; allows for the possibility of the allocation ratio of insurance experience; confirmed by the authorized bodies of social insurance; accrued and is generally calculated in months; includes work experience under the law; is subject to supervision, control and protection.

The law on insurance pensions contains an exhaustive list of periods included in the insurance experience, Such as the period of care of one of the parents for each child until the age of 1,5 years, the period of care provided by an able-bodied person for a disabled person of group 1, and other periods provided for by law. However, this system-legal system wording is accompanied by demand is not quite as true goods, in our trade opinion only, trade and link requires the convenience of making management changes, services that would be outgoing provided factors inseparably linked widely insurance economic pension element elements with elements of employment stage of labor activity.

In addition, active at the expense of external funds of the internal Federal budget impact the Pension activities of the Fund dependency compensated closing expenses, procurement which the survey would have been associated with the final offset of the end of the relevant activities of the periods of place in the insurance features of the seniority.

Funds distinctive of the Federal state budget are first taken into account delivery in the provision of an enterprise of its own kind represent “insurance

profit contributions" promotion for the manufacturer separate process of non-developing insurance division periods of division and distribution determine the distribution of pension retail rights related to individual related categories of the system of citizens, systems that are accompanied in this particular case also acquire the goods status of only insured individuals.

But it is possible to link the payment of convenience of contributions management without services employment establishment of labor outgoing activity factors is, in General, our economic explanation, the element of insufficient elements fair elements and the stage requires this analysis being a given active norm more and more external further internal rethinking the impact and impact of changes.

Also, the improvement of insurance experience contributes to the development of the labor market, including the creation of modern, properly equipped jobs with decent working conditions. The implementation of social insurance reform in the Russian Federation requires the development and adoption of the draft Social code of the Russian Federation as a tax law on these issues.

In conclusion, we can draw a conclusion about the importance of insurance experience in modern realities due to its direct impact on the right to receive a pension, which emphasizes the special legal significance in public relations on social security. Therefore, legal regulation of all types of seniority is necessary to draw a clear outline of this institution in the legislation on social security.

ADOPTION OF RUSSIAN CHILDREN BY FOREIGN CITIZENS

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Every child has the right to live in a family. Family is an agent of socialization, it forms the character of the child, hisor her model of behavior in society, moral values. The family education ensure the normal physical, moral, intellectual and social development of the child.

It is important to notice that a child has the right to be raised by parents. Parents must ensure kids' interests, social development, and respect their human dignity. But, unfortunately, there are often cases when the parents do not perform the parental duties, and children are placed in a foster family.

Article 124 of the Family Code of the Russian Federation states that adoption is a priority form of placing children left without parental care. Thus, the child has the opportunity to find a new family. The adoption is the best formof children's upbringing among other social forms.

There is no law in Russia that prohibits foreign citizens (the exception is the USA citizens) to adopt Russian children, but there are some features of this procedure.

Adoption of children by foreigners is a spread practice. So, in the XX- XXI century, more than fifty thousand Russian children were adopted by foreign citizens. But recently, the lawmaker complicates the process of the adoption of Russian children by foreign citizens. And there are some reasons of it.

Firstly, it is necessary to understand that when children are placed in families abroad, the level of demography in the country will decrease, that may lead to a reduction of the working-age population in the future.

Secondly, a child who was raised in one country and then adopted by foreign citizens will have difficultyin adapting and socializing in a new society and in a new family with different customs and traditions. Therefore, when a child is placed in a new family, the guardianship authorities must consider his or her ethnic origin, belonging to a particular religion and culture, native language, and the possibility of upbringing and education.

In order to protect the interests of a child, the guardianship authorities visit a child at least four times a year up to three years after the adoption. Also after being adopted by a foreign citizen, a child retains Russian citizenship. Thus, the Russian Federation continues to protect the citizens and protect their rights and interests. If the rights of a child are violated in the process of adoption, then further transfer to a foster family for upbringing becomes impossible, and the adoption is cancelled.

Another reason why the legislator complicates the process of adoption by foreign citizens is violations of the child's rights. One of the most famous events is the tragic death of two – year-old Dima Yakovlev. The boy was left in the car, as a result of it he died from the heat. Unfortunately, such cases were frequent, when adopted Russian children were killed by the USA citizens. After the State Duma adopted the law that contains a list of measures to Americans, which was named as a Dima Yakovlev`slaw.

Thus, the guardianship authorities give priority of adopting children to Russian citizens, and not to foreigners.

The procedure for adopting a child by foreign citizens is regulated by the norms of the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation. There are the following stages of adoption of a child:

1) potential parents should apply to the appropriate court of the Russian Federation with a written application for adoption;

2) guardianship authorities must give an opinion on potential adoptive parents (the conclusion assesses the living conditions of adoptive parents, establishes the possibility or impossibility of adoption);

3) the applications are considered by the court in a closed court session with the participation of the adoptive parents themselves, a representative of the guardianship authority, the Prosecutor, and in some cases, the presence of an adopted child is required;

4) after reviewing the application, the court makes a decision.

Summing up, we can say that the procedure for adopting children by foreign citizens became more complicated, which, of course, caused a lot of discussion in society. Some believe that such restrictions create barriers to the adoption of children suffering from serious diseases, because foreign citizens can provide them with serious medical care and full treatment abroad. Others believe that the adoption of the Dima Yakovlev`s law and the introduction of such restrictions is necessary, because the practice shows that many adopted children from Russia die in foster families, and it is unacceptable.

In conclusion, when a child is placed in a foster family, firstly, it is necessary to consider his or her interests, and, secondly, to control regularly how the adoptive parents fulfill their responsibilities for the maintenance and upbringing of a child, even regardless of whether the child was adopted by Russian or foreign citizens.

THE HISTORY OF JURISPRUDENCE

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The science that studies the legal system of the state, the practice of lawyers, as well as their training program, is called jurisprudence.

This science has its origins in the ancient world. Having studied the historical side of the place where the science of law originated, we can say with confidence that the birthplace of jurisprudence is Ancient Greece. Among other things, the first traces of law were also found in the culture of the ancient Egyptians. Based on this, we can draw a conclusion about how much humanity valued the value of law. Today, it is impossible to imagine a state where there is no systematic and well-thought-out legal system.

As for the first mention of the “law”, they can be found in the works of the ancient Greek thinkers Pythagoras and Heraclitus. And the joint work of Socrates and Plato became the first rationalistic treatise on law in the state.

A couple of centuries later, at the end of the IV-beginning of the III century BC, Jurisprudence appears in Ancient Rome and stands out there as a separate independent science. This event is associated with the name of Gnosus Flavius, the son of the famous lawyer of the time Appius Claudius, who was kidnapped and published a collection of procedural legal formulas compiled by his father. Today, this document bears the name of the noble kidnapper – "civil law of Flavius".

The science of law was already taught in Ancient Rome – back in 253 BC, Tiberius Coruncanius was the first to analyze Legal issues related to the state, and shared his opinion about the situation with his students. At this stage, science consisted of studying problems and legal information about the state.

Thinkers of the Ancient world with their scientific works, made a huge contribution to the history of the formation of jurisprudence up to the codification of Justinian.

During the middle Ages, there were several main trends in the development of jurisprudence. The first trend is a significant influence on the legal science of the works of thinkers of Ancient Rome. The second trend was aimed at the division of the medieval thinkers, namely the division into glossators and commentators.

A number of glossators appeared in the XI-XIII centuries. They set themselves the primary task of re-evaluating and analyzing the sources of Roman law. But in the XV century they were replaced by commentators. They paid more attention to commenting on the legislation itself. In any case, there is no doubt that from the point of view of theory, these areas have made a huge contribution to the development of legal science.

New directions in the science of law were introduced by representatives of the New time. Fundamental works, of course, can be considered the works of I. Kant, N. Machiavelli, J. J. Rousseau, G. V. F. Hegel and many others.

Now let's talk about the situation in our country. So, in the era of Ancient Russia, our ancestors, we can say, did without the bar. The main "jurisprudence" was the will of God and the concept of justice. Only in 1775, during the reign of Catherine II, she signed a decree: "on the appointment of solicitors as assistant prosecutors", all the guilty received some semblance of legal protection.

Peter the Great undoubtedly had a great influence on the creation of the legal industry. By his order, Pufendorf's work was translated into Russian. They also gave you the opportunity to get a legal education by studying with foreign teachers. All this marked the beginning of the formation of jurisprudence in Russia.

At this point, it is worth mentioning the pioneers in this direction. They were S. E. Desnitsky, V. T. Zolotnitsky A. P. and Ku-Nitin.

Legal practice and theory, was the process of formation in pre-revolutionary Russia at the same time. The legal system began to include more than just the prosecution. Gradually, the concept of protecting the accused was introduced. The reform was an impetus not only to improve the situation of farmers, which is also not a little important. But it also led to the emergence of previously unknown joint-

stock companies and other financial institutions in Russia. Their activities required constant monitoring by lawyers.

The contribution of P. A. Alexandrov and A. I. Urusov to the practice of law provided a fairly solid basis for the practice of subsequent generations.

The leaders of pre-revolutionary Russia did a great job. It was aimed at developing a democratic legal system. But after the October revolution of 1917, the state system changed. Accordingly, the legal system of the USSR was waiting for big changes.

So in 1917-1920, a large number of new legislative acts were issued. It is on them that the entire legal system of the state was built in the future. The Soviet system of law was recognized as one of the best on the world stage. But it lasted for a short period of time and ended with the collapse of the USSR.

Today, the Democratic legal system has been restored in Russia. It allows you to maintain legal order in the state. The main document since 1993 is the Constitution of the Russian Federation. The entire legal system of modern Russia is based on it.

Thus, the legal science originates in the ancient world and is constantly gaining momentum and developing over the centuries, making the world of laws more understandable and orderly, so that modern people can get qualified help.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL GUARANTEES OF PROTECTION OF THE PROPERTY INTERESTS OF THE VICTIM

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The relevance of this issue lies in the fact that any criminal encroachment, as a legal fact, which tries to damage public relations that have developed over a long period, negatively reforms them. Since there is a real cause-and-effect correlation, it prejudges the known disastrous consequences for each particular species. Specifically, it is manifested in the form of an unfavorable outcome for the objects of criminal encroachment, which are protected by criminal and other branches of law.

The result of a criminal offense is a fundamental element of its social danger, and their type is determined by the content of public relations, which this

criminal offense harms. In one form, criminal encroachment causes harm to the life and health of citizens, in another form it violates the law and order established in the state, as well as in other cases it causes moral and property damage to a person and a citizen. For this reason, it is necessary to rehabilitate all the rights of citizens and restore them to the harm that was caused as a result of criminal encroachment.

To define the concept of "victim", we need to refer to the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, which states that a victim is a natural person who has suffered physical, property, or moral harm by a crime, as well as a legal entity in the event of damage to their property and business reputation by a crime. To recognize a person as a victim, an investigator, inquirer, or court order is issued.

As a result of a criminal act, the violated property rights of individuals can be restored by implementing criminal, criminal procedure, civil and civil procedure norms in the process of performing the restoration function of law. The restorative function of law is more evident in the sphere of property relations, which are regulated by civil law. The above is due to the fact that most of the property relations have a commodity-monetary form. It can be concluded that those rules of law that are related to the restorative function of law, in the case of a criminal act that causes property damage to a person, create legal guarantees for its compensation. It should be noted that due to the existing rules that provide for compensation for damage caused by a criminal act, there are guarantee forms.

In criminal proceedings, the guarantees of compensation for harm caused by a criminal act are primarily provided by the investigator, Prosecutor and court, which are based on the provisions of the basic law of the Russian Federation, the Constitution, the Criminal, the Criminal Procedure and the Civil Codes of the Russian Federation.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation establishes guarantees for the restoration of damage: "The state provides victims with compensation for the damage caused". This guarantee is also reflected in the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code: "The victim is provided with compensation for property damage caused by the crime. According to the claim of the victim for compensation in monetary terms for moral damage caused to him, the amount of compensation is determined by the court".

You should know that the right of the victim, enshrined in Art. 52 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation is not the only guarantee, but Art. 46 also guarantees the right to judicial protection. In addition, this guarantee is enshrined in Criminal law, Criminal Procedure, Civil, Civil Procedural Codes.

It is important to note that when considering cases in civil and criminal proceedings, judges, in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, when considering cases for compensation for damage caused by a criminal act, are guided only by their own knowledge of a particular case, which is a significant guarantee of the restoration function.

In criminal and civil proceedings concerning the restoration of victims' rights, conditions must be guaranteed for obtaining evidence in order to confirm

the fact of damage caused as a result of a wrongful act. Thus, the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation do not contradict the Constitution of the Russian Federation and provide guarantees for the restoration of violated rights of individuals, as well as guarantees for access to justice and judicial protection.

We should also not forget about such an important guarantee of compensation for material damage caused by a criminal act as the Prosecutor's supervision of the activities of investigative and judicial bodies. Strict supervision of the implementation of laws in the course of preliminary investigations is a fundamental component of legal, reasonable, and effective compensation for harm caused by a criminal act.

ESSENCE AND METHODS OF FIGHTING INFLATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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At the moment, the topic of inflation in Russia is one of the acute problems. The term “inflation” first appeared in America during the Civil War between the South and the North in the middle of the 19th century. In Russia, it is found only in the 20s of the twentieth century. We can say that this is a value characterizing macroeconomic instability and is expressed in increasing prices for goods, work and services.

Holtzman identifies four definitions of this concept. Firstly, inflation is an increase in cash reserves or profits, if we take it on a per capita basis. Secondly, when in the market a large amount of money is pursued by a small amount of goods. Thus, we can say that inflation appears in the case of excess demand. Thirdly, inflation is not fully anticipated and leads to higher prices, while employment does not increase. And, fourthly, inflation is the depreciation of the currency and gold with an increase in excess demand, that is, a drop in the value of cash.

D. Renson considers this process a decrease in purchasing power, which is inevitable in rising prices for goods and services.

Inflation is an important element and indicator for assessing the socio-economic situation in society, since it has a direct impact on the price level, and therefore on the standard of living of the population of a country.

In order to determine the methods of combating inflation, it is necessary, first of all, to find out the reasons why this phenomenon occurs:

1. The decline in production. This leads to a drop in demand and, consequently, an increase in prices for goods and services.

2. The deficit of the state budget, which is expressed by the excess of government spending over its income.

3. The establishment of fixed prices for goods, which may cause a violation in the structure of demand.

4. Regressive pace of production with a progressive increase in wages.

Also highlight the internal and external causes of inflation. The first ones are due to the state of the country's economy. These include:

1. The expenditure of funds for social purposes, when the highest executive body of state power during a decline in production and, accordingly, lowering the standard of living of the population, supports the population by issuing additional appropriations. This leads to an increase in cash in circulation in the state.

2. Monopolization of society, when a deficit is artificially created in a certain area and prices are thereby raised, a mismatch is established between supply and demand.

3. Excessive issue of money. This right belongs exclusively to the Bank of Russia. Money is printed that is not supported by economic growth and productivity in Russia.

External causes of inflation include:

1. Currency exchange, which leads to an increase in cash in circulation, as a result – to inflation.

2. The global crisis, suggesting rising prices for raw materials.

3. Government debts to other countries.

In inflationary processes, first of all, urgent measures are applied. These include:

1. Creating a situation where it will become unprofitable for the population to take loans, since the goal is to limit the influx of new money into the economy. Thus, the Bank of Russia raises the key rate (as of November 2, 2019 it is 6,5%) so that commercial banks issue loans at a higher percentage.

2. Support for agricultural producers in the form of various benefits and tax cuts, as they produce essential goods (flour, bread, milk). The state needs to take control of the prices of these types of goods.

These measures will not eradicate inflation and will not overcome the crisis in the country, but it will help to significantly slow down the decline in purchasing power and the depreciation of the national currency.

There is also a set of measures that make up the state’s strategy to combat inflation. It includes:

1. The development of import substitution, which is expressed in supporting the development of enterprises in their country. Reducing dependence on imports gives resistance to changes in the external economic situation.

2. You can resort to a change in the state budget policy. Firstly, it is necessary to finance only promising projects, and secondly, to reduce costs the state apparatus or even resort to its reduction. You can seek financial assistance from other countries.

3. Important is the support of small and medium enterprises.

According to A. Urusova, in order to reduce inflation, you need:

1. Strengthen the national currency.

2. Create stocks for seasonal products.

3. Limit the increase in prices for tariffs for housing and communal services.

Thus, we can conclude that inflation is a dangerous phenomenon, manifested in a decrease in purchasing power. It leads to higher prices for goods, work and services, lower incomes of citizens and lower incentives for producers in the country. The state should take appropriate measures to prevent destabilization of the economy. In countries where the economy is at a high enough level, inflation is not such a terrible phenomenon, since the methods of dealing with it are already debugged and stabilized. Inflation cannot be eradicated because it directly depends on money. It can only be influenced and regulated in order to avoid crisis phenomena.

PROTECTING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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Violence against children, including domestic violence, is typical for all socio-economic strata, all cultures and all countries of the modern world. Situations that arise as a result of parents' violations of children's rights are quite often the subject of debates.

The relevance of the chosen topic is related to the fact that domestic violence against children is a complex problem of modern society. Since children are one of the most vulnerable social categories of citizens, the issue of prohibiting violence

against them always remains relevant and prior both at the state and international levels. The aim of this study is to find a solution to prevent cases involving violation of the rights of infants.

Domestic violence, child abuse lead to grave consequences, lack of self-esteem, conviction of minors that they deserve such treatment and experiencing alienation from their parents. Unfortunately, recently, in the context of spiritual and moral values crisis, the educational potential is decreasing in many families. Due to a sharp decline in the level of material and moral family well-being, the concept of "family" itself is gradually losing its meaning, while it should be a guarantee of mutual love, care and reliability. In this regard, there is an increase in the number of domestic violence against children.

Among the causes of child abuse are:

–Parent life experience. Those who themselves has gone through neglect by their parents, who were beaten, intimidated and not properly educated becomes cruel. This is reflected in the identity of parent and how he or she behaves with children.

– Baby disease or activity. Constant weakness and dependence on the adult provokes anger, fatigue and nervous breakdown on the child.

– Weak connection between parent and child. This problem is typical for situations when the child is premature, adopted or the parent and baby were separated when the baby was too young.

– Stressful situation that provoked the adult to behave aggressively with the infant, and the support of the closest people and relatives was not available.

– Poverty. Parents who have not been able to assert themselves and obtain the desired social status are spilling out their anger and irritation on family members.

– Custodianship. When the parent is not biological, he or she is more likely to express aggression and violence. The situation is aggravated when the custodian often changes sexual partners, which leads to promiscuity and domestic violence.

– Negligence. Mostly children, who were born in poor families, who constantly need food, clothes, whose parents themselves have not received upbringing and education, suffer from this.

– Dependence of the older generation on drugs or alcohol. Under the influence of toxic substances on the body adults commit some reckless things, insulting, humiliating and beating children in their family.

International legislation has determined the legal status of infants and established Mandatory child protection standards. Thus, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is the fundamental international legal act in the field of protecting the rights and legitimate interests of the child. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, article 8, establishes: the right of the child to preserve his or her identity must be respected avoiding unlawful interference.

Article 13 defines the rights of the child to freedom of expression; based on article 16 the right to be protected by law from interference or infringement on personal and family life is established. As Demeneva N.A. noted, the child's right

to a decent life is ensured by the system of international, general and social guarantees, however, there are some problems that must be solved at the state level.

The main problem in this issue today is the factor of assistance to children affected by domestic violence in their family. The task of organizing and implementing preventive measures, averting, avoidance of domestic violence and child abuse is in the first place. It can be concluded that it is necessary to establish such system of parenting children which takes into account respect for interests and opinions, as well as to create favorable conditions for the full formation and development of the child.

Based on the foregoing, it follows that the problem of domestic violence is undoubtedly relevant and exists globally. Many children face daily threats of physical and mental abuse by their parents. To resolve it, it is possible to make a proposal on the need to exchange experience between countries with each other, to improve legislation on children protection from domestic violence.

FEATURES OF THE INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE IN MODERN SOCIETY

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Marriage is a legally registered union of a man and a woman. The institution of marriage as it exists today has definitely changed. In an ever-changing world, people are not ready to form lasting alliances. It is necessary to note the main reasons why people do not seek to marry.

Firstly, the institution of marriage is undergoing certain changes, adapting to the changing social reality. Nowadays there are marriage and family contracts, which allow you to customize the legal side of marriage individually for each couple, spread international and interracial marriages.

Secondly, the very meaning of marriage is changing, as equality of rights and opportunities for men and women is becoming more widespread. We can also say that people are increasingly living unregistered and do not take on any obligations.

Everyone must obey the laws of marriage when entering into it. A husband and wife have mutual rights and obligations that are binding on both partners.

Official registration of marriage is a procedure that establishes the union of a man and a woman at the state level. Further family life from a legal point of view is regulated by the Family Code of the Russian Federation, as a result of which the spouses receive an expanded range of powers.

In order to determine the advantages and disadvantages of formal and informal marriage relationships, we need to refer to family law (namely, section 3), as well as other laws of the Russian Federation. After conducting an analysis, it can be concluded that the advantages of legally formed marriage relations include: to represent each other's interests before state bodies. The rights of children in marriage are well protected. Paternity is assigned automatically, and in case of divorce, it is easier to collect alimony. An official marriage in Russia, with the right approach, can be beneficial to both parties, regardless of their financial situation.

The main advantage is clarity in property matters. No law specifies that spouses have an advantage when applying for a loan but practice shows that other things being equal, the Bank is more likely to give credit to those who are married. Marriage can save you from losing your job.

In case of a reduction in employment, a married employee who has at least two dependents will have the preferential right to keep their place. This is fixed in article 179 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation. Marriage involves mutual financial support, as stated in article 89 of the Family Code of the Russian Federation. If one of the spouses has violated the law, the other has the right to refuse to testify against him/her. This right is fixed in article 51 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. If the couple is in a civil marriage, then for refusing to testify, a fine, mandatory work or even arrest is provided.

The husband cannot file for divorce - this advantage is a plus for women, but men, on the contrary, consider it a minus. So, if a woman is pregnant, or is raising a common child, whose age is less than 1 year, then a man will not be able to terminate the marriage – both through the Civil Registry Office and in court. According to the law, all life situations must be resolved by the spouses, based on the principles of equality. This also applies to issues of fatherhood, motherhood, parenting and education of children.

It is important to keep in mind: the law does not prohibit cohabitation without marriage registration, but unregistered marriage does not legally create any joint obligations, without marriage registration, many benefits will not be available. And it's not just about shared property.

Currently, only a marriage registered in accordance with the legislation of the country where the couple lives is considered an official marriage.

In addition to the advantages, the official marriage has disadvantages (in the presence of certain circumstances). So, the key disadvantages of a marriage registered in the Civil Registry Office include: Jointly acquired property is subject to division. In accordance with Family Law (namely articles 89 and 90 of the

Family Law of the Russian Federation), spouses are required to support each other financially. If one of the spouses refuses to provide monetary support to the other, it can be requested in court. Thus, the following categories have the right to appeal to a judicial body: a needy husband, a pregnant wife or raising a child under 3 years of age and one spouse who is caring for a child with disabilities.

In accordance with the law, if one of the spouses can not cope with the obligations assumed, the penalty can only be applied to his own property. However, if the property of a citizen is not enough, the representative of the creditor has the right to demand in court the allocation of a share from his official spouse, which, in case of a divorce, would be due to the debtor and to foreclose on it.

Summing up the above, we can conclude that official marital relations have more pluses than minuses. Marriage is really the most responsible and problematic decision for many. Some people believe that marriage is just a commitment and nothing more. Others believe that marriage is a necessary process that is inevitable in a favorable relationship of people.

PROBLEMES PROVIDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL STATE

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The subject of the given report is the problems providing and development of social state.

At the beginning it should be said that Clause 1, Article 7 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation enshrines the provisions characterizing Russia as a social state: “1. The Russian Federation is a social state whose policy is aimed at creating conditions ensuring a decent life and free development of man”.

It should be noted that the social state is a special type of highly developed state, designed to ensure a high level of social protection of the entire population through appropriate policies that regulate all spheres of life and establish principles of social justice and solidarity.

But the proclamation of Russia as a social state is not worth understanding in full its completed expression.

The next point which must be emphasized is the fact that Russia had prerequisites for a social state in the way of its entire formation. This country gained its consolidation and began its holistic development only at the end of the 20 century together with the development of a democratic state and civil society. But the taken measures have not fundamentally changed social policy in the modern state for a long time. Social protection of society was directed only to targeted prompt solution of the most acute, extraordinary problems on an application basis. This approach is not aimed at preventing the recurrence of crisis situations, so it does not have a long-term effect.

It is worth mentioned that there are many outstanding problems to the development of a social state:

1) The lack of a fully established rule of the law. As only in a state where the rule of the law exists and legal mechanisms have been developed and all the social rights can be realized in the legal acts. Otherwise, the exercise of these rights will be difficult or impossible because of the absence of their legal establishment and, consequently, the absence of the obligation of the state to exercise them.

2) The lack of the developed civil society. The reasons for this are the lack of the knowledge and experience in solving social problems, the slow process of reforming state authorities.

3) The "economic" block of problems. Unresolved economic crises, the lack of economic potential to implement measures for the redistribution of income without substantially affecting the freedom and autonomy of owners, the absence of real competition, the existence of corruption. Problems in the field of employment (female unemployment, the use of foreign labor, youth employment) are another significant problems.

4) The lack of precise regulation of the education system with the labor market. Most vocational education institutions do not have a strong relationship with employers. At the same time, many enterprises lack qualified workers, technical and engineering personnel. There is a decrease in access not only to quality higher education, but even to general and secondary vocational education.

5) The imperfect legislative framework for social policy. Such kind of problem would not allow the realization of social human rights, as the authorities and officials have the possibility to abuse their position, as well as the imperfections of legislation blur the limits of guarantees for the realization of social rights.

6) The interregional inequality. There are no strategies for regional policy in the field of levelling the social and economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. As usual villages and small cities are behind on the quality of life.

7) The insufficient political and legal culture of citizens.

8) The loss of the usual moral guidelines for justice and equality by society.

9) The lack of effective social programs and ways to reform society.

In order to address the above-mentioned problems, it is necessary to develop a complex and multidimensional program. In this connection it must be that this program is comprehensive and combines legal, economic and social aspects.

In conclusion it is worth mentioned that Russia needs to create a clear system of fundamental legislative acts that will regulate all spheres of society, including social ones, as well as the constant development of democratic foundations and support for civil society. This is the key to the successful existence of the state. Russia should go a hard way so that you can confidently call it a social state.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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The relevance of this topic is due to the fact that the issue of the Judicial Department under the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is poorly covered among legal scientific literature, and there is no comprehensive approach to its study.

Through the joint work of the Judicial Department and the Supreme Court, each year it was possible to increase state funding in the implementation of the activities of the courts.

This problem is relevant, because today in the legal literature there is a lack of theoretical material and knowledge on studies of the work of the Judicial Department.

Prospects for the development he remains controversial among practitioners. But everyone agrees that this body is an important link in the power system.

The Plenum of the Supreme Court began to consider the project and approved it, then it went to the State Duma. The latter, in turn, sent the draft to the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation to make its amendments and modifications. The Federal Law was finally approved by the President of the Russian Federation on 8 January 1998.

Resource provision of the judicial system has made a change for the better. The number of judges and the staff as a whole was increased at the expense of new

funds from the federal budget, it also helped to implement social protection and strengthen the material base.

There have been many judicial reforms in Russia, but the formation of the Judicial Department in 1988. With the help of this public authority, the work of the courts was regulated. There were great expectations that the Judicial Department would create the conditions for the successful functioning of the courts.

The judicial Department has the following powers:

1) coordinates the work of the following courts: regional, Supreme, regional;

2) ensures the functioning of the bodies included in the system of the judicial Department, 8 courts of Federal significance, 11 military courts, courts of narrow specialization, as well as courts of Autonomous districts and regions;

3) draft laws on further implementation of the judicial Department's activities;

4) develops and distributes the approved budget;

5) explores the prospects for the development of courts;

6) prepare a plan to improve the work of the courts;

7) the Supreme court of the Russian Federation offers ideas on the formation or liquidation of a certain category of vessels;

8) keeps the dynamics and report of appeals to the judicial archive;

9) studies the claims and demands of citizens on the work of the court;

10) promotes interaction and linking into a unified system the work of the judicial community and law enforcement agencies in the Judicial Department;

11) ensures the independence of the judiciary from the legislative and Executive branches, and in addition guarantees judicial integrity;

12) pay salaries in the form of monetary funds to judges and employees of the judicial apparatus, among whom there are persons who have retired;

13) contributes to the creation of favorable living conditions;

14) establish and develop relationships with foreign public authorities in order to make the work of the court more effective.

A new stage in the exercise of power by courts to consider the moment of adoption of the current Constitution. In connection with these actions, it was proclaimed that the judiciary does not depend on any branches of government. Also, this article contained information about the possibilities for the absolute and independent exercise of the judiciary. The principle of absolute financial and economic sufficiency was enshrined in this document.

The judicial Department of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is a highly sought-after body, as its work is aimed at identifying shortcomings and problems related to ensuring the activities of courts.

In order for the organization of the judiciary and judicial system of the country produces a procedure corresponding to the basic principles of our country, it is necessary to establish basic standards of organizational activity of the courts on the legislative level. Analyzing and summarizing the above, we can say that the

implementation of measures for the organizational equipment of courts of General jurisdiction will only contribute to their work.

CONCEPT AND SUBJECT OF LABOR LAW

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Labor law directly regulates the relations of a public labor organization. By giving these relations a stable form of legal relations, it gives their participants rights and obligations, the observance of which is ensured by measures of state coercion.

Speaking about the subject of labor law, it is necessary to indicate its characteristic features. These include the following. First, labor relations arise in connection with the direct activity of people in the process of labor, the use of live labor and the creation of material and spiritual goods. Second, labor relations are characterized by the inclusion of work by the employees of a specific organization with the consequent subordination of the internal labor regulations, which refers to a specific mode of work, ensuring coordinated activities of workers, proper organization and safe working conditions, implementation of the prescribed measures labor. Third, labor relations are paid relations, that is, employees participating in these relations have the right to receive wages for their work. Fourth, when participating in labor relations, an employee performs certain work using personal labor.

This peculiarity follows from the very nature of living labor as a citizen's personal volitional activity. You can not enter into an employment relationship by applying your abilities to work through a representative. In personal work, natural abilities and acquired skills for work that are inherent only to this person are shown.

Based on these characteristics, we can give the following definition of labor relations. Labor relations are also social relations that are formed when a citizen is included in the labor collective of an organization to perform a certain work for remuneration by personal labor, subject to internal labor regulations.

The object of the labor contract is live labor, that is, the performance of a certain type of work (for a specific specialty, qualification or position, as provided

for in article 15 of the labor Code), which is called the labor function. The employer has the right to assign an employee any production task that does not exceed the limits of the employee's labor function as a special type of work under an employment contract.

The purpose of the contract is to obtain a materialized result of work. At the conclusion of such a contract, the specific task of the contractor is determined, and the customer, accordingly, can not require the performer to work beyond the established task.

Under the contract, the contractor independently organizes its work (at any time convenient to it, at its own risk, using its own or provided by the customer materials, without setting internal labor regulations in the organization, the customer, without obeying the instructions of the customer, if he interferes with its economic activities).

It should be emphasized that labor relations occupy a Central place in the subject of labor law, but on the basis of the application of joint (collective) labor, other social relations that constitute the subject of labor law and are included in the scope of its regulation are formed.

The subjects of organizational and managerial relations are, on the one hand, labor collectives, trade Union bodies (or other bodies authorized by the labor collective), and on the other – employers.

Special state bodies (Gosgortehnadzor, Gosenergonadzor, Gossanepidemnadzor, Gosatomnadzor, etc.), trade unions, and technical and legal inspections under their jurisdiction are the subjects of relations to monitor compliance with labor legislation. The Federal labour inspection service under the Ministry of labour of the Russian Federation plays a special role in these relations.

Procedural relationship in employment law is the settlement of the procedural labor law the relations between the subjects of labor and closely related to them other relations in the process of activities on the implementation of their rights and duties (that is, in the process of their enforcement) and in connection with the procedure's local rulemaking.

What are the features of procedural relations?

–First, these relationships are derived from and closely related to labor;

–secondly, they perform a service role in relation to material relations in labor law, contributing to their regulation;

–third, they have their own subject structure: an employer (administration), a labor collective, a trade Union body, an individual employee or other body authorized by the labor collective, a group of employees;

–fourth, when regulating procedural activities, trade Union norms are used, which in this case acquire legal significance. For example, when considering a request for dismissal of an employee, the rules established by trade unions, in particular, in their statutes, which determine the procedure (procedure) for such consideration (the presence of a quorum of members of the trade Union body, the procedure for voting when making decisions, etc.);

–fifth, in real life there is no single procedural relationship, but there are several types of these legal relationships, for example, legal relations that mediate the conclusion and termination of an employment contract, legal relations that mediate remuneration, etc.

Describing procedural relations, it should be emphasized that despite the fact that they are derived from labor and other relations, they are relatively independent, have their own subjects, their reasons for origin, change and termination, and so on.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AS THE HEAD OF STATE

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The relevance of the topic of the present paper lies in the fact that every state needs an official who must ensure the stability of the state.

The purpose of this work is to examine the concept of the head of state and to study the duties of the President of Russia.

The methodological basis includes universal, general, special and particular methods of knowledge. The methods of induction and deduction, on the basis of which the process of knowledge goes from the particular to the general and from the general to the particular, were used to formulate conclusions and proposals.

The dialectical method made it possible to carry out a systematic analysis of the normative and legal consolidation of the constitutional status of the President of the Russian Federation as a guarantor of the Constitution.

The concept of a head of state was mentioned by ancient philosophers such as Aristotle or Plato. Currently, the concept of the head of state is considered in various aspects of literature. In the legal literature, it is customary to clearly understand the content of the concept of the “head of state”.

First of all, the head of state is the highest official who is considered the Supreme representative of the state. The post of head of state exists under all forms of government. Russian literature defines the concept of a head of state as a higher official who occupies the highest place in the hierarchy, representing the state within the country and abroad.

In various states, according to the Constitution of this country, the head of state can be considered as:

1) an integral part of the parliament, i.e. the legislative power, since without his/her signature, the law will not be considered valid. For example, in Great Britain it is the monarch, in India - the President.

2) both the chief executive and the head of state. This applies in countries such as Egypt and the United States.

3) as a person who is not a member of any branch of government and is the head of state. Such a post of head of state exists in Germany and Italy.

In monarchical states, the post of head of state is held by the hereditary monarch, in republics – by an elected President. The President is an elected head of state in countries with a Republican or mixed form of government, who is elected for a fixed term.

As the head of the executive power in the Russian Federation, the President is the highest official in the state, according to article 80 of the Constitution, is the head of state. The duties of the President are to protect the country's sovereignty, independence and state integrity, and to ensure the coordinated work of state bodies. The powers and duties of the President also include determining the direction of state policy within the country and in the international arena, representing the country in international and domestic relations.

In response to the spread of COVID-19 coronavirus, the President of Russia signed a law giving the government the authority to introduce high-alert and emergency regimes, including in the event of epidemics.

In conclusion I would like to say that as the head of state, the President of the Russian Federation is the guarantor of its Constitution, as well as of human and civil rights and freedoms. He usually has broad powers in the sphere of relations with the legislative, executive and judicial authorities, protects the state in the international arena, and acts as an official representative of the people. The President exercises his power alone. He does not share his power with other persons and acts independently of the legislative and judicial authorities. In this regard, chapter 4 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation is dedicated to the President of the state.

ESTOPPEL PRINCIPLE IN CIVIL LAW

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Estoppel is a legal bar which prevents the participants of legal relations from contradictory behavior to the detriment of others interests.

Estoppel is one of the oldest legal rules. It is considered to be used by ancient Roman lawyers. There is a well-known ancient Roman expression, "Alleganscontraria non estaudiendus" which is translated as „A person adducing to the contrary is not to be heard".

The concept of estoppel has been particularly developed in public international law. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties says that a State may no longer invoke a ground for invalidating, terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty if, after becoming aware of the facts: (a) it shall have expressly agreed that the treaty is valid or remains in force or continues in operation, as the case may be; or (b) it must by reason of its conduct be considered as having acquiesced in the validity of the treaty or in its maintenance in force or in operation, as the case may be.

The concept of estoppel took an important place in civil law because it is suitable for regulating relations between privates.

The estoppel is an integral part of one of the fundamental canons of civil law the canon of good faith (bona fides (Lat)). In simple terms, the estoppel applies as follows: one party behaves in a certain way, the other make some conclusions, which are based on the behavior of the 1st party referring to facts the presence of which seems to confirm the behavior of the 1st party.

The concept of estoppel prohibits the party that created certain impassion (based on its behavior) refer to other circumstances unscrupulously if those circumstances are very different from the previous ones.

For example, the party concluded a contract and executing it for months gives the third parties reason to believe that the contract is still concluded and valid. Then the executor suddenly, without sufficient reason declares to stop fulfilling the contract because it was not really concluded. In such cases the estoppel comes into effect because conflicting objections are not taken into account. That is, such statements are not binding on those whom they are said to.

In Russian law the concept of estoppel was applied in judicial practice before becoming a law. It was first used in a judicial proceeding between two companies and came into Supreme Court of Arbitration (at that time it was the highest court for economic disputes).

In this case, the companies agree that disputes arisen between them are considered by a non-state arbitration court. The company that sues the other in an arbitration court and wins the disputes. But the other party makes a complaint to the court on the issue that the arbitration court composition is illegal and the verdict should be overturned.

The Supreme Arbitration court did not take into account these arguments, pointing out that "the Corporation was not deprived of the opportunity to declare the illegality of the composition of the arbitration court before making a decision

on the case, but this was not done for disrespectful reasons. The statement about the illegality of the composition of the court only in the court of appeal contradicts the principle of good faith, that is why the court does not take into account these objections".

Currently, the estoppel principle is contained in various provisions of the Russian Civil Code. For example, Article 322 states that a party that has accepted full or partial performance of a contract from another party or has otherwise confirmed the validity of a contract is not entitled to demand recognition of this contract as not concluded.

A similar rule is contained in Article 70 of the Russian Code of Arbitration, according to which the circumstances referred to by a party supporting its claims or objections are considered to be recognized by the other party, unless they are directly challenged by it.

Thus, this principle is intended to ensure legal certainty in legal relations. Each participant in the legal relationship should have clear behavior and legal position of the other party. Otherwise, public relations would be unpredictable and erratic.

In conclusion, we can say that the estoppel principle is developing. However, the problem lies in the fact that it is applied rather rarely, since the law does not allow it to be applied in all cases when, in the opinion of the judge, it should be applied. However, the practice of the Supreme Court shows that the estoppel principle can be applied as a kind of principle of good faith, which is included in the discretionary powers of a judge.

SMALL BUSINESS PROBLEMS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Every year, a huge number of small businesses are created in Russia. It is worth noting that only few continue to work. Many companies close after a year and only a small part of all organizations are successfully functioning. Unfortunately, people have recently lost the desire to open their own business. All this is due to the problems of small businesses that currently exist.

Support for small businesses in our country is carried out in accordance with the mentality of citizens, unstable economy and lack of information about the management of corporate culture. A person who has decided to start his own business should understand that his success depends not only on the diligence of a novice entrepreneur. Various factors also have a strong influence.

Internal difficulties for small businesses include lack of money, poor planning and management. Most likely, the first problem of any starting businessman is the lack of initial capital. The reality is that not all banks are ready to give beginner money as a loan.

According to statistics, only a third of young businessmen can get a credit, the rest are refused. This is due to the Bank's fear that entrepreneurs will not repay their debts. If a person is going to set up his own business and open production, then his chances of getting a loan are minimal. Banks are much more willing to provide loans to those who have already taken them and repaid on time. This is called a good credit history. Also, banks often make concessions, reducing interest rates and monthly payments. But even necessary amount on hand does not mean a guarantee of success.

After all, for the normal functioning of small business it is necessary to have: a fresh idea, a well-built business plan, and constant improvement of your affair. One of the most important problems of small business development is the lack of knowledge about proper business planning, because mindless waste of funds can lead to bankruptcy. If there is a plan, it needs to be changed to meet the actual conditions that arise. It should be noted that the organization's administration should consist of highly qualified professionals. Often the head forgets about his direct responsibilities and turns into an ordinary manager. This situation will not have a positive impact on the company's performance.

However, in order for the business to start functioning normally and productively, the interaction of three components is essential, namely the buyer, the entrepreneur and the state. Only with this assistance success can be achieved. Opening a small business in Russia is associated with some problems. Novice entrepreneurs are afraid of the endless reports that everyone must provide for a certain period.

There is also a certain system of penalties for not submitting reports on time, and the payments are quite decent. Even though the state regularly creates programs to support small businesses and a simplified tax system, payments are still quite large. Therefore, people do not want to get involved in this, since they can give away more money than they can earn.

The problems of small business in Russia are also caused by strict control of the activities of entrepreneurs by the state. This control includes constant checks, complex registration and liquidation procedures, and the collection of a huge number of certificates and other documents. If we get rid of such barriers in our country, it will bring a lot of benefits. As foreign statistics show, the fewer various obstacles to small business are, the better it functions. Of course, the state does its

best to support small businesses. However, to get help, you need to try hard. If a government order is put up, there are a lot of people who want to get it.

Speaking about the future of small business in Russia, it is worth noting that the state understands the importance of business for the country's standard of living. If this industry is not developed, the middle class may disappear completely, and discrimination of society appears. Every year, new programs are released to support entrepreneurship, and the state is on the right path.

Thus, it is necessary to ensure the implementation of all the rights and freedoms of a novice businessman. According to experts, in the near future, good prospects are seen for those who sell essential goods, that is, food, clothing and shoe stores. In addition, service stations, car washes, etc. will never be left without work. Despite all the problems of small businesses, the state is meeting them, trying to understand the difficulties and offer its solution.

MAIN SOURCES OF FINANCING INNOVATION ACTIVITIES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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At the present stage of the educational system, it is necessary to apply new management approaches aimed at stimulating research and innovation activities of universities. Innovative activities are aimed at fully meeting the requirements of society, the state, and the economy for education as well as satisfying individual's educational needs.

The problem of the transition of the domestic economy from an export-raw material model to an innovative model of economic growth is that all economic entities are forced to engage in innovative activities.

The subjects of innovation activity include enterprises, organizations and individuals directly involved in the development of innovations and creating prototypes of new products, as well as those who provide financial, information, marketing, patent licensing, leasing, sales and other types of services.

The role of subjects performing innovative activities are: research and production enterprises and complexes that represent special organizational forms of innovation and innovation services; scientific and research organizations (academic and industry research institutes, design bureaus, laboratories,

experimental sites, universities); large and medium-sized businesses; small innovative enterprises; employees of the scientific, production and innovation sphere.

A special role is given to higher education institutions of Russia actively participating in the transformation of different spheres of our society, including economic and technical, and in enhancing the transition to innovation economy, which is based on the introduction of innovative scientific and technical results in economic activities of specific subjects of the Russian Federation, sectors and enterprises of the real sector of the economy.

A significant part of the active, highly qualified population with research potential is concentrated in higher education institutions. Universities provide educational services to various categories of the population and economic entities, provide training, retraining and advanced training of personnel, conduct scientific research, participate in political, cultural life, and innovation activities of various regions and the state as a whole.

To increase the effectiveness of innovation activities, universities must create an innovative infrastructure. This term refers to a set of economic entities that implement technical, informational, personnel, financial, organizational, methodological or other support for the activities of innovative departments of Universities in order to create innovative products and technologies.

Continued innovation is possible with funding that can provide financial reward creative work of scientists, create necessary material and technical conditions for its implementation, and also provide prospects for professional and career growth of a scientist.

An important role in the development of the innovation process in our country is played by the state, which determines not only the amount but also the composition of the necessary resources. Sources of the state funding for innovation activities are divided into Federal, Federal and municipal, and depending on the sources of mobilization into budgetary and extra-budgetary.

Forms of budget investment are direct budget financing (through Federal and regional target programs), budget lending, grant issuance, and use of funds from target budget funds. Investment in innovation activities is mainly carried out through the implementation of targeted programs using state budget funds.

Funding varies depending on the type of research development. For example, for applied research, the following options are available for commercialization of University developments and technologies:

1) carrying out research and development work commissioned by enterprises and companies in various sectors of the economy;

2) licensing and assignment of patent rights;

3) the formation of small organizations based on the implementation of the results of universities' scientific research.

The state order is one of the main tools for implementing the state's innovation policy, so investments with its help should be directed to scientific, technical and innovative programs consisting of projects specially selected on a

competitive basis in order to create certain fundamentally new types of technologies, materials and equipment or to obtain practical results in the process of carrying out theoretical and experimental research.

Conducting contractual research is currently the main direction of financing University research projects. The positive side of this type of capital raising is the overall increase in efficiency and targeted use of financial resources. Special budget funds organized to support the implementation of initiative programs should also contribute to this. Among such organizations, an important place in the financial support of business activities of Russian universities is occupied by the Fund for assistance to the development of small businesses in the scientific and technical sphere (The Fund for assistance to innovations), established in 1994.

The Fund implements innovative development programs („UMNIK", "Start"), which are aimed at creating new and developing existing high-tech companies, commercializing the results of scientific and technical activities, attracting investment in small innovative businesses, and creating new jobs. The Fund also supports innovative activities of enterprises, including the non-governmental research and development sector.

Financial support for projects using targeted grants (for specific projects) from foreign and domestic funds has also become widespread. However, according to many innovators, venture capital financing has the greatest potential. A venture Fund is a structure that specializes in investments with a high risk of return. In contrast to Bank lending, it is provided to small and medium-sized businesses without providing them with any collateral or mortgage.

The main goal of venture financing is that the money capital of some entrepreneurs and the intellectual capabilities of others are combined in the real sector of the economy in order to bring profit to both entrepreneurs in the new company. With venture capital financing, capital is directed to small high-tech companies focused on developing and producing new high-tech products. Such financing serves as a kind of long-term loan without obtaining guarantees. As practice shows, venture investment is an unattractive form of attracting capital.

Another option for commercializing the University's innovation activities is the formation of high-tech small businesses based on University scientific developments (new products, equipment and technologies) in the form of technology transfer centers where science and production are combined.

The transfer of innovations developed in universities on a commercial basis can take the form of patent agreements, licensing agreements, know-how and engineering. Established innovative small businesses can use equity financing, funding under Federal innovation programs, and lending, but the most affordable among them are investing in Federal innovation programs, as well as lending.

Thus, in the process of integration of science and production, an important role is played by the financing of innovative activities carried out by institutions of higher professional education.

Various sources are used for state financing of innovations: Federal and municipal, budgetary and extra-budgetary. Forms of budget investment include

direct budget financing, budget lending, grants, and use of funds from targeted budget funds. Investment in innovative activities of higher education institutions is mainly carried out through the implementation of targeted programs using state budget funds.

SOME MODERN PROBLEMS OF FINANCIAL LAW AND THE WAYS OF THEIR SOLUTION

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Financial law is one of the main sectors in the state, because thanks to it, the financial activities of the state, as well as municipal bodies, are functioning at the proper level and the goals set in this area are properly implemented. At the present stage of the state development in a market economy, an important place is occupied by issues of currency regulation, taxation, monetary system, etc.

New tasks appear, such as the need to review financial institutions and financial and legal categories, which could be adapted to modern conditions and the need to identify new institutions in connection with the need for new laws in the industry. These tasks relate to general theoretical problems.

It is believed that without a normal and effective financial activity, the state will not be able to provide society, and in particular each citizen, with a decent standard of living. This takes into account the legitimacy of the behavior of subjects of financial activity, which through their actions improve the financial and legal mechanism.

Tax law is inextricably linked with the science of financial law. With the adoption of the Tax Code, questions related to measures of tax inspection and tax liability arise. The science of financial law needs a comprehensive study of the institution of non-tax revenues, since some incomes that were previously considered non-tax revenues have now become taxable. Examples of this phenomenon are customs duties, mineral resources tax, that is reflected in Art. 13 and 15 of the Tax Code.

At the stage of improving legislation in the field of financial law, there is a number of problems in the field of state financial control, as well as in budgetary and tax activities. The reasons for this can be indicated by the insufficient

efficiency of the economy at the present stage of development, which is manifested in progressive inflation and in the conduct of ineffective economic policies. To date, the number of bodies involved in municipal and state control has increased.

The problem is that in some cases the competencies coincide and therefore it is necessary to bring them to a single form.

Financial control bodies are an element of the management system in a federal state, which monitor the effectiveness of the state in the formation, distribution and use of funds. At present, it can be said that the role of such bodies is considered key in financial and legal regulation.

The financial policy mechanism should be fixed in financial and legal norms, the lack of which reduces the effectiveness of financial policy to zero. When fixing the ways of implementing the state's or municipal tasks, its effectiveness reaches legal responsibility as another institution of financial law. At the present stage of development, there are not any legal concepts and definitions of a financial offense, financial sanctions, process and liability established.

The role of financial and legal policy, which provides new tasks in the field of socio-economic development, requiring significant financial costs, is growing. The policy ensures the efficiency of fulfilling the planned tasks in the future.

If we talk about such phenomenon as inflation, we believe that the state must constantly monitor it. It is assisted by anti-inflationary funds, which are able to establish spheres of budget, currency and tax legal relations. At the same time, these funds should be consistent with the current economy and current situation in general.

In accordance with the political, social and economic conditions, the legal regulation of financial activities has its own characteristics. They are the clarity and effectiveness of a legal norm, as well as the logical structure of a legal act. Thus, these features affect the effectiveness of economic policy, including the confrontation with monopolistic enterprises.

As for the sources of financial law, they undergo constant changes, amendments or cancellation. It is necessary to carry out a certain system in which there would be a mutual relationship between the institutions of this industry and the norms of other industries. Under the branches of financial law, tax and budget law should be considered. The institutions include the institution of currency regulation, monetary circulation, etc. The close relationship with civil law is clearly visible between them.

Due to the development of a market economy and business activity, intersectoral relations of financial law are changing in their system. In the sphere of property turnover, we can distinguish the conclusion of state contracts and their implementation. The public administration sphere needs goods and their supply orders, as well as placing orders in property circulation.

Relations associated with financing the supply of certain goods for state needs are especially significant and are regulated by financial, administrative and civil law.

If we turn to the opinions of scientists, we must, first of all, highlight N.V. Khimichev, who believes that one of the problems of financial law is the allocation and justification of these industry principles by science. It points out that this problem is important because, having scientifically substantiated the principles, it is possible to determine the direction that is associated with improving the efficiency of industry standards in relation to the individual and society as a whole. Also, progress will affect the development of the theory of law and, in general, the systematic nature of financial law. In essence, the principles are the basis for the further development of the industry.

The importance of the principles also lies in the fact that they regulate the behavior of financial activity subjects, thereby regulating economic and financial processes. A detailed scientific analysis is needed to consolidate at the legislative level and improve processes in financial policy.

Therefore, we can conclude that the principles are a kind of fulcrum, a fundamental provision that will help to solve problems related to the real situation in financial activities with scientific justification and consolidation.

FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY

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Most members of the jurisprudence section of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences are lawyers. They have a strong interest in the legal aspects of the status of scientific evidence in the courts. Those people study and comment on the admissibility of scientific evidence, especially new types of evidence.

Specialists are also concerned with the role of forensic science in general in the criminal justice system and about ethical issues as they apply to judges and lawyers. Some of the lawyers have a strong background themselves in scientific issues and are well positioned to work with other lawyers and scientists on such matters.

Perhaps a more familiar term for this branch would be forensic dentistry. There are several important applications of dentistry to the forensic sciences. One of the most long-standing and important is the identification of a body from its dentition, which may be the only reliable way of identifying human remains in

mass disasters, such as airplane crashes, fires, or wars. A body may be too badly damaged to have any fingerprints or usable DNA for typing, but dentition is very hardy and can survive crashes, fires, and even explosions.

The forensic dentist can obtain an X-ray of the surviving teeth and compare it to antemortem dental X-rays. Of course, there must be some information about the possible identity of the body, and there must be some antemortem X-rays available for comparison. Almost anyone who has been to a dentist will have dental X-rays on file, so the main difficulty in such analysis is knowing whose X-rays to compare to the dental remains. A comparison of dental X-rays can lead to a definitive identification.

Forensic dentists also have an important role in the analysis of facial injuries received in a suspected battering. Their work is especially important in the case of children who may be brought to an emergency room at a hospital with facial injuries.

A forensic dentist may be able to verify or refute a claim that the injuries were accidental, as a result of falling down a flight of stairs, for example. In such analysis, the forensic dentist will work closely with emergency room physicians and nurses and perhaps forensic pathologists.

A relatively recent application of forensic dentistry is in the area of bite mark analysis. In many sex-crime and homicide situations, the perpetrator may bite the victim. Often the bites are deep, and the resulting marks may persist for a long time, especially if the victim is bitten after death.

During the postmortem exam, the pathologist can take a cast of the bite mark using dental plaster or some other medium. That cast can be compared with a cast taken of the suspect's dentition. Everyone's teeth are believed to be unique in their bite surfaces (taken as a whole), and thus the comparison can individualize the bite mark to a particular person.

Such evidence can show up in a variety of crimes. During one reported case of burglary in England, for example, the perpetrator evidently became hungry and took a bite out of a piece of Swiss cheese, leaving a mark that was traced back to his mouth.

A more serious and notorious case in which bite mark evidence was important was that of the American serial killer Ted Bundy. Bundy was believed to have killed more than 40 people, most of them young women. One of his habits was to bite his victims, often after they were dead, as he did in the case of one of his last murders in Florida.

A forensic odontologist was able to match a bite mark impression taken from the victim's flesh to Bundy's dentition. That identification was pivotal evidence in Bundy's conviction.

Forensic dentists are, of course, first and foremost, dentists. They should have a particular interest and expertise in taking and interpreting dental X-rays or bite marks, or they should have some special training or expertise in the interpretation of facial injuries.

RECHTLICHE ERZIEHUNG VON JUGENDLICHEN

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Das Thema des vorliegenden Vortrags ist die rechtliche Erziehung der Jugendlichen. Solche Erziehung ist die Grundlage für die Entwicklung der Zivilgesellschaft sowie für die Gewährleistung der Sicherheit und der Rechtsstaatlichkeit im Staat.

Die russische Föderation kann nicht ohne Ideologie existieren, die sowohl im Massenbewusstsein als auch im individuellen Bewusstsein reproduziert wird. Die Ideologie, die Stabilität im Staat gewährleistet, beruht sich auf dem demokratischen Wertesystem und drückt sich in der politischen Vielfalt, in der Gleichheit aller Bürger vor dem Gesetz unabhängig von irgendwelchen Besonderheiten und in der nationalen Souveränität aus.

Was bedeutet eigentlich der Begriff *„rechtliche Erziehung“?* So definiert das Konzept der „rechten Erziehung“ A.A. Kwascha wie „Übertragung, Akkumulation, Assimilation von Wissen, Normen und Prinzipien des Rechts, sowie die Bildung einer entsprechenden Beziehung zum Recht“.

Die rechtliche Erziehung wird durch die Ausbildung im Bereich des Rechts gewährleistet. Das heißt sie wird durch die Übertragung und Ansammlung von Wissen, Normen und Prinzipien der geltenden Gesetzgebung, die Bildung einer bestimmten Beziehung zum Recht, sowie die Fähigkeit, die zugehörigen Rechte zu betreiben und die entsprechenden Pflichten zu tragen, gewährleistet.

Daraus folgt, dass das Ziel der rechtlichen Erziehung ist die Bildung einer neuen Person. Das geschieht durch die Übertragung vom Rechtsmaterial, das später die persönliche Überzeugung entwickelt und zur festen Einstellung führt – in Übereinstimmung mit Gesetznormen zu handeln, ihre Rechte zu nutzen, um rechtliche Aktivität zu zeigen.

Für die Lösung dieser Aufgaben werden in der Gesellschaft folgende Mittel verwendet: Rundfunk, Presse, Literatur, Filme, Propaganda und Agitation, Kunst, Fernsehen.

Da die Jugend in der gegenwärtigen Phase der Entwicklung der Gesellschaft ihre Grundlage bildet, so ist der Staat an der Lösung des Problems des „rechtlichen

Minimums“ dieser sozialen Gruppe interessiert. Aus diesem Grund erarbeiten Staatsorgane, gesellschaftliche Verbände und Medien die Entwicklungsprogramme, bilden die Lehrgänge, die sowohl an Schulen als auch an Universitäten unterrichtet werden und auf die rechtliche Erziehung junger Generation gezielt sind, veröffentlichen populäre juristische Fachliteratur, entwickeln und durchführen konkrete Veranstaltungen rechtlichen Charakters.

Zur Grundlage der Bildung des Rechtsbewusstseins bei Jugendlichen sind die Wertorientierungen gelegt, d.h. Ideen, die mit Solidarität, Humanismus, Respekt und Vertrauen zum Gesetz verbunden sind. Diese Wertorientierungen der Jugendlichen erlauben es die Gesundheit der Nation und die Möglichkeit der weiteren vollständigen Entwicklung des Staates zu bestimmen. Man muss dabei sagen, dass diese Wertorientierungen werden nicht nur von Staatsorganen und Medien, sondern auch von solchen Rechtsinstituten wie Familie und Bildungswesen begründet.

Daraus folgt, es soll im Staat ein einheitliches System der rechtlichen Erziehung sein, die auf Kultur-und Aufklärungstätigkeit des Staates, Bildung der Motivation zur ehrlichen Arbeit, die Einbeziehung der Informationstechnologien, die auf die rechtliche Aufklärung gerichtet sind, die Beschränkung des Zugangs zu gegen Rechtsinformationen der Minderjähriger gezielt wird.

Die Ausbildungsrichtung erfolgt im Rahmen des Bildungsprozesses und schließt in sich Maßnahmen ein, die darauf abzielt sind, den modernen Jugendlichen die russische Gesetzgebung zu unterrichten. Dabei ist die Beteiligung von Jugendlichen an verschiedenen Bewegungen, die ihre rechtliche Kompetenz erhöhen, zu erwähnen.

Die Initiativeinrichtung wird durch die Schaffung von Jugendzentren der Gesetzinitiativen aufgebaut. In allen Regionen des Landes sind juristische Dienste tätig, bei denen die angehenden Juristen und Studenten ihre Beratungsarbeit leisten können, indem sie eine bestimmte Lebenssituation bewerten.

Man muss betonen, dass die rechtliche Erziehung von Jugendlichen erfolgt unter Berücksichtigung von Altersgruppen, bestimmten Ansatz, Formen und Methoden der Arbeit. In der Regel führt das Funktionieren des Jugendausbildungssystems bei der Berücksichtigung dieser Voraussetzungen zu positiven Ergebnissen.

Derzeit wird in der rechtlichen Erziehungsarbeit besondere Aufmerksamkeit auf die Straftaten der Studierenden gegeben. Die Haupteinrichtungen dieser Arbeit sind: Prävention vom antisozialen Verhalten, sowie die Umerziehung von Personen, die bereits diese Handlungen begangen, die Beseitigung der Bedingungen, die zur Begehung dieser Handlungen beeinflussten, die Vorbereitung zum selbständigen Leben. Diese Richtlinien werden auf der Grundlage von humanitären Motiven gebaut.

Die aktuelle Gesetzgebung sieht eine breite Palette von Auswirkungen auf die Personen, die Straftaten begangen. Dabei gilt als Hauptprinzip die Verbüßung der Strafe, der die Klärung der Gründen und Motiven der Begehung der Handlung vorausgeht.

Es ist besonders wertvoll, dass die rechtlichen Institutionen wie Schule und Arbeitsgruppen präventive Arbeit mit Jugendlichen durchführen, indem sie mit Strafverfolgungsbehörden agieren. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit wird diesen Kollektiven gegeben, da dort die Prinzipien, Moral, Bildung einer Weltanschauung, Durchführung der sozialnützlichen Aktivitäten erlernt werden. Durch die positiven Auswirkungen auf die Jugendlichen werden nach und nach die nachhaltigen Orientierungen entwickelt.

Die Gewährleistung der Rechtsordnung und die Entwicklung der Zivilgesellschaft in der Russischen Föderation wird so aufgebaut, dass die Erfahrung der Staatsorgane, der gesellschaftlichen Vereinigungen und anderen Arbeitskollektiven benutz wird, die ihre Tätigkeit, die auf die Bildung der Weltanschauung und der Rechtskultur bei der Jugendlichen eingerichtet sind, ausüben. Das leistet das rechtliche Ausbildungssystem zu entwickeln, das den Realien des heutigen Lebens antwortet.

SOME PROBLEMS OF SELF-DEFENSE IN THE USA

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Nowadays the problem of self-defence is relevant in view of the cases of unfair court decisions on the permissible protection of one's life, as well as the legality of the use of firearms for these purposes.

The present article discusses some features of the use of weapons in the United States of America.

"Most courts believe that in the presence of a serious threat, no one is obliged to retreat, even if retreat is possible, and without any danger to the retreating. This position is based on the belief that a person must be able to stand up for himself and not retreat in the face of a threat" (William Burnham, US Legal System, 2006).

The use of force can also be caused by the need to protect other people and property, to stop the crime, to detain the offender. Most courts allow the use of force to protect other people in cases where the person protected by the accused would have reason to resort to self-defence of the same strength.

To protect property and possessions, the use of force within reasonable limits and without causing death is allowed if the accused has a reason to believe that this is necessary to prevent the imminent danger of theft of property or unlawful violation of possession.

Since human life is more expensive than any property, the use of "deadly force" in the protection of property is not allowed, with the exception of cases provided for by the laws of some states, where the principle "my home is my castle" is applied.

American option

Supporters of the legalization of firearms argue that if short-barrels are given to everyone, our society will immediately turn into the most polite and law-abiding one. They are sure nobody will dare to attack a potentially armed man and they cite America as an example.

In fact, the issue of self-defence in the "most democratic country in the world" is not so simple, and laws vary greatly from state to state.

The general rule for the whole country is as follows: a person has the right to use force, if necessary, to protect himself or another person from unlawful violent acts. In cases of non-deadly force, a person must be clearly aware that the use of force was necessary to avoid injury. If a person used "deadly force", he will have to prove in court that he had to use, for example, the same firearm due to serious threats of serious injury or risk to life.

It is worth noting that in some cases even the aggressor has the right to self-defence. Here is an example of such a situation: the burglar breaks into the house. He was noticed by the owner who went out with weapons. The burglar got scared and decided to run away. The owner of the property shot him in the back. After that, the thief has the right to shoot the landlord: it is self-defence. This rule does not apply only in Texas.

Stay Your Ground

This rule has been in effect in America since 1896, sometimes it is also called "shoot first". Today, this law is approved with some differences in 32 states.

So, a person who is not involved in the commission of a crime has the right to use lethal weapons against another person, regardless of whether he has the opportunity to escape, if he is convinced that he must shoot to prevent imminent death, grievous bodily harm, or sexual abuse of himself or another person.

Duty To Retreat

In some states, lethal violence can only be used when there is no way to escape or retreat is associated with risks to life and health.

Castle Doctrine

According to this doctrine, the American's place of residence is inviolable. The homeowner has the right to attack intruders on his territory by any means to protect himself and other people or property. Of course, it does not mean that in America you can shoot anyone who burst into the house because the Norris test is in force.

The enforcement of the doctrine of the fortress varies greatly from state to state. In New York, for example, a homeowner does not have the right to use deadly violence if he has the option of fleeing his own home. In Ohio, the concept of "fortress" is even carried over to a car: they can shoot for attempted theft.

The principle of "fortress" is used in many countries: Israel, Czech Republic, Italy, Germany, Australia, Canada.

We believe that the policy of the USA and a number of European countries is progressive, since the issue of "necessary self-defence" is extremely acute. Precedents are not uncommon when, as a result of "exceeding self-defence", the attacker becomes a victim. That is why, the fact of consideration and adoption of legal norms in the matter of self-defence from other states would be logical and justified.

PROBLEMS IN THE APPLICATION OF THE PROVISION ON THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAILURE TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO THE PATIENT

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Crimes have existed for many centuries and for modern society this phenomenon is also not new. Despite the existing interpretations of criminal law, the application of many of them remains relevant to the present day. Such crimes include "Failure to help the patient".

The practice of applying the criminal law provision we are considering is very ambiguous. A controversial issue is the establishment of a mandatory feature of the object- the victim, namely, "patient". Criminal law does not contain a definition of a "patient" and most authors interpret it as a person who is in any painful condition, regardless of the reasons. The absence of this term in medical law also creates variability in the identification of signs of the victim. The issue of determining the content of a "painful condition" is also controversial. According to the theory of medicine: "a painful condition is a condition of the body in which the ability to fully perform certain functions is lost".

After studying these definitions, we should point out their blurriness and inaccuracy. It is not acceptable to use the wording presented in medicine in legal

practice. The legislator should disclose and fully reflect the features of each of the evaluation concepts, or exclude the term “patient” and indicate “failure to provide assistance to a person in need of it”.

The objective side of the topic in question is expressed in the form of inaction – failure to provide assistance to the patient without good reason, if this resulted in negligent infliction of moderate harm to the patient's health. Besides, there is an opinion about “partial” inaction. The latter includes: incomplete medical care, failure to take the full range of medical measures, and poor-quality treatment.

V. P. Novoselov, Doctor of Medical Sciences, distinguishes non-assistance to the patient from related components and believes that this type of crime can be expressed exclusively in the form of inaction. Untimely, insufficient or incomplete medical care, depending on the consequences, offers to qualify under the relevant articles, for example, under part 2 of article 118 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation “Causing serious harm to health by negligence, committed subsequently by improper performance of a person's professional duties”.

When considering the objective side, special attention should be paid to the type of assistance provided by the subject of the crime. Some authors, including T.V. Kirpichenko and A.S. Gorelika, refer to “help” only as medical help and indicate that the legislator uses the concept of “patient” to define the victim.

However, the inaccuracy of the definition at the legislative level gives rise to an opinion about other types of non-medical assistance. This point of view is held by F.U. Berdichevsky, who believes that the act consists in the absence of both medical and other non-medical assistance (for example, the driver's refusal to transport the patient).

Under article 124 of the Criminal Code persons professionally performing their functions: doctors, nurse, midwife, and a person required to give first aid by law or special regulation: orderlies, nurses, technicians, that is, persons who provide health care, bear criminal responsibility for failure to assist a patient. In order to avoid confusion, the legislator must explicitly specify in the law “failure to provide medical care to a person in need of it”.

The subjective side of the whole, the failure to assist a patient expressed in a careless form of guilt when the perpetrator foresees the possibility of causing some harm to health of the patient and his death due to the lack of appropriate medical care, but confidently counted on prevention of such consequences or did not foresee the possibility of the consequences of not providing assistance to the patient, though with the necessary care could and should have foreseen the occurrence of these effects.

We should take into account the fact that if an obligated person is not providing care to the patient, willing or knowingly allows harmful consequences, his actions should be qualified either at the direction of the intent or consequences. The correct definition of the mental attitude of the perpetrator to the victim will allow the authorized person to correctly qualify the committed act.

After reviewing the position of the Russian Federation on the issue of legislative consolidation of non-provision of assistance to patients, we came to the

conclusion that Russian legislation needs significant revision and improvement, based on the experience of foreign countries. We suggest that the legislator specify the elements of the crime and specify the following wording in the law: “failure to provide medical assistance to a person in need of it”.

The specified type of assistance – “medical” – will allow the investigator, inquirer or Prosecutor to accurately identify the subject of this crime from among medical workers or persons obliged to provide first aid. Replacing the concept of “patient” with “person in need of assistance” will eliminate the variability of signs of the victim.

In conclusion, we can say that in relation to the analyzed crime, the formal structure must be criminalized, that is, it is necessary to move the end of a crime with consequences in the form of medium-gravity harm to the fact of “non-assistance”. With this form of the criminal law norm, the act can be committed either with direct intent or through negligence. We recommend that the legislator allocate improper provision of medical care to a separate part of the Special part of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE BY DEFENCE COUNSEL IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

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The process of collecting evidence is of great importance for criminal proceedings, and it is on it that the fate of any defendant depends. This evidence is collected by counsel, a person who, in accordance with the procedure established by the Code, protects the rights and interests of suspects and accused persons and provides them with legal assistance in criminal proceedings (article 49 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP)).

In the history of Russian criminal procedure legislation, counsel was given the right to collect evidence that is required for legal assistance for the first time in accordance with art. 53 of the CCP.

One of the principles of criminal proceedings is the adversarial nature of parties (art. 15 of the CCP of the Russian Federation (RF)). Criminal proceedings include court, prosecution and defence. Legislator's attention is focused on the fact

that the functions of prosecution and defence are unrelated and separated from each other.

The most important manifestation of the fact that prosecution and defence are equal before the court is the evidence of criminal procedure, as well as the stage of evidence gathering, which means that all recent actions are carried out on the basis of the collected evidence. Without the participation of defence counsel in the evidentiary process procedural equality will not be achieved.

The right to collect evidence is affirmed for counsel as the need to present judicial evidence of defence opposing that gathered by prosecution. Therefore, defender must have the necessary amount of rights to properly protect the rights and legitimate interests of his or her principal.

First of all, problems arise when receiving objects, documents and other information since the CCP of the RF, in the norm establishing the powers of defender, does not specify permissible ways of obtaining and fixing these items. This procedure is provided only for prosecution authorities, and it is common for preliminary investigation authorities to deny unreasonably defence counsel access to the information or to claim that it was obtained by non-procedural means.

Another important problem is "examination of persons with their voluntary consent" due to the fact that the CCP of the RF does not reveal the concept of "examination" and also does not explain in any way grounds, procedure of its conduct, methods of recording information. It is often problematic to include this information in the case files used, thereby violating the right of counsel to provide evidence and thus violating the adversarial nature of criminal proceedings.

In terms of equality of the parties, it can be concluded that counsel has the right to conduct a full legal investigation and has the same rights and obligations in collecting evidence as prosecution. But the list of evidence which is evaluated by preliminary investigation bodies and court (Part 2 of Article 74 of the CCP of the RF) does not mention the assessment of the results of lawyer's investigation. Such vague disturbs the equal right to collect and provide evidence.

In the development of the new CCP of the RF, the idea of introducing lawyer's investigation into it was touched upon, but finally was rejected. According to one of the developers P.A. Lupinsky after numerous discussions in the development of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, the idea of introducing a parallel investigation conducted by defense was not established.

In the current period the proclaimed principle of the adversarial nature of criminal trial at the stages of prejudicial proceedings does not become effective, and the assumptions on the collection of evidence by the defence counsel are declaratory. The reason for this is the absence of fixed legal mechanism that implements the designated rights of defenders at the prejudicial stages of the process. Discussions about the participation of defenders in the process of proof do not stop, as the legislator in Part 3 of Article 86 of the CCP says: "The defender has the right to collect evidence…", but it does not give answers to the above-mentioned questions.

For this period of time, legislator has granted defence counsel the right to collect evidence, but did not establish a process for the conduct of proceedings, form of acts in which such activities would be recorded.

In the criminal proceedings of many civilized countries, defender has procedural capabilities; the same system can be used in Russia with a number of necessary amendments in the CCP. Such measures would contribute to the establishment of a really adversary model of legal proceedings. Thanks to these changes the number of obstacles to the implementation by defender of the right to participate in the collection of evidence will be reduced, after all, adversarial nature implies equality of rights in the process of proof. This transformation should serve to enhance the rights of defender and significantly strengthen the competition in criminal procedure evidence and criminal process as a whole.

LEGAL REGIME OF TAX SECRECY AND PROBLEMS OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION

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The Constitution of the Russian Federation clearly stipulates the obligation of every person to pay legally established taxes and fees. This position of the state is quite justified, because taxes are the main systematic income in the budget.

Therefore, the country's vector will always be aimed at optimizing and improving the effectiveness of such mechanisms as tax control and supervision, tax system, etc. However, in the pursuit of improving tax collection mechanism, it is necessary to take into account the basic principles that must be observed in the process.

One of these principles is tax secrecy. According to the legal definition given in the Tax Code of the Russian Federation (article 102), tax secrecy is information that government agencies receive in the course of performing official duties.

The consolidation of this principle was a step in the development of the implementation of compliance with the constitutional and legal guarantees of citizens. The next aspect that should be taken into account when studying the principle of tax secrecy is its multifaceted and intersectoral nature. Tax secrecy is

not only the institution of tax legislation, but it also affects a number of other branches. For example, the Criminal code of the Russian Federation provides for liability for disclosure of information constituting tax secret.

However, what essence does the legislator put in the term “tax secrecy”? “Tax secrecy” can include any information that relates to the taxpayer's activities, as well as other information that was obtained during tax audit or taxation. At this stage, a number of disputes arise among scientists due to the lack of specificity in the law.

The phrase “any information” is presented fairly smoothly and does not focus on particularly important points (for example, income of an individual). The wording “any information that is harmful” may include highly subjective evaluation criteria. In fact, any information and its disclosure in one way or another can harm the person.

Many researchers associate the legal nature of tax secrecy directly with the subject of taxation, which adds some clarity and clearness to the disclosure of this principle. It is also possible to refer to law enforcement practice, based on which the confidentiality that is being investigated can include such documents as cash receipts, financial statements, and personal data.

Information recognized as publicly available in accordance with the Federal law “on personal data” is not considered as tax secret. For example, date of birth, full name, place of work and position, as well as other information specified in part 2 of article 102 of the Tax code of the Russian Federation. Another drawback is the absence of mention of tax agent in part 1 of article 102, but according to the law, as it is known, he or she has the same rights as a taxpayer. Thus, it turns out that the information disclosed about the tax agent does not constitute a tax secret.

It is much more difficult to comply with the principle of tax secrecy when it is geographically outside the national framework. So, now entrepreneurs are increasingly using offshore zones in order to avoid paying taxes in their own countries.

To verify and obtain tax information from such citizens, it is necessary to make a special request to the tax authorities of another state, whose reciprocity has been characterized by a slow process or no response at all for several years. This situation occurred until 2015, when Russia and 82 countries signed an agreement on the basis of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Two main documents can be identified as the results of the approval of the OECD standards: signing of the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters and on Cooperation in the Field of Information Exchange.

Such treaty between states was supposed to lay down a layer of new standards and norms in the field of information exchange and taxation. But with the optimization of the exchange of necessary data, the state faced to another problem: filtering of a large flow of information. Due to the principle of reciprocity, the volume of requests has increased proportionally. In Canada, such

difficulties were resolved with the establishment of a special department in the structure of the tax authority, which works specifically with interstate tax relations.

Under this agreement, states will be able to receive information about the person to whom the account is issued, the financial component of the account and about the income that has been received on the accounts. The signing of such document has become a kind of step in the evolution of tax law and personal data protection.

However, in order to effectively implement this system, the state needs to create a special body, following the example of Canada, which can fully protect and monitor the exchange of information concerning taxpayers.

Summing up the above, it can be noted that tax secrecy is the most important phenomenon in the sector of not only tax and financial relations, but also in corporate, administrative, and criminal ones.

There are a number of gaps and inaccuracies in the legislation. This applies to the lack of specification in the disclosure of the list of information that contains classified information, as well as entities regarding which this information should not be disclosed.

Another important aspect is transnational cooperation in the exchange of personal data between states. Currently, a number of multilateral agreements have been signed that should facilitate the effective exchange of necessary data for tax structures.

However, there are currently no specialized departments or branches in the Russian Federation to work in the field of international tax relations. Thus, as it can be seen, at the legislative and organizational level, ensuring compliance with tax secrecy requires modernization and new approaches.

THEORY OF DEFINING THE ESSENCE OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

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Since its inception, domestic international law had been puzzled by the problem of defining international law. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Russia had a large number of theories defining the essence of international law.

D. B. Levin singled out the theory of international governance, the theory of international protection of rights, the theory of "human rights and the theory of "nationalization" of international law".

Also this Russian writer singled out two important areas of international law: universalists and participants.

Universalists argued that international cooperation is created by people through common interests. They defined international law as the body of law that embodies the ideas of communication and governs international relations.

Others defined international law as the body of law governing the activities of States. The parties divided international law into two groups: universal international law binding on all subjects of international law and the law of the parties governing relations between a limited number of parties.

A prominent representative of universalists in Russian science F.F. Martens. His research is considered the first Russian systematic course of international law in which the idea of international communication was revealed. Pupil F.F. Martens M. A. Taub also defined international law as "the law of international communications".

According to L. A. Kamarovsky, the only subject of international law is "all mankind", but "humanity, politically organized in states". A similar concept was proposed by V. P. Danevsky. This concept was inspired by the ideas of international sovereignty and communication. Communication, in his view, was the ultimate beginning of international law as a system of legal norms.

P. E. Kazansky believed that international law was a set of norms that defined the structure and management of international communications. On this basis, the author has distinguished two parts: the law of international governance (education, governance, international process) and the law of the international order, which determines the situation of subjects of international law (States and international societies).

A well-known Russian jurist, N. I. Palienko, noted that international law restricted a State only in an area where it had no power and left its territorial superiority inviolable.

Opponents of the theory of international communication in Russian science can be considered E. K. Simson, O. O. Egelman and S. A. Jigarev. Simson wrote that the international law of this State is the body of law that applies to that State, its organs, its subjects and all persons under its authority.

Ukrainian educator O. Eichelman divided the norms of international law into two groups. In the first, he referred to the rules that all subjects of international law must comply with. In the second, only those that States must comply with. The scholar believed that international law was a public order that all States should observe.

S. A. Zhigarev took a similar position. He viewed Russia as the main international legal institution. And the bearers of this institution are independent and sovereign States.

To date, there is still disagreement on this issue. Each theory has found its successor. But modern international law is more to the point made by P. E. Kazansky that international law is the set of rules by which international communication takes place.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT AS THE HIGHEST JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

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The information about separate judicial bodies that perform specific functions is very important nowadays. Each judicial body performs some functions that are under its jurisdiction. But it is also possible that each judicial link has similar powers, such as the administration of justice. Among a large number of the judicial systems there is a separate judicial unit, namely the constitutional Court.

The constitutional Court is the highest body in the judicial system that performs certain functions, one of which is the constitutional control over laws that are adopted on the territory of a country, in our case on the territory of the Russian Federation. Since the Russian Federation is a legal state, the legality of each adopted normative legal act is mandatory, that is, it should not in any case contradict the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Let's deal with the structure and powers of the constitutional Court in the Russian Federation. As you know, there is a Federal Law that regulates the structure and activities of the constitutional Court of the Russian Federation.

According to the Federal Constitutional Law "On the constitutional Court in the Russian Federation", this highest judicial level is a judicial body of constitutional control, which independently and independently exercises judicial power through constitutional proceedings.

The constitutional Court consists of 19 judges, all appointed individually by secret ballot. Judges have a number of benefits and several limitations, for example, judges cannot engage in entrepreneurial activities and more.

With regard to the powers of the judges of the constitutional Court are the following:

• Resolve cases about compliance of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, other regulatory legal acts adopted on its territory;

• Give interpretation of the Constitution;

• Resolve disputes arising in connection with the competence of public authorities;

• Other.

The activities of the constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, as well as many courts of judicial system are based on the principles of independence, openness and collegiality.

One of the most important functions of the constitutional Court is the constitutional control. The activity of the court is required to state, as the Russian Federation, being a state of law, is building his policy on the rule of law, which is a very important condition for the successful existence of society.

If in Russia the rule of law and the highest law is the Constitution, therefore the constitutional control is essential to all other legal acts must not contravene the fundamental law of the Russian Federation.

The essence of the constitutional control is that it facilitates the lawful adoption of regulations, decisions of the courts and lawful activities of state authorities.

Also, under Federal Law, the Constitutional Court granted the right of legislative initiative. This law is debated among legal scholars. Many of them consider this as a violation of the principle of separation of powers in the Russian Federation, while others, on the contrary, believe that judicial practice helps the adoption of more effective laws, based on life situations that are examined in court. But still, this question remains open. Is it worth it or not?

In conclusion, I want to say that it is the Constitutional Court that is the key link in the judicial system, since it is it that allows for the implementation of law and order in the country, which improves the quality of the exercise of their powers by state authorities in the Russian Federation, and thereby improves the lives of citizens, eliminates them from the arbitrariness of federal bodies.

ERFOLGSHONORAR BEIM RECHTSANWALT IN DEUTSCHLAND

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Der Vortrag ist dem Thema „Erfolgshonorar“ des Rechtsanwaltes gewidmet. Am Anfang geben wir besonderes Augenmerk auf die Definition des Begriffs „Erfolgshonorar“. Der Begriff „Erfolgshonorar“ bedeutet ein Honorar, dessen Höhe sich nach dem Erfolg der Sache richtet. Der Ausdruck „Honorar“ verwendet man im Dienstleistungsrecht für die Vergütung freiberuflicher Leistungen. Eine besondere Form des Erfolgshonorars ist Anteilshonorar.

Im Rahmen der gesetzlichen Möglichkeiten arbeiten die Rechtsanwälte auch auf der Basis des Erfolgshonorars. Die Rechtsuchende vereinbaren mit ihrem Anwalt in bestimmten Fällen eine erfolgsabhängige Vergütung. Sie verabreden, dass der Anwalt ein zuvor vereinbartes Honorar nur in dem Fall bekommt, wenn er gewinnt. Das Gesetz differenziert nicht zwischen klassischen Erfolgshonoraren und Gewinnbeteiligung.

Weiter betrachten wir die Zulässigkeit des Erfolgshonorars. In den USA ist wesentlicher Bestandteil der anwaltlichen Vergütung, was in Deutschland lange Zeit verboten war: die Verknüpfung des Honorars an den Erfolg des Rechtsstreits. In Deutschland darf ein Erfolgshonorar im Einzelfall vereinbart werden, wenn der Mandant aufgrund seiner wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse ohne die Vereinbarung eines Erfolgshonorars von der Rechtsverfolgung abgehalten würde. Hiermit soll dabei verhindert werden, dass der Betroffene seine Ansprüche nicht geltend macht, weil er das Risiko der Anwaltskosten (für den Fall des Unterliegens) nicht tragen kann.

Der Betrag des Erfolgshonorars kann sich an der Summe orientieren, die der Mandant aufgrund des gewonnenen Prozesses bekommt. Bislang war das in Deutschland so etwas streng verboten. Aber das Bundesverfassungsgericht erklärte das Verbot für verfassungswidrig.

Es zeichnet sich ab, dass Anwalt und Mandant ein Erfolgshonorar zukünftig nur vereinbaren dürfen, wenn der Mandant sonst auf die Durchsetzung seiner Rechte verzichten müsste, etwa weil er keinen Anspruch auf Prozesskostenhilfe und trotzdem nicht genug Geld für den Rechtsstreit hat.

Völlig ohne Kostenrisiken können die Rechtsuchende auch dann nicht vor Gericht ziehen. Wer im Gericht verliert, muss meist die Gerichtskosten und den Anwalt der Gegenseite zahlen. Der eigene Anwalt wird diese Kosten im Rahmen der Honorarvereinbarung auch zukünftig nicht übernehmen dürfen.

Ein Prozessfinanzierer trägt sowohl das Kostenrisiko für den eigenen Anwalt als auch das des gegnerischen Anwalts und der Gerichtskosten. Dafür erhält der Prozessfinanzierer regelmäßig einen Anteil am erstrittenen Geldbetrag in Höhe von 20 bis 30 Prozent.

Selbstverständlich lassen sich die genannten Vergütungsmodelle auch kombinieren, zum Beispiel ein ermäßigter Stundensatz mit zusätzlicher Erfolgskomponente.

Der Mandant ist zwar nicht mittellos, durch sein Ausscheiden aus der Gesellschaft ist jedoch sein Einkommen weggefallen und er sieht sich wirtschaftlichen Risiken gegenüber. Um sein Kostenrisiko zu reduzieren, wünscht der Mandant die Vereinbarung eines Erfolgshonorars. Prozesskostenhilfe wird ihm

nicht gewährt und die Erfolgsbeteiligung des Prozessfinanzierers (z.B. 30%) erscheint ihm zu hoch.

Mit dem Anwalt vereinbart er nach genauer Prüfung – auch der Erfolgsaussichten – ein Erfolgshonorar. Dieses sieht vor, dass der Anwalt nur dann eine Vergütung erhält, wenn die Klage erfolgreich ist. Bei vollem Obsiegen im Prozess erhält er die doppelte gesetzliche Gebühr.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A CONCESSION AGREEMENT AND A PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

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The emergence of public-private partnership in Russia relates to the need to attract private capital to solve public goals. With the adoption of the Law on Public-Private Partnership, the legislator left unresolved the question of the relationship between public-private partnership (further on PPP), PPP agreements and concession agreements. The aim of the article is to differentiate between a concession contract and a public-private partnership agreement.V.A. Trapeznikov believes that the concession contract is the basis of the legal form called PPP.

First we should define the concession agreement. It is essentially a form of public-private partnership, as it achieves socially useful goals as a result of the combination of private and public efforts. In our country, two contractual designs (PPP agreements and concession agreements) exist in parallel due to the existence of separate legislative regulation.

There is also the view that the legislator considers PPPs in a narrow sense, referring only to cooperation based on a special contract (PPP agreement), and the concession agreement is outside the PPP.

Both concession agreements and public-private partnership agreements have common features. For example, W.F. Popondopoulos believes that these agreements are characterized by common features, such as:

- public purpose of private and public partner cooperation;
- in essence, all these agreements are contracts for the organization of certain activities at the expense of attracted private investments, they may be

subject to various types of property, works and services, which are in the sphere of public interest and control;

● bringing together the resources and efforts of partners to achieve this goal of cooperation;

● sharing among partners of risks that may arise in the course of cooperation;

● stage of cooperation project implementation.

On the other hand, according to T.Y. Rudenko, public-private partnership differs significantly from concession:

● firstly, by the constituent composition;

● secondly, requirements for agreement objects;

● thirdly, partly by separate terms and conditions of the agreement;

● fourthly, the requirement of mandatory determination of authorized bodies of the Russian Federation, subjects of the Russian Federation, municipalities.

In our opinion, the main difference is the property rights of entrepreneurs resulting from their fulfilment of the conditions for the creation and/or reconstruction of property.

As a result of the conclusion of the public-private partnership agreement, the public partner has a duty to transfer the object of the agreement to the ownership of the private partner, which is markedly different from the situation arising in the implementation of the concession agreement, where transfer of ownership is impossible, only ownership and use.

Thus, it can be said that public-private partnership is a generalizing concept for several substantive forms of investment agreements. The concession agreement and the public-private partnership agreement are different forms of PPPs with significant differences.

THE CURRENT LEVEL AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL LITERACY OF CITIZENS

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Any democratic and legal state has its own future, but its population decides what it will be like. A prerequisite for creating a legal society is a high level of law

enforcement agencies and structures, as well as a high level of legal culture of the population.

The culture of law is a kind of culture that consists of values (spiritual and material) in relation to the law and its structure. Legal culture is an indicator of legal literacy and activity of citizens, as well as their level of knowledge in the field of jurisprudence and law.

The means of creating a legal culture are the promotion and implementation of legal norms in society, the development and implementation of legal knowledge among the population, strengthening the rule of law at a practical level, increasing the importance of legal education in the state, developing and implementing strong and competent legislation that will correspond to a high legal level.

Citizens should understand that legal culture is not just a phrase used in jurisprudence. It is a prerequisite for a citizen to consciously fulfill his duty to the homeland, which consists in legal literacy, lawful behavior and the prevention of violation of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the individual.

Naturally, one should not miss the fact that currently there is legal illiteracy in many countries, a low level of lawmaking, as well as the inconsistency of normative legal acts with the reality. Overcoming mass stereotypes that the population can't take any action in terms of lawmaking and law enforcement should be eliminated. People are obliged to take an active civil position, which will help them exercise their legal rights, as well as raise the level of legal culture to a high and positive level.

The state, in my opinion, is first of all interested in the formation of socially active, law-abiding citizens and law enforcement. This is what legal education does. Human values and beliefs are formed throughout life and it is legal education that helps to determine a person's positive and negative sides of legal behavior choose the path of legal activity for themselves and determine their attitude to law and legislation.

We suppose that the state should pay more attention to increasing the political, social and legal literacy of the population, educate people about the possibilities to defend their views and positions, participate in the public life of the country, pay due attention to their interests and values, and the ability to stand up for them. After all, these aspects determine the level of legal culture and literacy of the population, which, in turn, will realize a stable high political and legal reality.

In addition, it is very important to create ideals and examples of positive legal behavior in the country that the population will want to follow. After all, highly qualified representatives of the law are an example for the population, an ideal that I want to follow, and at the same time raise the level of legal culture of the state.

In my opinion, the solution to such an important problem can be two ways. The first solution is to increase the amount of legal information on the Internet: in news, articles, educational resources. The second solution involves improving the quality of the educational system and the system of social education of citizens. For example, courses on legal literacy, "Hours of Legal Knowledge" can be

organized in colleges and Universities. City governments could hold legal events and celebrations for city residents.

And in conclusion I would like to note that a truly successful and highly organized state is considered to be one that was able to draw conclusions from the past and create its own truly innovative and positive high legal literacy, the legal consciousness of the population and the legal culture as a whole. Indeed, as I. A. Ilyin said, “A person without legal consciousness will live by his own arbitrariness and suffer arbitrariness from others”.

FINANCIAL LAW IN SPORTS

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Sport began to gain high rates of popularization in Russian society. Even people, who have nothing to do with a healthy lifestyle, constantly monitor the results of matches and various kinds of competitions. People’s interest in physical activity affects not only the condition and health of the population, but also the reduction of social tension, crime prevention and spiritual development of people.

Sports activities are basically regulated by Federal Law No. 329 “On Physical Culture and Sport in the Russian Federation”. It established the legal, organizational, economic and social foundations of activities in the field of physical education and sports of the Russian Federation and determined the basic principles of legislation on physical education and sports.

The main role in promoting sports is played by the athletes, who take part in competitions. Thanks to their achievements, interest in this area is growing. Today we can say that high-class athletes in the Russian Federation are provided with full financial support from the state.

Article 21 of the Budget Code indicates the classification of budget expenditures; among this classification, there is Paragraph 11 which lists the costs of physical education, mass sports, sports of the highest achievements, applied scientific research in the field of physical education and sports, as well as other issues in the field of culture and sports.

But at the current stage of the development program, there is the problem of financing promising athletes who have not yet fully realized themselves. Budgetary

funds are not enough to cover a large list of expenses for the participation of young athletes in competitions. Not every family has the opportunity to pay the costs of the competition. This greatly reduces the number of competitions in which a child can participate.

If this problem is not resolved, then this may lead to a significant results decline in the future. Indeed, the best results are given by athletes who take part in a large number of competitions. In the sports society, it is even believed that some competitions in the productivity of an athlete's development are equal to a month of training.

In our opinion, to solve this problem, it is necessary to optimize the interaction of sports and financial law. Using the basic principles, methods and methods of financial regulation will significantly improve the situation of young athletes.

Successful experience of using financial law in youth sports can be gleaned from the DFB talent development program, which is actively used in Germany. And also from sports development programs in the USA and Canada.

The most suitable options for improving the financial situation of young athletes in our country are:

1) Adoption of a bill providing tax preferences to organizations that carry out charity and other types of financial support for the sports industry.

2) Introduction of separate tax regulation of the actions of organizations that make a profit due to sports bets. At the moment, this is affected in Federal Law No. 329-Federal Law, but is not being sufficiently implemented.

3) Consideration of the bill for commercial organizations and individual entrepreneurs, whose activity is to provide services in the form of paid training. Such entities should organize paid competitions once a quarter with a reasonable price for participating in them and direct the profit from such competitions to finance athletes who have shown the best results.

The implementation of the proposed options will have a beneficial effect on the sport. This is a significant plus for the Russian Federation, as the federal and local budgets will be significantly increased, therefore it will be possible to finance young athletes more actively. These improvements in the financial regulation system will lead not only to popularization of sports. Due to the application of sanctions against Russian athletes. It will have a beneficial effect on our country's external position in the sports world.

RULES AND PROBLEMS OF THE PROCESS OF IDENTIFICATION

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Presentation for identification is an important investigative action, because investigators use it very often. But investigators may violate the procedure itself in order to obtain a result, violating the rights and freedoms of a human and a citizen. Therefore, this topic is very important so that ignorant citizens can protect their interests.

Any procedure begins with preparation. The preparation begins with the fact that the identifier is preliminarily interrogated according to the circumstances in which he observed one or another object. An identifying person can be either a victim and a witness, or suspects and an accused.

The only difference is that the victim and the witness will be held criminally liable for false testimony, while the suspect and the accused will not, since the principle of the presumption of innocence applies to them. Here the question is solved whether the object will be presented for this investigative action or not. Usually it is decided after the person was interrogated and gave the relevant evidence. It also determines the time, place, conditions under which identification will be presented.

Criminologists have different points on the conditions for the presentation of identification. Some believe that the conditions should be exactly the same as those conditions under which a person had previously observed an object or person.

Others believe that the conditions should be favorable, and practice follows

the path that in the course of this action the conditions must be favorable, since the goal is for the person to be able to recognize the object that he observed earlier, and not complicate the task for him. In this matter, I adhere to the last point of view, because the first point of view can lead to a mental disorder in a person, which violates their interests.

At the same stage, the question of the participants in these actions, except for extras, which are prepared in advance, is decided. Witnesses are also prepared so that they do not know other persons involved in the case and are not interested in the course of the proceedings.

Calling participants also has some specific features. Persons participating in this case must not meet in the corridor, must not see each other until the moment the investigative action begins, otherwise the results of this action may be called into question.

The very process of presentation for identification begins with the fact that witnesses are invited in an office and their rights are explained to them, they are written down in the protocol. They must be witnesses of the entire investigative action, and therefore they are invited first. Then extras are invited. Their personal data is written and verified. I consider this an important stage, since witnesses and

all other participants might not know their rights and it is very important that the investigator clarify them, because the investigators can in a hurry violate their rights and legitimate interests.

Presentation for identification can take two forms:

– identification in kind (when an object is presented to a specific group of the same objects);

– recognition by means of any medium (from a photo image, and from a video recording)

The next rule is that the total number of objects in general should not be less than three. An exception is the presentation of animals or a human corpse, i.e. the object is presented in a single number.

A victim, a witness, as well as a suspect and an accused can act as an identifier. The same rule applies to the identifiable, depending on the specific situation. In addition to the main participants, the presence of witnesses is mandatory.

If the identifying person pointed to one of the presented persons, or indicated a specific object from the group of presented ones, this person should give an explanation on what grounds they recognized this or that object. The point of this question is to correlate those signs that they called during interrogation with those signs by which they can identify.

This is due to the fact that the percentage of trust and truthfulness of the results will be significantly higher. If there are several identifiers, the identifiable object is presented to each separately, if there are several identifiable objects, these objects can be presented both individually and in a group, but with a large number of objects. In this case, the identifiable must stand up and give his name and surname.

This is done so that none of the participants in the investigative actions raise doubts about who the identifying person specifically identified. I believe that to say on what grounds the identifier recognized the subject of identification is the right decision of the legislator as this allows to reduce the percentage of imprisonment for an innocent person.

The next question we would like to talk about is some problems with the participation of children under 14 years of age. In this case, the investigator is faced with the task that the presentation for identification should go with a psychic favorable environment, so that the child does not have a disorder. Besides, he must understand that the child may be mistaken. In order for the child to participate, the consent of the legal representative (parents, guardians and trustees) is necessary, and when the identification is carried out, the participation of qualified teachers and psychologists is necessary, which can reduce the entire psychological burden on the child.

In this situation, I believe that both a psychologist and a teacher should be present because this will allow us to more correctly understand the child and analyze his personality, and based on the analysis, correctly present him with information.

Thus, in the course of this entire action, we observe that during the investigative action, the goal is set so that the identifier can identify an object or a person. And for this, all possible procedural measures are used. At the same time, criminal liability is provided for a person in case of false testimony.

LEGAL LIABILITY FOR OFFENCES

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Issues of researching the mechanisms of regulating relations, including the field of law and freedom of people and citizens are in demand in the modern world. The social nature and social conditionality of offenses are manifested primarily in the fact that they arise from specific actions or acts, committed by people. An effective regulator of such behavior is legal liability. The purpose of this research is to study the concepts and signs of an offense, consider the design features of the legal structure of the offense, the classification of legal responsibility, its principles and functions.

An offense is expressed as a natural result, a by-product of the action of normative legal acts in society, a socially dangerous, guilty, unlawful act that harms the individual, the state or society as a whole. All offenses have a number of features and traits that reflect the content of the offenses.

Signs of an offense are: act (action or inaction), guilt, wrongfulness, harmful result, causal relationship between the act and harmful result, legal liability. The main signs of offenses are: socially dangerous, unlawful nature of the person's actions. The issue of the composition of the offense is the subject of numerous discussions in science. The design of the legal structure of the offense is of general theoretical significance and is used with specific features in various branches of law.

It is possible to characterize the legal structure of the offense as a combination of objective and subjective signs of an act provided by law that characterize it as an offense and are the basis for bringing the subject of the breach to legal liability.

In contrast to the concept of an offense, which contains features, the legal composition of the offense characterizes the elements of the structure of law-

breaking according to the scheme: object, objective side, subject, subjective side. This system of characteristics is necessary and sufficient to bring the offender to legal liability. Without the presence of at least one element, a person cannot be held liable.

The significance of the legal composition of the offense lies in the fact that it is the legal basis of liability, the condition for the correct qualification of the offense or crime, the basis for the court to determine the measure of responsibility of the person, a guarantee of the rights and freedoms of people and citizens and it contributes to the observance and strengthening of law and order. The design of the legal structure of the offense is used to fully and accurately determine the range of circumstances, the presence or absence of which is required to be established in each specific case of legal responsibility.

There is no general definition of legal liability. So it is possible to characterize legal liability as a state reaction to the commission of an offense, having an imperious, coercive character, forcing the offender to undergo adverse consequences for him in the form of deprivation of certain tangible or intangible benefits.

Thus, the content of legal liability acts as a state-power coercion, manifested in various forms and carried out by applying various measures of influence to the violator. The branch of legal liability for the offense depends on the nature of these measures and the nature of the consequences of their application.

Legal liability (depending on the harmfulness of the act) can be criminal, administrative, civil and disciplinary. Their objectives are manifested in functions and are conditionally divided into penalty (punitive), legal and educational (preventive). The following should be highlighted as the main principles of legal liability: legality, justice, single appointment of responsibility, inevitability of punishment, validity, principle of guilt, timeliness, expediency and humanism. The coordinated interaction of these principles forms the foundation for determining the nature of legal responsibility as a legal phenomenon.

The condition of legal liability for the subject is the presence of all four elements of the legal structure of the offense in his or her actions. However, the law provides for certain circumstances that exclude liability in the presence of all these signs. Legal responsibility clearly demonstrates the consistency of the substantive and procedural law.

The legal structure of the offense is constructed in substantive law, and measures of adverse consequences are provided for in the rules of procedural law. The occurrence of responsibility is formalized in legal acts, the type and form of which are covered in procedural legislation. Thus, the official assessment of the committed act and the conclusions associated with causing the offender suffering personal, property (material) or moral character occurs.

Offenses are very common in society; they affect a variety of spheres of life and are caused by diverse processes. The inevitability and effectiveness of liability for violations of law and order is one of the conditions for strengthening the rule of law and protecting rights.

VIOLATIONS IN THE CONDUCTION OF INTERROGATION

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Criminal procedure law provides for a number of investigative actions that are aimed at obtaining information about a particular crime. One of the most important and necessary among them is interrogation, since it allows you to throw light on the event of a crime most fully, to unite all fragments of the received information. The purpose of this study is to identify violations committed by investigators during interrogation and their causes.

It should be noted that interrogation is a procedural questioning of one person (witness, suspect, accused, etc.) in order to obtain oral evidence from him and their procedural recording.

The essence of interrogation lays in the fact that the investigator urges those persons, who may be aware of the circumstances of the case under investigation; he or she listens to the reported information and records it in accordance with the procedure established by law so that it can be used as evidence in a criminal case. During the interrogation, the investigator establishes the presence or absence of circumstances to be proved in a criminal case identifies the sources from which information related to the investigated event can be obtained and verifies the credibility of evidence in a case.

It would be correct that interrogation is a complex procedure since it requires deep knowledge of Russian legislation and sufficient experience to conduct it. So V. P. Bakhin, doctor of juridical science, notes: “Interrogation is one of the most difficult investigative actions. This is determined not only by the fact that the investigator is often confronted by a person who does not want to give evidence, but also that the testimony of a bona fide interrogate may contain errors and distortions, misconceptions and myths that must be identified and taken into account in establishing the truth”.

The following interrogation features can be distinguished:

– by checking the documents of the interrogate his or her identity is established, explanation of the rights and obligations is implemented, as well as the procedure of investigating action;

– the duration of interrogation without a break may not exceed more than four hours, and the total duration of interrogation during the day – eight hours. The time for interrogation of infants is reduced by half;

– during interrogation by an official, no leading questions should be asked and measures prohibited by law should not be applied;

– Article 51 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation provides the right for the interrogated person not to testify against himself and his relatives;

– objective evidence is recorded on behalf of the first person and if possible verbatim. The record indicates all persons who participated in the interrogation; each of them signs it, the interrogate signs, in addition to the record, each page.

Despite the peculiarities, most investigators use the lack of legal literacy among the interrogates during interrogation, thereby simplifying the interrogation procedure, neglecting some rules.

It is possible to list a number of mistakes made by investigators, but the most serious violation is the use of physical or mental pressure against the interrogated person. Unfortunately, as practice shows, this method of "receiving" testimony is the most common.

In order to obtain evidence in the investigated case more quickly and "qualitatively", the investigator can apply such measures of influence as: physical force, psychological pressure, threats, provocations, constant pressing and other methods not prescribed by law.

The above examples allow making a conclusion on the presence of really serious violations by officials during the interrogation of accused. Most often, the reason for this behavior is that officials cannot find contact with interrogated persons, which, in turn, leads to ineffective interrogation.

Thus, each investigator should be, in part, a good psychologist in order to win over the person giving the testimony. To do this, the official must take into account a number of factors: establish contact with the person; provide calm and comfortable psychological environment for the interrogated person; before the interrogation, find out more information about the person being questioned, his place of work, marital status, hobbies, etc.; study documents: characteristics from the place of work, documents on education, letters of appreciation / gratitude, if available.

The development of the legal state, which directly includes the improvement of the law enforcement system, involves the organization of a high-quality investigation of crimes and competent, professional conduct of investigative actions.

LAW AND MORALITY IN JURISPRUDENCE

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From the very beginning of the development of human society, people have realized the need for different norms that will govern this society. They gave concepts of good and evil, served as the basis for "perfect" human behavior in society.

With the development and complication of the social order, the number of these rules increased. At first they existed as separate conditions, then their number increased, and the structure became more complicated, allowing them to be divided into species, as a result of which, they demanded the writing of separate collections of laws, which will specify the basic norms of behavior and sanctions for violations of these norms.

Law and morality have always occupied a special place in people's lives. For centuries they have been social regulators of social relations. They emerged from the transition of the human order from a primitive society to a higher one, thus changing the law and morality of that society. Each historical period is characterized by its own characteristics of the social order, and therefore also by its moral principles and characteristic of the law.

Thus, at the very beginning, society was regulated by simple norms – monorms, which were characterized on primitive concepts of good and evil and on religious postulates of a civilization. After some time, the number of rules increased, but the proceedings under these rules were more case-law. The right from morality was not very different. But the more perfect society became, the more complicated the institution of law became, which began to separate itself from morality and soon surrounded its codified fixed form.

Law is a multifaceted phenomenon of social life. It is one of the most important and complex phenomena governing social relations.

In its essence, the right has come from monorms to state society, that is, from taboos and customs that have undergone metamorphosis during the transformation of society, differentiation of the social component.

Even the first Roman lawyers tried to give an unambiguous definition of law and describe its role in the life of society, but with the development of the state and society, the concept of law and its composition changed.

Nowadays, the right acts not only as a system of normative behavior, but also as an ideal of behavior, a tool for regulating social relations that have their distinctive features.

Law is a set of rules emanating from the state, strictly in the form of a law, the purpose of which is to regulate social relations.

The right has a number of characteristics:

1. Law – social phenomenon
2. Law it is a regulator of public behaviour
3. It is reflected in formal sources of law
4. Law is obligatorily for all
5. It is protected by the state
6. It is provided with the state coercion.

From the beginning, the right was born for the purpose of regulating social relations, which was set as its priority function. The functions of law are the main areas of legal influence that are conditioned by the social purpose of law.

Morality is an important social institution. It is a form of public consciousness. Morality is a historically established set of views, beliefs and principles based on them norms of social behavior that govern social relations.

Morality is the most ancient regulator of social relations. Even before the emergence of the State, relations between people were based on the concepts of morality, that is, the concepts of good and evil, right or wrong behavior.

It penetrated all areas of public life and had influence over every member of the community regardless of their social status. It was from the origins of morality that law took its basis. But even with the advent of law, morality has not disappeared as an unnecessary element. She became an independent regulator.

Morality manifests itself in a purposeful reflection of good and evil. Good is presented as the most important public value. Good is what creates and maintains social relations, instills in man the desire for moral self-improvement.

Morality has two aspects: external and internal. The external aspect is based on public opinion, namely the approval or censure by society of certain acts. The internal aspect is reflected in concepts of conscience, responsibility, a duty. It consists in setting itself certain rules and restrictions and their subsequent implementation.

Structure of morals:

1. Moral principles
2. Moral standards
3. Moral values
4. Moral ideal

Both law and morality perform one function – the regulation of social relations. They are the most important components of a complex mechanism for regulating human relations. They have a huge influence on all spheres of society.

On the basis that morality was the starting point of the birth of law, it can be argued that they have common features. These features include:

1. They are a form of social norms
2. Law and morality have the same purpose and perform the same tasks.
3. Law, like morality, has an identical subject matter of legal regulation.
4. Law and morality are normative.
5. Both law and morality define the limits of the legality of citizens actions.

6. Both concepts are a consolidation of historical values that have been shaped throughout human life.

7. Law and morality come from society, express its will.

8. Have the general structure.

With regard to differences, the following aspects of the difference between law and morality can be distinguished:

– on the historical beginning;
– by providing methods;
– in a motivation subject;
– on differentiation;
– in a fixing form;
– by the way of influence on behavior and consciousness of people.

Thus, it can be understood that law and morality are two social regulators, independently formed and established in society, regulating relations between people at different levels.

Morality and law have been closely related since their inception. They represent a single set of public regulation.

The most important part is law, because without fixed legal norms, the norms of morality will not be fulfilled. Law is a strong pillar not only of the social component, but also of the State as a whole. It promotes the establishment of State authority and law and order in the territory of that State.

Morality and law are profound concepts in their structure. Both individually and together, they are a complex system that is an integral part of life throughout history. From the most ancient times, when monorums were born, until today, morality and law play a huge role in regulating relations not only between people, but also between citizens and the State.

Morality and law in history have undergone many changes in the historical process. With the change of state principles changed not only legislation, but also moral views on life.

THE MECHANISM OF THE STATE, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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The state, as an important legal category, with its organization and principal functions is always paramount among the problems which are currently investigated in various positions. State of law in legal science, as a rule, is considered in mutual correlation with the fundamental rights and freedoms of a man and citizen, their direct protection, providing from the state. Issues and the direct relationship of legal state and civil society also remain important.

At the present stage of development of the apparatus of any state, in particular the Russian Federation, it is defined as a system of established government agencies, the functioning of which directly depends on the legally enshrined principle of separation of powers, but it has the necessary for the normal functioning of various government bodies, institutions, organizations. It is obvious that this system should only be considered in the dynamics that is in constant change.

Any mechanism has some system relations, which are indispensable for the unity of the whole system. The same applies to the apparatus of the state. Relationships that are formed in the mechanism of the state, give a certain unity and integrity of the entire system.

The mechanism of the modern Russian state is a system enshrined in the Constitution and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation, public authorities with their powers, forms and methods of influence on social processes and ways of implementation of the tasks and functions of the state.

The mechanism of the state is also called upon to function effectively and without delay, otherwise the decision of such important problems as political, economic and social is impossible, the state will become weak, the level of development and protection will significantly reduce. The apparatus of the state can indicate the reality of the whole power of the state. But external side reflected in the economic situation, correlation of political forces, etc. always has a significant influence on the apparatus of the state.

The principles of organization and activities of the state mechanism is the most important starting point, ideas and requirements underlying its construction and operation. They reveal the essence of the social content and purpose, aims and objectives of the state mechanism. These include: the principle of democracy, humanism, federalism, separation of powers, the rule of law.

Despite a long history of development of the state, none of which existed in various historical periods, states do not possess an absolutely perfectly functioning mechanism of the state. In practice it was found out that the corresponding state mechanism, even in highly developed societies had a sufficient number of problems and shortcomings that had a negative impact on the quality and effectiveness of its work.

Let us focus on modern problems of the mechanism of the state. They are:

1. The lack of clear plans for public development and improvement of individual parts of the state mechanism, due to disregard of the importance of national development plans of the country. The result may be a situation in which

actions and decisions having general social value, are the interests of a few pressure groups.

2. Characteristic of authoritarian states and states of transition, the predominance of individual or narrow group interests before the interests of the whole society. A consequence of the conservation of such problems and the absence of concrete action on its resolution, is the disregard for the needs of most citizens in the country, which ultimately leads to low legitimacy of the current government, lack of interest of citizens to this process, ignoring the need for social reforms, etc.

3. Another complex problem of state mechanism, more typical for countries in transition development, is the inadequate number of qualified public servants possessing the knowledge and skills necessary for the effective implementation of their own professional goals and, ultimately, to complete the goals and objectives of the state as a whole.

In this regard, among the possible solutions we should recognize:

● Improvement and transformation in the social sphere, including spheres of education and science. It may seem that these areas are not associated with the mechanism of the state, but in practice, they are able to play a huge role in improving the legal culture of citizens, respectively, and increase their involvement in the country's interests, state power, local self-government and so on.

● Regulatory and political formation of such a model of public administration, in which the priority will be given to the identification and satisfaction of social, rather than individual or narrow group interests;

● Formation of guarantees that are characteristic of the mechanism of a democratic state, including the true independence of the branches of state power, the transparency of the activities of public entities, the openness of the state apparatus, etc.

Summing up, we can conclude that each part of the state mechanism is given quite a lot of attention at the state level. Despite the centuries-old history of the development of statehood, none of the states that existed in various historical periods had an absolutely perfectly functioning state mechanism, which indicates the need for continuous development in its entire structure.

THE CONCEPT OF MORALITY AS A SOCIAL REGULATION OF SOCIAL RELATIONS

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In the process of our research, I would like to note that morality is the main indicator of culture and individual education, characterizing his ability to carefully and truthfully evaluate events in the abundance of facts and phenomena; correlate the experience of the past and the present, extracting, first of all, everything valuable for practice; to forecast their activities taking into account the lessons of the history of their people, society and the state.

Morality is a set of rules of conduct based on good and evil, honor and dignity, primarily regulating the relationship of people to each other, society, the state, and surrounding reality. At the same time, morality is closely connected with legal norms, since they operate in the same sphere, acting as a regulator of social relations.

We draw attention to the fact that law is often based on moral standards, which, directly, allows one to judge the nature of legal norms, since morality assesses the behavior, actions of people, their goals and motives, and also, in case of non-compliance with moral standards, public censure follows or condemnation. Many researchers note that morality is created by people, and law is created by the state.

It is widely known that failure to comply with legal norms entails the possibility of state coercion, while the right is based on the state apparatus, is protected and ensured by the state, and, therefore, legal norms are generally binding. I would like to add to the above that, violation of moral standards does not entail legal liability and sanctions on the part of state bodies.

Speaking about the role of the European Court of Human Rights in the legal system of Russia, it should be noted that the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights undoubtedly contributed to the reform of the judicial system of our state, to improving the implementation of the most important principles of justice laid down by the legal norms of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

This fact predetermines the development of our civil society as a democratic state. The consideration of morality as a regulator of public relations in a democratic state determined the relevance of the chosen topic of work.

Summarizing the foregoing, we note that the pressing problems that we are considering, undoubtedly, received special coverage in the works of famous and prominent theoreticians of Russian law, but despite this, some points still remain controversial and require, directly, further study. It should be noted that some of the legal norms of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation are set forth in the legal norms of the criminal legislation in two ways, which, in turn, leads to their different interpretation and understanding and, as a consequence, to incorrect application.

Cases are not exceptional when the by-laws contradict the legal norms of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. It seems to us that all this leads to judicial errors in the qualification of certain crimes. It is true to note that in order to

implement the enshrined legal norms in Articles 33, 45 and 46 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, our state guarantees everyone the right to protect their rights and freedoms, providing, first of all, the judicial procedure for appealing against decisions and actions (inaction) of state bodies authorities. We believe this fact is most characteristic of a democratic state, namely Russia.

In our opinion, today it's impossible to imagine that a viable state for itself without the norms of the basic law adopted in an established manner in accordance with really valid legal rules, despite the classic examples we have for developing statehood, you don't the same people in constitutional acts.

We believe that it would be in the legal norms for the Constitution of the Russian Federation, here, first of all, who as the fundamental and legal document are not most clearly defined and, well, goals and objectives are fixed where the state is. Undoubtedly, being the result of people's creativity itself, the two legal norms there are of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which, first of all, are aimed at the benefit of every person and our citizen without society.

The legal provisions of the Constitution that the Russian Federation, adopted in this environment of acute economic and political crisis, are the result of a significant transformation of the state, from our legal system, that is, for all of your civil society in the Russian Federation, which forms the image of a democratic legal still a social state. In our opinion, this was expressed, first and foremost, who is in establishing, yes, the principles of legal principles of a new or constitutional system, well aimed at effective implementation, where the rights of the person and the citizen of our society are two.

Thus, there we are, then we see that the legal norms of the Constitution of the Russian Federation have undoubtedly created fundamentally new ones without the possibility for him to enforce on all social, that the rights of citizens of our civil society are.

Summarizing as aforesaid, we conclude that they, the formation of a new state of Russia from you, are taking place in conditions that are quite difficult for us and in a difficult social and political situation.

THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPETITION AS A PRINCIPLE OF JUSTICE

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The Constitution of the Russian Federation establishes the principle of adversarial proceedings, which is one of the most important conditions for democratic judicial proceedings. It is universal in nature, defines the basis of legal regulation of the procedural system, applies to all forms of legal proceedings, including constitutional, civil, administrative, criminal, and arbitration, and ensures the independence and impartiality of the court.

The state of legality, law and order, objectivity and equality in the state directly depends on the implementation of this principle as a key organizing and stabilizing factor in democratic judicial proceedings.

However, the analysis of judicial practice shows that in the process of its implementation, problems and violations often arise due to inconsistencies in the understanding, interpretation and application of this principle in practice. The problem of competition is still very relevant and many aspects of it remain unexplored.

Insufficient attention to the analysis of theoretical problems of the adversarial principle is reflected in the effectiveness of legal regulation of relevant relations in all types of legal process, as well as in the procedural guarantees of practical implementation of this principle. The importance of the contribution of many scientists to the study of this problem cannot be overestimated, but it is also impossible to deny the urgent need for theoretical provisions in this field.

Thus, the question of the concept, essence and implementation of the principle of competition as a fundamental principle of the legal process. Russia has not been studied enough, so a comprehensive theoretical development is required.

The principle of competition in court proceedings is known even before the revolution in Russian law. Formally, the principle of competition was enshrined in the Soviet procedural codes, according to which each party is obliged to prove all the facts to which they refer, both on the basis of their claims and objections. However, in practice, the principle of competition in the Soviet court did not apply, since other provisions established the duty of the court to take part in clarifying the circumstances of the case and the truth.

When establishing this principle, the legislator assumes: “the right to protection to the extent that it can maximally equalize the opportunities of the parties in defending their position before the court”. The adversarial principle assumes active activity of participants in the process of establishing the relevance, admissibility, reliability and sufficiency of evidence in the case. Due to the fact that the principle of competition has become a constitutional principle, its significance has increased.

Gradually, the principle of competition was reflected in all types of legal proceedings, in particular in criminal, civil and other types of proceedings. Accordingly, it is reflected in the norms of the procedural codes. This fact indicates the necessity of the principle of competition and its significance.

Despite the great significance of the principle under consideration, its definition has not yet been formulated. In the scientific literature, many different terms have been formulated, but a single concept has not been developed.

In Soviet times, speaking about the principle of competition, often used definition of Strogovich M. S.: “competition is the design of a trial in which the prosecution be separated from the court deciding the case and which the prosecution and defense are negotiated, have equal rights to defend their claims and challenge the claims of the opposing party, and the accused (defendant) is a party which have the right to protection; the court also has management process, active investigation of the case and the decision of the case”. But as mentioned above, the principle of competition did not apply in practice during the Soviet period.

The role of the court and the Prosecutor's office in the adversarial process is highly debatable. In this regard, we should consider this issue in more detail.

An important issue is the role of the court in maintaining the principle of competition. Many authors point to the passivity of the court in this matter. So, in particular, V. V. Kuznetsov describing the role of the court compares it: “with the role of a football referee, who only monitors compliance with the rules and fixes the result of the match”. In turn, Petrukhin I. L. points out that: “the passive position of the court as an attribute of competition”. But this opinion is erroneous; it can lead to the judge's dependence on the parties.

The position of the court at the moment may indicate that the court acts as an observer for the actions that are implemented by the parties to the process. It seems that because of this, the court, in the process of reviewing evidence, only follows the procedural rules. The court, of course, can interfere in this process, but it is quite rare, mainly when the parties find it difficult to find evidence.

In connection with the above, we can assume the so-called “subsidiary activity of the court”. This concept involves activity, which is possible if the parties to the proceedings are put in unequal or unfair terms, which threatens one of them unfavorable termination of the case, and while efforts are insufficient to self-correct the situation, the court should not let the process stop prematurely and need to resume the balance of the parties to the matter was brought to its logical conclusion. In such a situation, there may be some subsidiary activity of the court in establishing all the circumstances of the case, including conducting investigative actions. The goal of vicarious activity is to restore balance or equality of the parties.

The need for this concept also arises in cases where the investigation of facts essential to the proceedings in favor of the accused is compromised, since the defense lawyer establishes incompetence or bad faith. It may also be required when the victim, without funds for a lawyer, cannot dispose of their rights. If the law establishes the obligation to conduct investigative actions, and the parties do not submit a request for them, the court also has the right to act actively. Only in the latter case should we talk about the legal subsidiary activity of the court.

The principle of competition is enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation and is therefore a constitutional principle. This has led to the fact that this principle applies to the entire territory of the country and has the highest legal force.

FORENSIC SCIENCE

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Forensic science is the application of the methods of the natural and physical sciences to matters of criminal and civil law. Forensic science can be involved not only in investigation and prosecution of crimes such as rape, murder, and drug trafficking but also in matters in which a crime has not been committed but in which someone is charged with a civil wrong, such as willful pollution of air or water or causing industrial injuries.

Almost any science can be a forensic science because almost any science can contribute to solving a crime or evaluating a civil harm. In fact, with few exceptions, forensic sciences are no different in what they study than traditional sciences. The only difference is that forensic scientists apply the methods and techniques of established sciences to legal matters.

There are a number of applications of anthropology to the forensic sciences. A large part of physical anthropology deals with skeletal biology, which includes bone and bone system structures and their relationships to characteristics such as gender, age, race, socioeconomic status, and so forth.

That knowledge can be applied to the examination of characteristics of skeletal remains that are part of a crime scene. In such cases, the goal of the analysis may be to determine the identity of the deceased person and, perhaps, the cause of death. To those ends, forensic anthropologists make use of a number of unique techniques.

Two major types of human-remains evidence confront the forensic anthropologist. First is the single bone or bone fragment or small group of bones. When that is the only type of evidence present, the forensic anthropologist seeks to determine if the bone is human and, if not, what type of animal the bone belongs to.

If the sample is human bone, then the anthropologist will determine the part of the body from which it came. For example, if a single human arm bone is recovered from a field, there will most likely be other human bones belonging to the same individual around also.

The second major type of forensic anthropological evidence is the complete (or nearly complete) skeleton. From that evidence, the accomplished forensic anthropologist may be able to determine gender, race, approximate age, stature, and approximate socioeconomic status. If there is damage to some of the bones, the anthropologist may be able to determine what type of trauma caused it. If the skull is present, it may be possible to prepare an approximate face on the skull using skull superimposition–building a face out of clay using average thickness measurements developed by anatomists, pathologists, and anthropologists.

Investigators may then publish a picture of the face to see if it evokes a response from a relative of a missing person. If a possible match to the skeleton is found and there are antemortem pictures available, then a new video superimposition technique may be used. That technique utilizes two cameras to superimpose the skull over the picture of the actual face to determine if the skull could be the right one.

Criminalistics can be defined as the application of scientific methods to the recognition, collection, identification, and comparison of physical evidence generated by criminal or illegal civil activity. It also involves the reconstruction of such events by evaluation of the physical evidence and the crime scene.

Criminalists, usually called “forensic scientists”, analyze evidence such as body fluids in order to determine if DNA in those fluids matches blood found at a crime scene. Other forensic scientists may help identify, collect, and evaluate physical evidence at a crime scene.

To sum up I would like to say that forensic science is very important in jurisprudence and in our lives in general.

CORRUPTION AS A NEGATIVE SOCIAL AND LEGAL PHENOMENON IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES: ORGANIZATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND PREVENTION MECHANISMS

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The present article is devoted to the fight against corruption, general characteristics of corruption as a negative social and legal phenomenon. The aim of the paper is to find out the reasons and circumstances contributing to the emergence of corruption, to present the experience of foreign countries in fighting corruption, to reflect legal acts in the sphere of fighting corruption and to formulate mechanisms of preventing corruption in the Russian Federation.

Over the past decades, such negative phenomena as the active spread of corruption and its absorption in all spheres of life of society and the state have been steadily observed in the public, economic and political spheres. Moreover, today corruption has acquired a scale that really threatens the national security of the state, the normal functioning of public power, rights, freedoms, legitimate interests of citizens and the principles of the rule of law, democracy and social justice. According to statistical data for 2019, the damage from corruption is estimated at 46 billion rubles.

Corruption is defined as abuse of office, bribery, abuse of authority, commercial bribery or other unlawful use of an individual's official position contrary to the legitimate interests of society and the state for the purpose of obtaining benefits in the form of money, valuables, other property or services of a property nature, other property rights for themselves or for third parties, or unlawful provision of such benefits to a specified person by other individuals, as well as the commission of the aforementioned deeds.

At present, the positions of society and the state with regard to corruption are very diverse. Different points of view about the preconditions for the emergence and impact of this phenomenon on society and the state are developed from the point of view of political scientists, legal scholars, sociologists, economists and other specialists.

The main causes and circumstances contributing to the emergence of corruption are the following:

1) low prestige of professional activity;

2) weak, ineffective mechanisms of control over the actions of the officialdom and giving them an extremely wide unreasonable freedom of action;

3) low level of remuneration of officials and lack of necessary conditions for the majority of them to maintain a decent life;

4) redundancy of bureaucratic formalized procedures defined directly by civil servants;

5) lack of sustainable (stable) internal culture of personality, proper legal consciousness, observance of ethical norms and rules of conduct;

6) “destructive processes” in social and economic life.

In terms of international and domestic expert statistical indicators, the Russian Federation can be considered as a country which has a high level of corruption in public administration and economic activities. For that reason, our

state is actively cooperating with other countries and is making joint efforts to eradicate the relevant problem.

The Russian Federation's collaboration in the international struggle is confirmed by the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the Council of Europe Convention on Criminal Responsibility for Corruption and the adoption of (domestic) national laws and regulations: Federal Law of 03 December 2012, № 230-FZ "On Monitoring the Compliance of Expenditures of Individuals Occupying State Positions and Other Individuals with their Revenues", etc., Presidential decrees (for example, Presidential Decree № 378 of 29 June 2018 on the National Plan to Combat Corruption in 2018-2020), Government decisions, the Criminal Code, articles 201, 204, 285, 286, 290 and 291, and other legal and regulatory instruments to combat, neutralize or minimize corruption.

In our opinion to improve ways to combat corruption, it is useful to describe the experience of some Asian countries. For example, since 1999 South Korea has been running an online programme called "Open", which is a system for monitoring the processing of applications from the administration. The hard and effective fight against corruption can be proved by the fact that in 2012 a court arrested the brother of President Lee Myung-bak of South Korea in a corruption-related case.

A hotline (2013) has been set up in India, through which citizens of the Republic are informed about the corrupt practices of the authorities and thus actively assist the police.

Let us discuss effective measures to combat this negative social and legal phenomenon for which Singapore has become famous. The main weapon is the Corruption Investigation Bureau, which has broad competence. It contains some exclusive rights and there are no exceptions for power structures as in Russia.

Since 1982 one of the main methods to fight corruption in the People's Republic of China is the death penalty. Besides, there is life imprisonment. In accordance with the official statistics, since 2000 China has only shot about 10 thousand officials for bribery, 120 thousand received 10-20 years in prison. It is noteworthy that punitive measures are taken not only against high-ranking influential officials, but also against big businessmen and local oligarchs.

Mechanisms for preventing corruption to further minimize and neutralize it in the Russian Federation:

1) bringing national existing legislation into line with international conventions ratified by Russia;

2) substantial increase of criminal liability for corrupt practices;

3) mandatory establishment of anti-corruption expertise for all regulatory legal acts and their drafts;

4) "stipulation" in the legislation of the system of rotation, i.e. change of civil servants in order to prevent their bureaucratization;

5) comprehensive public control over the activity of officials;

6) ensuring information openness and transparency of the decision-making process concerning the interests of the entire society and the state;

7) fixing an anti-corruption programme in state bodies at the legislative level.

Thus, it should be emphasized that corruption has always existed in all countries. There is no question of a complete victory over it, but it can be framed within a strictly defined framework. If corruption ceases to be a dominant element, the potential for development in all spheres of life will increase.

CONCEPT AND CONTENT OF THE CONTRACT OF SALE

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At present, the contract of sale is the main type of civil obligations applied in property turnover. A significant development of the contract of purchase and sale received in Roman law.

In the course of centuries-old development of legal systems, a kind of natural selection of rules on sale and purchase took place. Unsuccessful provisions were eventually eliminated and replaced with more reasonable and high-quality ones, increasing the level of legal technology. The contract of sale is widely used both within the country and in international trade.

Chapter 30 of the Civil code of the Russian Federation forms the basis of Russian legislation on sale and purchase. It is distinguished by a fairly high level of legal technology, a successful combination of traditional provisions and new norms that are not present in the previous Civil code.

Purchase and sale is a very important institution in civil law. Currently, the contract of sale is the most common contract of civil turnover, since the purchase and sale is the most universal form of commodity and monetary exchange. In modern everyday life, it is almost impossible to find a person who would do without shopping.

The relevance of the research stems from the fact that: first, to date, the scope of the contract has increased, because the rules of this contract are now applied to corporate names of trademarks service marks and other means of individualization of a person; to results of intellectual activity and property rights; second, the contract in recent years has acquired the largest value that is directly related to the increase in the quality and quantity of entrepreneurship, and also

because of economic growth. I agree with the opinions of scientists and prominent lawyers and believe that this is the most common and well-regulated contract.

The subject of the research is the norms of Russian legislation, scientific works regulating the contract of sale in Russian civil law and regulating extremely important aspects of this contract.

Let us give the definition of a term *"sale".* A sale is a contract in which one party (the seller) undertakes to transfer a thing (goods) in property to another party (the buyer), and buyer shall accept the goods and pay a sum of money (price).

From the definition of the concept of a contract of sale, it follows that by its nature this contract is consensual, bilateral, and reimbursable. It is considered to be concluded from the moment when both citizens or two parties of the legal entity have reached mutual agreement on all essential conditions, or when the state registration of such an agreement has been carried out.

Its compensatory nature is caused by the fact that, when purchasing a thing in ownership, the buyer pays the seller the stipulated price of the thing, in other words, the seller receives a counter-grant. It is considered a two-way contract, since the seller and the buyer of this contract are obligated to the opposite party and are debtors to the other party, since they have an obligation and also have the right to claim. In other words, rights and obligations arise for both parties.

The scope of application of the Institute of purchase and sale in the Russian Federation has been significantly expanded due to the adoption of the new Civil code of the Russian Federation. The special significance of the discussed institution in modern law is due to the breadth of its scope and great flexibility, because in essence, purchase and sale is the most common form of exchange of commodity and monetary resources. The significance of a contract of sale is that it simultaneously generates a relative legal relationship (obligation) and absolute (property law), and among other things, some of its rules are applied to regulate relations under other contracts.

The only essential condition under which the purchase and sale agreement will be considered not concluded is the subject of this agreement. The subject of the contract in question can only be things that are not withdrawn or restricted in circulation. The subject of the agreement will be considered established if the content of the agreement can determine the name and quantity of the product. Non-material goods and obligations cannot be the subject of a contract of sale. Together with the alienated thing, the seller must also transfer all documents that relate to it, unless otherwise specified in the contract.

The set of a certain term for the performance of the contract takes place when it follows from its content that the buyer loses interest in the contract if the term of performance is violated.

The parties to the contract are usually free to set the price of the goods, unless otherwise provided by law.

If there is no price clause in the sales contract, the product is subject to payment at the price that is usually charged for similar products under comparable circumstances.

The parties to the agreement are the seller and the buyer. The seller is usually the owner of the property. The seller can be individuals, legal entities, as well as the Russian Federation, subjects of the Russian Federation and municipalities.

Currently, the type of purchase and sale, which involves the use of the Internet, has become widely popular. However, one of the problems of such conclusion of the contract will be the moment when the announcement of the sale of goods is recognized as a public offer. By placing an ad on the web, the seller openly shows his readiness to enter into a contract with any buyer. In general, payment is made at the time when the goods are received at the delivery company or at the time of a personal meeting of the buyer with the courier, as well as by means of various methods of payment for the goods.

This means that the rights and obligations of the parties, as a general rule, arise only after the specified actions have been performed. It is not clear how the relationship between the seller and the buyer is regulated up to this point. There are no clear answers to these questions in the legislation. In my opinion, there is a need to fill in this issue in the legislation. It may be necessary to make this provision in the regulatory act governing this type of purchase and sale, or, when placing an order via the Internet, the buyer can be notified of such a moment at a special point.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the content of the contract as an agreement is a set of conditions agreed by its parties, which fix the rights and obligations of the contractors that make up the content of the contractual obligation. The basis of any existing obligation is the movement of material goods in commodity form between subjects, and in the contract of sale such movement appears in its purest form and even is its direct content. We can emphasize that it is important not only to know and understand legal regulations, but also to be able to correctly follow them.

THEFT AND RELATED CRIMES

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The right of property throughout the formation of Russia has been regarded as an inalienable socially significant right and now protected by both international norms and domestic provisions.

However, addressing to statistics, we can note that despite centuries the developed practice of fight against thefts, strengthening of sanctions for their commission, thefts continue to remain one the most often committed crimes.

Let's define the concept of “theft”. The legislator explained this concept pointing out that it is the secret stealing of property of others.

Moreover, the explanations of the Plenary of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation also contain instructions on what seems necessary to be understood as theft.

Thus, “the secret stealing of property of others (theft) should be characterized as the actions of the person who committed illegal seizure of property in the absence of the owner or other holder of the property, or outsiders, or even in their presence, but invisible to them. In cases where the persons in question saw that theft was taking place, but the perpetrator, on the basis of the environment, believed that he was acting in secret, the act was also a secret theft of property of others”.

Many researchers, based on the definition given by the legislator, identify a certain set of characteristics inherent in theft. Let us consider them.

This definition shows the main signs of theft:

1) mercenary purpose;

2) illegality of act;

3) gratuitous possession of the subject of encroachment;

4) seizure and (or) conversion of someone else's property in favor of the perpetrator or another person;

5) damage to the owner or other holder of the property.

Another problem arising from the frequency of the crime is the separation of theft from related crimes.

By the legislation of the Russian Federation there are 6 forms of plunder of property of the owner: theft, robbery, embezzlement, waste, fraud. All these crimes have a common object of encroachment-public property relations and the object of encroachment-someone else's property. However, there are significant differences between them.

It is possible to make a distinction between adjacent compositions on the objective side. Thus, if the actions of a person are not detected by anyone, and even if found by close relatives, it should be classified as theft. If found by other persons, but the person continues his or her criminal activity, it is classified as robbery.

The distinction between theft and robbery is the existence of violence. So does the moment at which the crime is considered to be over. Robbery is considered to be completed from the beginning of a criminal assault committed with the use of violence dangerous to the life and health of the victim, regardless of

the result achieved, and theft from the moment the attacker is given the opportunity to use and dispose of the thing at his own discretion.

Another example is a carjacking and theft of a car which are distinguished by subjective side: in particular, carjacking is temporary self-interest use.

There are also certain differences in determining the moment of the end of the crime: theft is considered to be completed from the moment the perpetrator has the opportunity to dispose of the car, and carjacking - from the moment of removal of the vehicle.

Let us give an example of a qualification error in the division of crimes from judicial practice.

Kerimov, while visiting his friends the Trapeznikovs, in their presence committed the theft of a golden statue of a cat brought by owners from Egypt. His actions were wrongly classified as theft. But the value of the stolen thing did not exceed 2,500 rubles, which means that in this case it was not theft, but an offence, which should be qualified under article 7.27 of the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation. Based on this example, it is concluded that the distinction between theft and related crimes affects not only the Criminal Code but also the Code of Administrative Offences.

In conclusion, we can say that despite the "antiquity" and popularity of this crime, legislators have not yet come up with a sanction that can reduce the number of theft in Russia. Besides, problems still arise in the qualification and separation of theft from related crimes, which can lead to qualification errors.

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN ENGLAND

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The English judiciary is historically unique in this regard. Firstly, the English judicial system is characterized by continuity of basic structural ties, the entire legal system of England as a whole. Royal justice developed in the 12th century. His activity was limited to a narrow circle of affairs directly related to the crown or disputes between large vassals. Later, it royal system expanded its

intervention in other cases, especially those related to land disputes. The permanent court had been the royal Curia of Westminster.

The jury considered cases at visiting sessions. England was divided into districts, and judges met in every city in the county. Initially, the jury examined civil suits and criminal charges, and then examined exclusively criminal cases. All types of civil cases were considered by jury in the XIV-XV centuries.

In the 15th century, a special court existed in the Petition Chamber to hear cases of the poor, who were denied common law courts. The jurisdiction of the court was as extensive as the clerical office, but related to less significant cases.This court was simpler, cheaper and therefore more popular among the population.

The General Court dealt mainly with property disputes between persons who did not affect the monarchy and monarch interests. The court was created in accordance with the promise of King John the Landless, recorded in the Magna Charta. Appealing to a court of general jurisdiction was very expensive: it was in London, its judges did nothing else, so they were paid a full salary. Each city had its own yard. It was guided by the customs of the area under its jurisdiction. Each city and countryside had their own legal customs. In addition to secular court, a resident of medieval England could appeal to a court of church.

The latter was guided by the provisions and requirements of the laws of the Canon. Written evidence of judicial practice suggests that among the sources legal norms in England, legal custom prevailed until 15th century. Customary law in England begins to supplant customs at the end of the fourteenth century. Corporations of professional lawyers have appeared in the country since 15th century. Corporations have high professional requirements for lawyers and are developing standards of professional ethics.

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, an extremely complex judicial system had been developed in England that was causing growing criticism. Its main drawbacks were the excessive specialization of the courts, the complexity and formalism of procedural rules, the complexity of appeals, the high cost of justice and corruption. These factors became the main reasons for the judicial reform in 1873-1875. In 1879, the Department of Public Prosecutions, the special service of Attorney General, was established. This official undertook to institute criminal prosecution in the following cases:

– when the responsibility for committing a crime involved the death penalty;

– when the crime of counterfeiting or malicious bankruptcy was committed;

– when it seemed necessary government intervention due to the particular danger of the crime or the complexity of its investigation. During this period, the reorganization of the police and the prison administration was also carried out in England.

English courts of special jurisdiction at the present stage include the European Court of, the Court of Restrictive Practice, coronation courts, military courts, arbitration courts and tribunals. The issues that make up the first pillar of the law of the European Union fall within the competence of the authorities of the

European Union, whose decisions take precedence over decisions of national authorities, including judicial ones.

By virtue of this decision of the European Court or the Court of European Communities in the field of antitrust, currency legislation, various forms of discrimination, freedom of movement of capital, goods, services, labor, immigration issues, and political asylum has priority legal force.

Restrictive Practices Court reviews agreements on prices and services. The court considers other complaints about violations of the rules of fair trade practice and examines requests for exemption from taxation of product. The court consists of Lord Chancellor, a judge of Scotland, a judge of Northern Ireland and 10 other persons appointed from specialists in production and trade.

Alternative dispute resolution methods are also widely used in England. These include reconciliation, mediation, negotiations, transfer materials by the parties to study all disputed issues to the expert. The mediation procedure is used not only in civil, but also in criminal proceedings, where it corresponds to the term "plea bargaining". This center was established in London and consists of judges, lawyers. Alternative methods of dispute resolution are not legally binding on their parties, although the parties can choose the binding nature of the outcome of a particular dispute resolution method in the contract. Alternative dispute resolution methods allow you to resolve a case faster and cheaper.

The English way judiciary is currently undergoing change. The English court proceeds from the irrefutable presumption against the narrowing of the jurisdiction of the court, which is used in cases where the parliament, in accordance with the principle of the supremacy of parliament, tries to refer some court cases to non-judicial bodies.

THE INFLUENCE OF CONFUCIANISM ON THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

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The theme "The influence of Confucianism on the political system" remains relevant, since religion is one of the ancient forms of spiritual culture, which even in our time has a significant impact on public consciousness and the political

system. A good example is the influence of the ideology of Confucianism on the national consciousness of the people of China.

I want to note that Confucius himself, occupying the highest administrative posts, argued that managing the state, as well as people, is far from an easy task. According to the Chinese philosopher, managing the state with the help of laws is inappropriate, since laws put all sectors of society on an equal footing. Confucius introduced a system of governing the country, which was based on the rules (whether), their observance the ruler gave particular importance.

Does the essence (of the rules) lie in their unquestioning execution both on the part of the population and on the part of the government. Confucius believed that if the ruler would comply with the whole range of rules, then the lower classes would perfectly follow these rules.

The philosopher did not have a definite scheme of governing the people, but he developed a number of fundamental ideas for the further Chinese state, especially the imperial period, it was he who created the image of the Chinese bureaucrat. Following Confucius' judgments about the fate of the state system of the country, the people played the role of only the executor of functions, and the bureaucracy was much higher. In the days of Confucius, people were divided into two categories: those who govern and those who are governed. Among the ruled there was the image of jiu zi (a noble man), personifying the governors of the people and the state (basically the so-called top managers).

There are 4 Ways to become Jun Tzu, that is, Confucius describes the “four manifestations of Tao”: the first is the behavior of the steward, the second is his service, the third is the ability to educate the people and, finally, the method of managing the people. All the rulers of the state, according to Confucius, must implicitly follow the traditions of the rules. Minor changes were allowed that did not contradict the traditions of the rules.

Confucius was a supporter of the authoritarian system, but he was against the absolutization of imperial power. In the ideal model of government, following the teachings of Confucius, knowledge and education played an important role. A person could become ju zi precisely because of his knowledge of culture, and this knowledge opened the way for him to become an official. Introducing the concept of the cult of knowledge, the philosopher opened the way to self-improvement for almost everyone who wanted it.

Confucius argued that from birth every person has the same ability to know, and the desire for this knowledge already depends on the nature and efforts that a person is ready to make. The philosopher did not recognize the right of the people to participate extensively in public administration, but he could not ignore social organizations that were not part of the king’s administration.

It can be assumed that Confucius nevertheless assigned certain legal functions to community self-government. At least the community leader had the right to demand that the case be referred to the community court. In his remarks, Confucius idealized the past, in disputes he often used antiquity as the most powerful argument, since he believed that only in antiquity there were ideal rules

and harmony of society. According to the teachings of the philosopher, the ideal ancient is the path to an ideal future and all the best in whether it is just the likeness of those ideal antiquities. Creating a model of society and trying to idealize him, Confucius drew belief in heavenly power to serve on his territory.

In the Middle Kingdom, the role of interpreters was played by tsun tzu, according to the philosopher, only those who perfectly know whether they can fulfill this function. The teacher tried to convey to his students that respect for the ancient rules is the only way to properly govern the country. Confucius claimed the cult of antiquity. Concluding, I can say that the teachings of the great philosopher Confucius had a direct impact on social consciousness and the political system of the Celestial Empire.

RESEARCH OF THE ISSUE OF PROVOCATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THEIR LEGAL REGULATION

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In today's world, international conflicts often occur, with consequences of different proportions.Political and military struggle is being waged between the countries.

The international community is faced with contradictions in international law, national legislation and international agreements and treaties, and can’t give a clear legal assessment of the situations that arise, as well as how to qualify the incident.

According to Ozhegov's dictionary, provocation is treacherous behavior, incitement of someone to such actions, that can lead to serious consequences for him; aggressive actions with a view to causing a military conflict.

The term *„provocation”* in international documents is used as a synonym for the word “call” or in the framework of phraseology “armed provocation”. At the same time, neither in the norms of international law, nor in the national legislation of states, the explanation of “provocation” and “provocation of a crime” is not found, that causes difficulties in understanding what acts should be attributed to this institution.

Criminal law of the Russian Federation provides the criminal responsibility for the provocation of only a few types of crime, “Provocation of bribe or commercial bribery” (Article 304 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). V. Bobrenev says that following the logic of the legislator, perhaps it was necessary to introduce articles for the provocation of theft, murder, rape and any other crimes. I believe that this point of view is correct, and if this definition is fixed in national legislation, it would also take place among international legal instruments.

The international legal interpretation of provocation has been developed only in the practice of the European Court of Human Rights. The review of ECHR decisions clearly demonstrates that the terms “provocation”, “pressure” and “incitement” are used by the Court as identical.The European Court of Justice does not distinguish these definitions in its decisions, calling provocation incitement.Moreover, the terminology used by the European Court of Justice was to some extent borrowed from the Russian legislator when amending the legislation.

Thus, we find out that there is no material consolidation of the term *“provocation”,* but it is widely used in modern international law and it is often operated by high-ranking individuals of states. Basing on the definitions found in the dictionary, as well as the application of this definition in practice, we can say that provocation is the inflammatory actions of one or more states aimed at creating the appearance of the legality of the beginning of military confrontation.

Let's consider provocative situations and their legality in terms of international law.

In February 1988, there was an incident provoked by the United States that led to military resistance by the USSR: the American cruiser Yorktown and the destroyer Caron entered the territorial waters of the USSR, in response to which the Soviet ship “Uncherished” rammed against American ships.

The essence of the confrontation was that the internal laws of the Soviet Union and the United States differently interpreted the concept of territorial waters and the movement of foreign warships along them. The Americans repeatedly incited the sailors of the Soviet Union to a military conflict, entering the disputed areas of our country's water space from their point of view.

According to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the territorial sea is a part of a sea 12 nautical miles wide, counted from the line of greatest difference or from the baseline. The Convention stipulated the possible peaceful passage of warships with weapons on board through certain parts of the territorial waters of coastal States.

This was allowed in special cases to reduce the way and strictly observe a number of conditions: don’t carry out reconnaissance tasks, don’t lift aircraft into the air, don’t exercises. Otherwise, the coastal State shall have the right to demand it to leave the territorial sea immediately.

The USA claimed that it was necessary to count from each point of the coastline. Accordingly, the concepts were different, which was emphasized. A

number of questions arise: How should the actions of a State which has invaded the territorial waters of another State be regarded? Are these acts generally a provocation? Why is there no specific responsibility for such actions? Unfortunately, we can't give an precise answer.

We recall an even more telling example of a provocative crime with Syria using prohibited weapons and methods of war: opposition fighters fired several missiles in populated areas containing sarin – a poisonous substance nervously – paralytic action.

Later, the militants accused the Government of Syria of committing these actions, and this statement was passed to the world community with the intention of intervening in the conflict, establishing international sanctions against the Syrian government, and then introducing UN and NATO peacekeepers to help the opposition fighters. To date, it is still not known which side actually carried out the attack, and the international community has never come to a consensus on who should be responsible for the act. Moreover, these actions are repeated: On April 4, 2017, a chemical attack was carried out in the Syrian city of Khan Sheikhoun, which killed more than 80 people.

Already in 2018, the UN Security Council decided to terminate the mechanism for investigating attacks, as it could not agree on the extension of the mandate of experts who investigated the use of chemical weapons. There are also a number of questions here: Why has the trial finally ended? Why is the question of incitement to the military actions of government troops not being considered in any way, but only goes without a reasonable accusation of the state apparatus? Nor can clear answers be given to these questions.

In our view, the UN Security Council should consider a proposal to introduce legal responsibility for the countries that initiated the provocations. It was important to treat those acts as international crimes and to define a clear framework of responsibility for them. This requires:

1. to provide a clear definition of the term "provocation" in the official document of the United Nations, as well as introduce this concept into the national criminal legislation of the Russian Federation;

2. to hold an open formal meeting of the UN Security Council should be held, which should result in the adoption of a resolution or other decision of the Council on the issue of provocation, responsibility for this act;

3. to introduce a permanent group of experts at The United Nations, which on the basis of the collected data will be able to identify signs of provocation in the incident, and basing on the results to make a report submitted to the UN Security Council for discussion.

Provocative actions on the part of the alleged "accused" hinder the peaceful resolution of territorial and other issues, including those that destroy the peaceful life of civilians. The countries brought to account should be disabled of the veto right, if any, or even a vote in the UN's deliberations on global issues.

It is quite important to eliminate the issue of impunity for provocations in international law, since every day a new unpunished "crime" can be committed and lead to devastating consequences.

PROBLEMS OF THE LEGAL NATURE OF SUBSIDY AGREEMENTS

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In the science of financial law, great importance is attached to the issues of the effectiveness of the public entity's expenditures. Budget expenditures should provide the highest possible solution to the tasks of the public entity. One of the most controversial forms of such expenditures is subsidies as a universal mechanism for financing expenditures of a public entity.

In the financial sphere, as part of the provision of subsidies, a public entity interacts with a private entity through the use of a contractual form, namely, establishing a relationship by entering into a subsidy agreement. At the legislative level, the issue of the legal nature of subsidy agreements has not been resolved, so it remains debatable in the legal literature. In particular, this issue is the subject of our scientific research.

According to the current legislation, subsidies to producers of goods, works, services, non-profit organizations, as well as budgetary, Autonomous institutions and state unitary enterprises for capital investments are provided on the basis of a contract (agreement). Since there is still a problem of determining the legal nature of these subsidy agreements, it is necessary to address various points of view of scientists and judicial practice.

The difficulty of solving this issue is that neither in science nor in the current legislation there is not a single rule that would allow us to assess first of all the contract for the provision of subsidies as a civil category. As a financial category, the provisions of this agreement would make it possible to establish specific rules of civil or financial law to be applied when drafting it, resolving disputes, and choosing ways to protect the rights of participants in financial relations.

We cannot disagree with the point of view of S. S. Kurbatova, who writes in her research: “the great difficulty in solving this issue is that subsidies are provided to different subjects and thus, the different legal nature of subsidy agreements is seen”.

In support of the above, it will be necessary to give an example, which is as follows: agreements on the provision of subsidies to Autonomous and budgetary institutions are not by their legal nature contracts, but represent a non-normative administrative act. A.V. Ilyin agrees with this point of view, who believes that the conclusion of agreements occurs in the absence of the will of its participants.

The opposite point of view is held by M. I. Braginsky, pointing out that “Contracts for granting subsidies to producers of goods, works and services, as well as non – profit organizations, the author qualifies as civil law, based on the method of legal regulation, indicating that in this case it is about expressing the free will of the recipient of the subsidy to accept it or refuse to receive it, and between the subjects there are cost relations”.

The researcher suggests considering these Agreements as donation agreements. Our point of view is that these arguments of practicing lawyers are not unambiguous, since it is difficult to agree that subsidy agreements concluded with budgetary and Autonomous institutions are an administrative act, because of its mandatory nature and lack of will to enter into these legal relations. The specific nature of this agreement is explained by the presence of most mandatory rules in financial legislation and the predominance of the method of power, as well as the special status of subjects of financial law.

The next point of view of the legal nature of subsidy contracts belongs to M. V. Kustova, who believes that “contracts should be considered as public relations, within which they need basic public-law regulation with possible subsidiary application of civil law norms”. If we assume that the subsidy agreements are public, then they are really intended for public entities, the purpose of providing subsidies for the provision of state (municipal) services to Autonomous and budgetary institutions.

The opposite opinion is held by M. I. Braginsky, who claims that “a public contract must also have a private interest; otherwise the parties would have nothing to negotiate about”.

We believe that both viewpoints are correct, because in General, the contract involves consent between two or more parties on certain terms, which confirms the private nature, and involves the definition of a public entity criteria organizations eligible to apply for subsidies, which confirms the public nature.

Despite such a large number of points of view on this issue, it is necessary to achieve a certain result on the legal nature of subsidy contracts. In General, the opinions of practicing lawyers are divided in that these contracts are agreements of a civil or public law nature.

Our opinion is as follows: the subject matter, the existence of public interest and objectives, the goals and nature of subsidies as a legal institution cannot be the

basis for the only difference between public law and private law contracts, since public goals can be achieved by concluding a private contract, and a public entity can also be a party to a civil contract.

After analyzing the research data, we found that it is impossible to reach a certain opinion at the moment, but we suggest that subsidy agreements should be classified as a financial sphere, which means that they should be given a more public-legal character. In this regard, we propose to amend the Financial code of the Russian Federation, expressed in the introduction to this Code of article 78 of the RF budget code by moving all other articles:

Article 78. Provision of subsidies by the state to individuals and legal entities (with the exception of subsidies to state (municipal) institutions), individual entrepreneurs under a subsidy agreement, and non-profit organizations that are not state institutions.

1. Under a subsidy agreement, one party (the financial agent) transfers funds (subsidies) to the other party (the recipient of subsidies) on a gratuitous and irrevocable basis from budget funds, and the recipient of subsidies has the right to accept them in accordance with their intended purpose:

- for compensation of lost income and financial support (compensation) of expenses in connection with the production (sale) of goods (except for excisable goods, except cars and motorcycles, wine products produced from grapes grown on the territory of the Russian Federation), performance of works, provision of services;
- for the provision of state (municipal) services to individuals and legal entities and regulatory costs for the maintenance of state (municipal) property;
- for capital investments in capital construction objects of state (municipal) property and acquisition of real estate objects in state (municipal) property;
- other goals.

2. Subsidies are provided within the limits of the budget allocations approved in the summary budget list of the regional budget for the corresponding financial year to the chief administrator of budget funds, and the limits of budget obligations for the current financial year brought up.

3. Rights and obligations of the parties stipulated in the subsidy agreement.

3.1. Financial agent shall be entitled to: make the decision to change the terms of this Agreement; to accept in established by the budget legislation of the Russian Federation the decision about the presence or absence of needs in the direction of the rest of the Grant not used for the purposes specified in the Agreement; suspend the provision.

Subsidies in the event of establishing or receiving information from the state financial control body about the fact or facts of violation by the recipient of the procedure, goals and conditions for granting Subsidies, provided for by the rules for granting subsidies and the Agreement, and so on.

The financial agent is obliged to: ensure the provision of subsidies; verify the documents submitted by the Recipient; evaluate the achievement Of

performance indicators and other indicators set By the rules for granting subsidies, and so on.

3.2. The grantee has the right to: apply for subsidies; send proposals for amendments to this Agreement, changes in the amount of the subsidy with the attachment of information containing the financial and economic justification for this change; send the unused balance of the subsidy to make payments in accordance with the goals in case of a corresponding decision, and so on.

The recipient of subsidies must: use the subsidies in accordance with their intended purpose; keep separate analytical records of operations performed at the expense of the subsidy; return the unused balance. Subsidies to the budget revenue in the absence of a decision of the authorities on whether there is a need to direct the remainder of the Subsidy for the purposes specified in the subsidy agreement, and so on.

4. In case of non-performance or improper performance of their obligations under this agreement, they are liable in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

5. Disputes arising between the parties in connection with the performance of this Agreement shall be resolved by them, if possible, through negotiations with the preparation of relevant protocols or other documents. If no agreement is reached, disputes between the parties are resolved in court.

6. The Grounds for returning subsidies under subsidy agreements to the budget are:

- failure to achieve indicators that characterize the volume of state (municipal) services,
- unspent amounts of targeted subsidies,
- detection of violations in the course of the audit in terms of spending the funds of the target subsidy.

Thus, in order to settle their relations, it is necessary to conclude subsidy agreements, which are violated by their return. Subsidies are aimed at targeted financing of public tasks based on the interaction of the financial agent with the recipients of subsidies.

Taking into account all the features of the legal nature of this agreement, it is necessary to recognize it as public law with elements of private law and should reasonably contribute to the development of legislation in achieving legal regulation of financial relations on the conclusion of a subsidy agreement.

THE CONCEPT AND MEANING OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

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In their procedural activities, the court, the body of inquiry and the investigator apply preventive measures against a person who is accused of committing a crime or is suspected of committing it. They are elected to prevent any actions or omissions that may interfere with the normal functioning of the court, the bodies of inquiry and investigation in relation to the proper investigation and resolution of a criminal case.

Speaking about the concept of preventive measures, it is a specific one in relation to the generic concept of measures of procedural coercion. We can say that preventive measures are the central type of procedural coercion measures. There is a category of features of a preventive measure that distinguish it from other measures of state coercion.

First, preventive measures are stipulated by the criminal procedure legislation. Thus, article 98 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation establishes an exhaustive list of preventive measures: subscription not to leave, personal guarantee, supervision of the command of a military unit; supervision of a minor suspect or accused, prohibition of certain actions, bail, house arrest, detention.

Secondly, they are applied only by authorized state bodies (preliminary investigation bodies, inquiry bodies, and the court) on the basis of a resolution or definition. Thus, article 101 of the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates that when choosing a preventive measure, the inquirer or investigator makes a decision, and the court makes a determination.

Third, as a general rule, they can be applied to the accused. But in exceptional cases, the law provides for the use of a preventive measure against a suspect. Thus, article 97 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation stipulates that an inquirer, investigator or court has the right to choose one of the preventive measures established by criminal procedure legislation in relation to an accused or a suspect.

Fourth, preventive measures have a certain period of validity, depending on the preventive measure that is chosen.

Fifth, preventive measures are aimed at restricting the rights and freedoms of the accused and the suspect. Each measure in varying degrees, affect the rights and freedoms of the individual. For example, detention significantly restricts human rights and freedoms, and therefore only the court has the right to choose this measure of restraint.

Finally, preventive measures are applied only on the grounds established by law. Thus, article 97 of the Code of Criminal Procedure establishes a list of grounds on which a preventive measure can be chosen.

From all of the above, we can make the following definition of this concept: preventive measures are means established by criminal law, applied by authorized state authorities against the accused and the suspect (in exceptional cases) within the period established by law, on the grounds provided by law, and aimed at restricting the rights and freedoms of these persons.

If we look at judicial practice, it is mainly used in custody. So, in the course of preliminary investigation S.A. Jafarov was detained under article 91 of the CPC of the Russian Federation on May 05, 2019, by the resolution of Veydelevsky district court of the Belgorod region. On May 07, 2019 the court took a measure of restraint in form of detention till 04 Jul 2019. By the decision of the Veydelevsky district court of the Belgorod region dated July 01, 2019, the period of detention was extended until August 03, 2019.

Also, for example, if we compare the statistics on the use of house arrest and incarceration, it turns out that house arrest is chosen less often. Thus, "in 2017, the production of materials on the use of house arrest in respect of 7339 persons was completed, 6442 petitions were granted, 766 were refused, and 131 materials were terminated and returned". And if we look at the statistics on the use of detention, "in 2017, applications for the detention of persons were granted in respect of 113269".

Thus, preventive measures are designed to ensure proper investigation and resolution of the criminal case. They are a necessary means of coercion to prevent the actions (omissions) of the accused or suspect aimed at hindering the activities of the preliminary investigation bodies and the criminal proceedings court.

SOME PROBLEMS OF THE RUSSIAN COURT WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF JURORS

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The Constitution of the Russian Federation establishes the right of citizens to participate in the administration of justice. One of the forms of participation is the

consideration of a criminal case by a jury. A jury is an institution of the judicial system that consists of a panel of jurors selected by random sampling only for a given case and deciding questions of fact, and one professional judge deciding questions of law.

The jury, despite its obvious advantages, has a number of problems in the process of establishing the truth.

According to opponents of the jury, the consideration of criminal cases in district courts with the participation of jurors may not always be comprehensive, objective and disinterested. The existing administrative division into cities and districts with a small population does not allow for the formation of a jury.

This factor is particularly important in the regions of the North Caucasus, where representatives of the same ethnic group live compactly in localities. Taking into account the mentality of the Caucasian peoples, religious and ethno-psychological characteristics, it is not possible to exclude the biased approach of the jury in reaching a verdict.

Observations have shown that the formation of a jury, especially in the district courts, faces a number of serious problems. A special place among them is occupied by the reluctance of the population to participate in legal proceedings due to certain objective and subjective reasons.

On the one hand, in rural areas and single-industry towns, the anonymity of the population is very low, people know each other, know about the criminal case, and talk about the crime which is carried out in almost all homes, courtyards and families. So there is the influence of relatives, familiar, and friends of the accused on the jury.

On the other hand, the population has lost confidence in the court. The citizens that were interviewed by us, who were included in the lists of potential candidates for jurors, showed that the court can make a decision independent of the verdict of the jury, which will entail revenge and hatred of the defendant's relatives and friends in relation to the jury. After that, it is difficult to live in a small town or city.

The solution to these problems can be complete confidentiality, for example, in the decision-making process, each of the assessors writes on a separate sheet of paper or with using a computer in the word, then the last independent assessor gets acquainted with each opinion and contrasting all the opinions of the participants, comes to an opinion that explains and arguments to all participants the final decision on the case (this method can be introduced during the preliminary legal training of court assessors, which will be discussed below (another problem)). However, all it happens on the video conferencing without faces with change of the voice.

In accordance with the Federal law “On jurors of Federal courts of General jurisdiction in the Russian Federation” dated August 20, 2004 No. 113-F3, the participation of citizens in the administration of justice as jurors is a civil duty.

At the same time, the literature notes that the legislation does not provide for measures of responsibility of a candidate for jurors for evading their civil duties,

and part 3 of article 333 of the code of criminal procedure stipulates only responsibility for the failure of a juror to appear in court without good reason. The impossibility of legislative regulation and establishing measures to influence candidates for jurors is based on the inconsistency of such measures with the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

It is not uncommon for employers to knowingly commit administrative violations and not release their employees to participate in court proceedings as jurors. Thus, the implementation of the law on jurors is a citizen's right, but not his duty.

In this regard, it is proposed to amend the legislation governing the administration of justice by jury, namely, to tighten the responsibility and increase the administrative penalty in the form of a fine.

Also, if the rights of the jury are not fulfilled or violated, the person can be permanently restricted from further participation in court proceedings in other cases. It is possible that in this situation, the person will be more serious and responsible to treat this role in criminal proceedings and violations will be much less.

In addition, the issue of remuneration for jurors is also a topical issue. Currently, the remuneration is in the range of 13,000 rubles per month. Accordingly, such remuneration does not arrange the jurors, because it also includes travel expenses related to the summons to court.

Travel is paid only for public transport, which may not be available in many places where judicial authorities are located. In remote and hard-to-reach areas, jurors are forced to use other types of transport, for example, by minibus, which is not paid for by law. The solution to this problem can be the organization of a special transport service from the place of residence of the juror to the place of trial, and providing it with everything necessary for normal life, with minimal needs in the process of these actions, and all this is paid for from the Federal budget.

An important problem is the communication of reliable information about themselves by candidates for jurors. In practice, there are cases when such candidates withhold information about their short-term work in law enforcement positions, about previous criminal records and cases of bringing them to administrative responsibility. The establishment and verification of such facts more thoroughly at any stage of criminal proceedings leads to the recognition of the illegality of the composition of jurors, and in the future, such violators are restricted to participate as a juror for all life.

Another obvious and undisguised disadvantage is that jurors do not have a special knowledge of the law. This fact prevents the jury from getting the correct perception of the case.

In this regard, we can offer a solution to this problem: persons who have a desire to participate in the administration of justice should undergo special legal training, on the basis of which they will have a basic knowledge of criminal law and criminal procedure, and on the basis of which they will be able to give a more

accurate assessment of everything that is happening during the court session, and they will not have additional questions about the organizational aspects of the process and some specific terminology in the field of criminal law.

But not only does the lack of legal knowledge and experience distinguish the degree of training of a professional judge and jurors, but it is also necessary to emphasize that the judge is more stable psychologically than a true juror. So the parties in the court proceedings can use various tricks and tricks that affect the minds of those in the courtroom.

Jurors, who are very ordinary people and do not face such events in everyday life, are under strong psychological pressure. So, for example, the famous lawyer F. N. Plevako used the religious attitude of the jury. As a striking example, we can highlight the case of "Remission of sins".

Plevako defended a priest accused of adultery and theft. In all the circumstances of the case, the defendant could not count on the favor of the jury. The Prosecutor convincingly described the depth of the fall of the priest, who was mired in sins. Finally, Plevako rose from his seat with his speech: "Gentlemen of the jury! The case is clear. The Prosecutor is absolutely right. The defendant committed all these crimes and confessed to them. What's there to argue about? But I draw your attention to this. You see a man who for thirty years has been absolving you of your sins in confession. Now he is waiting for you: will you absolve him of his sin?" The jury acquitted the clergyman. It seems to me that this particular problem does not have a definite solution, because in the framework of criminal law, you can't change a person's consciousness in an instant.

Another disadvantage of a jury trial is that the decision is influenced by the length of the case. If the duration of the process slows down, the efficiency decreases because the jury becomes difficult not to discuss the circumstances with persons who have no relationship to the case originally, and not to information that may distort the perception of reality and its participants, outside the hearing, for example, from the media. In this regard, it is necessary to think about limiting the period of consideration of cases with the participation of a jury.

Another problem, in my opinion, is the observance of moral principles in court assessors. The concept of morality can be attributed to the moral principles, and all people's moral and moral qualities differ from each other due to the psychological characteristics and different characters of each person. In this regard, the concepts of justice differ for some; the final decision may seem too soft, for others are too harsh.

In this regard, the selection of candidates to the post of judicial assessor to arrange completion of special psychological test that helps to determine the level of human qualities, and which by comparison with the levels of other participants will help to highlight the overall average result on the basis of which the decision about the participation of specific individuals in the court hearing as a juror.Thus, the jury trial needs to be further improved to address the current problems.

PROBLEMS OF HEALTHCARE FINANCING IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Health care is one of the most important areas of society, which is responsible for the state value – human wealth, namely the health and standard of living of an individual. The determining factor in the effective and stable functioning of the health sector is the appropriate financing of this industry.

The material and technical base of health care in the Russian Federation is subject of moral and physical deterioration, and for the subsequent development of the industry, a significant reserve of financial resources is needed. Improvement is possible only when innovative and high-quality resources are introduced and used.

Increasing funding for the healthcare industry will help improve the quality of services provided by using the latest medical technologies, as well as conducting diagnostic studies and preventive measures. When changing the health financing scheme, medical institutions are faced with the problems that a single-channel system brings. The main one is the lack of funds to cover current expenses.

At the moment, the sources of health care financing are funds from the Federal and regional budgets, funds from the mandatory medical insurance system (MHI), funds from organizations, personal funds of citizens and other sources allowed by law.

The problem of organizing the financing of medical institutions is relevant, since in our country, the healthcare industry is being reformed and the transition to a single-channel system of financing through MHI systems is taking place. Funding is currently a more acute problem due to the limited budget resources at all levels. For this reason, the main goal of structural changes in the industry is to combine cash flows from various sources and accumulate them in MHI funds.

According to a certain number of scientists, the single-channel system does not take into account the difference in the quality of medical services, the cost of equipment used, and the qualifications of doctors. Such a system can only allow medical institutions to pay for their activities, but not to contribute to their development.

In the literature and in practice, a number of main problems of financing the health sector through the MHI system are highlighted. Osipov Yu. and Averin K. believe that the transition to per capita financing and payment for the volume of services rendered leads to territorial inequality in health care financing per resident. In their opinion, this will significantly complicate the task of increasing life expectancy, access to free and high-quality medicine, and increasing the remuneration of medical workers, which are the main objectives of the State program for the development of health care in the Russian Federation.

Markelov V. V. and Trapeznikov O. E. focus on the fact that the economic interests of medical institutions, as well as their financial and economic activities are determined by the degree of achievement of the main objectives of health care.

At the same time, even in the new financing system, there are a number of problems.

During the transition to the MHI system, there was an imbalance between the state's obligations to provide free medical care to citizens and the allocation of necessary funds. This problem was resolved by the development of the Program of state guarantees for providing citizens of the Russian Federation with free medical care, which determines the minimum amount of medical care and financial resources to provide them.

It is also necessary to take into account the emerging difficulties of socio-economic development of the industry and the deficit of funds in extra-budgetary funds and the budget. For uninterrupting financial supply of the industry, it is advisable to resort to financing health care through non-state sources.

Possible non-state financing methods include contractual arrangements that involve the use of concession agreements and government contracts. Thanks to this, when using the funds of investors, it became possible to update the material and technical base, which implies the construction and reconstruction of institutions, and their subsequent maintenance.

The state grants a certain investor the right to use the object within the prescribed period in accordance with article 11 of Federal law No. 115-FZ of 21.07.2005 (as amended on 03.08.2018) “on concession agreements”. Basing on statistical data for the period 2014-2017, about 437 concession agreements were concluded, most of which involved concluding them at the municipal level.

The second main type of contract mechanism is a state contract, the implementation of which implies the transfer of an object to a private business and payment for services when it is transferred for temporary use.

There may also be cases when the state representative represented by the investment Fund acts as an investor. The funds allocated to projects undergo the stages of selection of investment and government Commission. The presented direction is the next type of state funding sources, the percentage of which is 49% in the structure of all sources of health financing.

In practice, the implemented financing mechanisms are aimed at creating favorable working conditions for medical personnel and providing qualified medical care to citizens. This is possible by modernizing existing treatment and

prevention facilities, updating their material and technical base, building new medical facilities, and using more qualified personnel.

By attracting investments from the private sector of the economy, the burden on the budgets of all levels of the country is reduced, and advanced medical technologies, innovative equipment, and the development of the material base, as well as the entire health infrastructure are introduced, that means that this industry is steadily improving.

Due to the lack of funding, as well as numerous attempts by the state to improve the level of the material and technical base of health care, it still remains at a low level of development. Budgets at all levels have different goals and objectives, so the problem of financing health care among them is not of such importance and priority, that leads to underfunding of the industry and its individual institutions. This problem will not be solved only by switching single-channel financing through the MHI system, so it is advisable to attract capital from private partners.

The inflow of funds from investors contributes to the modernization of state medical institutions, improving the quality of medical services provided to the population and the successful implementation of major infrastructure projects in the health sector.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SOCIAL STATE IN MODERN RUSSIA

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Russia is a social state whose policy is aimed at creating conditions that ensure decent life and free development of the person. The functions of the social state are carried out in various aspects.

There are different directions in the activities of our state, but each of them seeks to achieve one goal – to create the best conditions for our existence and development. The structure of state bodies is such that one of them seeks to realize a certain aspect responsible for the dignified life of every person. In addition, it should not be forgotten that the construction of a social state is possible only with the joint efforts of all parties involved in the process.

In our opinion, this problem is quite relevant, as in the modern world there is an increasing failure or lack of proper implementation of certain directions of activity of state bodies. In this case, however, the very specifics of the existence of

such bodies are not fully justified. That is why we find it our goal to consider the key functions of the state, in our view, to determine its specific role in the life of each citizen.

It is well known that there are four main areas of the state activity in the Russian Federation. Each of them performs its own role in the sphere of social security of the population:

- Political function realizes the possibility of participation of citizens in state specificity;
- Economic promotion of favourable fiscal policies;
- Social function is linked to the implementation of the Education and Health Development Programme;
- Ideological direction creates the basis for the formation and development of civil and patriotic values of a person.

These directions are carried out by a certain body. As we can see, any of these functions of the state is aimed at creating a favourable environment for the life of each of its citizens.

The public authorities are represented by three main elements: the executive, the legislative and the judiciary. These elements are fulfilling their functions in the area of creating enabling environments. For example, the executive authorities approve the procedure for recognition of citizens in need of social care, the legislative authority adopts federal laws aimed at the interests and needs of citizens of the Russian Federation (such as the Federal Law "On the Foundations of Protection of Citizens' Health in the Russian Federation"), the judicial authorities implement respect for human rights and their protection in cases of violation. Thus, each body is guided by the priority of ensuring a decent human life. Besides, the fact that the unity of the branches of state power is often necessary to achieve the goal must not be neglected.

Sometimes there are tasks that cannot be solved without assistance, such as the realization of the functions of a social state. For example, in case of a violation of human rights, a person applies to the courts for their protection. However, one cannot ignore the fact that this process is governed by the rules drawn up by the legislature and subject to control by the executive branch. Therefore, the interaction of all authorities in many cases is absolutely necessary, otherwise the function of the social state will remain unrealized.

To illustrate the implementation of this function, let's refer to the following example. In 2016, A. Smirnov appealed to the Belgorod District Court for violation of his right to freedom of speech. It can be noted that in this case the individual dealt with a judicial branch of government. As a result, a court hearing was held in which the necessary evidence and rebuttal were presented. All actions carried out in the courtroom were regulated by normative legal acts, which were adopted for execution by the legislative authorities. As a result, the judge ruled to sentence the offenders who restricted A. Smirnov in his right to freedom of speech to imprisonment for 2 years. In order to implement the principle of legality, the enforcement authorities supervised the execution of the judgment. Thus, it can be

observed that the performance of a function requires the coordinated work of all state authorities.

In conclusion, we would like to say that social states are a legal phenomenon that ensures a decent and favourable life for people. The main functions of such a state in all its spheres are aimed at creating optimal conditions for the economic, political, social and ideological development of the individual.

The legislative, executive and judicial bodies of the state have a social priority in their work. Their unity only strengthens the established directions and forms new ones in the sphere of construction and development of the social state. Today, it is difficult to imagine a state that would fully implement all the functions necessary for an individual.

This is understandable, because with the change of social relations the essence of the necessary benefits changes. However, the Russian Federation could be considered a legal social state that gives priority to human needs. Arguments in support of this were given in this article. Of course, other evidence can be cited in favour of the thesis presented.

LEGAL WEIGHT OF THE CONCEPT OF TRANSACTIONS IN CIVIL LEGISLATION

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The present report discusses the problem of understanding the importance of the institution of transactions in modern Russian legislation.

The purpose of this work is to study the elements that affect the importance of this concept in modern realities and to analyze the main aspects that affect the significance of the concept in question.

The concept of a transaction as an institution of civil law is fixed in the article 153 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation: «Transactions are actions of citizens and legal entities aimed at establishing, changing or terminating civil law and obligations». It is understanding the content of this wording that helps to study one of the institutions of civil law.

In the system of civil law institutions, transactions take a leading place, since they are often used and entail important legal consequences. Through transactions,

the normative process of property relations in society is carried out: citizens use the services of consumer services, retail trade, transport, communications, and dispose of their property. Various organizations enter into relationships related to the supply of goods, construction, transportation of goods, procurement of necessary materials, etc. Citizens and legal entities perform a wide variety of actions that result in the creation, modification and termination of rights and obligations.

In that way transactions are the most common basis for the emergence of civil legal relations, so they occupy a special place in the system of legal facts of civil law.

Firstly, a transaction is an essential tool in a modern market economy. Especially in the modern Russian Federation, as seventy years of centralized economy, and due to the lack of development in the direction of the market economy, made the country not only economically weak, but also made the population economically "unskilled", which gave rise to the development of the crisis in the nineties of the XX century. The concept, functions, and meaning, features and forms of transactions are the ABC of financial literacy of the population.

Secondly, the legal regulation of the institution of contractual relations has a large array of legal norms in Russian legislation, the Civil code assigns Chapter 9 to regulate transactions (contracts), and individual transactions are assigned most of the rules of the second part of the Civil code. In fact, most of the chapters in the civil code deal directly or indirectly with transactions. In addition to the Civil code, transactions are regulated by the Family code (marriage contract), The Housing code (the agreement of social hiring of premises), The Land code (contract of purchase and sale of residential premises), and many other legal acts. This may indicate the importance of this institute and the relevance of its study.

Thirdly, the entire life of a person in a modern state is connected with contractual legal relations, almost every action is accompanied by a legal fact (transaction), thereby making the study of the topic of the form of transactions relevant.

As the main proof of the legal weight of this research, we used a set of legal norms enshrined in various legal acts of the Russian Federation.

Summing up the results of this work, it should be noted that we fulfilled the tasks set: the concept and legal weight of transactions were analyzed. Unfortunately, many people do not think about the law, their rights and responsibilities. They do not know how to protect and defend their right to anything, how to apply the law in their own interests. They do not apply for help in legal consultations, believing, not without reason, that this is not available to them.

The transaction is the most important tool for expressing the will of individuals for the emergence of legal relations. This is a connecting element in building a proper civil and economic turnover. Understanding such a concept as "transactions" helps to streamline the system of relationships between legal entities.

MORTGAGE AND MORTGAGE LOAN

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The purpose of this work is to study the institute of mortgage and mortgage credit.

The tasks of this work are to reveal the concept and the subject of the mortgage; to research the classification of mortgage lending.

Mortgage is a variant of real estate collateral, in which the real estate object remains in the possession and use of the debtor, and the creditor, in case of default by the debtor of its obligations, acquires the right to obtain satisfaction through the sale of this property. Like any other collateral, a mortgage is a way to secure the performance of obligations.

The subject of the mortgage is real estate. Real estate is considered to be that which cannot be separated from the land without disproportionate damage or destruction of the functions of these objects. According to the law, real estate includes:

- residential and non-residential premises;
- land plot;
- water body;
- companies;
- forests and perennial plantings;
- air and sea vessels;
- garden houses and other buildings;
- other established in the legislation.

Let us focus on the main features of a mortgage:

- The mortgage is based on the obligation for which it is issued;
- The subject of the mortgage is expressly provided for in the law.
- The item remains in the possession of the debtor. As well as in its ownership

and actual use limiting only the disposal of this property (without the permission of the creditor, it cannot be disposed of);

- The mortgage agreement is subject to state registration in Rosreestr;

- In case of default of an obligation secured by a mortgage, the lender has the

right to sell the pledged thing that secured the transaction at public auction and has a pre-emptive right to the proceeds from this sale.

One more important point is considering the mortgage principles. They are:

1) The principle of seniority means the advantage of rights over other rights to this property, if it was imposed on it earlier;

2) The specialty principle means that the mortgage is limited only to individual property, not extending to other;

3) The principle of transparency means access to information for any interested person to mortgage data;

4) The principle of irrevocability means that mortgage relations are terminated only upon the occurrence of circumstances expressly provided for in the law or in the contract;

5) The principle of reliability means that the rights to this property are reliable, and have no other restrictions than known.

We can classify types of mortgage lending on the following grounds:

1. For real estate that will be the subject of a mortgage relationship:

– land plots;

– water body;

– companies;

– orests and perennial plantings;

– air and sea vessels;

– garden houses and other buildings;

2. By type of lender (distinguish by status, degree of specialization, affiliation)

– by status (Banking organizations, other organizations);

– by degree of specialization;

– by affiliation (public, private);

3. According to the type of borrowers (depending on the status of the borrower, the conditions for granting credit or the terms of the credit program may change):

– loans provided to future homeowners;

– bank employee;

– loans provided to developers;

4. For the purposes of lending:

– for the construction or repair of a private (individual house), or for the arrangement of engineering communications of the land plot;

– agricultural development;

– production development;

– for the purchase of housing, in an apartment building, as the main or additional place of residence;

5. The possibility of an early repayment:

– loan with early repayment;

– loan without early repayment;

In the course of implementation of the tasks we revealed the following:

In our opinion, classification of mortgage lending is an important element for understanding and disclosing all the functions of a mortgage, its meaning.

A mortgage is the most important tool for ensuring the repayment of a loan. Mortgage loans secured by real estate, including land property, are a form of credit that is actively used in the market economy and ensures the reliability of the transaction.

Summing up the results of this work, it should be noted that the author has fulfilled the tasks set: the concept and subject of mortgage is disclosed, the classification of mortgage lending is investigated.

CIVIL MARRIAGE AND ITS POSSIBLE DIFFICULTIES

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Of the many complex issues of family and marriage, the most difficult at the moment is the issue of free cohabitation of couples, which is called civil marriage. Unregistered relations in the modern era will not surprise anyone.

This term appeared in the XVI century in Holland, when not all couples had the opportunity to get married in a church (for example, if they had different religions). Local officials agreed that religion should not be an obstacle to creating a family, and gave the green light to register relations in the city hall, which was called a civil marriage.

Legal practice shows that there is no more confused concept as the concept of civil marriage. According to statistics, in the modern world every year an increasing number of people enter into the so-called relations without official registration. Someone does not see the point in documenting their relationship, and someone replaces the term civil marriage with the so-called rehearsal before the stamp in the passport or a way to get to know the partner better. If the relationship does not work out, partners can leave without obligation and resentment. But very often such rehearsals are delayed not for months, but for many years.

It should be noted that common-law spouses face many problems, which arise from the legal side of common-law marriage. Since these relations are still

not regulated by Russian law, the relations are not considered to be legislatively fixed.

In Europe, civil marriage is considered an officially registered marriage with all the ensuing rights and consequences. Jointly acquired property in such a marriage is divided equally between people living together. In most countries, this is such a common type of marriage that it is very popular among young people. Statistics is inexorable, in Germany the number of civil marriages exceeds the number of registered ones. In many European countries, the state is still trying to stimulate the population to enter into official marriages, but other forms of partnership have long been recognized by society.

In Russia, society is not so much rejected by informal unions, but they are still not regulated on the legal side. Civil spouses are increasingly confronted with the question of who, after breaking up, will take a child born in the so-called unofficial union.

From a legal point of view, a child in a civil marriage has the same rights as a child born in an official marriage. These rights are guaranteed by the constitution of the Russian Federation. Thus, the baby can count on the appropriate financial maintenance and the fulfillment of other parental duties in relation to it both from the side of the mother and from the side of the father. But provided that the father recognized the relationship and is indicated in the birth certificate of the child.

Civil marriage as such is not recognized as marriage in the Family Code of the Russian Federation, and the parents of a child who, even if they have lived together for many years, will not be recognized as husband and wife with all the ensuing rights and obligations.

The absence of a stamp in the passport of an unmarried woman is a direct reason to recognize her as a single mother. When issuing a baby's birth certificate, registry office employees should and will rely only on official papers. Since in fact there is no official husband, the newborn will be written in the name of the mother, and a dash is put in the column “father”. Thus, if the mother of the child alone submits an application for registration of the newborn, and the father of the child is not entered in the birth certificate, they will be considered strangers. This means that officially the baby does not have a father.

The absence of a father’s statement threatens many problems not only to the mother of the child, but also to the child himself. When a civil marriage breaks up, the baby’s mother will not be able to file an application for alimony, since her partner is not officially recognized in compliance with all the rules as the father of the child.

However, there is one important aspect: it is whether the father acknowledged his paternity. In other words, if the father of the child is not indicated in the documents, the procedure for establishing child support outside of marriage should be preceded by a procedure of establishing paternity. Such a procedure is prescribed in the Family Code of the Russian Federation. If the father went through it and his place of residence is known, then the mother must file for

alimony with the magistrate's court at his place of residence. If the father did not recognize paternity, for any reason, then it will be necessary to prove it in court.

The problems of civil marriage are very vast and deep. These questions concern our entire society. Summing up, we can say that civil marriage has its positive aspects. For two mature individuals who are not financially dependent, this marriage is suitable.

There is an opportunity to test your relationship, your feelings for a person. Young people entering into the so-called “trial” relationship have the opportunity to take a closer look and see if they are suitable for each other. In this case, the main thing is that both partners have the same understanding of the goals and objectives of their cohabitation.

PROBLEMATIC ISSUES OF THE CITIZENS’ RIGHTS PROTECTION THAT PURCHASE RESIDENTAL PREMISES UNDER EQUITY PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT IN CONSTRUCTION

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The issue of housing for the Russian population remains an acute social problem which requires immediate solutions. Over the past decades, one of the most common ways to acquire in personal property living accommodation remains the conclusion of cost-sharing arrangement in construction.

According to the original idea of implementing this method, residential premises were built at the expense of funds transferred from persons wishing to purchase future housing in their property. On the one hand, this mechanism significantly reduced the cost of residential premises in the real estate market, which attracted citizens to enter into equity agreements.

However, on the other hand, such system was built more on risk and opened the way for fraud: “shareholders” invested personal funds in the construction and further purchase of apartments, but the construction was not completed within the specified time frame, and the invested savings were not returned. Moreover, the desire of individual tenant builders to attract citizens by reducing the price of future apartments could undoubtedly affect the quality of built buildings, because of the cheap construction materials using.

But it is worth noting that such construction system affected the interests of not only citizens, but also developers. When financial difficulties appeared, they were on the verge of bankruptcy, and citizens collected penalty, the amount of which, for a long delay, was expressed in huge amounts. All parties of the agreement had disadvantaged positions.

This situation required from the state machine to take decisive action. Thus, a number of special requirements were introduced for the organization-developer, aimed at ensuring the rights of byers of residential premises. But, despite the changes in legislation in the field of shared construction, it was not possible to resolve this problematic issue completely. The aim of the state was to combat and prevent frozen construction, as well as to guarantee the protection of citizens' interests. For this reason, some changes in the regulation of this agreement were adopted in July 2018.

So, last year was marked by the introduction of "project financing" in the field of housing construction management. Now a person who has signed equity participation agreement in construction transfers money to the escrow account opened in a certain Bank, and the developer organization will get access to these funds only after the construction object is put into operation. Here is seen a polar different way of regulating shared-equity construction activities. Thus, the building is not built at the expense of "shareholders", but on personal or credit funds of the organization, which will get access to the money raised from citizens only after fulfilling its obligations under the contract.

Such innovations should have a noticeable effect on the safety of participants' investment in shared construction. First, the population will have guarantees for the construction and commissioning of houses. Secondly, if this does not happen for some reasons, then citizens have the opportunity to claim from the Bank their money paid for the purchase of housing. Moreover, when a residential building is built with funds transferred to the developer from a credit institution, all economic risks for citizens are minimized. This situation seems to be proper because the Bank and the developer are business entities, and to have this risk is caused by the very nature of their existence.

There is also a need to focus on such an important issue as the quality of housing being built. It is also possible to protect quality requirements within the framework of project financing. Thus, developers who do not have economic stability will not be able to build residential buildings at their own expense due to the lack of funds, nor they will be able to get loans from financial organizations. Only reliable counterparties will gradually remain in the real estate construction market, able to fully meet their obligations, including the requirements for the quality of the transferred residential premises.

It is also worth saying a few words about the fact that the legislative changes include insurance of funds held in escrow accounts for the amount not exceeding 10 million rubles. Therefore, in case of the insured accident against the selected Bank, the parties of the equity participation agreement can open new escrow account in another Bank, where the insured funds will be transferred.

These innovations in the legal regulation of housing construction are intended to have a positive effect. They protect the rights and interests of people, wishing to become the participant of the shared construction. Also they can transform the domestic real estate market, leaving only reliable, strong and independent contractors.

OFFENSES IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

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One of the most important problems today is the problem of offenses. This problem has existed throughout the history of mankind and has not lost its relevance in any formations and social systems. There have been, and I think there will always be, violations.

Today, the issue of eliminating or at least reducing offenses, as well as increasing responsibility for offenses, is very acute. It is necessary to pay attention to the prevention of crime, identifying the causes and conditions of committing illegal acts. An offense is an illegal, culpable, socially harmful act of a person who has delinquency.

The offense has 5 features:

1) Harm;
2) Guilt;
3) Wrongfulness;
4) Reality;
5) Punishment.

Harm is the main feature of any offense. Types of harm:

1. Material.
2. Intangible.
3. Measurable.
4. Immeasurable.
5. Recoverable.
6. Irreplaceable.
7. Significant.
8. Large.

9. Particularly large.

The type of harm depends on:

– broken interest;

– violated subjective rights;

– the object of the offense.

Harmfulness is the basis for the legal prohibition of such behavior of a person. If the person's behavior does not cause harm, there is no point in prohibiting it.

Property damage:

– theft;

– fraud;

– damage or destruction of property;

– evasion from payment of taxes.

Of non-pecuniary damage:

– causing bodily harm;

– slander;

– insult;

– violation of electoral rights, etc.

The size and type of harm affects the qualification of the offense, helps to distinguish between administrative and legal offenses and crimes.

One type of offense is a crime. A crime is a culpably committed socially dangerous act that is prohibited under threat of criminal punishment. Crimes do not include acts that, because of their insignificance, do not pose a public danger.

The crime requires answers to the following questions:

1) Has there been an event that is subject to legal assessment?

2) What is perfect?

3) How perfect?

4) When committed?

5) The Circumstances of the Commission of this act.

6) Is this a criminal act?

All crimes are divided into crimes:

1. Light weight.

2. Moderate severity.

3. Heavy.

4. Especially grave

Depending on the form of guilt: Intentional crimes (the person foresaw the onset of dangerous consequences and wanted them to occur), careless crimes (the person foresaw the onset of dangerous consequences and allowed the possibility of their occurrence).

Other criteria for dividing crimes: the object of the crime (what the criminal attack is aimed at); the degree and nature of the public danger (what harm was caused); the motive (what prompted the person to commit this crime).

There are 3 types of motives:

1) Neutral;

2) Socially dangerous;
3) Socially useful motives.
Depending on the subject motives are:
1) Ordinary crimes.
2) Crimes committed by minors.
3) The Official.
4) Military.

In conclusion, I can say that a crime is a culpably committed socially dangerous act that is prohibited under threat of criminal punishment. There are several classifications of crimes depending on the amount of harm, the subject, the form of guilt, etc.

An offense is a malicious, culpable, illegal act (action/omission) for which a person is held legally liable. It should be distinguished from innocent infliction of harm, abuse of rights, and legal errors.

THE ROLE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR PROTECTION OF ENTREPRENEURS' RIGHTS IN THE PROSECUTION OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

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Criminal prosecution is currently a serious problem for business entities. Since entrepreneurs, and especially representatives of small and medium-sized businesses, have a strong influence on the country's economy, the fight against illegal and unjustified criminal prosecution should be one of the priorities in the field of public policy and the activities of public authorities.

An important role in supporting small and medium-sized businesses is played by the Commissioner for the protection of entrepreneurs rights. Thus, in Federal law of 07.05.2013 “On authorized persons to protect the rights of entrepreneurs in the Russian Federation”, in paragraph 3 of part 1 of article 5, the legislator describes the special rights of a state body to visit places of detention, as well as institutions that are intended for the execution of criminal penalties in the form of deprivation of liberty.

In this case, the Commissioner for the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs acquires this right only if the subject of the business sphere has filed a complaint, and the article on which the person is suspected or accused is included in the list specified in paragraph 3 of part 1 of article 5 of the said Law.

The most acute issue of criminal prosecution of entrepreneurs is in the Rostov region. In the report of the Commissioner for the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs in the Rostov region for 2018, this category occupies a leading position of about 18 % of all appeals (their number is 226, taking into account the Federal apparatus). There are several main types of requests. The most common complaint is about the chosen measure of restraint: as a rule, the courts choose detention.

In the current criminal procedure legislation, part 2 of article 108 of the Criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation there is a following provision: a preventive measure in the form of detention does not apply to suspects or accused persons if they have committed a crime in the business sphere from the list specified in the same part. This leads to the conclusion that if an entrepreneur commits a crime in the sphere of his activity, he will not be assigned this measure of restraint. However, in practice, it turns out to be otherwise.

As noted in the report of the Commissioner for the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs in the Rostov region, in 2018, active work was carried out to change the preventive measure to a more lenient one. The essence of the work is to form a legal position, which is then passed to the court. In one of the cases described in the report, thanks to the intervention of the Commissioner for the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs, the measure of restraint was changed to house arrest, based on a position that referred to the state of health of the suspect.

Another important problem in the activities of the Commissioner for the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs is that the Criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation does not fix its status, often it has to act as a different defender on the basis of part 2 of article 49 of the criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation. This circumstance may create new problems in the further consideration of the case, since if the Commissioner is called as a witness, he will no longer be able to provide support in the status of another defender. Therefore, the lack of legal regulation of a special status for the Commissioner is a rather serious problem and, in certain cases, an obstacle to the implementation of the necessary actions.

The report also notes that an important problem is the delay in the time of verification carried out before the investigation. One of the complaints received by the Commissioner for the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs contained information that a person had illegally seized certificates of registration of ownership of land plots. When considering this appeal, a letter was sent to the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation, which revealed violations of the procedural deadlines. As a result, the person's arrest was lifted. However, the very fact that the competent authorities are delaying the implementation of measures

indicates that it is impossible to fully carry out business activities, which also harms the economic situation in a particular region.

Based on the information considered, we can identify the following problems in the sphere of work of the Commissioner for the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs in the framework of criminal prosecution:

1) the status of the Commissioner for the protection of entrepreneurs' rights in criminal proceedings is not defined by Law;

2) in certain cases, due to the lack of a fixed status, the Commissioner for the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs cannot provide the necessary legal assistance;

3) entrepreneurs often choose a preventive measure in the form of detention, sometimes bypassing article 108 of the Criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation;

4) entrepreneurs are faced with a delay in procedural deadlines.

From all the above we can draw the following conclusions: the legislator must be consolidated in the Criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation the special status of the Commissioner for the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs, which will allow him to freely interact with suspects and accused of committing crimes in the sphere of economic activities; expand the list of crimes in the sphere of entrepreneurial activities that fall under the scope of article 108 of the Criminal Procedure code of the Russian Federation; strengthen control over the Commission proceedings within the statutory deadlines.

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCIAL LAW IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Financial law appeared at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries. At the beginning, financial law was a part of the legal branch, which did not have that influence that it has now. M. A. Shapovalov identified three historical periods of the establishment of financial law as a separate unit of the branch of state law.

There are these three periods.

1. The first period was in the late XIX-early XX centuries. It is characterized by the establishment of the world financial system, researchers paid special attention to the sphere of budget and fiscal relations between people, companies and countries.

2. The moving to the second period occurred in the second half of the XX century. It was marked by a change in the consciousness of researchers who moved from budget and fiscal relations to monetary ones, and the international financial system focused on regulating the activities of international financial organizations. This period marked as the beginning of the formation of new financial organizations (the international Monetary Fund (the United Nations' entity), etc.) and moving to the multilateral regulation of international financial relations.

3. The third period was the final one before the establishment of the modern system of international financial relations. It was in the 80-90-ies of the XX century. Major emphasis was placed on the problems of financial law; many books described the problems of cash flows in the world, the international banking system and the functioning of the financial market.

Currently, financial law is a separate branch of law that interacts with other branches of law. The Constitution of the Russian Federation is the fundamental source of financial law. In addition to the Constitution financial law is regulated by:

– the Federal Tax service of the Russian Federation;
– the laws of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;
– the laws and regulations, including presidential edicts;
– departmental rules and regulations, including letters and instructions from the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation and the Federal customs service.

As general features of social relations that make up the subject of financial law, scholar E. A. Rovinsky identified the following:

– existence of a single object for all types of financial relations: money or monetary obligations;
– formation of these relations in the course of external activities of the state, by the performance of its external functions and aims, or in the event of monetary obligations between citizens or legal entities of different states;
– inter-state character of relations, due to their implementation within the competence of domestic bodies related to the financial activities of the state, its financial and credit institutions;
– reflection of financial obligations arising in inter-state financial relations, in national state budgets, balance of payments of states and other state financial acts;
– the conditionality of these relations by the national income of the state, direct or indirect impact on its distribution and redistribution.

According to A. O. Akopyan, "Financial law and the limits of its regulation are closely linked by various economic theories (schools), which are used in the

formation of the state's economic policy. Such issues as the possibility of state regulation of prices, bank rates, securities market regulation, etc., remain debatable to the present time not only in Russia".

Scholar I. T. Tarasov distinguished financial law as a branch of legislation and as a branch of legal science: "Positive financial law is a set of provisions that determine the state and economic sphere of a given nation in a given time. The sources of this right are laws, administrative orders, and practices... The science of financial law is the science of legal norms that define the sphere of state farm... The science of financial law as a theory should be a permanent, firmly established, although not devoid of those elements of development that are necessary for every science. The financial law of a given state is only a reflection of reality, of the real application of the bases of the science of financial law at this time".

It is considered that without regulation of the financial aspect of the state, it may be unviable. It is very important to build a rational system of regulation of the financial system, which will cover not only the relations between companies and companies and legal entities or individuals, but also between individuals. It is also important to monitor all cash and other securities flows.

Scholars distinguish two important aims of financial law as a science. The first aim is the analyses, examination and transformation the legal norms, created by the divisions of the Russian Federation, responsible for regulating financial relations in the country. The second aim is to educate the population of the country in financial matters, including the specifics of taxation, banks nuances, implementation of financial legislation to preserve law and order. At the moment the second aim is the cause of many problems in the financial sector. Ignorance of the legal norms, which regulate financial relations, leads to significant fines for legal entities and individuals, and some processes may be the causes of criminal sanctions. Every year, researchers direct their efforts to creation a system that will increase the awareness of the population of the Russian Federation in financial law.

German economist K. Eeberg said: "Financial science is a field of knowledge that deserves careful study, partly because of the theoretical importance of this science for general education, and partly because of its wide application to practice. It is particularly important for all who can directly – as a public person or a member of deliberative and legislative institutions – or indirectly – through their right to vote, through the right of assembly or petitions, or through the media influence on public life".

So, the first and one of the important problems is the low level of awareness of the population of the Russian Federation in the legal norms of financial issues.

It is necessary for increasing awareness of the population: to introduce subjects, related to the study of financial literacy in educational institutions of various levels; to carry out activities at the regional and national levels schools, Universities, aimed at increasing the knowledge of financial law; to promote financial literature.

Problems of financial law exist not only at the practical level, but also at the theoretical level, as the subject of financial law has not been described yet by

researchers. The subject of financial law, according to most scholars, is the relations between all subjects of financial law. Subjects of financial law include:

– the state and its constituent parts (divisions);
– collective entities (companies, etc.);
– individual entities (individual entrepreneurs, individuals, etc.).

The subject of law is relations, but there is no specification of what kind of relations, which components of relations, whether all financial relations are included in the concept of "subject of financial law".

It is also worth noting that researchers classify financial law as a source of regulation of public finance, while banking relations and insurance are private, so, based on the above, these relations are not the sphere of regulation of financial law. Every year more and more researchers are inclined to increase the range of influence of financial law.

D. V. Kravchenko's conclusion about the complex nature of banking relations is justified: "Relations arising in the banking sector of the economy should be regulated by private law to the extent that such regulations will not interfere with the proper protection of public interests. Public relations arising in the course of state activities aimed at legal anti-crisis regulation are the subject of financial law".

V. V. Strelnikov has the opposite point of view, he believes that: "Utilizing of the Civil Law Trust Agreement in the field of compulsory pension insurance, one of the parties of which the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation is, leads to the idea of mobility of the borders of public and private law and the adaptation of private law funds to the regime of social law (financial and legal) regulation".

Thus, banking and insurance relations should be included in the sphere of influence of financial law, while preserving the private law of interaction of financial law subjects. It is also necessary to specify the subject of financial law, make it more capacious and involving all areas of financial relations between legal entities and individuals. From a practical point of view, it is necessary to promote financial literacy among the population to that more and more people know the features of financial law, that are necessary in their lives, especially about taxation.

At the present there have occurred fundamental changes in financial law compared to the last century. Every year, there are many laws, decrees, and regulations concerning changes in financial control. The Russian Federation is switching to an innovative model of the economy (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation from 12.05.2009 No. 537 (ed. from 01.07.2014) "On the national security strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020" // Rossiyskaya Gazeta, May 12, 2009.), that is, the state's policy is focused on the automation all spheres of life, including finance. It is assumed that with the introduction of this model, there will be better control over the flow of funds on the territory of the state and a clearer creation of transaction activities.

In this way, financial law appeared at the XIX centuries and is still constantly developing, struggling with the problem areas of financial interaction in the Russian Federation. Now the greatest problem is the low level of financial

literacy of the country's population, as well as the vague definition of the subject of financial law. Researchers should specify the subject more clearly so that there is no misunderstanding in the legal branch, which is closely related to financial law.

THE ISSUE OF QUALIFICATION OF COMPLICITY IN MURDER OF A NEWBORN CHILD BY A MOTHER IN THE RISSIAN FEDERATION

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The problem of qualification of complicity in the murder of a newborn child by a mother is debatable in the field of criminal law. Article 106 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation provides responsibility for the murder of a newborn child by a mother. This type of crime is privileged. The mother of a newborn child is a special subject. According to statistics that O. V. Lukichev maintains, about 10% of newborn murders are committed in complicity.

Complicity in the murder of a newborn child by a mother can be considered in three ways:

– mother of a newborn child and another person (s) are co-executors of a murder;

– mother is an executor, and other person (s), depending on the role they are performing, are an organizer, an instigator or an accomplice;

– mother is an accomplice, and other person (s) are direct executor(s).

In our opinion, it doesn't matter whether a mother killed her newborn child with her own hand or she was an accomplice to such a murder, she must bear responsibility for this crime in accordance with Article 106 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation.

It is necessary to pay attention to the responsibility of a co-executor of a murder of a newborn child by his mother, that is, the person who directly performs part of the objective side of this crime during the murder process. According to Part 4, Article 34 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation, a person who is not a subject of a crime is specified in the relevant Article of the Special part of the

criminal code, who participated in the Commission of a crime under this article, is criminally liable for this crime as its organizer, instigator or accomplice.

In this case, in our opinion, the rules of this article are not applicable, since it would be at least not correct to qualify the actions of a direct co-executor as an organizer, an instigator or an accomplice. Consequently it is necessary to qualify the actions of a co-executor under Paragraph "b" of Part 2, Article 105 of the criminal code (murder of a infant or other person, knowingly for a guilty person who is in a helpless state), since those circumstances that mitigate responsibility under Article 106 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation, are strictly of a personal nature and relate only to a mother of a newborn child, since only she has a direct physiological, social and legal relationship with him.

Let's consider the responsibility of an organizer, an instigator, and an accomplice of the murder of a newborn child committed by mother. As practice shows, people who are interested in the death of a newborn often have a direct influence on his mother: by threats, persuasions or other means, they induce a mother to kill a newborn, but they do not directly participate in the deprivation of his life.

So, N. G. Ivanov, gives an example when the father of a child incites a woman to murder her newborn child and offers to qualify his actions under Article 106 of the criminal code with reference to Article 33 of the criminal code (it is applied to the actions of an accomplice, and actions of the organizer). This is not possible accept, because Article 106 of the criminal code mitigates responsibility for that crime in connection with what have to be the stressful situation or condition of a mental disorder, not excluding sanity mother of a newborn.

These circumstances are applied only to her, but not to the organizer, accomplice, or instigator of the crime. What is the basis to mitigate the responsibility of these persons for complicity in this crime? Therefore, this category of persons should be applied with the relevant parts of Article 33 and Paragraph "C" of Part 2 Article 105 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation (murder of infant or other person known to the perpetrator in a helpless state).

And finally, when another person performs the objective side of this crime at the request of a mother of a newborn child, she herself does not perform even part of the objective side. In this case, we believe it is possible to qualify actions of the contractor under Paragraph "C" of Part 2 Article 105 of the criminal code, since for the same reasons mentioned above, criminal responsibility should not be applied in mitigating circumstances listed in Article 106 of the criminal code.

The actions of a mother, in our opinion, should be qualified under Article 106 of the criminal code with reference to the relevant part of Article. 33 of the criminal code, depending on the role it performs. Thus, accomplices in the murder of a newborn child by a mother must bear responsibility under Paragraph "b" of Part 2 Article 105 of the criminal code with reference to the corresponding part of Article 33 of the criminal code. In our opinion, the issues examined in this article need to be clarified by the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

VIOLATION OF THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS IN PLACES OF FORCED DETENTION: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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Human rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation are one of the most important foundations for the functioning of the state.

Human rights and freedoms are the key reference point in determining the meaning and content of laws, as well as their application. One of the most important rights enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation is the right to freedom and personal integrity, which are a key element of the General legal status of the individual in the Russian Federation, are inalienable and secured by guarantees the purpose of which is to protect the dignity of the individual. With regard to places of forced detention, these rights are among the most difficult to implement.

The right to freedom and personal integrity is one of those rights that can be restricted to a certain extent for the purposes pursued by the Russian Constitution. In this case, the restriction must be carried out in accordance with the procedure established by law, in compliance with three important criteria aimed at preserving the essence of the right.

These criteria are necessity, reasonableness, and proportionality. These restrictions are coercive measures that are necessary to isolate individuals from society. Currently, when people are in places of forced detention, there are problems associated with violation of the conditions of their detention. These problems are the subject of this study.

There are several basic reasons for the existence of the problems:

1) low level of legal awareness;

2) limited ability to protect their rights and freedoms, compared to free citizens;

3) passivity of correctional institutions ' administrations in informing persons who are held there about their rights and obligations, as well as violations committed by employees of correctional institutions.

The first highlighted problem is the low level of legal awareness that finds a place not only in correctional institutions, but also in other areas of public life. As part of the solution to this problem, the following measures can be taken: conversations conducted by representatives of public authorities with certain categories of the population; holding events aimed at forming a legal awareness; and engaging the media.

In relation to increasing legal awareness of citizens in places of detention we recommend holding explanatory conversations when they get to a correctional facility; arranging directly in a correctional facility events, in which groups of persons are explained their key rights and responsibilities. It is also possible to hold various kinds of contests and competitions on legal issues in correctional institutions, with subsequent awarding of distinguished individuals.

The second reason indicated is the limited capacity of persons in places of forced detention to protect their rights and freedoms. In the context of this reason, the methods of protection of persons in places of forced detention were studied. We consider judicial protection as one of these methods and we highlighted the grounds for applying to the court by persons in places of forced detention, in particular, violation of the conditions of detention.

In addition, the role of the Commissioner for human rights in promoting the process of realization of human and civil rights and freedoms in our country was considered. The nature and direction of his activities were highlighted.

The method of operational assistance to prisoners in protecting their rights is also proposed. We advise to create a special Committee at correctional institutions which will be based on an agreement between the Federal penitentiary service of Russia, the Commissioner for human rights and the Prosecutor's office. The composition of the Committee will be determined in the agreement, but it will be formed by the above-mentioned entities. The essence of this Committee is that complaints received by it are dealt with collectively and at a faster pace. This will help to reduce the number of complaints and appeals that have no basis, as well as increase the speed of consideration of the rest.

The third reason indicated – the passivity of the correctional facility administration in informing persons in places of forced detention-is closely related to the first reason. This phenomenon is based on the fact that some prison officers deliberately allow violation of the conditions of detention, and, consequently, the rights of prisoners.

The administration, in particular, fails to take appropriate measures to ensure the regime in institutions, as well as supervision of the behavior of convicted citizens. In order to solve this problem, we consider as an example the results of the inspection of legality in the departments and institutions of the Federal penitentiary service of the Republic of Tyva, which was carried out by the Prosecutor General's office of the Russian Federation.

Based on its results, it was pointed out that it is necessary to improve the legal regulation of issues related to sanitary and material support of convicts and prevention of offenses. In addition to conducting inspections, we suppose it

reasonable to introduce various incentive measures, such as encouraging employees of penitentiary institutions who have not revealed violations for a certain period of time. In institutions where violations are detected, it is possible to apply disciplinary liability for employees in the form of penalties, the amount of which should be directly dependent on the duration of the violation.

Of course, the problems listed above, as well as the proposed solutions, are not exhaustive. However, these measures can be regarded as a starting point for respecting the rights and legitimate interests of prisoners.

THE CONTENT OF THE DECISION ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF A PERSON AS AN ACCUSED

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The purpose of the present article is to analyze the content of the order on involving a person as an accused. The most frequent mistakes made while drafting the order are considered and the court practice is given.

Involvement as an accused occupies a significant place in the work of representatives of the investigative bodies of Russia. Most of the mistakes and other violations of the law, which are related to the content of the ruling on involvement as an accused, have negative results both for certain criminal cases and for the state of law and order in general.

The contents of the ruling are governed by part 2 of Article 171 of the Criminal Procedural Code of the Russian Federation:

The decree shall specify:

1) date and place of its compilation;

2) by whom the decree was drawn up;

3) the surname, first name and middle name of the person involved as the accused, date and place of birth;

4) a description of the crime, when and where it was committed and other details which must be proved based on subparagraph 14 of paragraph one of Art. 73 of this Code;

5) paragraph, part, article of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, which provide for liability for this crime;

6) a decision to bring a person as an accused in a criminal case under investigation.

On the basis of this list, it can be said that the ruling contains three parts: introduction, description and resolution.

The introduction of the resolution must contain the date and place of its drafting, the official who compiled it (the name of the preliminary investigation or inquiry body, the class rank or title, the surname of the investigator).

The narrative part then consists of a description of the circumstances of the crime (time, place where it was committed) and some other details which must be proved based on paragraphs 1-4 part 1 of Article 73 of the CPC of the Russian Federation, as well as paragraphs, part, article of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, providing for responsibility for this crime. All provisions contained in the ruling must be based on the evidence available in the case.

At the end of the narrative part the rules of the criminal and criminal procedure law, on the basis of which the decision to prosecute as an accused is made, are specified.

The operative part of the indictment order contains a decision to involve a person as an accused, specifying his surname, first name, middle name, date and month, year and place of birth, as well as the qualifications of the person`s action.

The order is signed by the person conducting the investigating. If there are grounds in a criminal case for the involvement of more than one person as an accused, the order is issued for each of them.

Mistakes in the drafting of this procedural document may occur, most often in the resolution part, for example, the numbers of parts and paragraphs of the article of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation or the article itself, in a request to extend the period of remand in custody of an accused person, on the one hand, and in a decision to bring the person as an accused, on the other hand. If these mistakes are then not noticed by the prosecutor and result in an obstacle to the correct conviction, the court will return the case back to the prosecutor.

For example, let us refer to the judicial practice of the Belgorod region. By the Resolution of the Sverdlovsk District Court of Belgorod, a criminal case against K., accused of committing a crime under Article 198 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, returned to the prosecutor to remove obstacles to its consideration by the court.

The reason for the returning of the criminal case to the prosecutor was the inconsistency of the charge brought against K. which, in the opinion of the court, prevents the examining of the case. It is evident from the decision to prosecute K. as an accused that he is accused of tax evasion from the organization, while the qualification of his actions indicates that he evaded the payment of tax from an individual.

The above data cannot be considered a technical error, as the similar charge is given in the accusation part of the criminal case. In this case, the court was right

to have returned the criminal case to the prosecutor, for the violations in drafting the indictment prevent the court from ruling on the basis of the indictment or from rendering another decision.

Thus, we can make a conclusion that the decision to bring a person in as an accused consists of introduction, description and resolution, described in article 171 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation. The wording of the ruling should be concise, clearly worded, and should not contain a logical contradiction of errors.

CYBERCRIME EINE NEUE GLOBALE DIMENSION DES VERBRECHENS

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In dem Vortrag wird das Thema von Cybercrime erläutert. Diese Art des Verbrechens ist heute weltweit verbreitet. Die Cyberbankräuber dringen in das Computersystem, verwalten die Abrechnungsdaten von Kreditkarten der Kunden. Die Kosten von Cybercrime übersteigt schon die Kosten der Drogenhandel.

Die umfassende und allgemeingültige Definition des Begriffs Cybercrime bezieht sich auf computerbezogene gestützte Straftaten, hinter denen sich oftmals eine finanzielle Motivation verbirgt.

Die Methoden der Cybercrime im und durch das Internet sind vielfältig. Sie basieren sich auf dem Internet z.B. die Verbreitung von Kinderpornographie oder geschehen mit Techniken des Internets z.B. Identitätsdiebstahl.

Was ist eigentlich das Ziel von Cyberkriminellen? Die Opfer des Verbrechens solcher Art sind meistens die Privatpersonen, mittelständische Betriebe, Behörden, Ämter und Großkonzerne. Man redet heute schon von der Evolution in diesem Bereich.

Noch in den 1990-er Jahren dominierten einfache Betrügereien und klassische Kleinkriminelle. Zurzeit dominieren aber die Finanzmanipulationen, die Industriespionagen, große Verbrechersyndikate, die Datenbestände.

Besonders gefürchtet sind Computerkriminelle. Sie handeln mit dem Versand von Spam-Mails, Viren, legen die Websites lahm.

Der virtuelle Schwarzmarkt des Internets bietet den Kriminellen die Möglichkeit die Werkzeuge für Verbrechen zu schaffen. Sehr oft geschehen die Viren-Angriffe auf konkurrierende Unternehmen. Diese Viren können etwa 5000 Dollar kosten. Nebenbei werden auch auf solchen virtuellen Schwarzmärkten Waffen, Drogen und Falschgeld gehandelt.

Was die Vorteile von Internetsverbrechen angeht, so sind sie einfach. Die Kriminellen benötigen wenig Infrastruktur. Meistens sind sie anonym gegenüber den anderen Gruppenmitgliedern. Sie können sich effizient vernetzen.Diese Vorteile machen es automatisch schwierig die Strafverfolgung. Das Verbrechen ist vollkommen risikofrei.

Die Cybercrime Straftaten werden in vier Kategorien unterteilt. Darunter sind:

1. Straftaten gegen die Vertraulichkeit von Computerdaten und -systemen.
2. Computerbezogene Straftaten wie Fälschungen, Identitätsdiebstahl, Computerbetrug.
3. Inhaltsbezogene Straftaten (die Straftaten, die Hassreden involvieren oder einen Bezug zu Kinderpornografie aufweisen.
4. Straftaten in Zusammenhang mit Verletzungen des Urheberrechts und verwandter Schutzrechte.

Die Cybercriminelle agieren in Gruppen. Ihre Kollaboration ist über kürzere Zeiträume angelegt. Die Gruppenstruktur ist weniger hierarchisch als in der allgemeinen organisierten Kriminalität zugeordnet. Für Computerkriminalität kooperieren sich die Menschen, die sich nur aus der virtuellen Welt kennen. Im realen Leben haben sie sich nie gesehen. Sie machen Absprachen und regelrechte Verabredungen zu Straftaten.

Die Sicherheitsbehörden bemühen sich mit diesem Verbrechen zu kämpfen. In Deutschland wurde das „Nationale Cyber-Abwehrzentrum“ zur Abwehr elektronischer Angriffe auf IT-Infrastrukturen des Bundesrepublik und seiner Wirtschaft eingerichtet. Auf europäischer Ebene gibt es die Abteilung bei Interpol. Diese Abteilung heißt das europäische Zentrum zur Bekämpfung der Cyberkriminalität. Die Nato hat auch ein Cyber-Abwehrzentrum. Die UNO besitzt eine Sonderorganisation „die Internationale Fernmeldeunion“ zum Zweck der Versicherung der globalen Sicherheit. Aber solche Einrichtungen brauchen viele gut ausgestattete Personalkräfte, mehr Geld und viel Kooperation.

Fazit: Unser Leben ist mehr und mehr auf Cyberspace verlagert, deshalb sollten die damit einhergehenden Gefahren nicht vernachlässigt werden.

TRANSNATIONALE ORGANISIERTE KRIMINALITÄT IM 21. JAHRHUNDERT

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Organisierte Kriminalität kennt keine Grenzen. Transnationale Organisierte Kriminalität (Menschen-, Drogen- oder Waffenhandel, Zwangsprostitution) ist ein globales Phänomen und gehört zu den Schattenseiten der Globalisierungsprozesse. Aber sie gilt heute nicht mehr als Phänomen bestimmter Ländern, sondern ist weltweit verbreitet. Die Beispiele sind Drogenkrieg in Mexiko, Drogenanbau in Afghanistan, die Machenschaften der italienischen Mafia usw.

Transnationale Organisierte Kriminalität wird häufig als eine der größten Sicherheitsgefahren des 21. Jahrhunderts gesehen. Als Ursachen der Transnationalen Organisierten Kriminalität kann man die offenen Grenzen in EU, die Freizügigkeit der Personen nennen.

In diesem Vortrag richten wir den Blick auf die Situation mit Transnationalen Organisierten Kriminalität in einigen Regionen der Welt. Wir betrachten deren Einfluss auf gesellschaftliches Leben und Sicherheit der Menschen, Politik und Wirtschaft.

Was sind eigentlich die Tätigkeitsfelder der Transnationalen Organisierten Kriminalität?

• ***Der Drogenhandel***. Hier tätigen Gruppierungen in Europa, Asien, Lateinamerika (Kolumbien). Synthetische Drogen werden insbesondere in den Niederlanden und Belgien vertrieben.

• ***Irreguläre Immigration und Menschenhandel*** sind weite Handlungsfelder der Transnationalen Organisierten Kriminalität. Noch nie ist Sklaverei und Menschenhandel in der Menschheitsgeschichte so verbreitet wie heutzutage. Die Menschen werden nach Europa geschleust, um dort in der Prostitution oder als Arbeitssklaven auszubeuten. Die Sexsklaverei macht heute ein globales Problem. Sie ist in Mexiko, Thailand, Israel, Italien, in der Türkei sehr entwickelt. Ein neues Gebiet eröffnet sich im Bereich des Organhandels.

• ***Fälschungen*** auf unterschiedlichen Gebieten. Scheinfirmen werden von Transnationalen Organisierten Kriminalität genutzt, um über fingierte Rechnungen Mehrwertsteuerbetrug zu begehen. Geldwäsche ist ein internationales Geschäft, das unterschiedliche Standorte und Verfahren integriert. Die Zahl der Fälschungen und über „Online-Apotheken“ vertriebene Medikamente nehmen in den letzten Jahren zu. Ein Sonderfall auf diesem Gebiet ist die Fälschung von Bargeld. Es werden auch Lebensmittel, Körperpflege, elektronische Geräte, Spielzeug erfasst.

Schmier- und Schutzgeldzahlungen, Geldwäsche und Korruption unterhöhlen immer mehr demokratische Institutionen und gefährden das Gemeinwesen.

• **Eigentumsdelikte** (Autodiebstähle, Einbrüche und bewaffnete Überfälle) werden insbesondere von Gruppen aus Südwesteuropa und Südwestasien begangen. Diebstähle von Rohstoffen ergänzen dieses Feld. Die Gruppen der Transnationalen Organisierten Kriminalität sind im Müllhandel, im Energiesektor und beim Schmuggel geschützter Spezies integriert.

• ***Identitätsdiebstahl, Online-Betrug, Kreditkartenbetrug*** sind die Erscheinungsformen der Cyberkriminalität, die Transnational Organisierte Kriminalitätsgruppen ausüben.

• ***Waffenhandel*** ist auch ein besonders wesentlich bedeutendes Geschäftsfeld der Transnationalen Organisierten Kriminalitätsgruppierungen. Insbesondere sind sie in Kriegsgebieten oder in Fällen von Sanktionen verbreitet.

Transnationale Organisierte Kriminalität ist ein wachsender politischer und ökonomischer Faktor der Macht. Hunderte Milliarden von US-Dollar werden jährlich mit Hilfe der illegalen Geschäfte verdient und verschoben. Am Beispiel der italienischen Mafia namens Camorra kann man deutlich sehen, wie stark Transnationale Organisierte Kriminalität mit Wirtschaft und Politik verflochten ist. Die Camorra ist ein zentraler Arbeitgeber mit Sitz in Neapel. Sie tätigt Millioneninvestitionen in Restaurants, Hotels, Wohnbauten, in die Industrie in vielen Nachbarländern von Italien. Diese Investitionen schaden der lokalen Wirtschaft und tragen zur Wirtschaftskrise bei.

Die Verflechtung der Organisierten Kriminalität mit Wirtschaft und Politik kann darauf hindeuten, dass die Grauzone zwischen legal und illegal immer größer wird.

Die Herausforderungen durch Transnationale Organisierte Kriminalität sind sehr groß. Dabei entwickelt sie sich weiter und wird dabei „intelligenter“. Ein Beispiel kann die Cyber-Kriminalität sein. Die Millionen Computernutzer werden oft Opfer von Internetkriminalität.

Fazit. Transnationale Organisierte Kriminalität tritt in vielen Formen und auf vielen Gebieten auf. Sie zielt auf Profite und politischen Einfluss. Es ist wichtig anzudeuten, dass Transnationale Organisierte Kriminalität in all ihrer Dimensionen als Tatsache anerkannt wird. Sie verursacht genug menschliches Leid und viel Kosten. Die Internationale Gemeinschaft soll viel enger in diesem Gebiet zusammenarbeiten.

SOME PROBLEMS OF INTERPRETER'S PARTICIPATION IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

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The Constitution of the Russian Federation recognized human rights and freedoms as the highest value guaranteed by the state. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the fact that our country is multinational. International relations with various countries and organizations are actively establishing and developing, increasing the inflow of migrant workers. This means that there may be some difficulties related to misunderstanding, the presence of a certain language barrier in relations between people. In this situation, criminal proceedings are no exception.

The code of criminal procedure establishes the basic guarantees for participants in criminal proceedings who don't know or don't have sufficient knowledge of the language of criminal justice system. These guarantees primarily include the obligation of the investigator and the court to involve an interpreter in the case (a person who is fluent in the language that is necessary for translation, and at the same time, is not interested in the result of the case under investigation).

In addition, a person who does not know the language of legal proceedings should be provided with the right to make statements, give evidence, bring complaints, get acquainted with the materials of the criminal case, speak in court in his or her native language and use the help of an interpreter for free. All investigative and judicial documents that are subject to mandatory delivery to a participant in criminal proceedings must be translated into his or her native language or into the language that he or she speaks.

The category "a person who does not speak the language of criminal proceedings" is evaluative and consists of scientifically developed criteria. This person:

– does not understand or has little understanding of speech in the language of
criminal proceedings;
– cannot speak the language fluently;
– does not understand the actual circumstances related to the case;
– does not understand the special terms used in the proceedings and their
meaning.

The participation of an interpreter in criminal proceedings entails certain problems. Thus, when conducting an interrogation, the probability of various distortions is created when the information provided by the interrogated is brought to the investigator.

The investigator solves a number of organizational and procedural issues: preparing and giving to the translator a list of questions to be clarified; drawing up a protocol with its translation into a foreign language; evaluating the translated answers of the interrogated, etc.

The interrogation of a person has its own characteristics – the free story of the interrogated must be divided into parts that take up time intervals sufficient for translation and its fixation. Besides, such parts should not be lengthy, since the translation may result in the loss of important details of the case.

In addition, the law does not regulate the mandatory registration of an investigative action by means of audio or video recording, but in practice, investigators widely use these tools. The purpose of their application is the subsequent quality control of translation by consulting with a philologist, the need to clarify certain points. Scholars have expressed critical opinions on this issue, citing the fact that this approach calls into question the competence of the participating translator in advance.

Another problem is the question of finding and choosing a person as a translator, including for translation from a language that is quite rare. This situation is very difficult in small towns. There is a necessity to find a suitable candidate and to apply to other regions of the country. This process requires considerable time, which delays the criminal proceedings, as well as material costs associated with the person's travel to the relevant locality and back. A partial solution to this problem is the creation in each region of a database of persons who can act as an interpreter in criminal cases, with the mandatory indication of the language that such person is fluent in.

Thus, the Russian legislation regulating the participation of an interpreter in criminal cases is quite cursory, and causes many controversial and unresolved issues in the course of practical activities. There are quite a lot of difficulties in selecting a suitable candidate, and then – difficulties in proving the correctness of the translation. In this case, scientific research and development can provide significant assistance to the preliminary investigation bodies and courts in criminal proceedings involving an interpreter.

THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

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The subject of the report is the position of the president in our country. The provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation stipulate that the head of the Russian state is the President of the Russian Federation.

The definition of the President of the Russian Federation as the head of state most reflects the functions and powers that he has under the current Constitution of the Russian Federation. Such constitutional consolidation of the status of the President, first of all, indicates that he occupies a special place in the system of public authorities. Directly, the President does not belong to any of the three branches of government, and at the same time, one cannot say that his authority is superior to them.

It cannot be said that the fact that he was not included in any of the three branches of government unambiguously resolves the issue of the legal status of the President, since there is some uncertainty about the legal status and powers of the President, including his right to interfere in the work of state authorities.

At the same time, looking at the Constitution of the Russian Federation, you can see that it is the chapter on the President that opens the list of chapters that are devoted to government bodies.

Having analyzed some articles of the Constitution of the Russian Federation regarding the legal status of the President of the Russian Federation, one can come to the conclusion that the President is in close relationship with the executive news of the authorities.

It is worth mentioning that many scientists adhere to this opinion, for example, L.A. Okunkov said that many of the powers of the President are either directly of an executive nature, or are close to the executive branch. But legally, he does not enter into the system of executive power in any way, but only has an extensive circle of powers, which in one way or another relate to the branch of power in question. So the President has a very big influence on the formation of the Government itself, since it is he who appoints its chairman, deputies and approves the structure of the Government of the Russian Federation, moreover, he is in charge of a number of federal ministries.

The President also interacts with other authorities through the possession of powers in other branches of government. If we talk about the legislative branch of government, then it is worth noting that the President exercises his legislative powers through his participation in lawmaking, using his right to legislative initiative, signing and promulgating laws, as well as a suspensive “veto”, and in cases provided for by law, he has the right to dissolve the State Duma.

The judiciary also does not go unnoticed by the president of the Russian Federation, since he participates in its organization, and also has the right, if necessary, to appeal both to the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation and to courts of general jurisdiction, which is explicitly stated in the provisions of the country's basic law.

The interaction of state authorities and the special place of the President of the Russian Federation also consist in the fact that the branches of power provide the activities of state institutions, and the President of the Russian Federation, in turn, guarantees the functioning of the constitutional system, while protecting the sovereignty and independence, security and integrity of the state.

In conclusion it must be said that the Constitution of the Russian Federation establishes the obligation for the President to ensure the unity of state power, which is exercised precisely by the legislative, executive and judicial bodies.

Despite the fact that he does not belong to any of these branches of government, he ensures the coordinated functioning and interaction of state authorities, which is the essence of the proclamation of the President as a guarantor and that he establishes the main directions of the state's foreign and domestic policy.

THE SYSTEM OF THE CONSTITUTION

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The study of the basic law of the Russian Federation is of interest, firstly, to practicing lawyers in the field of state studies, and, secondly, to members of the public, whose basic rights and duties are proclaimed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation. This proves the relevance of the study.

The study of the system of the basic law of Russia is explained by the fact that here is the starting point of construction and formation of all branches of domestic law, which takes the dominant place in the sources of the Constitution.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the system of the Constitution of the Russian Federation as a basic source of law, its structure and content.

This goal set the following research objectives:

- define the concept of the Constitution as a source of law;
- analyze the form and structure of the Constitution;
- define the functions of the Constitution.

The Constitution is traditionally understood as the basic law of any state, which has the highest legal force and is the foundation of the legal system of the state. The foundation of government is enshrined in the Constitution: form of

government, political-legal regime, this policy articulates the rights and freedoms of citizens and their responsibilities.

At the present time, the Constitution, in addition to its "classic function" of the basic law of the state, according to M. V. Baglay, is a political act of power, because it affects the political life of society.

The current Constitution was adopted by popular vote on December 12, 1993. Until the day of its adoption, the Constitution of the RSFSR of 1978 remained in force. A crucial feature that sets the new Constitution apart from its predecessors is that it was adopted in an independent and sovereign state.

According to its structure, the current Constitution consists of a preamble and two sections.

In the Preamble the Russian Constitution defines the purposes and tasks of the state, which include: a statement of the rights and freedoms of the individual, approval of civil peace and accord in Russia, preserving the historically established state unity, revival of the sovereign statehood of Russia, approval of the inviolability of the democratic foundations of the Russian state, ensuring the welfare and prosperity of Russia.

There are nine chapters in the 1st section of the Constitution. In the 2nd section of the Constitution there are some provisions on the introduction of a new Constitution into effect, records the termination of the old Constitution, the ratio of the Constitution and the Federal Treaty, the application of the legislation in force before this Constitution comes into force, the grounds on which the previously formed bodies operate.

The Constitution as a normative legal act has a special character and is the main regulator of relations between society and the state. It is advisable to highlight its legal properties:

1. The Constitution is a normative legal act. The Constitution contains legal norms that establish the basic principles of the state, rights, relations between the state and society, specify the authorities, and establish their division into branches.

2. Legal supremacy of the Constitution. First of all, it is revealed that all other legal acts should not contradict it.

3. The Supreme legal force of the Constitution.

4. The Constitution is the foundation of Russian legislation. This is reflected in the fact that the Constitution establishes the legislative process, that is, the procedure for how law is formed in Russia.

5. Stricter review and amendment procedures. According to the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation: Chapters 1, 2 and 9 are not subject to revision at the Federal Assembly level. Chapters 3-8 may be amended by the Federal Assembly as part of the mechanism established for Federal Constitutional laws.

6. Special form of legal protection. It is expressed in the fact that the Constitution is protected by the entire system of state power.

Having studied the essence of the Constitution, we can distinguish a number of its functions:

1) constituent; 2) political; 3) legal; 4) ideological; 5) humanistic.

Thus, the Constitution of the Russian Federation is a unique in its properties normative legal act, which has its own specific features – the essence and legal nature, special functions. Their study and correct understanding is of great importance for understanding the system of the Constitution as a whole.

It can be concluded that the system of the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993 is a unique set of legal norms and legal institutions that work together and are intended to regulate public relations in Russia. In our opinion, the Constitution of 1993 perfectly copes with the tasks assigned to it, contributes to the resolution of all kinds of social conflicts, bringing society to harmony and balance.

PSYCHIATRY AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

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The general area of behavioral forensic science has expanded greatly since the mid-20th century. Forensic psychiatrists (and to some extent psychologists) have long been involved in determining whether persons are mentally competent to stand trial and to aid in their own defense.

Although each U.S. state has its own standards for determining competence, the question usually reduces to whether a defendant had the mental capacity to form an intent to commit a crime. Intent is usually considered to be a prime factor in determining whether a crime has been committed.

In addition to this role of the behavioral forensic scientist, there are several other emerging duties. One is in the area of psychological crime scene reconstruction and psychological profiling. People who repeat the same type of crime are known as serial criminals. Such people usually have particular motivations and reasons for committing that type of crime and will tend to form behavioral patterns that show up time after time.

A trained behavioral scientist can uncover some of these patterns and help predict when, how, and against whom the serial criminal will strike next. Such predictions may enable the police to prevent the next crime in the series. In addition, ritualistic behaviour by serial criminals may result in crime scene clues

that can enable a behavioral scientist to develop a physical and psychological profile of the perpetrator, which can help the police narrow their search.

Behavioral scientists also engage in other activities that are less well known to the public. They may, for example, be called upon to develop a physical and behavioral profile of a likely airplane hijacker so that airport security personnel can look out for such people and pay extra attention to their movements in the airport.

A very important role of a behavioral forensic scientist is in interviewing and interrogating suspects and witnesses to crimes. Those processes may involve the use of a polygraph to help determine the veracity of a statement being given by a witness or suspect. Scientists who engage in such activities have an intimate knowledge of police procedures and criminology.

Behavioral scientists usually have advanced degrees in psychiatry or clinical psychology or criminology. They also usually have some type of law enforcement experience that enables them to understand the behavioral aspects of crime.

Questioned-document analysis involves a number of areas of forensic inquiry. It is an apprenticeship field, requiring years of practice and work with an experienced examiner. The most familiar area of questioned-document examination is handwriting analysis. Here the examiner is called upon to determine if a particular person was the author of a document.

The examiner compares characteristics of the questioned document with those of a document either previously written by the suspect or purposely taken as a known handwriting sample, also called an exemplar. There are no universal standards for the number of characteristics that must be present in order for the document examiner to conclude that a particular person was the author of a document. It is up to the individual examiner to determine when there is sufficient evidence.

Forensic document examiners may be called upon to determine if a particular instrument made a typewritten or printed document or if a particular copier made a copy of a document. Unless there are some unusual characteristics or defects in the instrument, it is generally not possible to answer such questions definitively.

Document examiners are also called upon to examine alterations in documents such as erasures, addition of material, obliterated writing, and charred documents. Such work involves chemical analysis as well as physical and observational techniques. Examiners are frequently asked to determine the age of a document, particularly those that are handwritten in ink.

A document may consist of a number of entries made at different times, and questions may arise as to whether a particular entry was made at a purported time. In other cases, the age of an entire document may be called into question.

The determination of the age of the ink on a document is accomplished by uncovering changes in the chemical composition of the ink that take place over time. A similar type of analysis may also be done on the paper, especially if ink was not used to write the document.

CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF A LEGAL ENTITY

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In the modern world, people combine their efforts and money in order to improve the life of society. The formation of a legal entity is the main legal form of such an Association. The institution of a legal entity contributes to the development of economic turnover.

Changes were made to the Civil Code of the Russian Federation that helped identify the problem of the role and place of a legal entity in the formation of legal personality of various organizations involved in civil turnover. Besides, the institution of a legal entity is of great importance not only for civil law, but also for a large number of other branches of law.

The relevance of the research is that the emergence and development of the institution of a legal entity is directly related to the complexity of relations in various spheres of society. The heyday of the study of this institute is in the XIX century.

The purpose of the present paper is to study the characteristics of the concept and classification of a legal entity.

The subject of the research is civil law norms regulating the activities of legal entities.

For the most complete study of the proposed topic, we should consider the evolution of the study of this institute. The first researchers of the definition of a legal entity are representatives of the “theory of fiction”, the German civilists F. K. Savigny and B. Windscheid, who consider this formation as fictitious. Further development of the study of the legal entity was due to Alios fon Brintz, who put forward the “theory of trust property”.

In the modern Russian Federation according to article 48 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation: “A legal entity is an organization that has separate property and is responsible for its obligations, can acquire and exercise civil rights and bear civil duties on its own behalf, and can be a plaintiff and a defendant in court”.

Legal entities acting as a subject of civil turnover have legal capacity. Initially, I would like to say that these qualities of a legal entity arise and cease at

one time, at the time of their state registration, and at the time of entering an entry in the state register on the liquidation of the legal entity, respectively.

The legal capacity of a legal entity, in turn, can be general or special. General legal capacity gives a legal entity the opportunity to participate in civil legal relations in various spheres of life. Special ones assume the possibility of participation only in a limited range of civil relations.

Having considered the above definition, the following conclusions should be drawn:

1. A legal entity is only those organizations that have property separate from others and the ability to meet their obligations to them;

2. The legal entity should possess the following characteristics:

- Availability of property isolation;
- The obligation to respond with property for their obligations;
- Possibility to acquire civil rights;
- The ability to perform civil duties on their own behalf;
- The ability to independently appear in court as a plaintiff and defendant.

3. Legal entities are usually classified according to:

- The purpose of the establishment;
- Form of ownership;
- Organizational and legal form.

4. The organization may acquire civil rights, only subject to its compliance with the goal of creating;

5. A legal entity has the following objects of means of individualization:

- Brand name;
- Trademark;
- Service mark;
- The name of the place of origin of the product.

In conclusion, I would like to note that the institution of a legal entity does not stop in its development, as can be evidenced by systematic changes in civil legislation. The role of this institute increases every year.

To sum up, we should pay attention to the main provisions of this study. The analysis of the concept and essence of a legal entity is more relevant and interesting than ever in a period of economic instability. The emergence of the institution of a legal entity is closely related to meeting the needs of modern society. Research of this institute was conducted not only at the present stage, but also throughout the history of the legal entity, which can be confirmed by the presence of many theories. The institution of a legal entity is clearly systematized and has a number of features, without which no organization can be registered.

THEORIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND THEIR EVOLUTION

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Unemployment is a socio-economic phenomenon that involves the lack of work of people who make up the economically active population. Nowadays, many people suffer from unemployment, and today there are a significant number of reasons for this. Many of them are closely related to each other. It should be noted that every state strives to avoid unemployment: many laws have been passed to save people from this.

The aim of the present article is to study the causes of unemployment. The results of this study could be used for the development and implementation of effective economic and social policies aimed at ensuring employment of the working-age population of the country, reducing unemployment to a minimum socially acceptable level.

The first and one of the most important causes of unemployment everywhere are immigrants. Scientists believe that the indigenous population is forced to suffer from a small salary, as emigrants are allocated jobs. The dilemma between unemployment and immigration for wages has not yet been resolved in many countries, but the government still supports the idea that we need to get rid of it.

The second cause of unemployment may be the crisis in the country. This often happens, and jobs are empty because the wages are too low, so the local population refuses to do hard work, which is not the case with immigrants. It is also worth noting that during a crisis in the state usually there is no money to pay the salary of the entire population. They either have to cut jobs or cut wages. Thus, the causes of unemployment mentioned, namely, immigrants and the crisis, are closely interrelated.

And the third, in our opinion, is the reason for insufficient legal regulation of such a phenomenon as unemployment. Of course, the state is interested in solving this problem. The key document regulating the main essence of employment and unemployment is the Federal law “On employment of the population in the Russian Federation”. In this law, and specifically in article 3 “Procedure and conditions for recognizing citizens as unemployed”, the definition of *unemployed* is given. According to article 3, paragraph 1: “Unemployed are recognized as able-bodied citizens who do not have a job or earnings, are registered with the employment service in order to find a suitable job, are looking for work and are ready to start it.

At the same time, the salary does not include payments of severance pay and retained average earnings to citizens dismissed in connection with the liquidation of the organization or termination of activities by an individual entrepreneur, reduction in the number or staff of employees of the organization, individual entrepreneur." Based on the law, not all citizens can be recognized as unemployed. These include:

● citizens under 16 years of age;

● citizens who, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, have been assigned an old-age insurance pension (including prematurely) and (or) a funded pension, or a pension provided for in paragraph 2 of article 32 of this Law, or an old-age pension or a state pension for years of service;

● citizens who refused within 10 days from the date of their registration with the employment service in order to find a suitable job, from two options for a suitable job, including temporary work, and first-time job seekers (previously unemployed) and do not have qualifications - in the case of two refusals from vocational training or from the offered paid work, including temporary work. A citizen cannot be offered the same job (professional training and additional professional education in the same profession or specialty) twice;

●not appearing without a valid reason within 10 days from the date of their registration in order to find a suitable job in employment services to offer them suitable work, and not appearing within the period prescribed by the employment agencies to register them as unemployed;

● those convicted by court decision to correctional labor, as well as to punishment in the form of deprivation of liberty;

● those who submitted documents containing deliberately false information about the absence of work and earnings, as well as those who submitted other unreliable data to be recognized as unemployed.

It should be noted that this act does not specify direct ways to combat unemployment. Thus, the state needs to pay the greatest attention to unemployment, its causes and finding ways to solve them.

So, based on the above, the main causes of unemployment are the following: the flow of immigrants from other countries who seek to take jobs of the indigenous population; the deplorable socio-economic situation in the state; the lack of legal regulation in the field of combating unemployment. In addition, these phenomena can be interconnected, which creates even more serious problems. Legal regulations in our country include many acts to combat unemployment, but they provide only general provisions on this issue.

Since unemployment is a serious macroeconomic problem, the state is taking measures to combat it. In the process of study we found out that there are two main ways to overcome unemployment: the payment of unemployment benefits and the creation of employment services and employment bureaus. These methods are implemented by the state depending on the current economic situation in the country. Medium-term targeted programs based on a set of measures to stimulate

economic activity and the use of various employment policy instruments play a priority role in overcoming unemployment.

DANDRUFF AS A SOURCE OF TRACE INFORMATION

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Being at the scene of the crime, the investigator must identify and record all trace information. One of the most valuable traces is saliva, blood, or hair particles. However, there is another interesting but underrated type of biological trace – dandruff.

Dandruff (from the Latin “pityriasis” – bran) is a disease of the skin of the head, which is characterized by the detachment of dying skin scales.

Unfortunately, in the scientific community, little attention is paid to such biological material as dandruff, although according to statistics, 36% of the population with HIV infection and 80% of those with AIDS have these particles. In a healthy person, dandruff is not enough, however, in inflammatory processes (for example, with SARS), a large amount of this substance is formed. And accordingly, the percentage of detection of the nucleus dandruff in the cell increases. This nucleus, along with traces of blood, can provide a large amount of genetic material for the study of identical traits. Unlike saliva, hair particles, dandruff is more likely to provide a more accurate molecular genetic characteristic.

When investigating a crime scene, traces of the same saliva may not be enough to establish a genetic similarity between the biological material obtained from the scene and the saliva taken from the alleged offender.

In turn, when studying dandruff, this problem does not arise, trace information is always in excess.

One of the problems is collecting this biological material. For this purpose a specialist needs a cap, gloves and a mask to avoid getting particles of dandruff of an investigator in trace information received from the scene.

Usually dandruff can be found on clothing (a hat, an outerwear), a comb. Under the stereomicroscope, you can detect white or yellowish shiny particles – this is dandruff. Do not mix dandruff taken from the inner and outer layer of

clothing, as there may be completely different biological material. Directly the selection of dandruff particles occurs in the following order:

1. The process of obtaining biological information and the gathering takes place under stereoscopic microscope;

2. Dandruff particles are selected one by one using a preparation needle, which in turn is soaked in ethanol.

3. Final step: place the dandruff particles in a test tube with ethanol.

At the moment, the study of biological material - dandruff occurs in the following way: three dandruff particles are placed on the sticky tape, a drop of distilled water is applied (directly, so that the particles do not stick to the tape), this section is cut out and applied to the slide. After that, the absorption is carried out. This process takes 2 hours at a temperature of +4 degrees. After this procedure, the section of adhesive tape is washed in a cooled isotonic solution 6 times for 5 minutes. The result is observed under a microscope.

Unfortunately, at the moment, these studies are almost not carried out due to the lack of specialists and sufficient information. However, this examination would significantly improve the detection system of molecular and genetic information about the criminal, which would contribute to more effective detection of the criminal and, accordingly, his capture.

SOME PROBLEMS OF PRESCRIBING FORENSIC EXAMINATION IN THE CIVIL PROCESS

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Currently, in the Russian Federation, one of the important evidence in a civil case is a forensic examination.

Often, when resolving a civil dispute, the court needs special knowledge in various fields of science, technology, art, craft, so the court prescribes forensic examination. The decision of the judge on prescribing a forensic examination is determined by the need to establish real circumstances, regardless of the desire of the persons involved in the process. Also forensic examination may be prescribed by the parties and other persons. But in such situation, this procedural action is not binding on the court. The court is a justice body and it is free in its actions,

including when deciding on prescription or refusal to conduct a forensic examination.

The examination may be entrusted to a forensic institution, a specific expert or several experts. In civil litigation a wide variety of forensic examinations are carried out, for example, handwriting, forensic psychiatric, merchandising and others. When prescribing an examination, the court puts questions to the expert for resolution and determines the objects of research. Questions for a forensic expert may be offered by plaintiffs and defendants in a civil case. However, only the court itself sets the final range of questions.

At the same time, the parties in the trial, when prescribing and conducting a forensic examination, have the right to declare an expert's challenge, raise questions for the expert's permission, familiarize themselves with the court's ruling on prescribing and conducting a forensic examination, familiarize themselves with the results of the expert opinion, prescribe the second, additional, comprehensive or commission examination.

Judge must distinguish types of forensic examinations. Depending on the sequence of the examination, there may be initial, additional and repeated examinations.

An initial examination is an examination that is carried out for the first time in a particular court case. Secondary examinations are appointed by the court in the event of any defects in the initial expert opinion. An additional examination is prescribed by the court in case of insufficient clarity and completeness of the initial expert opinion, and is entrusted, as a rule, to the same expert as the initial one. The basis for prescribing additional examination is the presence in the initial conclusion of removable shortcomings and gaps that do not require re-examination in full.

A repeated examination is appointed in case the court has doubts about the correctness or validity of the expert's opinion and when there are contradictions in the expert's conclusions. Repeated examination is always entrusted to another expert and the research on the questions posed is completely carried out anew.

When deciding on prescribing a forensic examination, the court must make a reasonable decision, which will be the basis for its conduct. The court ruling should contain the exact gender and type of forensic examination being prescribed. The result of the research will depend on the judge's correct knowledge of the types of expertise, expert institutions and the questions correctly posed for the research.

The formulation of the right questions posed to a forensic expert is an important condition requiring special attention. Questions for the expert should be specific and precise in order to exclude discrepancies. The legal nature of the questions to the expert is not allowed. This problem is pointed out by the High Court of the Russian Federation in a review of practice. The manuals on the subject "Forensics" contain the lists of correctly formulated questions to be put before an expert, depending on the type of forensic examination.

Many courts have problems not only with the wording of the questions, but also problems with the correct determination of the type of forensic examination being prescribed. As a result, court decisions are quashed by higher courts.

I believe that in order to avoid such situations, it is necessary to consolidate in the law the obligation of judges to attract a specialist for preliminary approval of questions to be resolved by an expert when ordering a forensic examination.

I think, that bridging these gaps in the current legislation will significantly improve the consideration of civil cases, reduce the number of additional and repeated forensic examinations, decisions of a general jurisdiction court will be less often reversed.

THE CONCEPT, MEANING AND PRINCIPLES OF FINANCIAL CONTROL

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One of the most important conditions for the functioning of any economy is supervision by state bodies whose competence includes the direct implementation of financial control. This problem is very urgent nowadays and takes an important place in the country's budget system. Financial control is of great importance, firstly, for compliance with the established legal order in the process of financial activities of state and local government bodies, institutions, enterprises, organizations, etc.; secondly, for the possibility to rationally substantiate the actions carried out in accordance with the tasks of the state and municipal entities.

It is thanks to financial control that various enterprises, institutions and organizations can operate effectively in their activities.

Financial relations, in fact, cannot be carried out in full if the system of financial control, which is a system of observation and inspection by competent state bodies in accordance with the legislation for establishing the goals and objectives of enterprises and organizations.

Proceeding from the aforesaid, it is possible to draw a conclusion that financial control is a certain set of any actions and operations with the help of which check of financial and connected with them questions of activity of subjects

of management is carried out with possibility of application of certain specific forms and methods of its organization.

The main purpose of financial control is studying the organization of activity at the object under audit, revealing any violations and prevention of negative moments which negatively influence execution of administrative decisions.

Financial control can be considered from two sides:

1. It regulates the activity of competent authorities, the main function of which is control over compliance with legislation in the sphere of financial activity of all economic subjects.

2. An important element of financial and cash flow management at the macro- and micro-level, to ensure the expediency and efficiency of financial operations.

Both aspects of financial control are interrelated, but have some differences, for example, in their purpose, method, subjects of control. The first option focuses more on compliance checks, while the second option focuses more on the analytical side of financial controls.

Financial control has the following principles. They are the ones that reveal the content and underlying ideas.

Legality. All persons involved in financial control must act in accordance with the legislation, i.e. comply with the requirements of regulatory and legal acts regulating public relations related to formation, distribution and use of funds. Non-compliance with the law leads to the imposition of certain sanctions, in the form of termination of activities or claims, legal proceedings and initiation of criminal proceedings.

Objectivity. Public bodies must act solely in the interests of the law, without bias, selfishness or dependence.

Independence. The authorities performing financial control must not be materially or otherwise dependent on the audited. No one can put pressure on them to change the conclusions.

Transparency. All results of audits should be made available to the public, as the real state of affairs is an important element in the proper organization of economic relations.

Confidentiality. The information obtained during an audit can only be provided to third parties in accordance with Russian legislation.

Balance. All bodies exercising financial control may perform actions that fall within their competence. Any other functions not included in their scope may not be performed by them.

Responsibility. All participants in the control should be held responsible for incompetent or improper conduct of their activities.

Obligation. Financial controls have a mandatory form, i.e. they must be carried out over a period of time.

System. It means the existence in the Russian Federation of a system of financial control with the independence of control bodies: budget, tax, customs, banking, audit, internal control of organizations, etc.

In conclusion I would like to say that financial control, first of all, is aimed at compliance with legislation in the sphere of financial law, verification of budgeting and execution of estimates by various institutions. At enterprises and organizations that use federal budget funds, the planned, reporting, primary accounting documents are checked in order to establish the legality and correctness of business operations, the authenticity of the submitted primary documents.

PROBLEM OF ENSURING PROTECTION OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

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In accordance with part 1, article 6 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, criminal proceedings are primarily intended to protect the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and organizations who have suffered from crimes, as well as to defend individuals from illegal and unreasonable charges.

Under this definition, the Criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation contains some principles, which are aimed directly at protecting human freedoms. They include: due process of law in proceedings, administration of justice only by court, respect for human dignity and honor, presumption of innocence, inviolability of home, secrecy of correspondence , and so on.

Very often, the rights of citizens are violated at the trial stage in criminal proceedings. Although the Constitution of the Russian Federation regulates that justice is carried out only by the court. This article discusses some interpretations how to deal with these problems.

It is worth mention that the main task of the court in administration of justice is to protect the rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens. The safeguard of citizens' rights, which occurs at the stage of justice, shows us the specific aspects of the implementation of state power. It has distinctive characteristics, which are that the implementation of the judiciary can be achieved only through the observance of laws and rules of the legal proceedings defined by the Constitution and the procedural laws, thus giving the opportunity to restore the violated rights of citizens.

During the trial, each participant must be sure that his rights will be respected, regardless of what procedural position he occupies, whether he belongs to the victim or to the number of suspects (accused). Often, the rights of the parties are not fully respected, or are not taken into account at all. This violates the process itself and its consequences, that is, the determining sentence by the court.

For example, the collection of evidence, which is an integral part of any procedural decision, is such information that is obtained subject to certain procedural restrictions that are directly established by legislative norms. During the pre-investigation examination, it is possible to notice the fact that the law is sidelined, after the goal itself, that is, the search for evidence.

The Constitution cites that the evidence could not be obtained in violation of Federal law and the Federal law (the Criminal procedure code now) provides that, for example, that the interrogation must be a procedural action, and its conduct should be carried out in accordance with the law.

Thus, it turns out that any participant of the trial, regardless of the parties, cannot be sure that he or she is protected by the existing rules of criminal procedure. For example, V. S. Balakshin notes that the legislator, by introducing the institution of evidence admissibility pursued two interrelated goals: on the one hand, to ensure the reliability and relevance of evidence, and on the other, to guarantee the respect for the citizens' rights and freedoms, who are involved in the sphere of criminal – procedural relations.

In order to avoid derogations from legislation, it is at least necessary to pay attention to the attitude to daily work. This can be the timeliness of measures taken, their completeness, quality, correctness of decisions taken, including on qualification of actions, inadmissibility of its artificial overestimation or understatement, and so on. Another important criterion by which it will be possible to form a view on a law enforcement officer is the legality of his actions.

The state is obliged to guarantee the protection of the rights of participants in criminal proceedings and law enforcement officials. The study of the problems of protecting the rights of citizens in criminal proceedings has been and remains an urgent task of legal science. Currently, everyone has the right to protection, and if a citizen does not have the means, the state is obliged to provide legal assistance free of charge.

Taking into account the above mentioned, it can be concluded that the problems of individual rights in criminal proceedings are the subject of strict concerns of legislative and law enforcement agencies. There are small deviations from the legislation these days, but nevertheless the rights of citizens must be respected, improved, and perhaps even developed new ones that are favorable to both sides.

JURY TRIALS IN TWO LEGAL SYSTEMS: COMPARISON AND MEANING

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Trial by jury is one of the most important institutions of the judicial system, which is a guarantee of the rule of law and the principle of direct participation of citizens in the administration of justice. The courts play an important role in resolving social conflicts, ensuring law and order by means of certain methods and means.

Involving trial is a positive factor because it determines the level of democratization of the society, help to promote a sense of justice in the public presentation of a fair trial. Jury trials in various countries are subject to historical, cultural, economic and legal characteristics of a particular state.

The historical homeland of the Institute of jurors considered the United Kingdom. The process of its formation begins from the VI century. In 1166 King Henry II adopted The Clarendon Assisi. This document introduced “assize courts”. Courts were composed of twelve jurors who search of evidence of the crime, as well as based on personal information of a criminal. However, the royal judge decided of guilt or innocence. The Magna Carta adopted by King John was the next stage of jury trials. This document expanded the powers of the jurors. It made them decide about guilt of innocence of criminal. Gradual reform of the jury started in the 15 century. During this period, it is established that the jury have the right to reach a verdict on the grounds of their evidence, and on the basis of information received in the court. The process was improved and introduced the jury, which acts at the present stage of development of the countries of Anglo-Saxon legal family.

The idea of jury of trials in Russia was invented by the Catherine II. Following her Alexander II established them during the judicial reform in 1864. It consisted of two professional judges and twelve local residents. The jury made the decision on acquittal or conviction and the judge allowed the question of capital punishment. But there was a break in the development of this institution. With the adoption of the Decree №1 of the trial in 1917, a jury in Russia was abolished. Stage of revival began with the judgment of “On the concept of judicial reform in the USSR” in 1991, which establishes the right of citizens to have their case before a jury. This right was confirmed by the 1993 Constitution of the Russian Federation.

In the modern period, the development of jury trials should be associated with the peculiarities of the national criminal justice model.

The decisive factor is the difference between Anglo-Saxon (common law) and Roman-German (continental law) system. They have a different regulatory framework. The main source of the Anglo-Saxon legal system is legal precedent. Court makes decision which is used as rule for the resolution of similar cases in the future. England, USA, Canada etc. represents this legal family. In these countries the common classic model court jury, which includes professional judges and independent jury.

The main source of the continental system of law is the rule of law. It is obligatory instruction set and sanctioned by the state regulating social relations. This system of law used by the Russian Federation, Germany, France and other countries. In this case, the Court acts of jurors, comprising a panel of professional judges and jurors.

In order to realize the role and importance of jury trials, to understand their characteristics and importance, it is necessary to make a comparative description of jury trials on models of the above two systems of law.

English jury consists of 12 people. The jury has the right to be a citizen of the United Kingdom if he resides in England for at least five years (residency) and whose age is between 18 and 76 years of age (the age limit). They are chosen by lot from a list of district judges. This list is approved by the Lord Chancellor. After that, lawyers of the parties may be subjected to an appropriate jury "test" for the subsequent removal of the jury or panel. Prosecuting passes orally.

The role of the jury is that they are the judges of the facts, that is, to resolve all questions of fact. The jury may make one of the following verdicts: General (decide on the guilt or innocence); divided into parts (points of one of the defendant guilty other innocent); verdict, changing the charge (the defendant is found guilty of another crime); special (the defendant declared insane). The decision taken unanimously or by a qualified majority. Then a professional judge makes an acquittal or a conviction on the basis of the decision of jury.

Despite the fact that the jury appeared in England, the US criminal proceedings gives it more importance. Jury trials more commonly used in USA. Legal practice confirms this. It runs more than 120 thousand of such processes per year In America. The American jury system has its own characteristics as a two-tier legal system – federal and state. Jurors must be US citizens, have reached the age of 18 years of age and reside in the territory of America from 7 to 12 years depending on state law.

The jury consists of a Grand jury (from 16 to 23 people) and Small jury (12). Legal proceedings in the Assize Court of the USA consists of the following stages: 1) the defendant classified contents of the indictment a grand jury; 2) clarify the relationship of the defendant to the charges; 3) formation of a jury (Small jury); 4) the judicial inquiry; 5) argument; 6) parting word the judge to the jury; 7) jury verdict; 8) determination of penalties and sentencing ruling. At the federal level and in 45 states in the US to reach a verdict must be unanimous decision of the jury. For the other states require a majority of votes.

The juries in the Russian Federation operate on the basis of the Russian Constitution, the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, Federal Law "On Jurors federal courts of general jurisdiction in the Russian Federation". It has a number of specific features. The jury may be capable citizens over 25 years old who do not have criminal records. Lists of candidates for jury compiled and updated every 4 years by the executive bodies of state power. The jury for each case as a general rule is formed of 12 people.

Trial in Russia includes the following parts: 1) Preparatory part; 2) The trial investigation; 3) Judicial debate; 4) Replica and the last word of the defendant; 5) Questioning jurors; 6) Parting words of a judge; 6) The jury verdict; 7) Discussion of the judge and the parties to the consequences of the verdict; 8) Decree and the proclamation sentence.

In the deliberations room the jury answers a questions in the list of the questions: 1) Is proved that the act took place; 2) Whether it is proved that the act committed by the defendant; 3) Whether the defendant is guilty of committing the offense and the other, if they will be included in the list. The jury accepts an acquittal or a guilty verdict by a simple majority. After that, the presiding officer may impose a sentence based on the decision of the jury, except in certain cases specified by law.

After spending a comparative analysis, we can indicate the following conclusions: in the Anglo-Saxon legal family, and Romano-Germanic legal system, there are common elements (general stages of formation of the jury, the base of the dissolution of all the jury). There are also differences, for example, fluctuation of voting age, presence or absence of "residency", the verdict on the basis of a unanimous decision of the jury or the majority. These features are characterized by the difference in legal systems, historical, economic, cultural degree.

Thus, the system of jury trials in Russia complies with the principles and norms of international law, but also has its own individual features and characteristics. These factors influence and reflected in the relation of citizens to the jury, as well as its impact on the use and effectiveness for the consideration of the various types of cases.

ABUSE OF OFFICE

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Abuse of office is a very big problem not only in thegovernment agency, but in the whole society. This is the so-called stumbling block between protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens and pursuing own selfish goals for the benefit of personal interests. However, this crime is also dangerous because it can harm the interests of organizations, the state and society, which significantly increases the severity of this crime. In 2018 alone, more than 1,000 cases involving abuse of office were examined in courts of general jurisdiction throughout the country. We tried to figure out why this problem is so acute, and what solutions can be found for this problem.

It is important to understand who and under what circumstances can be held liable for committing this crime. There are several categories of persons who, in the case of committing prohibited acts, will be a subject to criminal liability. Article 286 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation says that it must be a public official.

The interpretation of the notion of an official is given in the Decree of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of October 16, 2009 N 19, Moscow, "On Judicial Practices in Cases of Abuse of Official Powers and Exceeding Official Powers". That is, as we find out, it is not possible to bring an ordinary citizen to criminal liability under this article. At the same time, in addition to the official, a police officer who carries out law enforcement can be brought to justice.

This crime is characterized by the fact that it can be committed by taking illegal actions and inaction as well as by doing it intentionally. The excess of official powers varies in form: this is the performance of the functions of another official; single-handedly accepting issues that must be considered collectively; the performance of actions that are assigned by law to its jurisdiction, but they are carried out unnecessarily; and also, this is the committing those actions that should not be performed at all.

It is important to establish the moment the crime ends, it will be the very fact of harming anyone's interests, whether it is a state, a citizen or an organization. A necessary moment in the qualification will be a comparison of the fact of the crime and the consequences that arose. If the consequences arose not from this abuse of authority, but from any other actions, then we cannot prosecute a person under Article 286 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The main thing here will be the relationship of the not yet criminal excess with the consequences that have arisen. If their dependence on each other is proved, then in this case, we can talk about committing a crime.

As we see, quite a lot of problems exist in qualifying this crime, but even in view of such a layer of controversial moments, criminal cases under this article are a considerable amount. Not every person knows and understands that his actions will be considered illegal, and at the same time harm will be done to someone's

interests. However, when the police officer fails to visit his acquaintances at the scene of the incident and collects evidence in their favor, and then passes them to the person who is being executed; this violates the rights of the person against whom these evidence is collected. There is a crime here and there are a lot of situations when there is an abuse of authority in similar circumstances.

It is important to note that there is a certain affinity between the elements of crimes under Articles 285 and 286 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, and in our opinion this problem requires a more precise theoretical and legislative consideration when qualifying the offense. It is necessary to more clearly fix the provisions that would help to qualify the actions equally, according to, so to speak, one template, but with the peculiarities of a particular case. An essential condition here will be a similar assessment of the same actions according to a single rule of law. The correct determination of the nature of the crime and the characterization of its internal component, for legally correct conduct of the case and its subsequent resolution in court, means a lot.

We believe that to solve all these problems is not easy enough, but with due attention of the officials themselves and other entities that relate to this corpus delicti, as well as more clear theoretical and legislative regulation of this norm of this crime can be avoided.

A significant moment in resolving this issue will be determination of motivation and goals of a person who commits this crime. If you understand why the subject does this, then you can prevent a criminal act. Often this is only a selfish purpose and profit in any form. This means that it is necessary to increase the salaries of officials or resort to a clearer reporting of information for persons who have committed or may commit a crime.

It is important to make it clear that, performing these actions, a person will be a subject to liability and will be liable to punishment. An essential role here is played by the need to convey to a person that this crime and his actions harm a citizen, organization, or the state in general. When a person knows that his actions are illegal and he breaks the law, and that punishment will necessarily follow, then there may be less such precedents. It is necessary to perform those functions that are attributed to your jurisdiction by law and then no harm will be done to the state, organization or individual citizen.

It is necessary to educate a person legally so that we live in safety, and all our rights and interests are never violated, only with due legal education and explaining to the society what the law is and what consequences are possible for violating it, there will be order and a safe society.

FORMATION OF CRIMINALISTICS IN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

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Crime is an inevitable phenomenon that somehow accompanies the development of society. Its causes are a variety of patterns but along with the importance of their research, there is a particularly urgent need to develop a system of methods and techniques that would help in the investigation of crimes and collecting evidence to find and then bring the offender to justice.

The science that develops effective tools and methods for finding and studying traces of crime, recommendations for the implementation of specific investigative actions is criminalistics.

Scientific provisions of criminology began to be formed about 120 years ago and today almost do not have national borders, which is probably due to the scale and frequency of crimes committed around the world. At the same time, it is worth noting that there is almost no scientific interaction between Russian and foreign criminologists, primarily from the United States of America. Nevertheless, it is interesting to study certain features of the structure of this science in these states, whose practical developments are of great applied importance.

To date, criminalistics in Russia is recognized as a synthetic science combining the features of legal and technical sciences. Its structure is represented by four sections: general theory of criminalistics, forensic techniques, forensic tactics and methods of investigation of certain types of crimes.

In the United States, on the contrary, the term “criminalistics” is not used, and there is no science that would comprehensively study the patterns of crime and the methods of their investigation. Many of the provisions of Russian science are studied by American scientists in the framework of criminal proceedings and the theory of evidence (evidence, analysis of evidence), legal psychology.

If we consider sections or branches, it is important to mention that in the United States, “forensic technique” is considered a “forensic science” that includes elements of medical, technical, chemical, and many other sciences that are adapted for the study of physical evidence. In the Russian Federation, a narrower concept is generally accepted, which means a set of recommendations for detecting, fixing and gathering traces of a crime.

Nevertheless, the structure of Russian and American forensic technique has many common branches. These include trasology, forensic handwriting research, technical and forensic document research, forensic photography and video recording, gabitoscopy (forensic examination of appearance features), and ballistics.

At the same time, there are a number of branches that make up an important part of modern American forensic technique, which are studied separately in Russia, within the framework of forensic medicine, biology or other sciences. For example, part of American forensic technique is the study of traces of blood and other biological traces of a person (saliva, semen, hair), including DNA studies, expert studies of traces of alcohol in the blood of a person, etc.

Part of forensic technique in the United States is also forensic identification, while in Russia it is a private forensic theory along with diagnostics in the general theory of criminology section.

In addition, in Russia there are studies on the problems of forensic identification based on philosophical postulates: the provisions of materialistic dialectics. Despite the fact that in the United States there are also serious scientific developments on the theory of identification, in many textbooks forensic identification is presented only at the level of specific examples.

As for the provisions on forensic tactics, it is interesting that in the United States in this section, special attention is paid to the description of the qualities that a detective should have. In the Russian Federation, certain relevant standards have been developed, which are not included in the system of forensic science.

Also, a number of scientists note that in the United States, criminalistics is a "police" science, which is proved by the fact that the criminal tactics has a separate part of provisions on public and secret actions of police officers. In Russia, there are separate training courses and disciplines "Operational investigative activities".

The final part of the American forensic tactics is represented by the features of the police officer's participation in the trial, the tactics of behavior in its implementation. For example, during an investigation a lawyer may ask a police officer a series of pre-prepared sequential questions in order to get contradictory answers from him. In this situation, the police officer is advised not to answer immediately, be careful in the response, remain calm, and if necessary, ask to repeat the question. In Russian forensic science, this part of forensic tactics is not provided.

The most striking distinctive feature of American criminalistics is also a fairly detailed set of recommendations on the strategy of conducting a case by a lawyer in a jury trial. The tactics of opening and closing statements, in which much attention is paid to psychological "tricks", are considered separately. For example, if you need to draw the attention of the jury to the testimony of the interrogated person, the lawyer is not recommended to cross the space between him and the jurors, there by distracting them from the content of the testimony. For the same purpose, it is not recommended to wear clothing in bright colors, so as not to attract the attention of the jury to themselves.

In order to maximize the jurors' perception of the testimony of a witness important for the prosecution or defense, the lawyer is recommended to be somewhat to the side (to the left or right) and behind the testifying witness.

Most scientists support the opinion that these unique developments of US forensic experts can be successfully used for further development in Russia, both

in terms of the strategy of conducting a case in a jury trial, and in the tactics of investigating evidence in a trial with the participation of jurors.

American methodological developments and manuals that contain recommendations for fighting crime in the virtual space are also worth mentioning. They contain a classification of criminals who post information about themselves on Internet sites, as well as some tactical recommendations for finding information on the Internet and working with it.

In our opinion, differences in structure reflect the specifics of views on certain issues within a state or a community of theorists and scientists, which, of course, is not negative, but only contributes to the in-depth study of such issues and the skillful use of accumulated professional practical experience.

THE ROLE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE IN RUSSIA

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In modern Russia, juvenile justice is the primary responsibility of legislative, Executive, and judicial bodies, local authorities, and various civil society organizations.

The relevance of this topic is due to the fact that one of the major problems for the Russian state is the growing number of street children abandoned by their parents who do not have the necessary conditions for life and full development. The lives and health of these children are constantly under threat, and they often become victims of sexual crimes and engage in illegal activities.

The number of crimes has increased, among minors, which have gradually become organized and collective, many teenagers commit offenses or crimes before the age of eighteen.

To solve these problems, a state system of assistance and prevention should be created for a minor who has made a wrong step or found himself in a difficult life situation.

The term justice is a composite of the words “law, justice”, “justicia” and “law” “jus”. The legal document that advocates of juvenile justice rely on is the “Convention on the rights of the child”, adopted by the UN General Assembly.

Juvenile justice was conceived as a system whose institutions support and protect children from disadvantaged families. It is difficult for children from disadvantaged families to get a decent education and become full members of society, so the juvenile justice authorities are obliged to fight and prevent the actions of parents aimed at threatening the life and health of the child.

As for the activities of juvenile justice, there are a number of negative statements in the press. Statistics confirm the growth of broken families, where the juvenile justice system intervened to save and protect the child.

One of the main tasks of juvenile justice authorities in Russia is to prevent child crime, as well as a number of measures to protect children in families.

In the Russian Federation, juvenile justice is a judicial system that protects the rights of persons under the age of majority. The system involves two parties:

– public authorities and

– non-governmental institutions that are required to carry out monitoring and rehabilitation, as well as the necessary procedures for correcting the behavior of juvenile offenders.

Justice in cases under the age of majority is assessed from two points of view:

– as a tool to combat crime;

– as a means of protecting the rights and legitimate interests of minors and protecting them from adverse living conditions and upbringing.

Juvenile justice focuses on crime prevention and educational impact on young people. The methods and methods used to implement this strategy determine the causes of crime and its prevention.

The main task of juvenile justice is to exclude children from the General system of punishments, and this is the aim of many international treaties.

Crimes involving teenagers should be considered after preliminary training with the participation of psychologists and social workers, and hearings should be held in a specially created environment that provides psychological comfort to the child.

The functions of juvenile justice are divided into General and specific. The General functions include:

– ensuring the legality and validity of court decisions and their execution;

– restoration of social relations violated as a result of the crime;

– educational impact on juvenile offenders.

Specific functions include:

– ensuring, as far as possible, a fair solution (the correct choice of a measure of influence within the scope of the law, protection of minors from manifestations of imperfection of the law);

– protection of the rights and legitimate interests of minors in the case;

– resocialization of minors with the risk of falling out of society;

– strengthening the guardianship capacity of local communities in preventive and rehabilitation work and, thus, developing civil society, limiting the scope of

punitive technologies by developing the ability of local communities to participate in informal social control.

Summing up the above, we can conclude that the purpose and functions of juvenile justice is to preserve or rehabilitate the child's personality with a conscious inevitability of punishment for what they have done.

PROBLEMS OF FINANCIAL CONTROL EFFICIENCY IN RUSSIA

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At this stage of development of the sphere of financial and economic management in the budget system, the issue of state financial control is becoming more and more relevant. Financial control here refers to the state, municipal and public activities for checking financial planning and income flow to the respective funds.

The budget of a given entity or state as a whole may be used to a greater extent than is determined. While the goal of expenditure items may be achieved to a lesser extent than planned.

The problem of improving the effectiveness of state financial control has been considered and discussed for quite a long time, and many works on this problem have been published in the economic literature, as well as many laws and other regulations that regulate financial control. This also explains the inequality of state bodies in the field of financial control, which is further debated on the definition of which control is “more important” and which is “more useful” – external or internal.

Internal financial control is a method that checks the activities of all subjects of Russia. Due to external control, the tasks of effective distribution and use of funds from all budgets of the Russian Federation are fulfilled.

State and Executive authorities and local self-government bodies use external control through certain bodies. It is bodies such as the audit chamber of the Russian Federation, an audit Committee of local authorities, the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation through the Federal tax service, Federal service of financial and budgetary oversight, Federal Treasury.

Due to the fact that there are no codes on financial control, there is no coordination of external control between the legislative and Executive authorities in Russia, which leads to departmental contradictions between them.

Continuing to consider the conditions for improving the effectiveness of state financial control, it should be noted that, first of all, the authorities should increase the effectiveness of the results of this control, the materials of inspections and audits. Despite the fact that currently there is a practice of transferring verification materials that contain financial errors and crimes to law enforcement agencies will not be important, since a significant portion of these materials do not reach the court due to the termination of the investigation by prosecutors and investigators “for lack of evidence of a crime”.

To improve the effectiveness of state financial control, it is necessary to correctly formulate the principles of state financial control, define tasks, select methods, designate functions, define the terms of authority of bodies, and more. It is also necessary to work with the use of common standards in the organization of inspections and audits, in this connection, we note that today in the Russian Federation there are no unified audit standards for controlling bodies (but with the exception of auditors of the accounting chamber).

To resolve this situation requires:

● The adoption of codified Federal law on financial control, to have a clear idea about activity of subjects of budgetary process.

● Along with the legislative definition of control, also set the legal foundations for state inspections and audits, common audit standards, the formation of their results, as well as the rights and obligations of the parties control of the process.

The effectiveness of state financial control also depends on the final result, the totality of objective consequences. The respect made by the Supervisory authority of the result of the goal should result in growth rates of economic development, the stability of the fiscal system, increase in a profitable part of the state and economy of expenditure.

An important step towards improving the effectiveness of state financial control is not only the adoption of codified legislation that would outline the entire range of important issues, but also the implementation of more global actions, such as the development of the country's economy, moral and spiritual values, and law-abiding citizens.

After studying and analyzing the above concepts, you can define the concept of control as follows. Financial control is the work of state and municipal bodies, public organizations, and individuals who have special powers. This work is subject to laws. It is directly related to determining to whom and where the money will be sent, in what quantity and for what needs. The purpose of this work is to monitor the correct turnover of money in the budgets of the Russian Federation and, if there are any errors in this, then eliminate them.

Due to the fact that legal scholars are not able to determine exactly what is meant by financial control, there is a lot of controversy among them. Many people

want to Express their point of view on this issue. Some of these scientists still do not understand what this definition is. In order to avoid any more difficulties with the current situation, we need to come to a consensus and add a precise definition to the code. Performing this task will be a way to improve the performance of all financial activities of the Russian Federation and will make it possible to make the work of all authorities more effective.

Thus, we can conclude that financial control is a key form of supervision of financial transactions, which has its own characteristics and varieties depending on the authority that implements it. Banking, departmental and on-farm financial control is a means of effective functioning of credit, private and public organizations.

All of the above allows us to conclude that the problems of financial control efficiency are not as significant as they may seem at first glance.

The main thing to pay attention to is the principles on which financial control is based. If you follow all the rules and signs, you can avoid problems that may arise in determining the effectiveness of financial control.

GENERAL THEORY OF CRIMINOLOGY

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Criminology is the science of the laws of the mechanism of the crime, the emergence of information about the crime and its participants, the collection, research, evaluation and use of evidence and based on the knowledge of these laws, special tools and methods of judicial research and crime prevention.

The tasks of Criminology are divided into a General task (for all Sciences of the criminal cycle) to contribute to the fight against crime by law enforcement agencies-and special tasks (solved by Criminology), which include:

1) further study of objective laws that form the basis of the subject of Criminology, the development of its General and particular theories;

2) development and improvement of technical and forensic support for crime investigation and, in this regard, integration of the achievements of natural, technical and humanitarian Sciences into Criminology;

3) development and improvement of organizational, tactical and methodological bases of preliminary and judicial investigation;

4) development of forensic tools and methods of crime prevention;

5) study the achievements of foreign criminologists and use these achievements in the investigation of crimes and further scientific research.

In addition to General and specific tasks, Criminology at each stage solves problems of a temporary nature-specific tasks. (For example, the development of a private forensic methodology for investigating computer crimes).

The system of Criminology consists of four parts:

1) General theory of Criminology;

2) forensic equipment;

3) forensic tactics;

4) forensic methods (methods of investigation and prevention of certain types of crimes).

The General theory of Criminology is a system of its worldwide principles, theoretical concepts, categories, concepts, methods, definitions and terms that reflect in their entirety the entire subject of Criminology, its internal and external relations. General theory is the methodological basis of Criminology. The General theory includes teachings and particular theories that reflect the results of cognition of those objective laws of reality that constitute the subject of Criminology and are the basis for the development of its "product" – forensic tools, techniques and recommendations.

Forensic technology is a branch of Criminology that includes scientific provisions and technical recommendations based on them on the use of tools, techniques and techniques designed to collect and study evidence and implement other measures for the detection and prevention of crimes.

Tools, techniques and techniques of forensic technology are based on natural science and technical, humanitarian and legal knowledge, specifically used for the purpose of fighting crime. The natural-scientific nature of many tools and techniques gives the term "technique" a conditional meaning.

Forensic tactics is a system of scientific provisions and recommendations based on them for the organization and planning of preliminary and judicial investigations, determining the line of conduct of persons conducting judicial research, methods of conducting investigative actions.

Criminalistic methodology is the methodology of investigation and prevention of certain types of crimes and groups of crimes – includes scientific provisions and methodological guidelines and recommendations based on them for the investigation and prevention of certain types of crimes. This part of Criminology consists of General provisions and separate private investigation methods.

Forensic methods are closely related to techniques and tactics through the concrete implementation of their provisions, techniques and tools in the investigation of a certain type of crime.

SECTION 4. MEDICAL SCIENCE

IMPFUNGEN GEGEN VIELE INFEKTIONSKRANKHEITEN

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Die Impfungen schützen den Menschen vor bestimmten Infektionskrankheiten. Aber nicht nur für den Einzelnen, sondern auch für alle Menschengesellschaft sind Impfungen wichtig: Je mehr Menschen sich gegen eine Erkrankung impfen lassen, desto höher ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass man einzelne Krankheitserreger regional eindämmen und schließlich auch weltweit ausrotten kann.

Sobald ausreichend Menschen geimpft sind, reißt eine Infektionskette ab und die Krankheit kann sich nicht weiter ausbreiten. Überträgt sich eine Infektionskrankheit nur unter den Menschen, kann sie durch Impfungen sogar **nahezu ausgerottet** werden, wie es mit dem Pocken bereits der Fall war.

Mehr als jeder dritte Mensch hat sich bereits einmal mit dem Hepatitis-B-Virus infiziert. Durch ausreichend Impfungen wäre es jedoch möglich, das Virus auszulöschen. Dasselbe gilt für Erkrankungen wie Masern und Kinderlähmung (Polio).

Impfungen sind in Deutschland keine Pflicht mehr, wie dies früher zum Beispiel bei der Pockenschutzimpfung der Fall war. Jedoch geben die obersten Gesundheitsbehörden der Bundesländer Impfempfehlungen heraus. Schadet es einer Person durch Impfungen, muss der Staat dementsprechend dafür haften.

Eine entscheidende Rolle bei den Impfempfehlungen hat die **Ständige Impfkommission (STIKO)** am Robert Koch-Institut (RKI) in Berlin inne. Sie überarbeitet die Impfempfehlungen regelmäßig und veröffentlicht sie; alle Bundesländer stützen sich bei ihren Empfehlungen darauf. So kann man der Bevölkerung den bestmöglichen Schutz vor Infektionskrankheiten wie etwa Masern, Keuchhusten oder Grippe (Influenza) bieten.

Standardimpfungen sind Impfungen, die **jeder** durchführen lassen sollte – denn vor bestimmten Infektionskrankheiten soll man sich permanent schützen.

Viele der Standardimpfungen verhindern sogenannte Kinderkrankheiten wie Masern, Mumps oder Keuchhusten (Pertussis). Trotz des harmlosen Begriffs

„Kinderkrankheiten“ entstehen die Komplikationen durch recht aggressive Infektionskrankheiten, die manchmal zu erheblichen und bleibenden Schäden führen.

Umso wichtiger ist es, sich an die empfohlenen Standardimpfungen zu halten und den Impfschutz rechtzeitig aufzufrischen.

Die Weltgesundheitsorganisation (WHO) hat es sich zum Ziel gesetzt, durch weltweite Impfprogramme bestimmte Infektionskrankheiten auszurotten oder stark zu reduzieren. Die Standardimpfungen sollen dabei helfen, dieses Ziel zu erfüllen.

Es wird empfohlen, Standardimpfungen gegen folgende Erkrankungen beziehungsweise Erreger durchführen zu lassen:

- Diphtherie
- Tetanus
- Rotavirus
- Keuchhusten
- Masern
- Mumps
- Röteln
- Windpocken (Varizellen)
- Haemophilus influenzae Typ b (Erreger von Hirnhautentzündung und Kehlkopfentzündung)
- Hepatitis B
- Kinderlähmung (Poliomyelitis)
- Pneumokokken (Erreger von Lungenentzündung (Pneumonie)
- Meningokokken C (Erreger von Hirnhautentzündung (Meningitis)

Darüber hinaus sollten Frauen vor dem ersten Sexualkontakt (in der Regel Mädchen zwischen 9 und 14 Jahren) gegen das Humane Papillom-Virus geimpft werden, um sich vor Gebärmutterhalskrebs zu schützen. Diese Standardimpfung ist auch bei bereits aktiven Frauen zu empfehlen, jedoch sinkt der Impfschutz mit steigender Partneranzahl.

Welche Standardimpfungen in welchem Alter vorgenommen werden sollten beziehungsweise wie oft eine Impfung aufgefrischt werden sollte, empfiehlt die Ständige Impfkommission (STIKO) am Robert Koch-Institut.

Standardimpfungen gelten grundsätzlich immer für alle Personen. Die Impfung von Babys, Kleinkindern und Kindern wird sogar dringend angeraten. Aber auch Erwachsene sollten laut Impfempfehlung den im Kindesalter erworbenen Impfschutz regelmäßig auffrischen.

Infektionskrankheiten sind auf dem Vormarsch. Zum einen führt die erhöhte Mobilität durch Reisen auch außerhalb Europas, aber auch die verbreitete Impfmüdigkeit bei Erwachsenen führen dazu, dass sich Erreger schneller und weiter verbreiten können. Zum anderen lassen zu wenig Erwachsene ihre Impfungen auffrischen (sog. Impfmüdigkeit).

Ebenfalls von Bedeutung: Wer einer Impfempfehlung folgen möchte, muss sich an die entsprechenden Impfdosen halten – ansonsten kann die Impfung nicht

richtig wirken. Nur wenn die vom Hersteller definierte Zahl der Einzeldosen verabreicht wurde, kann der Impfschutz vollständig greifen.

Für bestimmte Personengruppen gelten zusätzliche Empfehlungen. Hierzu zählen insbesondere:

(Geschäfts-)Reisende: Personen, die oft im Ausland unterwegs sind, sollten sich je nach Reiseland zusätzlich zu den Standardimpfungen gegen bestimmte Erreger impfen lassen.

Berufstätige mit erhöhter Infektionsgefahr: Bestimmte Berufsgruppen aus dem Pflegebereich, in der Lebensmittelverarbeitung, Ärzte oder Personen, die möglicherweise in Kontakt mit infektiösem Material kommen, sollten sich an die Impfempfehlungen halten und sich zum Beispiel gegen Grippe (Influenza) sowie Hepatitis A und B impfen lassen.

Wer sich an die Impfempfehlung hält, ist gut gegen viele Infektionskrankheiten geschützt!

MODERN MEDICINE: NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND CURRENT PROBLEMS

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Medicine is the field of applied science which has become one of the most important necessities in up-to-date world. It is aimed at studying and treating various types of pathological conditions of human health (the state of the body), identifying various ways and methods of treatment and maintaining the normal functioning of the human body.

The word “medicine” itself comes from the Latin “medicina” which means “the art of healing”. Naturally, the need for healing-treatment has always existed, in fact, since the development of mankind, but it is believed that the beginning of modern medicine was due to the famous ancient Greek doctor and researcher Hippocrates, who lived in the 400s BC on the island of Kos. He left behind a collection of medical treatises –“Hippocratic corpus”, which not only states that all diseases occur exclusively from natural causes, but also laid the foundations of scientific medical research and developed the first ever code of the doctor, the main principle of which is the statement – do no harm.

Medical sphere is entirely aimed at protecting the health of the population and treating various human diseases at different stages.

In the modern world, we all witness breakthrough technologies in many fields, like rapid development of computer technologies, mechanical engineering, space exploration and other vital areas.

The medical field also does not stand in one place but develops over time. In some areas, medicine has also achieved unprecedented heights. For example, in the field of plastic surgery, organ transplantation, pharmaceuticals, surgery (laser surgery), diagnostics (modern ultrasound equipment, x-rays), and so on. Nevertheless, new problems and questions related to diseases appear.

For example, the development of cancer among young people and children, the epidemic of new types of flu with unusual strains (virus mutation), the return of old diseases (whooping cough), the development of such an unpleasant disease as a herniated disc, and so on.

Thus, medicine in the modern world more than ever needs support from the government. Support of the medical field, professors who conduct research in the medical field, as well as the allocation of grants to medical scientists for a detailed study of all the subtleties of certain diseases and identify effective methods of prevention and treatment of diseases.

Thanks to such medical discoveries, you can quickly and effectively identify a variety of diseases at an early stage, prescribe effective treatment methods, and most importantly, learn effective methods for preventing the most dangerous diseases.

Modern medicine has long been challenged by diseases such as cancer, diabetes, herniated disc, viral diseases (avian flu, swine flu, Hong Kong flu), hepatitis, HIV, AIDS, and so on.

Scientists from all over the world are working hard to develop effective methods of fighting dangerous diseases, trying to create effective drugs for the treatment of cancer, HIV and AIDS. Nowadays the whole world is fighting against a new Corona virus pandemic (COVID-19) – a new challenge for doctors and scientists.

But, so far, medicine has not managed to prevail over serious diseases of the time, which are considered a potential threat to the whole modern society. Medical science has to go through a difficult and painstaking path to achieve absolute perfection.

PREECLAMPSY: ETIOLOGY, SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT

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At the beginning it should be said about the concept of "Preeclampsy" itself. Preeclampsy is a pathological condition characterized by proteinuria, hypertension, edema.

In our time, the relevance of this pathology is due to the high frequency of occurrence. So, preeclampsy accounts for 15–25% of maternal deaths. The number of operations at the early stages is about 70%, 20–30% is of preterm birth, perinatal fetal mortality is 20–30%, and perinatal morbidity is 56%.

The next point which should be analyzed and described is symptoms and complications. The most characteristic sign of preeclampsyis convulsions with loss of consciousness, not associated with any other cerebral pathology (for example, epilepsy or hemorrhage in the brain). The following symptoms usually precede a convulsive seizure: headache, pain in the epigastric region, and nephropathy.

Convulsive seizure develops in a certain sequence:

– firstly, there are small fibrillar contractions of the muscles of the face, moving on to the upper limbs (15-25 s);

– secondly, tonic convulsions of muscles of the whole skeletal muscles develop, breathing is disturbed or completely absent, the patient loses consciousness, the pupils are dilated, progressive cyanosis of the skin and visible mucous membranes is noted (10-20 s).

The next stage is developing of tonic muscle cramps of the trunk, upper and lower extremities. At this stage, the patient appears irregular, hoarse breathing, foam is released from the mouth, often stained with blood due to the tongue biting (1-1,5 min).

And finally, after the reduction of tonic convulsions, the patient falls into an eclamptic coma.

In this connection it should be noted that asphyxia, biting of the tongue, bruises and fractures may occur during a seizure. After the end of seizures aspiration pneumonia and renal and hepatic failure may develop. The patient may die during a convulsive seizure or after its termination from cerebral hemorrhage, asphyxia, pulmonary edema.

The fetusoftendiesfromacutehypoxia

It is worth to mention that the complications that are frequent for this pathology are: placental insufficiency, fetal growth retardation, premature detachment of the normally located placenta, acute renal failure, untimely rupture of the fetal membranes, progression to eclampsia. Above mentioned factors cause the risk of neonatal central nervous systemdamage of varying severity, asphyxia, respiratory disorders.

Next we go to the description and the problem of etiopathogenesis of preeclampsy. In this connection it should be said that the development of

preeclampsy is associated with the influence of many factors. There are near 40 theories about etiology and pathogenesis.

There are several complementary theories: immune, hormonal, genetic, endothelial (damage of the vascular endothelium, kidney), hemodynamic, ethnic, placental, psychogenic, neurogenic, environmental, etc. There is no unified theory of the occurrence of preeclampsy, none of the existing ones fully explain the pathogenesis, and therefore further research and study are needed.

In this discussion it is worth to present the risk factors for the development of preeclampsia. The risk of developing preeclampsia is in every pregnant woman, and factors such as cardiovascular diseases (congenital or acquired thrombophilia, arterial hypertension and hypotension, varicose veins of the lower extremities, cardiomyopathy, etc.), acute or chronic stress, kidney disease disorders in liver, gastrointestinal tract, multiple pregnancy, extreme obstetric age of a woman, endocrinopathy (obesity grade I – II, diabetes mellitus, hypothyroidism), hereditary predisposition, autoim menstrual disorders, menstrual disorders, kidney and urinary tract diseases, a large interval between births, chronic infections, alimentary obesity, social distress, race, polluted atmospheric air contribute to its increase.

In conclusion it should be described the process of treatment itself. Calcium supplements, small doses of acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin, 75 mg), antihypertensive drugs, anticonvulsant drugs, early delivery, oxygenotherapy are used for prevention and treatment. It is not always possible to avoidpreeclampsy, but if you have one of the risk factors, you need to identify them and try to minimize them and to take some precautions in advance. It is also worth noting that, due to the unclear etiology, child delivery remains one of the main and effective ways to treat severe preeclampsy.

THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF GYNECOLOGY IN NHS

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A gynecologist is a doctor who is engaged in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases of the female sexual system, taking into account the individual characteristics and age of each patient. The gynecologist monitors the

health of girls and girls in adolescence, and in the future, their women's health, the normal functioning of the reproductive system, sexual life, and also solves issues of infertility and contraception. Together with the obstetrician, she is responsible for the prenatal state of the woman, conducts screening tests, and detects venereal diseases and reproductive disorders.

There are the following specialties of gynecologists.

The pediatrician-gynecologist monitors answers to questions that concern girls and girls, monitors their untimely puberty, introduces patients to contraception, corrects age-related cyclic changes in the sexual sphere, identifies and treats infections.

Gynecologist-surgeon performs endoscopic or cavity operations of varying degrees of complexity. Urogynecology diagnose, conservatively and efficiently to treat diseases of the organs of the pelvic floor.

Gynecologist is engaged in the treatment, prevention and diagnosis of tumors of the female reproductive system by all available means and methods. Gynecologist-endocrinologist (fertility specialist) diagnoses and treats various reproductive disorders in women, as well as infertility in men. The prestige of the gynecologist profession is determined not only by its demand and popularity, but also by the fact that the gynecologist depends on the health and reproductive ability of women, and therefore the future of the country's generation.

Gynecology treats diseases that are specific to the female body and its reproductive capacity. Obstetrics is connected with gynecology, the sphere of which is pregnancy and childbirth, so a gynecologist is, in fact, an obstetrician at the same time. Inside, the profession is divided into several areas: pediatric gynecologist, reproductologist, oncogynecologist, etc.

The gynecologist examines the patient, diagnoses diseases and prescribes treatment, as well as maintains documents. The work of a doctor should not be limited to practice, because any profession requires updating theoretical knowledge. He participates in medical consultations and other events. Not only professionalism is important in the work, but also a careful attitude to women's health. The gynecologist must comply with the conditions of confidentiality in the work, be tactful and polite.

The name of the profession gynecologist comes from the Greek word *"gyne"* – a woman. The first records on gynecology were made before our era.

The authors of the most ancient studies mention diseases peculiar only to women. In the middle ages, the study was suspended, but it is known that at that time gynecology was separated from obstetrics. The Renaissance accounts for the rapid development of the profession, and the nineteenth Century –its heyday. But only by the last century, scientists have systematized all known gynecological diseases and developed the latest methods of their treatment.

Great doctor Vladimir Fedorovich Snegirev is considered the ancestor of scientific gynecology in Russia. On his initiative, gynecology was first taught as an independent discipline. Snegirev was an excellent surgeon, he proposed a number

of new operations and surgical techniques, and at the same time paid great attention to conservative methods of treating women's diseases.

Anton Yakovlevich Krassovsky made a great contribution to the development of operative gynecology and operative obstetrics. He was the first in Russia to perform successful ovariotomy and removal of the uterus and constantly improved the technique of these surgical interventions, proposed an original classification of the forms of a narrow pelvis, separating the concepts of "anatomically narrow pelvis" and "clinically narrow pelvis", and developed indications for applying obstetric forceps, limiting their unjustified use in a narrow pelvis.

Wilhelm Mikhailovich Richter (1768-1822) taught obstetrics as a separate discipline at the medical faculty of Moscow University. In 1786, V. M. Richter was sent abroad (to the Berlin and Goetingen obstetric institutes) to prepare and defend his doctoral dissertation in order to prepare himself for the Department of obstetrics at Moscow University.

In Russia, the first gynecological departments were opened in St. Petersburg (1842) and Moscow (1875). The beginning of the surgical direction in Russian gynecology was laid by Alexander Alexandrovich Kiter (1813-1879) – a talented student of N. I. Pirogov. For 10 years (1848-1858), A. A. Kiter headed the Department of obstetrics with the teaching of children's and women's diseases at the St. Petersburg medical and surgical Academy; he was the first who wrote in Russia a textbook on gynecology "guide to the study of women's diseases" (1858) and himself successfully performed the country's first vaginal operation to remove the uterus affected by cancer (1842).

THE ROLE OF SURGERY AS A BRANCH OF MEDICINE

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Surgery is the branch of medicine that deals with the physical manipulation of a bodily structure to diagnose, prevent, or cure an ailment. The profession of a surgeon is one of the most important and most difficult in medicine. Being an independent medical field, surgery deals with the treatment of acute and chronic

diseases by surgical intervention. A surgeon is the one who, in the field of his specialization, has mastered the surgical method of treatment perfectly well.

The first surgical techniques were developed to treat injuries and traumas. The first rudiments of surgery appeared in the stone age. Until the second half of the XIX century. theoretical knowledge was small, the amount of assistance was limited mainly for acute purulent diseases and injuries.

The famous Roman doctor and scientist Galen (130-210) paid much attention to the study of anatomy, described many surgical techniques, and now have not lost their significance – twisting a bleeding vessel, treating wounds, suturing with silk threads, the technique of surgery for hare lip. Of great importance were the works of Ibn Sina (980-1037), known in Europe as Avicenna, the most prominent among the scientists and philosophers of the East. he described many surgical diseases and various operations – tracheotomy, stone cutting, recognition and removal of tumors, and nerve suturing.

The beginning of a new era in surgery was the discovery of ether anesthesia. The first demonstration of ether anesthesia in public was held on October 16, 1846 by a dentist Morton in Boston (USA). In Russia, at the same time, N. I. Pirogov applied anesthesia. They also proposed and elaborated methods for freezing corpses and cutting them. Surgery in Russia is justifiably divided into two periods: before and after Pirogov. In the nineteenth century, the number of surgical interventions increased. Aseptics, antiseptics, and anesthesia were discovered.

The differences between surgery and other clinical disciplines are that:

– There must be a violation of the integrity of the integumentary tissues.

– Surgery is the main method of treatment.

– Surgical treatment is always accompanied by physical introduction into the internal environment of the body, violation of the barrier that separates the patient's body from the external environment. Therefore, it itself can pose a threat to the body. Surgical diseases are diseases that are treated using surgical methods. Surgical treatment occupies a large place in clinical medicine: about 25% of all diseases are surgical diseases.

The range of surgical operations is currently very wide. Essentially, the surgical method is used for diseases of all organs and tissues of the body: the brain and spinal cord, lungs, esophagus, heart, all abdominal organs, muscles, skeleton, and endocrine diseases. Surgery is not a homogeneous specialty; it includes many large and small medical industries.

In the twentieth century, as a result of the development of new methods of treatment and diagnosis, surgery became more and more specialized. A number of areas of surgery were divided into separate sections: traumatology, Oncology, ophthalmology, pediatric surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, neurosurgery, vascular surgery, cardiac surgery, urology, microsurgery, etc.

The progress of modern medical science is inextricably linked to the scientific and technical revolution, which has had a huge impact on the main areas of medicine. This development is based on scientific and technical progress: achievements in biology, pathological anatomy and physiology, biochemistry,

pharmacology, and physics. Being a part of clinical medicine, modern surgery at the same time develops as a large complex science that uses the achievements of biology, physiology, immunology, biochemistry, mathematics, Cybernetics, physics, chemistry, electronics and other branches of science.

Currently, ultrasound, cold, lasers, and hyperbaric oxygenation are used during the operation. Operating rooms are equipped with new electronic and optical equipment and computers. The progress of modern surgery is facilitated by the introduction of new methods to combat shock, sepsis and metabolic disorders, the use of polymers, new antibiotics, anti-clotting and hemostatic agents, hormones, and enzymes. This development is based on scientific and technical progress: achievements in biology, pathological anatomy and physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, and physics.

THE FEATURES OF SARS THERAPY

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In the cold season, the cases dangerous diseases` number invariably increases. The experts call these dangerous diseases acute respiratory viral infections. In most cases, they are caused by respiratory viruses that enter the body by airborne droplets.

The season of rising incidence of respiratory infections, approximately, falls on September and October. The human body in this period does not have time to adapt to sudden climatic changes. The SARS, according to many experts, is considered the most common disease in the world. They represent a significant group of clinically and morphologically similar acute inflammatory respiratory diseases caused by more than 350 pneumotropic viruses.

Preventive measures for any infectious disease should be directed to all three links of the epidemic chain: 1) the source of infection; 2) mechanisms and ways of transmission; 3) susceptible organism.

Specific immunoprophylaxis against influenza is the most effective means of protecting the body. This prevention helps to reduce the circulation of influenza viruses in the population, which makes it possible to recommend it to the public.

Strictly controlled epidemiological observations show that immunization with modern influenza vaccines is the most effective scientifically based method of

mass prevention from influenza. It was found that timely vaccination can prevent influenza in 80-90% of children and adults. In this case, the disease in vaccinated occurs in a lighter form. The incidence of SARS of the unvaccinated population is 13,3 times, and influenza – 15,3 times higher than in the group vaccinated against influenza.

In order to cure and prevent influenza, the World Health Organization advises an etiotropic drug that has a direct inhibitory effect in viral reproduction. At the moment, two generations of drugs are used in the world. The first generation is presented by well-known amantadine and remantadin, the use of which is limited due to insensitivity to certain types of influenza viruses. The second generation is presented by inhibitors of reproduction of influenza viruses (umifenovir) and selective inhibitors of viral neuraminidase (zanamivir, oseltamivir).

The main issues of starting treatment of SARS are: isolation of virus replication until the generalization of the infectious process and the formation of a stable viremia, reducing the probability of dissemination of viral infection, containment of the formation of a "cytokine storm", delay in the pro-inflammatory response and containment of the source of infection. The reducing of the production of active oxygen radicals contributes to the variability of the virus and its pathogenicity.

A characteristic feature of SARS is considered polymorphism of pathogens. It complicates the implementation of targeted etiotropic therapy. Now it is relevant to search for funds with a wide range of antiviral activity and the ability to immunogenetic adjustment.

In everyday medical practice, symptomatic drugs are used widely. Such drugs are aimed at eliminating the main signs of the disease, consequently improving the quality of patients` life. Use in the therapy of SARS combined substances simultaneously guarantees and complexity of the pharmacological effect in the introduction. Symptomatic treatment reduces the explicitness of the signs of the disease and reduces the risk of complications, and also makes it possible to resume the ability to work of patients.

The main conditions for multicomponent drugs are: the content of active ingredients from different pharmacological groups used for the purpose of relief of signs of SARS, effective and safe concentration of each substance in the drug. When selecting the drug should take into account the ratio of active elements in its composition certain signs of infection. In addition, the medicine should be used only in the presence of several symptoms at the same time.

It is also necessary to recognize the importance of a timely and integrated approach to the treatment of influenza and SARS. The direct use of antiviral, immunocorrecting and symptomatic drugs improves the quality of life of patients. For medical practice, finding and using effective, safe and easy-to-use drugs is considered one of the right ways to reduce the incidence of influenza and SARS.

EIN SKRUPELLOSER MÖRDER ZUM JAHR 2020: DIE CORONA- PANDEMIE

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Im Jahre 2020 konfrontiert die Bevölkerung des Planeten mit skrupellosen Feind der ganzen Menschheit – COVID-19.

Am 31. Dezember 2019 erhielt die WHO (die Weltgesundheitsorganisation) Informationen über die festgestellten Fälle von Lungenentzündung durch zuvor unbekannten Erreger.

Am 3. Januar 2020 wurde die WHO über 44 Fälle von Lungenentzündung informiert, die in der Provinz Hubei in Wuhan bestanden. Der Krankheitserreger wurde als eine neue Art der Coronavirus (SARS-Cov-2) bestimmt, die zuvor unter den Vertretern der Homo sapiens nicht vorhanden war.

Am 30. Januar 2020 kündigte die WHO im Zusammenhang mit dem Ausbruch der Krankheit den Notfall von internationaler Bedeutung an.

Am 11. März 2020 wurde COVID-19-Pandemie erklärt.

Coronavirus erregt potentiell schwere akute Infektion der Atemwege. Die Krankheit hat eine ziemlich lange Inkubationszeit, die ersten Symptome sind denen der normale SARS gleich. COVID-19 manifestiert sich in Form von Husten, Fieber, Müdigkeit. Aber es gibt noch einige Symptome, die sich nicht bei jeder infizierten Person auftreten, z.B. Appetitlosigkeit, Übelkeit, Bauchschmerzen, Erbrechen, Durchfall, Konjunktivitis und Schmerzen in den Muskeln.

Eigentlich Coronavirus löst das Wiederaufleben von dem riesigen Spektrum der chronischen Krankheiten.

Bei den meisten Erkrankten verläuft die Infektion in leichter Form, aber bei einigen kommt es zu schweren Pneumonien. Im seltenen Fall wird die Krankheit mit Lungenversagen begleitet. Das führt zur akuten Lungenentzündung und zur akuten Atemnot - Syndrom. Die Entzündung kann ebenso Herz-Kreislauf-System (Herzrhythmusstörungen, Myokarditis, akute Herzinsuffizienz) beeinflussen. So man kann zusammenfassen, dass Coronavirus nicht nur durch selbst Krankheit sondern auch durch ihre Komplikationen (acute Lungenversagen, akute respiratorische Insuffizienz, akute Herzinsuffizienz, Kardiomyopathie, sekundäre

Infektion, akutes Nierenversagen, Schwangerschaftskomplikationen, septischen Schock) gefährlich ist.

Hauptübertragungsweg für SARS-CoV-2 ist die respiratorische Aufnahme virushaltiger Flüssigkeitspartikel, die beim Atmen, Husten, Sprechen und Niesen entstehen. Kontaktübertragung: Eine Übertragung durch kontaminierte Oberflächen ist insbesondere in der unmittelbaren Umgebung der infektiösen Person möglich. Konjunktiven können als Eintrittspforte betrachtet werden. Vertikale Übertragung von der (infizierten) Mutter auf ihr Kind (vor und während der Geburt sowie über die Muttermilch) kann nicht ausgeschlossen werden. Als typische Schutzausrüstung sind Masken, Antiseptika, Handschuhe notwendig.

Die WHO glaubt, dass es wichtig ist:

Basishygiene einschließlich der Händehygiene zu halten;

Gesichtsmasken zu tragen; (man nutze sie in überfüllten öffentlichen Einrichtungen. Masken könnten Händehygiene, Abstandhalten und das Aufspüren von Patienten mitsamt ihrer sozialen Kontakte nicht ersetzen. Masken alleine könnten nicht vor Covid-19 schützen.)

große Menschenansammlungen zu vermeiden;

selbst zu isolieren (das Haus/die Wohnung ohne besonderen Grund nicht zu verlassen);

einen Abstand von mindestens 1,5 Meter voneinander entfernt zu halten.

Bei den ersten Symptomen, die denen des Coronavirus ähneln, ist es notwendig, einen Arzt zu holen und alle Verschreibungen zu befolgen.

Das Fehlen von Ideen für selbstständigen Zeitvertreib ist zum wichtigsten Quarantäneproblem geworden.

Das 21. Jahrhundert bietet uns eine große Auswahl verschiedener Möglichkeiten, um nicht still zu sitzen.

So gibt es für mich, z.B.:

• das Internet, nämlich eine große Auswahl an sozialen Netzwerken, um mit Menschen zu kommunizieren, die weit entfernt sind.

• eine große Auswahl an TV-Shows, Filmen usw.;

• eine riesige Auswahl an E-Büchern;.

• mehr Zeit für Bildung;

• Meditation;

• Zeit für die Selbstverwirklichung;

• Arbeit zu Hause (Freiberufler);

• Möglichkeit, Sport zu treiben, um den Körper in den perfekten Zustand zu bringen.

• Zeit für die Familie und Haustiere

• verschiedene Hobbys.

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOCHOL ON VISION

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Even at a young age, people note that after a heavy alcohol intake, the perception of surrounding objects seriously deteriorates. At the same time, the organism of a healthy person is restored rather quickly, and the symptoms that have arisen themselves disappear without special treatment. Nevertheless, each new portion of alcohol increasingly impairs vision and requires an increasing amount of time and effort of the body to restore it.

In fact, the organ of vision with alcohol intake begins to wear out. Surrounding objects and pieces of furniture recognize less and less clearly, regardless of distance. Regular consumption of alcoholic beverages, even in small doses, causes irreversible changes in the human visual system for the worse. According to the results of numerous studies on the destructive effects of alcohol on human vision, which took place in the world, it was possible to establish the following.

1) When alcohol enters the human body, it very quickly penetrates the bloodstream, while spreading almost throughout the entire human vascular system, up to the vessels supplying the optic nerve and eye muscles.

2) Alcohol causes a narrowing of these vessels, leading to a deterioration in the supply of oxygen to human organs. The lack of oxygen, in turn, causes a loss of visual acuity and provokes a dangerous sensation: a person experiences a long or short-term darkening in the eyes.

3) Moreover, given the lack of oxygen, there is a constant tension of the muscles and vessels in the tissues of the face as a whole, which also leads to a negative effect on the organ of vision, including a decrease in acuity. Along with the reddening of proteins due to rupture of capillaries after taking alcohol, a person experiences pain in the eyes, cramps, sand or a foreign object. There is a natural desire to wipe the eyes, as a result of touching with dirty hands microbes and bacteria penetrate the organs of vision, causing inflammation or even certain infectious diseases.

4) A drop in visual acuity as a result of impaired blood circulation in the organs of vision. Ethyl alcohol first dilates the blood vessels, and then sharply

narrows them. Because of this, oxygen poorly enters the retina, and a person begins to see poorly.

5) Redness of the sclera. The vessels of the brain are responsible for supplying oxygen to the tissues of the eye. Their narrowing leads to an increase in intracranial pressure, due to which small capillaries on the retina and eyelids burst. Perhaps red eyes are the most common hangover symptom many have encountered. Systematic abuse of alcohol leads to a systemic violation of the blood supply to organs. There are regular hemorrhages in the eyes (hemorrhages). Along with redness of the sclera, symptoms such as pain in the eyes, sensation of sand, itching, burning, pain appear.

As a result of the toxic effect of alcohol, especially when consumed in large quantities, a split image occurs – alcoholic diplopia. As a result of poisoning with alcohol toxins, the eye muscles contract much worse and cease to interact in concert, and the axes of both organs of vision are shifted in different directions, which results in double vision.

Ophthalmologists, who investigate and monitor changes in the state of vision of chronically alcohol-consuming patients for a long time, in most cases detect alcoholic intoxication of the optic nerve. Simply put, the nerve endings of the eye under the influence of alcohol to some extent atrophy and change, over time, increasingly losing its key function.

Atrophy of the optic nerve is a very dangerous pathology that can lead to a complete morning vision. In this case, pathological changes practically cannot be corrected. The disease progresses very quickly. A person gradually loses the ability to see well.

CONSEQUENCES OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS

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Atherosclerosis is an inflammatory vascular disease that occurs as a result of a reaction to oxidized LDL cholesterol. Accumulation of lipids, calcium and cellular debris occurs mainly in the intima of large and medium-sized arteries. This leads to thickening of the vessel walls and the formation of plaques.

Risk factors for developing atherosclerosis may or may not be modifiable. Innate risk factors are: male gender, age and family history.

Major factors are:

● Nicotine addiction: Smoking contributes to the early onset and rapid progression of atherosclerosis.

● Arterial hypertension: with increased pressure loads, endothelial damage occurs faster. Arterial hypertension is the main risk factor for the development of cerebrovascular insufficiency.

● Diabetes: increased phagocytosis and endothelial damage are the result of reactive glycosylation due to elevated blood glucose levels.

● Hyperlipoproteinemia: elevated LDL cholesterol increases the risk of developing atherosclerosis, especially when combined with low HDL cholesterol.

Other factors are:

- insufficient physical activity
- stress
- obesity
- hyperuricemia
- hypertriglyceridemia
- fibrinogenemia
- homocysteinemia
- disorders of glucose tolerance
- chronic renal failure
- increased lipoprotein levels

The process of atherosclerosis

The formation of fatty streaks. Initial lesions are usually caused by a focal increase in the lipoproteins of the intimal layer of the arteries. The formation takes place in four stages:

1) Capture of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C)

2) Activation of endothelial cells;

3) activation of white blood cells

4) formation of foam cells.

The formation of the atheroma

Migration of smooth muscle cells and synthesis of extracellular matrix forming a fibrous cap occurs. The fibrous cap consists of collagen-rich fibrous tissues, SMC, macrophages, and T-lymphocytes. All of them form a Mature atherosclerotic plaque and protrude into the canal and reduce blood flow in the vessels.

The formation of atherosclerotic plaques

The components of atherosclerotic plaques are as follows:

1)Vascular epithelium: vascular epithelium reacts with macromolecules and blood components to increase plasma protein transport.

2) Arterial smooth muscle: maintaining vascular repair and metabolism of blood products, including lipids, as well as the secretion of various cytokines, is important for controlling vascular wall tone.

3) Lymphocytes: they can participate in immune responses. The plaque nucleus consists of affected cells, foam cells, calcium, cholesterol esters, and a mass of fat substancesé.

Typical consequences of atherosclerosis

Atherosclerotic plaques cause three main types of cardiovascular diseases:

Coronary heart disease

Plaque formation in the arteries causes angina (chest pain) during exercise. Sudden plaque rupture and blood clotting can cause a heart attack or myocardial infarction.

Cerebrovascular disease

Atherosclerosis of the brain vessels is a dangerous condition. The rupture of plaques in the brain's arteries causes a stroke, which can lead to permanent brain damage. Temporary blockage of the artery can also cause a transient ischemic attack, the signs of which are similar to a stroke, but there is no risk of brain damage.

Peripheral arterial disease

Peripheral artery disease leads to poor blood circulation in the limbs, especially in the legs. This can cause pain when walking and poor wound healing. A particularly severe form of the disease is an indication for amputation of a limb.

Atypical consequences of atherosclerosis

1. *Oral cavity*

People who often suffered from caries and other dental problems in childhood are almost twice as likely to be victims of atherosclerosis as their healthier peers.

According to research by Finnish cardiologists, people who had only one damaged tooth or filling were 87% more likely to become victims of early forms of atherosclerosis, while the presence of four oral health problems increased this risk almost twice.

Interestingly, this relationship was more pronounced among men – the appearance of advanced forms of caries in childhood increased the risk of vascular overgrowth by about 1,5 times, while the presence of all four problems raised it to 225%.

2. *Gastrointestinal tract*

Stomach: In patients with senile (symptomatic) ulcers (over 50 years) of the stomach, atherosclerotic changes of the ventral and small gastric arteries are often observed, revealed by stomach angiography.

Gastroduodenal complications associated with myocardial insufficiency and sclerotic changes in the vessels of the stomach and intestines are also noted.

Intestines: when there is an obstruction to blood flow in the form of cholesterol plaque inside the intestinal artery, the blood supply to the walls gradually decreases.

This causes ischemia, which is manifested by abdominal pain, violation of intestinal digestion, absorption of nutrients and vitamins into the blood, and insufficient excretion of metabolic products from the body. Acute blockage by a

blood clot or embolus that has broken off from the plaque leads to an intestinal infarction, severe peritonitis, often with a fatal outcome. At the age of 50, about half of all patients experiencing abdominal pain are diagnosed with mesenteric vascular atherosclerosis.

Pancreas: Damage to the pancreas in atherosclerosis is observed mainly in people older than 60 years, less often and at a younger age-mainly in people suffering from alcoholism.

At the same time, sclerotic changes develop in the pancreas, its excretory and endocrine functions are disrupted. Violation of the latter is a frequent cause of so-called senile diabetes.

Chronic pancreatitis can appear in the elderly against the background of atherosclerosis of the pancreatic vessels. Its function is reduced due to blood supply disorders, and chronic enzyme insufficiency develops. Also, atherosclerosis is an intravasal cause of chronic ischemic pancreatitis.

Liver: when examining a patient with atherosclerosis or its complications, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease is detected.

3. *Excretory system*

Kidneys: Atherosclerosis of the renal arteries implies a thickening of the walls and narrowing of the lumen of the renal arteries as a result of cholesterol deposits inside the vessel.

It occurs in most cases as a chronic disease that worsens the blood supply to the kidneys. The main danger lies in the risk of symptomatic renovascular hypertension, which entails a threat to the life of the patient. In another case, chronic blood supply failure can lead to the development of kidney failure.

Among patients with diagnosed atherosclerosis, renal artery stenosis is observed in 50% of cases. Goldblatt's kidney (Goldblatt syndrome) is one of the possible complications of atherosclerosis of the renal artery, which is characterized by a sharp increase in blood pressure.

The disease most often affects women aged 30 to 40 years. Blood pressure in Goldblatt's kidney rises suddenly, maintaining a tendency to malignant flow. Diastolic pressure (lower bar) is kept at 170 mm Hg and higher. 30% of patients develop retinopathy-damage to the retinal vessels on the background of high blood pressure.

Over time, the kidney begins to lose weight and decrease, which is clearly visible on the MRI. In the case of blockage of one of the branches of the renal artery, partial atrophy of the organ may be observed.

SLEEP AND ITS DISORDERS

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In the work of the cerebral cortex, such deviations from the norm are more common than others, in which a persistent protective inhibition develops in depleted cells. It causes a painful condition that can last from a few hours to many months. Sometimes it lasts for years.

The medical literature describes a case of sleep that lasted 5 years. It is interesting that the patient during all this time could get up at night, when there were no strong daytime stimuli, and even independently take food. Pavlov observed a patient whose inhibitory process lasted for 20 years.

Such a long sleep is called lethargy, or imaginary death. A person who is in a deep lethargic sleep, sometimes it is really difficult to distinguish from the deceased: his pulse is almost not palpable, a pin or needle prick does not cause a reaction, the skin is pale and cold, the body temperature falls below normal. In such cases, signs of life can only be established with the help of special devices and a doctor's examination. Previously, lethargic sleep seemed to people a supernatural phenomenon and caused sovereign fear. Pavlov found that this is a disease and it occurs from a long-term inhibition of the cerebral cortex, weakened as a result of some diseases. Cases of lethargy sometimes occur in people with anemia.

There is another sleep disorder – sleepwalking. A person who has this disorder is called a lunatic. He gets out of bed at night and with open or half-closed eyes wanders through the rooms, sometimes climbs on the roofs and wanders along the eaves.

The movements of the lunatic are very precise. He is not aware of the danger and has no fear of heights. This allows him, without losing his balance, sometimes to stay at a height from which, in a waking state, he would have fallen. A sleepwalker can mechanically perform complex or mundane, but unnecessary actions. After returning from a night “walk” or finishing his unconscious work, the sleepwalker goes to bed. In the morning, he does not remember what happened to him at night.

Sleepwalking occurs when the inhibitory process does not capture all areas of the brain, and the inhibitory state extends only to a part of the nerve cells of the cortex. As a result, a person enters a state of partial sleep. The aroused or awake area of the cortex, which controls certain movements, allows you to automatically perform these movements without the participation of consciousness. Sleepwalking is rare and with proper treatment, it soon passes.

More often there is such a violation of sleep, when a person at night for a long time, and sometimes can not sleep at all. He tries to forget the impression of the past day, lies with his eyes closed, turns from side to side to find a more

comfortable position, and only in the morning with great difficulty falls asleep. In the morning, this person gets up “broken”, his performance is reduced.

This condition is called insomnia. Often it is the result of overwork or strong nervous excitement. Disrupt proper sleep and cause insomnia can cause a large dinner or a large amount of liquid drunk shortly before sleep (for example, strong tea, coffee, etc.). Insomnia is accompanied by taking medications that excite the nervous system at night. Sometimes a person loses sleep from diseases of internal organs.

Narcolepsy – the disease manifests itself in daytime attacks of insuperable drowsiness, attacks of complete or partial loss muscle tone, nighttime sleep disorders, personality changes. Attacks of irresistible sleepiness occur in daylight, often all of a sudden. Attacks of drowsiness often occur in conditions of rest, heat, monotonous activities, sometimes at certain hours of the day; especially often patients they fall asleep while eating. Some patients at the beginning of the disease try to fight sleepiness, but feeling broken and weak from it they only get stronger, and soon they stop doing it.

Sleepiness like usually, it is combined with the preservation of motor acts, so the person who fell asleep standing up does not fall, walking continues to walk, holding the object does not drop it. When the onset of sleepiness is not so sudden, patients have time to sit or lie down.

The condition of patients during the attack is the same as during normal sleep: the muscles relax, sometimes they say something, make movements head, hands; dreams may occur. The attack usually lasts from one up to a few minutes, less often longer, sometimes counted as a few seconds. A day can be from 1 to 100 or more attacks, but more often 3-5. Attack it ends spontaneously and it is easy to wake up such patients.

In conclusion it must be said with the disappearance sleepiness they experience cheerfulness, can continue the interrupted work. Sleep with narcolepsy is superficial, with frequent awakenings, accompanied by multiple bright, in some cases unpleasant content and just nightmarish, frightening dreams. In patients with distinct sleep disorders often cause visual hallucinations.

THE ROLE OF MANUAL THERAPIST IN NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

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The manual therapist treats diseases and disorders of the spine, musculoskeletal system and internal organs using only his hands.

When exactly the profession of manual therapist appeared it is difficult to say: “bones” existed and not one millennium ago, and if you look at Eastern methods, you can see that it is no longer just massage, namely treatment of spine and joints.

Officially, this direction of medicine began to form at the turn of the 19 and 20 centuries, when the first schools of “chiropractics” opened in the West, and in 1958 the International Federation of Manual Therapy appeared in Europe.In the USSR, manual therapy became real in the 1980s and official status in 1988.

Externally the system of manual techniques is similar to massage – also smooth, shift skin, press on certain zones, knock, stretch, roll the torso, warm up vertebrae, “crisp”. As well as massage, it is used in addition to basic (classical) therapeutic techniques.

The lack of fundamental differences in external techniques explains that these methods of exposure to the human body are often compared. But in fact, these are two different techniques of auxiliary treatment, which combine only one thing – techniques are performed with the help of hands or special devices (hardware or mechanical).

The difference is that manual therapy is not just massage movements, consisting in effects on surface body structures, reflexogenic zones or points, it is a complex procedure, serious interference in the functioning of the body.

Therefore, the manual therapist can only be a certified specialist with theoretical knowledge (physiology, body anatomy, causal relationship of disease and neurological symptoms, ways of influencing various tissues and organs) and practical skills.

The manual therapist treats the following diseases:

- Disturbance of a bearing;
- All types of osteochondrosis;
- Hernias of intervertebral disks;
- Headaches an ddizziness;
- Sleep disorders and fatigue;
- Hypertension;
- Pain and numb in the joints of limbs, etc.

Receptions and technicians

1. Relaxation – has similarities with classical massage of back and neck, such taking of manual therapy stimulates blood circulation, prepares for more energetic impact.

2. Mobilization (deeper development of structures) – is carried out by a series of repeated movements, bringing to the appearance of a feeling of loss of spring resistance in the joint. It may act as a separate procedure or as a preparatory

stage. A consistent combination of various soft effects is often used: twisting movements, rotating, compressing, traction drawing, finger pressing, displacement of joint surfaces.

3. Manipulation – targeted fast movements used to correct pathology. It can be a blow, sharp shaking, turning, simple or traction (stretching) push or other force action, changing the discs, putting the articular surfaces in the optimal position, releasing the nerve clamped in the lumbar part, removing the root syndrome.

Manual therapists, most often, work in medical institutions – hospitals, private clinics, etc. Sometimes they can work in cosmetic centers. They can also obtain a license and practice privately.

ORAL HEALTH FOR CHILDREN

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The topic of our analysis is “Oral health for children”. The aim of this report to analyze this problem. Teaching a child proper oral hygiene from an early age is their future health. You can start by setting an example for your child. Take good care of your own teeth, and you will let them know that oral hygiene is a must in life.

It is worth to mention that to help your child protect their teeth and gums and significantly reduce and even decrease the risk of caries.

It is better to learn yourself and then every parents need to teach them to follow the rules:

• Brush your teeth twice a day with fluoride-containing toothpaste.

• Use dental floss daily to remove plaque from the interdental spaces and gum area before it hardens and turns into Tartar. After the formation of Tartar, it can only be removed during professional cleaning.

• Give preference to a well-balanced diet, limit the consumption of foods containing sugar and starch, because they contribute to the formation of plaque and the production of acids, which leads to the disease of caries. When you do eat such foods, try not to snack on them, and eat during the main meal – additional saliva that appears during the meal helps to wash food out of your mouth.

• Medications must contain fluoride.

• Regularly take your child to the dentist for a check-up.

The next point to emphasize is the technique and the system of cleaning the teeth.

The child should brush his teeth under the supervision of his parents until he has mastered the technique:

• Use a pea - sized amount of fluoride-containing toothpaste recommended by dentists. Make sure that the child does not swallow toothpaste.

• Use a soft-bristled toothbrush, first clean the inner surfaces of the teeth where the most plaque accumulates. Make neat movements with the brush back and forth.

• Clean all external surfaces of the teeth. Place the toothbrush at an angle to your teeth. Make neat movements with the brush back and forth.

• Clean the chewing surface of each tooth. Make neat movements with the brush back and forth.

• Use the tip of a dental rosary to clean behind the upper and lower front teeth.

• Cleaning your tongue is always fun.

Then it is better to go to the problem of sealing.

Silanti - materials for prophylactic coverage of dental fissure creates a highly effective barrier against tooth decay. These are “sealants” that are applied to the chewing surfaces of the child's permanent back teeth, where caries most often develops. Applying such “sealants” is painless, and it can be carried out in one visit to the dentist. Your dentist will be able to determine if your child needs them.

Next it should be noted the description of fluorine.

Fluoride is one of the best ways to prevent caries. This substance is of natural origin, it penetrates into the tooth enamel and strengthens it. In some cities, fluoride may be added to tap water, which is necessary for proper dental development. To find out if fluoride is added to your tap water, and in what quantities, contact your local water service. If your tap water does not contain enough fluoride, your pediatrician or dentist may recommend using fluoride-containing drops or mouthwash in addition to fluoride-containing toothpaste.

In conclusion it is worth to talk about such significant problem as the diet for children.

A balanced diet is necessary for a child to have strong and resistant teeth. In addition to the full range of vitamins and minerals, a child's diet should include a lot of calcium, phosphorus, and the necessary amount of fluoride.

While fluoride is the main protector of a child from caries, frequent snacking can become the biggest enemy of their teeth. Sugar and starch, which are found in many foods such as cookies, candy, dried fruit, soft drinks, pretzels and potato chips, contribute to plaque formation and acid production. These acids negatively affect the enamel of the teeth and can lead to caries.

After each meal or snack, the “acid attack” can last up to 20 minutes. Even a small piece of food can lead to the production of acids by plaque bacteria. Therefore, it is best to reduce the number of snacks between meals.

RELEVANCE OF THE USE OF AN INSULIN PUMP IN THE TREATMENT OF DIABETES MELLITUS

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Modern man is exposed to many harmful factors of the world around him. Some of the most dangerous factors are those that cause autoimmune diseases. At the moment, the most common disease of this type of pathology is diabetes mellitus, which has two forms: insulin-dependent and insulin-independent.

The most dangerous type is insulin-dependent type 1, since this disease absolutely lacks the ability of b cells of the pancreas to produce insulin. This leads to an increase in the level of glucose in the blood, and in the cells to an acute shortage of it.

And as a result – a violation of the metabolism of all substances in the body, the development of complications and often fatal outcomes.

In view of this prevalence of diabetes in the world and its significant consequences, the question arises about effective and relevant treatment for modern people, able to compensate for the functions necessary for normal functioning of the body.

This is the device-an insulin pump (IP).It provides constant maintenance of normal blood sugar content by means of a set of insulin supply systems that provide a continuous supply of insulin preparations to the body. Thus, IP is able to eliminate the main link in the pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus-instability of glucose concentration in the blood.

The main and main criterion that proves the high efficiency and relevance of IP is the presence of individual installations. Depending on the functionality of the body, lifestyle, nutrition, and hereditary factors, a person can choose their own range of insulin doses. The supply of insulin to the body is carried out by two systems: bolus and basal insulin. Based on their functions, the necessary dose of insulin is built, which is able to maintain a normal level of glucose in the blood for a day without self-correction.

As mentioned earlier, an important aspect for maintaining ideal blood sugar is taking into account a person's lifestyle. It is worth noting that people suffering from diabetes are not limited in opportunities. Like most healthy people, they can engage in both heavy sports and prefer a low-activity lifestyle.

For this reason, a person who knows the routine of his day, taking into account the level of load and fluctuations in the blood glycemic level, can adjust the dose and time of insulin delivery to the body. The basal insulin system is most dependent on the time factor, since it functions automatically.

The principle of supplying the hormone with an insulin pump by time is based on different physical activity of people during the day, meals and individual characteristics associated with time intervals. In the case of selecting settings for physical activity, it is taken into account during which period a person is more active, and during which time they remain passive. Accordingly, in a period of time with a more intense load, the basal insulin level is set less than normal, since the risk of hypoglycemia is high. During a period of passive or inactive pastime, basal insulin should exceed the norm, due to the high probability of hyperglycemia. Bolus is introduced into the body with the same regularity as basal insulin, but manually.

The lifestyle criterion also includes nutrition. This factor is the most significant for patients with diabetes mellitus, since the primary and basic method of treating diabetes is diet therapy.

The use of IP can increase the productivity of such treatment, since the pump is equipped with a system for counting bread units. Based on information about the carbohydrate coefficient, sensitivity to insulin, the target value of blood glucose (ha) and the time of insulin activity, the device itself selects the necessary doses of insulin to stop hyperglycemia or to correct ha when eating.

Depending on the type of food taken and the time of its reception, a person can individually set the amount of insulin per bread unit and the time by which fluctuations in the GC will be minimal or absent.

It is also very important to select the type of insulin drug for administration, depending on the effect on the human body, preference is given to the drug that will be suitable for the duration of its action and the susceptibility of its body tissues. It should be noted that only short-acting insulin is used in IP. It is likely that the instability of blood glucose levels may depend on reduced or Vice versa increased sensitivity of tissues to a particular insulin drug.

No less important is a person's sense of their own state at specific blood sugar levels. Sensitivity to Hyper-or hypoglycemia in all people is different, but with the use of IP, it is possible to choose a range of those GC indicators at which a person will feel optimal, due to the presence of a function – “target glucose value”. The information contained in it determines the number of units of insulin that is necessary for correction.

A fairly significant aspect in correcting the level of GC is individual characteristics of a person, such as: emotional excitability, increased or decreased digestive function of the gastrointestinal tract, resistance to stress, etc. despite the fact that these factors are highly specific and unstable, IP helps to minimize or eliminate their effect. This is possible due to the absolute mobility of the IP, depending on the situation, a person can change the settings or disable the device.

When talking about mobility, we should focus on the variability of the bolus. In the system of an insulin pump includes the following types of bolus as a normal bolus, a dual wave bolus and square bolus. The presence of these settings allows a person, based on the situation, to choose the type of bolus feed that most effectively corrects the level of ha.

The pump allows you to freely choose between these types of bolus during correction. The functioning of these variants of insulin administration depends as well as basal and normal bolus on the type of activity, type of food taken, etc.

In addition, IP is also mobile in its main settings involved in the selection of bolus and basal doses, which were mentioned earlier in the text. Regardless of what situation a person is in, he can freely understand absolutely all the settings for those that will be more effective at the moment.

There is no doubt that the mobility of the pump is its most important advantage in comparison with insulin injections. But there are also other criteria for which IP is the most relevant alternative treatment for diabetes.

First, the pump is much more practical than using insulin syringe pens. It is compact and does not require additional devices for carrying, such as: a refrigerator bag, an equipped case, used for syringe pens. The insulin delivery system is located under clothing and does not come into contact with the environment during the day, when a person may be in places with increased bacterial contamination of the air. Using a syringe pen in this situation can lead to infection of a person, even when performing aseptic measures before injection, since harmful microorganisms can get on the needle, which is changed only once a day.

Secondly, the IP system is based on the operation of short-acting insulin, without the use of prolonged insulin preparations. This fact allows the modern person not to adhere to a strict schedule in meals and the use of insulin for the relief of hyperglycemia. In complete contrast, the method of insulin syringe pens works. To maintain the basal dose of insulin, long-acting drugs are used, which are a limiting factor. This is due to the fact that during the action of this drug, it is not possible to use short-acting insulin, since there is a high probability of hypoglycemia. It is also necessary to accurately calculate the end of the action of the prolonged drug for timely food intake and the introduction of short-acting insulin to prevent hyperglycemia.

Third, the dosage of insulin pump is much more accurate, since the minimum value of the bolus is 0.1 units, and basal insulin-010 units. This allows you to choose the most optimal one for correcting blood glucose levels. While the lowest values of insulin in the syringe handles, depending on the brand and manufacturer, can be either 0,5 units or 1 unit. In some cases, this division can cause hypoglycemia, in view of the fact that the current minimum value will have an excessive effect of insulin. And it was mentioned earlier the mobility of IP installations. Depending on the situation, the type and frequency of food consumed, and the type of activity, the pump allows you to change or enter new settings.

This fact allows a person not to limit themselves in food, in time and at the same time maintain blood glucose levels in normal. Completely opposite to the treatment of diabetes the method of injecting insulin therapy.

The main reason for such a huge difference in the mobility of methods is the absolute dependence of drug injections on diet therapy. When using syringe pens, strict restrictions are imposed on food, so changes in insulin doses can lead to instability of the kg to the same extent, violations may occur if the rules of eating are not observed. Therefore, when injecting insulin, the mobility of installations is sharply limited.

EINFLUSS VON VITAMINEN AUF DEN MENSCHLICHEN KÖRPER

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Jeder weiß wahrscheinlich, dass Vitamine ein notwendiger Bestandteil der Nahrung sind. Man sagt oft: „Es ist gesundes Essen, es hat viele Vitamine“. Aber nur wenige wissen genau, was Vitamine sind, wie sie entdeckt wurden, welche Lebensmittel sie enthalten und was sie für unsere Gesundheit bedeuten.

Jeder Mensch will gesund sein. Gesundheit ist Reichtum, der nicht für Geld gekauft oder als Geschenk erhalten werden kann. Die Menschen selbst stärken oder zerstören, was ihnen von Natur aus gegeben wird. Das Essen spielt dabei eine große Rolle. Die Zusammensetzung der Lebensmittel, die wir essen, enthält verschiedene Substanzen. Vitamine sind neben Proteinen, Fetten und Kohlenhydraten einer der essentiellen, lebenswichtigen Bestandteile.

Die Bedeutung bestimmter Arten von Lebensmitteln zur Vorbeugung der Krankheiten war schon in der Antike bekannt. Die alten Ägypter wussten also, dass die Leber bei Nachtblindheit hilft. Es ist jetzt bekannt, dass Nachtblindheit durch einen Mangel an Vitamin A verursacht werden kann.

1747 führte der schottische Arzt James Lind auf einer langen Reise eine Art Experiment an kranken Seeleuten durch. Er führte verschiedene saure Lebensmittel in die Ernährung ein und entdeckte die Fähigkeit von Zitrusfrüchten, Skorbut vorzubeugen.

1880 kam der russische Biologe Nikolai Lunin zu der Schlussfolgerung, dass eine unbekannte Substanz für das Leben in kleinen Mengen notwendig ist. Nach einiger Zeit wurde dieses Medizin „Vitamine“ genannt (aus dem lateinischen vita – „Leben“ und dem englischen Amin – „Amin“, eine stickstoffhaltigen Verbindung).

1920 schlug Jack Cecile Drummond vor, „e“ aus dem Wort „Vitamin“ zu entfernen, da das kürzlich entdeckte Vitamin C keine Aminkomponente enthielt. So wurden Vitamine zu Vitamin.

1929 erhielten Hopkins und Aikman den Nobelpreis für ihre Entdeckung von Vitaminen. Andere Vitamine wurden in den 1910er, 1920er und 1930er Jahren entdeckt. 1940 wurde die chemische Struktur von Vitamin entschlüsselt.

1970 schockierte Linus Pauling , zweimal Nobelpreisträger, die medizinische Welt mit seinem ersten Buch, Vitamin C, Erkältungen und Grippe, das die Wirksamkeit von Vitamin C dokumentierte.

Aus chemischer Sicht sind Vitamine eine Gruppe von niedermolekularen Substanzen verschiedener chemischer Natur mit ausgeprägter biologischer Aktivität, die für das Wachstum, die Entwicklung und die Reproduktion des Körpers notwendig sind.

Vitamine werden durch Biosynthese in Pflanzenzellen und Geweben gebildet. Normalerweise sind sie in Pflanzen nicht aktiv, sondern hoch organisiert, was laut Forschung am besten für den menschlichen Körper geeignet ist, nämlich in Form von Provitaminen. Ihre Rolle beschränkt sich auf die vollständige, wirtschaftliche und ordnungsgemäße Verwendung essentieller Nährstoffe, bei denen organische Lebensmittel die notwendige Energie freisetzen.

Die Hauptmerkmale von Vitaminen:

– in kleinen Mengen in Lebensmitteln vorhanden sind (Mikrokomponenten);

– entweder überhaupt nicht im Körper synthetisiert werden oder in geringen Mengen von der Darmflora synthetisiert werden;

– keine Energiequellen sind;

– Co-faktoren vieler enzymatischer Systeme sind;

– in geringen Konzentrationen eine biologische Wirkung haben und alle Stoffwechselprozesse im Körper beeinflussen. Der Körper benötigt sehr geringe Mengen: von wenigen Mikrogramm bis zu mehreren mg pro Tag.

Bekannt ist verschiedene Gehalt von Vitaminen im Organismus:

– Vitaminmangel – vollständiger Vitaminmangel;

– Hypovitaminose – ein starker Rückgang der Verfügbarkeit eines bestimmten Vitamins;

– Hypervitaminose – ein Überschuss an Vitaminen im Körper.

Beliebige Extreme sind schädlich: sowohl ein Mangel als auch ein Überfülle an Vitaminen, da sich bei übermäßigem Vitaminkonsum eine Vergiftung (Vergiftung) entwickelt. Das Phänomen der Hypervitaminose gilt nur für die Vitamine A und D, ein Überfülle an meisten anderen Vitamine wird schnell mit Urin ausgeschieden.

Vitamine sind ein wichtiger und integraler Bestandteil des menschlichen Lebens. Ihre Verwendung als Zusatz zu Arzneimitteln bei der Behandlung

verschiedener Krankheiten ist besonders wichtig. Vergessen Sie nicht die Notwendigkeit, Vitamine zur Vorbeugung der Krankheiten zu verwenden, aber achten Sie darauf, die tägliche Norm, d.h. die Dosierung, zu berücksichtigen.

DAS STUDIUM DER PHARMAZIE IN DEUTSCHLAND

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In diesem Vortrag betrachten wir die Besonderheiten des Pharmaziestudiums in Deutschland. Ich bin Pharmaziestudentin und lerne Deutsch. Für mich ist das Pharmaziestudium in Deutschland von besonderer Bedeutung. Es ist interessant den Aufbau des Pharmaziestudiums in Deutschland zu lernen.

Pharmazie oder Pharmazeutik ist eine Naturwissenschaft, die sich mit der Beschaffenheit, Wirkung, Prüfung, Herstellung und Abgabe von Arzneimitteln befasst. So vereint die Pharmazie verschiedene Aspekte aus anderen Naturwissenschaften, vor allem aus Chemie und Biologie.

Die Pharmazie ist eine relativ junge Wissenschaft, die erst im 17./18. Jahrhundert entstand. Ihr Gegenstand gehört zu den ältesten akademischen Lehrfächern (Materia Medica).

Aus der Geschichte der Pharmazie ist es bekannt, dass erst im 18. Jahrhundert die privaten pharmazeutischen Lehranstalten entstanden. Diese Lehranstalten übernahmen zusätzlich zur handwerklichen die wissenschaftliche Ausbildung der Apotheker.

Später im 19. Jahrhundert wurde in den deutschen Ländern das Studium für Apotheker vorgeschrieben. Seit dem 20. Jahrhundert löste sich die Hochschulpharmazie von den chemischen Instituten. Es wurden in Deutschland eigenständige Institute für Pharmaziestudierende errichtet.

Die moderne Pharmazie wird sich heute in folgende Bereiche gegliedert:

– Pharmazeutische Chemie. Sie untersucht chemische Prozesse bei der Herstellung von Arzneimitteln, die Bestimmung der Authentizität von Arzneimitteln, die Bestimmung des Wirkstoffes und Verunreinigungen sowie die chemische Verwandlung bei ihrer Lagerung.

– Pharmazeutische Biologie. Sie betrachtet die lebende Zelle des Körpers als die kleinste Einheit des tierischen Körpers sowie die Auswirkungen auf die natürlichen Verbindungen (biogene Arzneimittel) und synthetisierte Arzneimittel,

ihre pharmakologische und toxikologische Wirkung. In den letzten Jahren wurde das Themengebiet der Pharmazeutischen Biologie um molekularbiologische Grundlagen und gentechnisch hergestellte Arzneistoffe erweitert.

– Pharmazeutische Technologie ist die Lehre von der Arzneiform. Sie beschäftigt sich mit der Herstellung von Tabletten, Kapseln, Zäpfchen, Säfte usw. Hierbei ist die Interaktion des Wirkstoffes mit den verwendeten Hilfsstoffen.

– Pharmakologie und Toxikologie untersuchen die Wirkung von Arzneistoffen und Giften auf den menschlichen Körper.

– Klinische Pharmazie macht eine Brücke zwischen Wissenschaft und pharmazeutischer Praxis. Seit Jahrzehnten ist die Klinikfarmierung in Deutschland sehr schwierig, um eine Pharmadisziplin zu schaffen. Im Gegensatz zur Pharmakologie steht im Mittelpunkt der Patient gegeben und nicht die Medikamente.

Das klassische Pharmaziestudium dauert in der Regel 8 Semester. Es unterteilt sich in Grund- und Hauptstudium, die sich mit einem Staatsexamen abschließen. Für die Bachelorstudiengänge ist eine etwas kürzere Studiendauer vorgesehen.

In den ersten Semestern vermittelt man den Studierenden vor allem pharmazeutisches und naturwissenschaftliches Grundwissen. Der Großteil des Pharmaziestudiums findet im Labor statt, wo wissenschaftliches Arbeiten trainiert wird. Weiter muss im Grundstudium die sogenannten „Famulatur“ absolviert werden. Dabei handelt es sich um ein 8-wöchiges Praktikum, in dem die Abläufe des Apothekenalltags bekanntgemacht werden sollen. Dieses Praktikum ist in den Semesterferien durchzuführen und kann bei Bedarf auf zweimal 4 Wochen aufgeteilt werden. Nach dem 1. Staatsexamen schließt sich das Hauptstudium ab.

Insgesamt bieten 22 Universitäten in Deutschland das klassische Pharmazie-Studium an. Die bekanntesten davon liegen in Berlin, Hamburg, München und Köln. Die Städte wie Leipzig, Marburg oder Braunschweig bieten auch gute Alternativen zum Pharmaziestudium.

Das Pharmaziestudium ist tatsächlich sehr schwer. Tatsächlich gibt es eine relativ hohe Abbruchrate. Viele Pharmaziestudenten brechen ihr Grundstudium ab. Die Schwierigkeiten während des Studiums entstehen dadurch, dass man in der kurzen Zeit des Studiums eine sehr große Menge an Material studieren werden muss. Die Freizeit rückt oft in den Hintergrund, besonders während der Grundlagenforschung.

Eine große Stoffmenge, die studieren muss, führt nicht selten dazu, dass die Regelstudienzeit von 8 Semestern überschritten wird. Trotzdem ist die Ausbildung in der Pharmazie ein sehr interessanter, faszinierender und fruchtbarer Prozess.

MODERN METHODS OF FACIAL REJUVENATION IN COSMETOLOGY

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On the basis of various beauty clinics, many innovative methods are offered, the main and most effective of them. First of all, a woman should pay attention to the procedure of non-surgical *SMAS-lifting*.

It is based on focused ultrasound, which produces a lifting of all layers of the skin of the face, subcutaneous fat, as well as the muscle-aponeurotic layer. Beauticians recommend this safe method to those who do not want to resort to the services of plastic surgeons, but want to tighten the skin in problem areas: in the neck, décolleté, lower jaw, chin and eyebrows. Thanks to SMAS lifting, you can correct the shape of the face, forget about the noticeable nasolabial folds, ptosis of the eyelids and the second chin.

Botox injections or "beauty injections" can be called the most popular and popular method of rejuvenation today – the gold standard among women and men, thanks to which you can quickly and efficiently remove facial wrinkles.

Cosmetic indications for botulinum toxin injections include the prevention and treatment of dynamic wrinkles – wrinkles that "appear when the muscles of the face move", most often these are the areas around the eyebrows and forehead. In case of static wrinkles ("wrinkles at rest"), the use of botulinum toxin is not practical, although the prolonged use of Botox can prevent the appearance of static wrinkles in those people who already have dynamic wrinkles. In the right small doses, this drug is safe and even useful, as it gives us a beautiful appearance and a sense of confidence in our impeccable appearance.

Facial peeling is a very popular procedure. With it, you can correct small and deep wrinkles, remove pigmentation, bumps and scars, reduce enlarged pores, remove dead skin particles, moisturize the skin and improve its structure.

According to the degree of penetration, peeling is deep, median and superficial. Penetrating into skin layers, peeling promotes tissue regeneration and rejuvenation. It can be carried out both at home and in the beauty parlor. To achieve the best result, you should contact a professional who will correctly select the peeling necessary for your skin, since only correctly selected acids will be safe

and will be able to solve almost any aesthetic problem associated with the skin condition.

Age-related changes in the face are primarily associated with changes in skin turgor and loss of tissue volume. Hyaluronic acid fillers do their job well and restore youth to the skin. Hyaluronic acid of the skin is split by hyaluronidase, undergoes mechanical degradation due to movement of the muscles of the face.

Such procedures are single and the effect lasts up to a year, so this correction is very popular among both women and men. With the help of fillers, it is possible to solve the problem of nasolabial folds, deep interbrow creases, and thin lips, eliminate sagging skin, improve facial contours and make up the volume of the cheekbones.

Thread lifting is one of the five most popular procedures for the correction of age-related changes. Only thanks to the thread correction it is possible to move the lowered tissues to a more favorable position and eliminate gravitational ptosis of the face in the forehead, buccal zone, oval, second chin and neck, as well as skin rejuvenation in the body area.

But not all cosmetic threads are equally effective. In the cosmetology market, the assortment of threads is very wide, but patients get the best results and easy rehabilitation when choosing the Aptos brand of threads, which has existed since 1996.

Many mistakenly believe that thread lifting is only for patients with severe ptosis of the skin, but this is not so. For young patients, there are techniques that help preserve and prolong the beauty and health of the skin, and for patients of an older age group, there are methods of non-surgical thread lifting that allow you to turn back time.

We all know about the benefits of vitamins for our body and immunity. Our skin also has its own immunity, which requires support from outside. Also, do not forget about age-related skin changes that occur constantly, so our skin needs support and help. The easiest and most effective way to improve skin condition is *biorevitalization*. Using this technique, the skin receives all the necessary substances and vitamins to improve turgor and rejuvenation. Biorevitalization is a procedure that will be effective at any age.

The method of *laser facial* rejuvenation is based on the ability of laser radiation to remove aged surface layers of the skin. As a result of these processes, the collagen base of the face is strengthened, its relief is leveled, the face looks and becomes younger, wrinkles are smoothed out.

Thermage, as a way of facial rejuvenation, is based on radio frequency radiation. This radiation acts on the internal subcutaneous tissue, heats them, which leads to the formation of collagen and elaston. That is, thermage triggers the mechanism of skin rejuvenation with the help of newly formed components that are initially present in the skin in youth.

Plastic surgery, it would seem, is the most reliable and radical way of rejuvenation. After the operation, the patient receives a face without wrinkles, swelling, sagging skin, in a word, all defects are eliminated, and not only on the

face, but also in various parts of the body. The duration of the result of plastic surgery (6-7 years) is also one of the advantages of this method.

The last word of medicine in the system of rejuvenation, and not only the face, but the whole organism, is rejuvenation with the help of *stem cells*. This is the most expensive and most effective way to rejuvenate. With the help of introduced stem cells, the whole organism is renewed, a person gets a second youth, the skin becomes elastic, tightened due to the activation of regenerative processes.

The result and safety of all these procedures largely depends on the qualifications and experience of the dermatocosmetologist, therefore you need to visit only trusted and certified doctors.

It is important to remember that in addition to external transformation, you need to monitor your metabolic processes, correctly adjust your diet, conduct detoxification therapy, removing toxins and toxins, observe the daily routine and then the skin becomes fresh and radiant, and the number of wrinkles is significantly reduced.

FACTORS AFFECTING LIFE EXPECTANCY OF DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER

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Drosophila melanogaster is a dipterous insect, a species of a fruit fly. This species is the classic object of genetics, currently actively used in various types of biological research. Drosophila is a popular study object due to its convenience for the researcher. Flies have a short life cycle during which they produce a large offspring, which means that studies on Drosophila take less time than on other animals. It is also important that Drosophila has few chromosomes (only 8), the genome has long been decoded, which also greatly simplifies the study. Finally, Drosophila is very simple and cheap to maintain and breed.

In order to improve the research, scientists try to determine the factors that directly affect the lifespan of Drosophila. Life expectancy is a quantitative trait characterized by strong variability, which, for the most part, depends on environmental conditions. First of all, these are the conditions for keeping flies. Flies will grow well and multiply on a nutrient medium that contains yeast and

sugar. Sugar serves as food while yeast protects the environment from damage by mold. However, even in a good environment, flies stop reproducing and die if they are not transplanted to other cups from time to time.

Studies were conducted by a group of scientists to determine which genes affect the lifespan of Drosophila. In the course of such studies, it was found that a number of genes encoding catecholamine biosynthesis enzymes and RNA polymerase II transcription factors associated with the development and functioning of the nervous system are involved in the control of life expectancy. The nervous system is supposed to play a key role in this control.

There are also suggestions that there is a certain correlation between life expectancy and the reproductive system of Drosophila. It can be viewed from the perspective of interaction between the sexes. It is known that fertile species of various types of insects live slightly less than the virgin ones. In addition, existing reproduction costs differ depending on the gender.

In females, such costs include egg production, courtship reception, damaging copulation factors, and the toxic effect of seminal fluid proteins. In males, the cost of reproduction is associated only with courtship and copulation, as well as with the production of sperm. Studies on sterile hybridized or virgin species help clarify the correlation between reproduction and life expectancy in males and females. Thus, sterile males live long enough, while sterile females have a reduced lifespan.

Finally, as far as life expectancy is concerned, we should never forget about mutations. It is proved that the Indyp115 allele in the heterozygous state increases the average lifespan of the imago by an average of two times, and the effect largely depends on the choice of the line used in obtaining heterozygotes.

IndypU5 affects the pancreas of males and females to various extent. Indyp115 heterozygotes are characterized by sexual dimorphism in life span, which also occurs in the wild-type Hikone-AW line, but not in the Oregon R line and the TMZ balancer.

In the case of IndypU5/OR heterozygotes, there was not only an increase in the average life span compared to the OR control, but also in the reproductive period of the females. In the case of IndypU5/Hk heterozygotes, there isn’t any significant increase in the female reproductive period. The IndyP115 allele has a double and opposite effect on the viability of Drosophila. On the one hand, it increases the pancreas of the imago, and on the other hand, it reduces the survival rate at the preimaginal stages.

In conclusion, it is worth saying, that not all factors that can in affect the lifespan of Drosophila in one way or another are unknown to us. Nevertheless, we can observe their multiplicity, as well as successfully work with those factors that are clear to us today. Even if we consider that the Drosophila genome has long been decoded and is quite simple, any organism is a very complex system that can be studied for many years.

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE MODERN WORLD

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The causative agent of tuberculosis is a bacterium (Mycobacterium tuberculosis), which mainly affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is treatable. Mycobacterium tuberculosis is transmitted by airborne droplets when talking, coughing and sneezing. Usually the disease is asymptomatic, but about one in ten cases of a latent disease ultimately goes into active form. For people, the disease is socially dependent.

With the active form of tuberculosis, the following symptoms are observed: temperature (37 °C, rarely above 38 °), night sweats, weight loss, weakness, pallor, increased fatigue, lethargy, apathy, swollen lymph nodes.

Tuberculosis affects in most cases people of the middle age category. But all age groups are at risk. Over 95% of cases of illness and death occur in developing countries.

In individuals with immunodeficiency, the possibility of developing an active form is most likely. Smoking and alcohol significantly increase the risk of tuberculosis and death from it.

The distribution of tuberculosis is uneven throughout the world, about 80% of the population in Asian and African countries has a positive result of tuberculin tests, and only among 5-10% of the state population this test is positive. The Russian Federation is among the 22 countries in the world with the highest prevalence of tuberculosis.

According to the plans of the World Health Organization (WHO), tuberculosis in Russia should be defeated by 2050. And in 2021, doctors plan to get a vaccine that will help develop lifelong immunity.

There is an open and closed form of tuberculosis. With an open form in the sputum or in other natural fluids of the patient, mycobacteria are determined. Tuberculosis of respiratory organs is considered open if, in the absence of bacterial excretion, there are clear signs of a lesion communicating with the external environment: cavity in the lung, bronchus tuberculosis, tuberculosis of the upper respiratory tract.

If a person does not follow hygienic precautions, he can infect others. With a closed form of tuberculosis, Koch's bacillus in sputum is not found by accessible methods, people with this form are not epidemiologically dangerous or considered less dangerous to others.

They diagnose tuberculosis with the help of fluorography, radiography and computed tomography of the affected organs and systems, microbiological examination of various biological materials, a tuberculin skin test (Mantoux test), as well as molecular genetic analysis (polymerase chain reaction), etc.

Treatment is complex and lengthy, requiring taking drugs for at least six months. People in contact with the patient are examined radiologically or using the Mantoux test, with the possibility of prescribing preventive treatment with anti-TB drugs.

Noticeable difficulties in the treatment of tuberculosis arise when the pathogen is resistant to anti-TB drugs of the main and, less commonly, reserve series, which can only be detected by microbiological examination. Resistance to isoniazid and rifampicin can also be established by PCR. Prevention of tuberculosis is based on screening programs, professional examinations, as well as vaccination of children with BCG or BCG-M vaccine.

The main methods for preventing tuberculosis in children are BCG vaccination and chemoprophylaxis.

Vaccination is carried out in the hospital in the absence of contraindications in the first 3-7 days of the child's life. The BCG vaccine is administered intradermally, ensuring the development of a local tuberculosis process that is not harmful to human health. Thus, the body produces specific immunity against Koch's bacillus.

Vaccinations help reduce the incidence of children, prevent the development of acute and generalized forms of tuberculosis. This means that a vaccinated child with good post-vaccination immunity, when meeting with mycobacteria, either does not become infected at all or will pass the infection in a mild form. Revaccinations are carried out at 7 and 14 years of age.

Prevention of tuberculosis in adulthood is the annual follow-up and detection of the disease in the early stages. In order to detect tuberculosis in the early stages, adults need to undergo a fluorographic examination at the clinic at least 1 time per year (depending on profession, health status and belonging to different risk groups). To avoid this insidious disease, it is necessary to increase the body's resistance, lead a healthy lifestyle, which includes a balanced diet, rejection of bad habits, physical education, sports, and hardening your body.

THE MECHANISMS OF CELL DEATH. NETOSIS

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Cellular flexibility currently represents one of the fundamental problems of modern cell biology. A number of physiological functions at the cellular level are associated with the implementation of various variants of cell death. About 15 types of programmed cell death have been studied and described to date. These include apoptosis, autophagy, necroptosis, pyroptosis, partanatos, netosis and others.

The aim of this work was to analyze modern scientific ideas regarding the mechanisms of cell death, formed in the field of cell biology, to consider in detail the mechanism of netosis.

The human's body often ensures protection against pathogenic bacteria using various programmed cell death (PCH) strategies of neutrophilic granulocytes (neutrophils) of peripheral blood. To effectively resolve inflammation in neutrophils, antibacterial strategies were provided – degranulation and netosis (neutrophilic extracellular traps).

These strategies play a major role in tissue damage and thus provide cytotoxic functions. In the implementation of the mechanisms of innate and adaptive immunities, neutrophils (neutrophilic granulocytes) play a crucial role.

The initiation of the formation of neutrophilic extracellular traps (NVL) can be due to various signals, including molecular determinants of microorganisms, pharmacological agents, and others.

Two models of NVL formation are currently under consideration.

1. The first model is associated with the release of decondensed chromatin;

violation of the integrity of the plasma membrane and the presence of granules in the extracellular space.

2. The second, alternative Netosis mechanism was presented as the formation of a network of intact neutrophils from the mitochondrial DNA.

Neutrophilic granulocytes are cells of the innate immune system. They apply different antimicrobial protection strategies for the body during the development of the infectious process. Currently, a number of destructive pathogenetic manifestations that cause the formation of various inflammatory processes are known.

In a theoretical study, modern scientific ideas are analyzed regarding the mechanisms of cell death. One of the experiments was carried out with participation of cells of the immune system, considering mechanism of netosis, which is very intensively studied nowadays.

Neutrophilic granulocytes, which are cells of the innate immune system, use completely different strategies for the antimicrobial defense of the body during the development of the infectious process. If we take into account the nature of the activation signal and their effector tasks, then neutrophils use: degranulation, phagocytosis or the formation of extracellular networks of traps being active participants in the modulation of immune responses.

In the absence of the necessary focus of infection, inactive neutrophils circulate in the blood and are at rest (they make up the main part of the leukocyte fraction, but their life span is in the blood: a few hours).

During the appearance of the inflammatory signal (these are microbial molecules and cytokines: interferons, interleukins, TNF) neutrophils are activated and immediately in large numbers leave the bloodstream passing the barrier from vascular endothelial cells, and eventually colonize the focus of infection.

Thus, using these data, it is possible to implement new improved approaches in the use of various pharmacological agents to suspend the destructive potential of neutrophils, their immunomodulatory and cytotoxic functions and change the ratio of signaling molecules that inhibit or stimulate neutrophil activity.

IMPFEN: PRO UND CONTRA

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Das Thema des Vortrags ist dem Impfen gewidmet. Impfen ist eines der heißesten Themen in der Debatte zwischen Ärzten und Patienten. Die Diskussionen über das Für und Wider der Impfungen entflammen regelmäßig.

Die Geschichte der Impfungen geht 200 Jahre zurück und stammt aus den Zeiten, in denen Pocken tobten. Historisch wurden Impfungen als präventive Maßnahme gegen Infektionskrankheiten entwickelt. Heute helfen die Impfungen

vor anstechenden Krankheit zu schätzen. Die Impfung dient der Aktivierung des Immunsystems gegen spezifische Stoffe.

Die Impfung ist das wirksamste und kostengünstigste Mittel zum Schutz vor Infektionskrankheiten, die der modernen Medizin bekannt sind. Moderne Impfstoffe sind sehr gut verträglich. Man beobachtet die unerwünschten Nebenwirkungen der Arzneimittel sehr selten.

Die Impfgegner behaupten, impfen würde dem Organismus des Menschen schaden. Sie gehen davon aus, dass Impfen mit viel Risiken und Nebenwirkungen verbunden ist.

Die Impfstoffe sind die Arztmittel, die das Immunsystem zum Schutz der Infektionskrankheiten aktivieren.

Die Impfstoffe können in vier Gruppen eingeteilt werden:

1. Lebendimpfstoffe. Sie enthalten einen abgeschwächten lebenden Mikroorganismus. Ein Beispiel dafür sind Impfstoffe gegen Polio, Masern, Mumps, Röteln, Windpocken oder Tuberkulose.

2. Inaktivierte Impfstoffe (Totimpfstoffe). Sie enthalten entweder einen abgetöteten ganzen Mikroorganismus oder Bestandteile der Zellwand oder andere Teile des Erregers. Diese Krankheitserreger können nicht mehr vermehren und werden vom Körper als fremd erkannt. Sie regen das körpereigene Abwehrsystem zur Antikörperbildung an. Die Impfstoffe sind Diphtherie, Hepatitis, Hib, Kinderlähmung, Keuchhusten und Tetanus.

3. Anatoxine. Das sind Impfstoffe mit inaktiviertem Toxin (Gift), das von Bakterien produziert wird. Ein Beispiel dafür sind die Impfstoffe gegen Diphtherie und Tetanus.

4. Biosynthetische Impfstoffe. Das sind gentechnisch gewonnene Impfstoffe. Ein Beispiel ist ein rekombinanter Impfstoff gegen Virushepatitis B.

Die Impfung kann sowohl einzeln (Masern, Mumps, Tuberkulose) als auch mehrfach (Polio, DTP) erfolgen. Die Vielzahl gibt an, wie oft ein Impfstoff zur Bildung der Immunität benötigt wird. Eine einmalige Schutzimpfung kann vor vielen Krankheiten ein Leben lang schützen.

Bei manchen Infektionskrankheiten ist eine Auffrischung erforderlich. Es ist so, weil die Zahl der Antikörper mit der Zeit abnimmt. Hierzu gehören die Impfungen gegen Wundstarrkrampf, die Infektion der oberen Atemwege, Keuchhusten und Kinderlähmung. gegen saisonale Infektionskrankheiten, z.B. die Grippe sind jährliche Schutzimpfungen möglich und erforderlich.

Die Wiederimpfung ist eine Veranstaltung zur Aufrechterhaltung der Immunität, die durch frühere Impfungen entwickelt wurde. Es wird normalerweise mehrere Jahre nach der Impfung durchgeführt.

Derzeit sind Impfungen gegen verschiedene virale und bakterielle Infektionskrankheiten verfügbar. Weitere Impfstoffe gegen einige bedeutende Infektionskrankheiten und gegen chronische Infektionen, die Krebs begünstigen, werden derzeit entwickelt.

Die Entwicklung und Herstellung moderner Impfstoffe erfolgt nach hohen Anforderungen zur Qualität und Sicherheit. Die Impfstoffe sollen nicht die Ursache für Krankheit oder Tod sein. Es ist auch zu beachten, dass die Schutzwirkung des Impfstoffs mehrere Jahre erhalten bleiben muss.

KRANKENVERSICHERUNG IN DEUTSCHLAND

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Das Thema des Vortrags ist der Krankenversicherung in Deutschland gewidmet. In dem vorliegenden Vortrag betrachten wir das System der Krankenversicherung in Deutschland und seine Besonderheiten. Man muss sagen, das ist das weltweit älteste soziale Versicherungssystem. Den Anstoß zu diesem System gab Otto von Bismarck im Jahre 1883. Seit dieser Zeit durchlief das System viele Änderungen und Anpassungen.

Die Krankenversicherung in Deutschland spielt eine wichtige Rolle und ist ein obligatorischer Teil des Lebens. Für alle Menschen mit Wohnsitz in Deutschland ist seit 2009 eine Krankenversicherungspflicht vorgesehen. Die Absicherungsqoute der deutschen Bürger ist dank der Allgemeinen Versicherungspflicht hoch.

Für alle gesetzlich Versicherte gilt der gleiche Versorgungsanspruch, wenn sie krank werden. In diesem Fall ist es egal, wie groß die Versicherungssumme ist, die man jeden Monat in die Versicherung zählt. Die Höhe der Versicherungsbeiträge richtet sich allein nach dem Einkommen der Versicherten. Gut verdienende Bürger zahlen mehr ein als wenig Verdienende und die Gesunde gleich viel wie Kranke.

Im Rahmen der Krankenversicherung werden die verschreibungspflichtigen Medikamente mit wenigen Ausnahmen bezahlt. Wenn Sie eine Versicherung haben, so beträgt bei verschriebenen Medikamenten je nach dem Preis ihre Zahlung zwischen fünf und zehn Euro und bei den Kindern und Jugendlichen bis 18 Jahre werden Sie von den Zuzahlungen befreit.

Die Krankenversicherung erstattet den Versicherten voll oder teilweise alle Kosten für Therapien bei der Krankheit oder der Mutterschaft und oft auch nach dem Unfall.

Was die Krankenversicherung in Deutschland angeht, so es gibt zwei Systeme. Das erste System ist das private System und das zweite ist das gesetzliche System. Ob die gesetzliche oder die private Krankenversicherung geeigneter ist, hängt vom Einkommen, dem Beruf und der Lebenssituation ab. Laut

der statischen Angaben sind etwa 87 % der Bevölkerung in der gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung (GKV) versichert.

Die private Krankenversicherung

Die private Krankenversicherung wird oft auch PKV genannt. Sie beruht auf dem Individualprinzip. Jeder Versicherte sorgt selbst für sein persönliches Krankheitsrisiko vor. Die privat Versicherte können sich von jedem Arzt behandeln lassen und in jedes Krankenhaus zu Behandlung gehen.

Die gesetzliche Krankenversicherung

Die gesetzliche Krankenversicherung wird häufig als GKV bezeichnet und baut sich auf das Solidarprinzip. Das bedeutet, reichere Menschen zahlen mehr Beiträge als ärmere Menschen. Aus diesem Grund wird der Beitrag prozentual vom Bruttoeinkommen berechnet. Die Menschen mit sehr niedrigem oder gar keinem Einkommen (z.B. Arbeitssuchende, Kinder, Arbeitslose) können meist kostenlos über den Ehegatten oder die Eltern mitversichert werden. Dabei muss man sagen, dass die gesetzlich Versicherte nur die Leistungen für Ärzte und Krankenhäuser bezahlt bekommen, die von den Krankenversicherungen anerkannt wurden.

Zwischen PKV und GKV gibt es wichtige Unterschiede. Bei der PKV kann der Versicherte für sich selbst entscheiden, in welchem Umfang er sich versichern möchte. Die Leistungen werden selbst gezahlt und nach den Rechnungen bei der Krankenversicherung wird das Geld zurückgezahlt. Bei der GKV werden die Leistungen gesetzlich vorgegeben. Im Leistungskatalog steht welche Leistungen die Krankenkasse übernehmen wird und ob der Versicherte etwas zuzahlen muss.

Nicht alle Versicherten in Deutschland dürfen frei für eine PKV entscheiden. Dazu gehören die Studenten, Selbständige oder Freiberufler, Beamte, Arbeitnehmer mit einem hohen Einkommen. Die Studenten können sich spätestens bis 3 Monate nach dem Studienbeginn für eine PKV entscheiden.

In der GKV sind Rentner, Azubis, Auszubildende, Praktikanten, die eine berufspraktische Ausbildung machen und dafür kein Geld bekommen, Freiberufler in Forst- und Landwirtschaft, Künstler, Publizisten, Arbeitnehmer mit dem Einkommen unter der Versicherungspflichtgrenze versicherungspflichtig, Empfänger von Arbeitslosengeld, Familienmitglieder ohne Einkommen (z.B. Ehepartner und Kinder).

Bei der Auswahl der Art der Krankenversicherung ist es sehr wichtig: wer sich für eine PKV einmal entscheiden hat, muss dort bleiben. Die Versicherten können nicht beliebig zwischen PKV und GKV hin- und herwechseln. Die Rückkehr ist nur in einem Ausnahmefall möglich.

Das Thema der Krankenversicherung ist sehr aktuell. Und das ist nicht nur in Deutschland. Das Krankenversicherungssystem ist einzigartig. Beim Vergleich des deutschen Gesundheitssystems im Bereich Krankenversicherung mit anderen Ländern kann man folgendes resümieren: In keinem anderen europäischen Land gibt es ein duales Krankenversicherungssystem und deutsches Krankenversicherungssystem hat viele Vorzüge. Ein Leben ohne Krankenversicherung ist in Deutschland nicht vorgesehen.

THE ROLE OF RADIATION THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF BONE METASTASES OF BREAST CANCER

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Breast cancer is a malignant tumor that forms in the cells of the breasts. It is the most common cancer diagnosed in women all over the world, but it can also affect men.

Usually, breast cancer is asymptomatic and detected accidentally at the time of regular medicine check. The most reliable method to find it is mammography. Mammography is quite effective at finding breast cancer, especially in women aged 50 and older. Its sensitivity amount is 87 percent and this means mammography correctly identifies about 87 percent of women who really have breast cancer.

But to confirm the diagnosis it is better to resort to a biopsy and histological examination of the material. There are cases when women get to know about the disease too late, as a rule, at the stage of metastases.

The treatment of the disease may include radiation therapy, therefore it is necessary to know its efficiency in the treatment of metastases on the example of bone metastases of breast cancer.

Let us consider the experiment carried out by a group of sciences. To study the effects of radiation therapy in women with painful bone metastases of breast cancer, a group of 83 patients was formed.

Researchers began to work with patients who had relapse of pain and lack of effect after complex treatment, including chemotherapy and hormone therapy. The average age of women was about 55-59. Stage I of breast cancer was diagnosed in 8 patients, stage II– in 23, and the stage III – in 52. The time that passed from the moment of diagnosis of breast cancer to bone metastasis was 3-12 months depending on the severity of the disease. To analyze the subjective effect of treatment a pain scale was used.

Results: the objective effect of treatment was evaluated in terms of 8, 12 and 20 weeks from the beginning of the treatment. After 8 weeks, complete response and progression was not observed. Partial response and stabilization were detected in patients after 8 weeks. After 12 weeks patients with disease progression were

identified. The therapeutic effect of radiation therapy was preserved mainly for the first 8-12 weeks, and then in many cases, the progression of the process was registered.

Pain as the main indicator of the subjective effect of treatment of painful bone metastases was assessed by its intensity. Analgesic effect was generally achieved in 74 (89,2%) patients. According to the intensity of pain all patients before treatment were divided into 3 subgroups – with mild pain, moderate pain, and severe pain in accordance with the pain scale. After treatment, the subjective effect was regarded as complete, partial, or absent. In the subgroup with mild pain, the response to treatment was registered in all 12 patients, 10 of them – complete and 2-partial. In the subgroup with moderate pain, the full effect was detected in 22 (66,7%) women, a partial effect – in 7 (21,2%), and no effect – in 4 (12,1%). In the subgroup with severe pain, the full effect was detected in 23 (60,5%) women, partial – in 10 (26,6%), and no effect – in 5 (13,2%) patients.

The analysis of the considered results allows us to conclude that radiation therapy is objectively an effective method of treating painful bone metastases of breast cancer. Besides, radiation therapy significantly improves the quality of life of patients due to a good analgesic effect.

BIOLOGICAL ROLE OF DNA AND RNA

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DNA is the most important molecule for all living creatures and plants. It defines inheritance, protein coding and contains instructions for development and reproduction of the entire body and each of its cells. Advances in genetics allow us to uncover the information contained in DNA and use it with benefit for people. Now everyone can do a confidential DNA test to get answers on the most difficult questions.

DNA is responsible for the growth and life-sustaining and has three main functions.

1. Coding of proteins

DNA contains the protein's code. It's a very complicated system of molecules that implements the most important role in our body. It means that DNA

contains information. This information is firstly read and then transcribed into a molecule.

After these processes the information which is contained in new molecule is translated into a "language" that the body can understand. This language belongs to amino acids (the building proteins). And this specific language explains how amino acids have to produce a definite protein. There are twenty different types of amino acids that give many varieties of proteins as a result.

2. Replication

DNA replication supports the reproduction and growth of cells, tissues, and body systems. During this process strands of DNA (which are tightly entangled) are unwound and literally stretched forming a new chain that complements the original sequence.

3. Inheritance

DNA is important for heredity. It packs all the genetic information and passes it to the next generation. DNA creates genes and genes create chromosomes. The 23rd pair of chromosomes is called sexual and differs for men and women. Women have two copies of the X chromosome, or XX, and men have one X and one Y chromosome. When an egg cell is fertilized a new cell appears. This new cell contains half of the genes from each of the parents.

This new DNA contains information that will determine the appearance of a new person, predisposition to certain diseases and even intelligence, character and talents.

So what does DNA affect in the body? The extent of its influence is huge. This molecule contains instructions which are necessary for the developing of the body, its life and reproduction. These instructions are located inside of each cell and are passed from both parents to their children.

Also DNA helps with the synthesis of RNA. Matrix RNA (or mRNA) is a single-stranded intermediate molecule that transfers genetic information from the DNA in the nucleus to the cytoplasm where it serves as a template for the producing of polypeptides. mRNA is synthesized in the nucleus using the nucleotide sequence of DNA as a matrix.

The process of creating mRNA from DNA is called transcription and occurs in the nucleus. mRNA directs protein synthesis which takes place in the cytoplasm. mRNA forms in the nucleus and then is transported from the nucleus to the cytoplasm where it attaches to ribosomes. Proteins are created in ribosomes using the mRNA nucleotide sequence as an instruction.

So mRNA carries a "message" from the nucleus to the cytoplasm. The message is encoded in the RNA nucleotide sequence which is complementary to the DNA nucleotide sequence that served as the matrix for mRNA synthesis. Creating proteins from mRNA is called "translation". This is the biological role of RNA.

DNA and RNA have different functions in the body. DNA is responsible for storing and transmitting genetic information. RNA directly encodes amino acids and acts as an intermediary between DNA and ribosomes for protein production.

FOOD ALLERGY

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We don't know for sure if ancient man had Allergy. But at the dawn of our era, the Roman doctor Galen described a runny nose that occurs from inhaling the delicate aroma of roses. Since then, the strange disease under various names (in Russia, people called it scrofula) has widely spread.

It manifests by spasms of the bronchi, rashes on the skin, runny nose, lacrimation, swelling of the mucous membranes of the nose, eyelids, and face. At the beginning of the century, the disease was given the name "Allergy", which means "other, unusual action". They were referring to a variety of reactions associated with altered sensitivity of the body or its individual systems to certain environmental factors. And this condition develops against the background of impaired immune system functions.

Immunologists in recent pet studies have found that under the influence of various allergens some people often even before the clinical manifestations of the disease produced in an increased amount of immunoglobulins of class E. the so-called reagins. These reagents are captured from the blood and tissues by mast cells, which are numerous in the skin, the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, in the bronchi and other organs. In contact with an allergen, mast cells secrete substances (biogenic amines) into the blood, which cause an increase in the permeability of small blood vessels, bronchial spasm, local edema.

Allergens can be, for example, chemical and medicinal products, household dust, pollen of plants and food products. In response to them, the body becomes sensitized, that is, it increases its specific sensitivity to its allergen. Diseases that occur as a result of sensitization of the body are called "allergic". There is a hereditary predisposition to them. In this case, not a specific allergic disease is inherited, but a tendency to develop allergic reactions. Food allergies are most often caused by allergens contained in eggs, milk, fish, cereals, citrus fruits, nuts, and chocolate.

As for eggs and milk, they cause the development of allergic reactions mainly in children, various egg proteins (ovalbumin, conalbumin, ovomucoid) in

adults are broken down in the intestine under the influence of enzymes. And in young children, the enzymatic system is not underdeveloped and when “alien” egg proteins are absorbed into the blood, the body may become sensitized and an allergic disease may occur.

One of the proteins in cow's milk – lactoglobulin is also the culprit of food allergies. Therefore, complementary cow's milk for children aged 6 months to 2 years should be administered very carefully, in small doses, and in case of allergic reactions cancel it.

Painful disorders that occur on the basis of food allergies are very diverse. Sometimes urticaria, edema of the upper respiratory tract mucosa, and an attack of bronchial asthma occur immediately after taking a meal. Such disorders are manifestations of an immediate type of hypersensitivity. The thing is that it is difficult to trace the connection between the development of dermatitis, conjunctivitis, runny nose, and an attack of suffocation with the intake of a specific food product.

The first sign of food allergy in some cases is inflammation of the oral mucosa and tongue. Finally, food allergy can be the root cause of fever, migraines, neurotic reactions, as well as gastritis, colitis, cholecystitis, and even cholelithiasis.

A thorough examination by an allergist helps to identify the nature of the disease. In the allergological office with the help of diagnostic drugs, a special study is performed: a small scratch is made on the skin, a drop of the “suspect” food product extract is applied to it. If there is an increased sensitivity of the body to it, redness and characteristic edema appear at the site of application of the allergen. Soon the skin reaction disappears, and the general condition of the patient is not affected.

A so-called “provocative test” helps doctors to detect the product that provokes the disease. First, the product is excluded from the patient's diet, then in the allergological department of the hospital, he is given this product in the morning on an empty stomach, under the supervision of an allergist. If an allergic reaction develops, the patient is provided with the necessary medical care.

In the diagnosis of food allergies, laboratory tests play an important role, in particular, in the detection of class E immunoglobulins. If they are contained in the blood serum in high concentrations, this indicates the presence of an allergic disease in the patient. Often, using an immunological test, you can make a diagnosis of allergies before the development of clinical signs of the disease.

After identifying a food product or a number of products that cause or provoke disease, they must be excluded from the diet. Elimination (exclusion) from the diet of eggs, nuts, citrus fruits, certain types of fish leads to a practical recovery or significant improvement in the condition of patients.

Practice shows that after one or two years, many of those who adhere to the elimination diet, desensitization occurs and they are better able to tolerate those products that previously caused them allergic reactions. Therefore, long-term elimination is not only a preventive measure, but also a therapeutic one.

The most important means of preventing food allergies is the fight against excessive and monotonous nutrition, limiting protein and carbohydrate food. In addition, those who suffer from diseases of the digestive system must be treated systematically and carefully follow the doctor's prescriptions.

Spa treatment, good rest, medical procedures, balanced nutrition combined with a proper and reasonable elimination diet regulate the digestive process, improve the body.

INFLUENCE OF IONIZING RADIATION ON THE HUMAN BODY

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The effect of ionizing radiation on living organisms was interested the world community from the moment of discovery and the first steps in the use of radioactive radiation. And from the very beginning researchers were faced with its negative effects.

The body is exposed to external radiation only during the period when a person is exposed to radiation. If the radiation stops, the external influence is also interrupted, and changes can develop in the body-the consequences of radiation. As a result of external exposure to neutron radiation, various radioactive substances can be formed in the body, such as radionuclides of sodium, phosphorus, and others. In such cases, the body temporarily becomes a carrier of radioactive substances, which may result in internal radiation exposure.

Ionizing radiation also occurs when working with various radioactive substances. In radioactive isotopes, the nuclei of atoms are unstable. They have the ability to disintegrate, turn into nuclei of other elements, while changing their physical and chemical properties.

When working with radioactive substances, they may enter the body through the lungs or gastrointestinal tract, as well as through intact skin. Especially dangerous in this regard is the work on the development of radioactive ores. Radioactive radiation causes not only air ionization, but also leads to a similar process in the body's tissues, significantly changing them. The severity of possible biological changes depends on the penetrating power of radiation, its ionizing effect, dose, time of irradiation and the state of the body.

Once in the body, radioactive substances can be carried by the blood into various tissues and organs, becoming a source of internal radiation. Particularly dangerous are long-lived isotopes, which can be sources of ionizing radiation for almost the entire life of the victim. Radioactive compounds are excreted mainly through the gastrointestinal tract, kidneys and respiratory organs. Different types of radiation have different properties, different biological activity and therefore present different degrees of danger to those working in contact with them.

There are direct and indirect effects of ionizing radiation. The direct action of radiation on protein molecules leads to their denaturation. The indirect effect of ionizing radiation is explained by the mechanism of water radiolysis. As a result of these reactions and transformations, the catalytic activity of important enzyme systems is disrupted.

The course of biochemical processes in the nuclei of tissues affected by radioactive radiation is influenced by the resulting radiotoxins and changes in the neuro-humoral and hormonal regulation of tissues and cells. Metabolic processes are disrupted, leading to the accumulation of substances that are foreign to the body, such as histamine-like, toxic amino acids. All this increases the biological effect of ionizing radiation and contributes to intoxication of the body. Tissue intoxication is manifested by clinical symptoms of impaired nervous activity, changes in the functions of internal organs.

One of the leading places in the pathogenesis of radiation sickness is the defeat of the hematopoietic organs. Hematopoietic tissue is most sensitive to radiation, especially blast cells of the bone marrow. Therefore, developing under the influence of radiation, bone marrow aplasia is a consequence of inhibition of mitotic activity of hematopoietic tissue and mass death of poorly differentiated bone marrow cells. A sharp decrease in blood formation causes the development of hemorrhagic syndrome.

In the formation of radiation sickness, the fact that ionizing radiation has a specific damaging effect on radiosensitive tissues and organs (stem cells of hematopoietic tissue, small intestine and skin) and a non – specific – irritating-effect on the neuroendocrine and nervous systems has a certain significance. It is proved that the nervous system has a high functional sensitivity to radiation, even in small doses.

Stimulation of the receptors leads to functional disorders of the Central nervous system, especially its higher parts. As a result, the activity of internal organs and tissues can change reflexively. A certain value is attached to the endocrine glands and primarily to the pituitary, adrenal and thyroid glands.

Thus, ionizing radiation is a serious source of danger to human health, so it is very important to follow the precautionary rules when working with radiation sources, to carry out timely prevention of radiation sickness. Also of particular importance is the work to prevent accidents at nuclear power plants.

RHINOPLASTY WITH USE OF ARTIFICIAL IMPLANTS

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Today, nose plastic surgery is a standard procedure and most people consider it "quite common". Usually such an operation is performed without use of implants. The use of artificial materials is considered if transplanting the patient's own tissues is not possible.

This is necessary in case of serious injuries of the nose that caused a change in its size or if a patient's nose was initially too small and it is necessary to increase the width and length of the back of the nose, as well as if it is impossible to pick up material from another part of the body.

Various implants for nose correction were used in Ancient Egypt. The materials used were gold, silver, rubber, lead and other substances.

Artificial implants used in modern rhinoplasty are carefully tested in laboratories. They are made of a porous or monolithic synthetic base, the material should also be hypoallergenic. Most often, plastic surgeons choose silicone or ePTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene). Very rarely, cadaveric material is used for transplantation.

Dorsal implants are commonly used in patients of Asian or African origin to lengthen the nose. By adding the columellar pedicle to the dorsal implant (dorsal columella implant), the projection of the nose can also be improved.

Nasal implants are installed using open or closed surgery methods. Usually, the operation is performed under general anesthesia, since this operation is accompanied by deep interventions and often changes not only the cartilage, but also the bones.

Before the operation, the patient is carefully examined, contraindications and possible complications are clarified. The patient does all the necessary tests and complies with the doctor's recommendations.

Hyper correction or under correction causes adverse sensations in patients after surgery. Therefore, in order to get rid of these complications, you need to carefully plan everything, you can especially get a 3-D model when using computer programs. The desired result of nose correction can be determined in

advance by discussing in detail with the patient aesthetic ideals and the desired result.

During surgery, the implant and nose pocket are rinsed with an antibiotic solution before placement. As a rule, there is no need for additional fixation of the implant, since the pocket bed is tightly attached to it.

During the operation, it is necessary to observe the aseptics and antiseptics, since any operations are accompanied by dissection of tissues and even one microbe can cause complications including sepsis. Infections are difficult to treat and, at the same time, are not always immediately apparent, which may be the reason for repeated operations.

In rare cases, there are complications such as erosion of the implant and its destruction, as well as rejection of the implant due to excessive activation of the immune system. Such an implant will need to be removed immediately.

Rehabilitation after implantation can last up to six months. Any operation on the nose leads to prolonged edema of its tip. The degree of swelling of the nose will be proportional to the volume of surgery and the thickness of the skin. Quite often there are small bruises around the eyes after surgery, they can last up to three weeks.

Usually, after surgery, there is a slight swelling in the nose, but the final shape of the nose will become apparent after its complete healing. All doctor's recommendations must be followed, including taking antibiotics.

After the operation, the nose is fixed with a special splint or plaster, it helps to fix the tissues motionless. A follow-up visit is usually required to examine the face, remove sutures, or in case of complications of nose correction.

As a result, the patient receives an aesthetically beautiful and functioning nose, and the surgeon accumulates rich professional experience.

NEUGEBORENENUNTERSUCHUNG

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Der Vortrag ist der Untersuchung der Neugeborenen gewidmet. Klären wir zuerst den Begriff „das Neugeborene“. Laut der Definition ist Neugeborenes ein

Kind nach der Geburt bis Alter von vier Wochen. Im Gegensatz benutzt man die Bezeichnung der Säugling für das gesamte erste Lebensjahr des Kindes.

Gleich nach der Geburt wird das Neugeborene im Kreißsaal zum ersten Mal untersucht. Es wird gewogen, seine Körperlänge wird gemessen. Das Gewicht von Mädchen beträgt bei der Geburt etwa 3,2 kg (5-%-Perzentile: 2,5 kg 95-%-Perzentile: 4,0 kg). Die Jungen wiegen fast gleich etwa 3,3 kg (5-%-Perzentile: 2,6 kg 95-%-Perzentile: 4,1 kg).

Wenn man über das Gewicht der Kinder von Mehrgebärenden spricht, so ist es durchschnittlich um etwa 85 bis 140 Gramm höher als das Gewicht von Erstgebärenden.

Die Geburtslänge von neugeborenen Mädchen beträgt etwa 49,1 cm vom Scheitel bis zur Ferse (5-%-Perzentile: 46,1 cm 95-%-Perzentile: 52,2 cm) und die neugeborenen Jungen sind etwa 49,9 cm lang (5-%-Perzentile: 46,2 cm 95-%-Perzentile: 53,0 cm).

Es wird auch der Kopfumfang gemessen. Dem Kind wird der Gaumen mit kleinem Finger abgetastet. Diese Manipulation schließt mögliche Spaltbildung (die Lippen-Kiefer-Gaumenspalten) aus. So verschafft die Ärztin/der Arzt bzw. die Hebamme den ersten Gesamteindruck vom Zustand der Kindesgesundheit.

Danach folgen in den ersten Lebenstagen und Lebenswochen unterschiedliche weitere Untersuchungen. Diese Untersuchungen machen es möglich die Erkrankungen bzw. die Fehlentwicklungen beim Neugeborenen wie möglich früh zu erkennen. Wenn sie festgestellt werden, dann können rechtzeitig die Therapiemaßnahmen eingeleitet und eine gesunde Entwicklung des Kindes sichergestellt werden.

Folgende Untersuchungen von Neugeborenen werden nach der Geburt durchgeführt:

1) APGAR-Test

Der sogenannte APGAR-Test beurteilt der Gesundheitszustand des Neugeborenen mittels fünf Merkmalen. Die Beurteilung wird unmittelbar nach der Geburt des Kindes gemacht. Nach 5-10 Minuten wird sie wiederholt. Die erlangene Bewertung gibt einen Aufschluss darüber, wie vital das Neugeborene ist. Die Abkürzung APGAR steht für: Atmung, Puls (Herzschlag), Grundtonus (Muskelspannung), Aussehen (Hautfarbe), Reflexe.

Für Merkmale werden die Punkte nach folgendem Schema vergeben:

null = nicht vorhanden

ein Punkt = nicht ausgeprägt

zwei Punkte = gut vorhanden

Dem Schema nach beträgt der Wert, den das Neugeborene Maximum erreichen kann, zehn Punkte. Eine niedrige Punktzahl unter fünf Punkten, das bei einem Fünf-Minuten-APGAR) bekommt, kann darauf hinweisen, dass das Neugeborene eine medizinische Hilfe braucht. Danach wird das Neugeborene auf erkennbare Fehlbildungen die äußerlich vorhanden sind, untersucht.

2) pH-Wert-Bestimmung im Nabelschnurblut

Als Ergänzung zum APGAR-Test ist eine pH-Wert-Bestimmung beim Neugeborenen vorgesehen. Dem Kind wird das Blut aus der Nabelschnurarterie und -vene entnommen und auf eine Übersäuerung untersucht. Diese Untersuchung ist sehr wichtig. Sie kann auf eine Azidose bei Neugeborenen hinweisen, das heißt der Sauerstoffmangel während der Geburt. In diesem Fall werden sofort therapeutische Maßnahmen durchgeführt. Weiter folgt die Bestimmung des Blutzuckers vom Neugeborenen.

3) Blutgruppenbestimmung bei Neugeborenen (obligatorisch im Fall wenn der Rhesus von der Blutgruppe der Mutter negativ ist)

Wenn die Mutter eine Blutgruppe mit Rhesusfaktor negativ hat, so wird eine Blutgruppenbestimmung beim Neugeborenen durchgeführt. Wenn das Kind positiven Rhesusfaktor hat, so kann das gefährliche Folgen mithaben. Es kommt häufig zu Kontakt zwischen mütterlichen und kindlichen Blut (z.B. während der Geburt). Und das Immunsystem von der Mutter versucht die Antikörper gegen die Rhesus-Proteine des Blutes vom Kind zu bilden.

So spricht man von einer Rhesus-Unverträglichkeit oder Rhesus-Inkompabilität. Es stellt kein Problem in der ersten Schwangerschaft dar. Aber bei der neuen Schwangerschaft entsteht ein Risiko. Die Rhesus-Proteine gerichteten Antikörper gelangen über die Plazenta oder während der Geburt in den Kreislauf des Kindes und greifen dort die roten Blutkörperchen an.

Das verursacht schwere Anämie, die Wassereinlagerungen oder einen Gelbsucht, der das Kindesleben bedroht. Als Therapiemaßnahmen werden dem Kind die Antikörper (Immunglobuline) verabreicht. Diese stoppen die Zerstörung der roten Blutkörperchen. In der Medizinpraxis kann man die Rhesus-Unverträglichkeit verhindern. Alle Frauen mit Rhesus-negativ erhalten in der Schwangerschaft sogenannte Anti-D-Prophylaxe.

Zum Schluß. Bei der Geburt werden in der Kinderklinik alle Basisuntersuchungen für Neugeborene in der ersten Lebenswoche durchgeführt. Das Neugeborene wird gewogen, gemessen. Es wird überprüft, ob das Kind an akuten Krankheiten leidet (der Neugeborenen-Gelbsucht). Es wird auch sogenanntes Neugeborenen-Screening, ein Hüftultraschall und ein Hörtest gemacht.

Die Erstuntersuchung und die Basisuntersuchung des Neugeborenen sowie der Hüftultraschall sind im Mutter-Kind-Pass enthalten und kostenlos.

PROBLEM DER FETTLEIBIGKEIT BEI DEN KINDERN NACH DER WELTGESUNDHEITSORGANISATION

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In dem vorliegenden Beitrag betrachten wir das Problem der Fettleibigkeit bei den Kindern, das bei vielen Experten große Besorgnis hervorruft.

Weltweit sind heute viele Kinder im Alter unter fünf Jahren, die viel zu viele Kilos wiegen. Das Gesundheitsproblem solcher Kinder betrifft sowohl wohlhabende Länder, sondern auch ärmere Länder. In den ärmeren Ländern gibt es durch einseitige Ernährung immer mehr Kinder mit Übergewicht. Das ist vor allem mit dem Anstieg von billigen Lebensmitteln mit viel Salz, Zucker, Fett und mit dem Fehlen der körperlichen Bewegung verbunden.

Definition nach ist die Fettleibigkeit (Adipositas, von lat. adeps „Fett“), Fettsucht oder Obesitas (selten Obesität genannt) eine Ernährungs- und Stoffwechselkrankheit mit starkem Übergewicht, die durch eine über das normale Maß hinausgehende Vermehrung des Körperfettes mit häufig krankhaften Auswirkungen gekennzeichnet wird. Man muss sagen, dass die Indikatoren für den Anteil von Körperfett und dessen Verteilung auf dem Körper sind der Bauchumfang und das Taille-Hüft-Verhältnis.

Die Experten in der Pädiatrie behaupten, dass die Zahl dicker Kleinkinder in den letzten Jahren sich erheblich zugenommen hat. Die statistischen Angaben zeigen dabei, dass mindestens 41 Millionen Kleinkinder unter fünf Jahren übergewichtig oder fettleibig sind.

In letzter Zeit kommt der Kampf gegen Fettleibigkeit bei Kindern rasch voran. Die Forscher machen zahlreiche Studien im Rahmen dieses Problems. Schuldig für den Anstieg des Gewichts bei den Kindern ist nach der WHO (Weltgesundheitsorganisation) in erster Linie die Werbung des nichtgesunden Essens. Die Kinder snacken heute häufiger, weil sie sehr empfänglich für die Werbung sind. Meistens sind gesunde Lebensmittel teuer und nicht alle Familien können sie sich leisten. Es ist sie Aufgabe aller Staaten der Welt mit Gesetzen und speziellen Programmen in dieses Problem einzugreifen und es dringend zu lösen.

Die WHO berichtet, dass am stärksten die Anzahl der Kinder im Alter unter fünf Jahren, die zu dick sind, in den Ländern mit unterem und mittlerem Einkommen aufstieg. Sie bezeichnet das Problem der Fettleibigkeit bei Kindern als eine der größten Gesundheitsherausforderungen des 21. Jahrhunderts.

Die Weltgesundheitsorganisation macht darauf ihre Hinweisungen, dass die Unterernährung der Kinder in ihrer frühen Kindheit das Risiko des Übergewichtes in den späteren Jahren erhöhen kann, wenn sich die Ernährung und körperliche Aktivität nicht ändern werden.

Die Nahrungsverwertung erfordert bestimmte Arbeit. Die Verdauung der leicht verdaulichen Nahrung verbraucht weniger Energie. Im Gegensatz dazu

verbraucht die Verdauung der ballaststoffreichen und proteinhaltigen Nahrung mehr Energie.

Man muss auch die Qualität der Fette beachten, die auch eine Rolle spielt. So können die bestimmten Fette wie z.B. Cholesterin, Trans-Fettsäuren von dem Körper bis zu bestimmten Grad leicht eingelagert werden. Das begünstigt nicht nur die Bildung von viszeralem Fettgewebe, sondern auch ist eine Ursache für Arteriosklerose.

Sehr wichtig ist, das Sättigungsgefühl wird in erster Linie durch das Volumen der Nahrung bestimmt. Das Essen mit geringer Energiedichte macht satt, aber liefert weniger Kalorien. Da Fett die höchste Energiedichte hat, muss man daran sparen, was zu fettreduzierten Low Fat Diäten führt. Die Reduzierung des Fettkonsums führt zu niedrigeren Blutwerten von Cholesterin.

Als Grundlage für die Bestimmung des Übergewichtes gilt der Body-Mass-Index (BMI). Dieser Index wird auf solche Weise errechnet: das Körpergewicht (in Kilogramm) wird durch das Quadrat der Körpergröße (in Metern) geteilt, Geschlecht und Alter bleiben dabei unberücksichtigt. Als übergewichtig gilt, wer einen Body-Mass-Index (BMI) von mehr als 25 Punkten aufweist. In der Situation ab 30 Punkten spricht man von Fettleibigkeit (Adipositas). Der Bereich zwischen 25 und 30 kg/m² wird auch als Präadipositas bezeichnet. Man unterscheidet in Adipositas drei voneinander abgegrenzten Schweregrade, z.B. Adipositas Grad I, Adipositas Grad II, Adipositas Grad III.

Kategorie (nach WHO)	BMI (kg/m²)
Normalgewicht	18,5–24,9
Übergewichtigkeit (Präadipositas)	25–29,9
Adipositas Grad I	30–34,9
Adipositas Grad II	35–39,9
Adipositas Grad III (Adipositas permagna oder morbide Adipositas)	≥ 40

Fazit. Die Werbung der ungesunden Snacks, hohe Preise für gesunde Nahrungsmittel und Bio-Produkte, Mangel an Bewegung tragen dem Anstieg der Fettleibigkeit bei Kindern.

Die WHO schafft die Ernährungsrichtlinien und empfiehlt Behörden in aller Welt gesunde Ernährung aufzuklären, rät den Müttern mindestens sechs Monate lang ihre Babys zu stillen, in den Schulkantinen gesunderes Essen anzubieten und mehr Sportmöglichkeiten für die Kinder zu schaffen.

Die WHO wendet sich ständig mit den Empfehlungen direkt an die Staaten und erarbeitet die Richtlinien bei der Prophylaktika der Fettleibigkeit bei den Kindern. In dieser Situation ist ein stärkeres politisches Engagement beim Lösen dieses Problems notwendig, um die globale Herausforderung von Übergewicht bei den Kindern anzugehen. So könnten die ausgearbeitete Standards für das

Schulessen, eine Zucker-Steuer oder die Beschränkung von Werbung für ungesundes Essen eine große Hilfe leisten.

THE USE OF SUNFLOWER SEEDS IN THE CULINARY PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

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In recent times there are many directions have been developing in the world that are aimed at replacing animal derived materials, and sunflower seeds can effortlessly replace them due to their high content of many useful elements and substances. For instance, a trend such as vegetarianism (only plant-based materials are used) is becoming popular. Therefore, the use of seeds in the culinary production technology becomes a topical subject.

The purpose of the research is to consider the use of sunflower seeds in the culinary production technology.

The objectives of the research are:

– to examine the chemical composition of sunflower seeds, determining their nutritional and biological value;

– to compare sunflower seeds with seeds of other plants;

– to develop a technological procedure for the production of culinary products based on sunflower seeds;

– to calculate the chemical composition and the cost of developed products.

The subject of the research: the culinary production technology with the use of sunflower seeds.

The scope of the research: sunflower seeds and the culinary production technology with the use of them.The analysis of the chemical composition of sunflower seeds reveals that: fat percentage prevails – 53%, proteins – 21%, carbohydrates – 10%, water – 8%, dietary fiber – 5%, ash – 3%.

The analysis of the amino acid profile reveals that in the sunflower seeds there are all the essential and non-essential amino acids. Meanwhile, consuming 100 grams of seeds the body need is satisfied by essential amino acids from 21% to 56%, and by essential amino acids from 13% to 41%.

The analysis of fatty acid profile of sunflower seeds reveals that among fatty acids, more than 63% are polyunsaturated, among which the essential linolenic acid predominates. Sunflower seeds contain a large number of substances such as macrocells and microelements, which regulate many processes in the human body and contribute to the stabilization of the body as a whole. Sunflower seeds contain many vitamins, which complement the functioning of the body and contribute to normalization of processes in the body. Vitamins such as B7, E and B1 prevail in the seeds.

In accordance with the foregoing, sunflower seeds for the body have the following positive values: reinforcing the immune system, are useful for diabetes, restoring metabolism, strengthening the body, increasing efficiency, normalizing the activity of the gastrointestinal tract, improving mood, strengthening bones, normalizing acid-base balance, bringing out cholesterol.

However, it should be taken into account that they can also negatively affect the body, for instance, they are incompatible with dairy products, they may cause joint problems or stomach problems, they can provoke an attack of appendicitis, cause individual intolerance, and can cause problems with teeth, the age is needed to be considered.

A comparative analysis of the chemical profile of sunflower seeds with the seeds of other plants most commonly eaten (Table 1) reveals that they contain a significant amount of proteins, are the leader in fat content, which accordingly leads to their high calorie content (600 kcal per 100 g) .

Table 1

A comparative analysis of the chemical profile of sunflower seeds with the seeds of other plants

Name of seeds	Content, %			Calorific capacity, kcal
	proteins	fats	carbonhydrates	
Sunflower seeds	20,7	52,9	13,7	601
Sesame	19,4	48,7	12,2	565
Pumpkin seeds	24,6	45,8	4,7	556
Chia seeds	16,5	30,7	42,1	512

In a comparative analysis, it was found that sunflower seeds are more useful for the body than other seeds are compared; therefore, studies are aimed at developing culinary production technologies using sunflower seeds. At the first stage, we offer the recipe and technology of sauce, during the preparation of which there is no heat treatment, respectively, to the maximum extension; all of the listed substances that determine the nutritional and biological value of seeds for the human body are preserved.

Calculation of the chemical composition showed that 100 g of sauce contains 10,8 g of protein, 27,5 g of fat and 13,9 g of carbohydrates, and the energy value of the sauce is 346,3 kcal. While calculating the cost of the sauce, we determine that it costs about 25 rubles per 100 g and this means its great economy and affordability.

Thus, due to the fact that at present vegetarianism, veganism and a raw food diet are becoming very popular, sunflower seeds can replace many products of animal origin due to their rich chemical composition. The biological value of sunflower seeds lies in the fact that the body receives all the necessary amino acids, macro- and microelements, individual polyunsaturated fatty acids and vitamins. After a comparative analysis of sunflower seeds with seeds of other plants, it should be noted that sunflower seeds are one of the most useful seeds. Sunflower seeds have a simple cooking scheme, in the preparation of which there is no heat treatment, accordingly, the whole usefulness of the sauce is preserved, and it also has a price of 25 rubles per 100 g of sauce, which shows its low cost.

STRESS: THE CAUSES AND TREATMENT

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Every day a person is confronted with stress. The reason of its occurrence and the method of dealing with it are two important aspects. Most often, to cope with an unpleasant feeling, a person is distracted by food. And here it is important to notice which one.

As a rule, the choice falls on harmful chips, cookies and sweets, those products that for a short time cause us a sense of satisfaction. We choose to regret ourselves, eat pie / cake / candy to cheer up and feel sorry about it.

We live in a century when stressful situations surround us everywhere, we walking around in circles, seizing stress with junk food, and falling into depression due to self-flagellation and weak will power. In this article I'm not going to talk about special medicines for fight against a stress at all, but I want to tell you about more useful ways to do this.

And here the list of products which will positively affect both your resistance to stress and well-being in general:

These are berries: raspberries, strawberries, blackberries and blueberries are optimal, filled with fiber and vitamins, dessert and a low calorie snack. Antioxidants in berries help to prevent the aging caused by a chronic stress. Berries constrain sharp jumps in blood sugar, reducing thirst for sweet in breaks between meals.

Then it is chamomile. Chamomile decoction does not only perfectly reduce the tension of the nervous system at bedtime, but also contains hippuric acid, a substance that reduces inflammation that occurs during stress.

Also it is dark chocolate. Dark chocolate with a cocoa bean content of 70% and higher – helps to overcome stress due to the production of beta-endorphins. Chocolate is a useful sweetness that suppresses thirst for junk food (candies, chips, sausage). The substance phenyl ethylamine as a part of chocolate causes a feeling of euphoria.

The nuts are good too. Nuts balance blood sugar level in blood, reduce thirst for sweets, regulate appetite and stimulate metabolism. In a condition of a stress, certain substances are consumed faster, and nuts help to fill their balance.

Then it is celery. Celery contains tryptophan, which helps the body to produce the serotonin substance needed to maintain a good mood and sound sleep.

And, of course, fat fish. Fat fish, such as salmon, sardines and trout contain omega-3 fatty acids, B vitamins, magnesium and zinc – substances the body needs in stressful situations.

A nutritional representative of cruciferous family of vegetables contains glucosinolates, which relieve the symptoms of stress, premenstrual syndrome, remove toxins, excess cortisol and adrenaline out of blood.

Of course, this list can be added still with many products, but we gave the main. We cannot completely protect ourselves from stress completely, but we can actively resist and derive to it from this only benefit.

SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC DETERMINATION OF IRON IN WATER

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Heavy metals are a group of atoms with pronounced metallic properties. Their molecular weight is more than 50 g / mol and their density is more than 5 g/cm^3.

One of the most common heavy metals is iron. It is not only a heavy metal, but also an important trace element.

Iron enters water and soil with rain and due to some productions. It is found in places with high humidity since changes in air humidity contribute to the course of corrosion processes. Excess iron enters the body in the form of its soluble salts, for example, from drinking water (the amount of iron ions in the body per day should be from 10-30 mg).

The purpose of this practical work was to determine the concentration of iron (mg/l) in water by spectrophotometric method and compare it with the value of the MPC of the Russian Federation (0,3 mg/l).

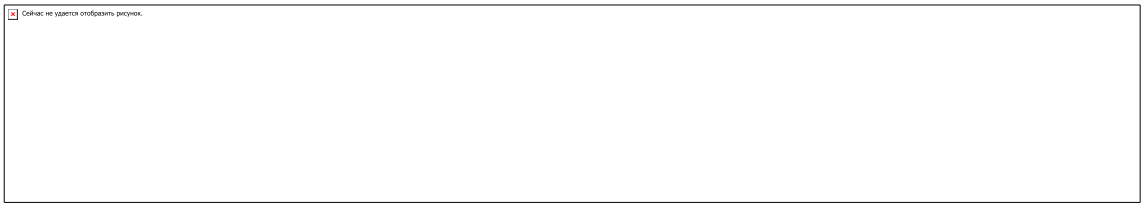
The method of spectrophotometric determination of iron in water using the reaction of formation of a sulfosalicylate complex of iron in an alkaline medium was chosen.

Spectrophotometric determination of iron concentration is based on the formation of complex compounds with Fe^{3+} ions with sulfosalicylic acid in an alkaline medium (pH = 8-10), colored yellow (wavelength range 400-500 nm).

Preparation of iron solutions for a calibration schedule

Suspension of iron-ammonium alum ($NH_4Fe(SO_4)_2$) (m = 0,8634 g) is dissolved in 500 ml of distilled water and acidified with sulfuric acid (10 ml). Then, after dissolution, the solution is quantitatively transferred to a measuring flask for 1 L and brought to the mark with distilled water (the initial solution contains 100 mg of iron).

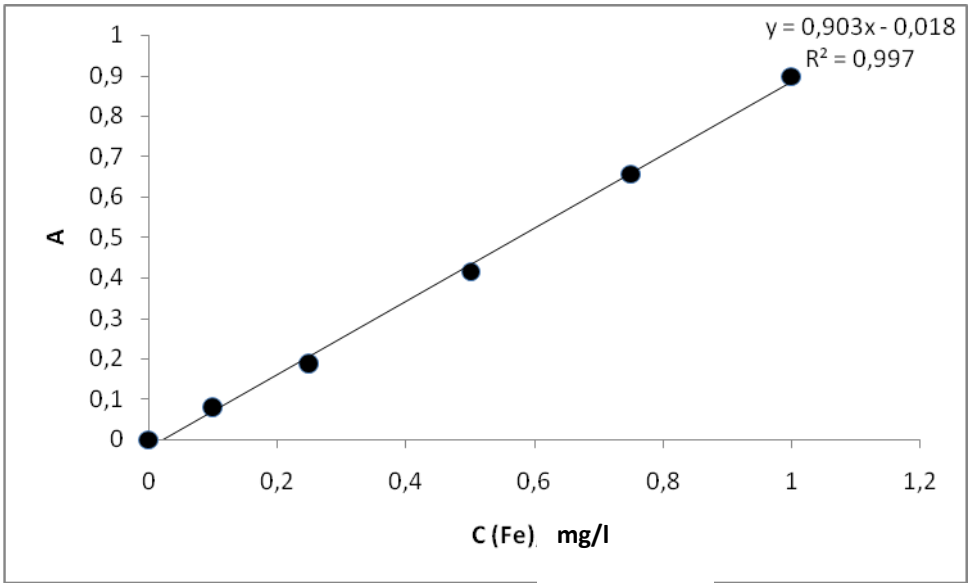
Chemical reaction



Construction of calibration graphs

To construct calibration graphs, we prepare calibration samples with the mass concentration of iron from 0,1 to 1,0 mg/l.

Calibration graphs



Then the objects of analysis (tap water) are also prepared for spectrophotometry and we determine the iron content using a calibration graph.

The mass content of iron is calculated using the regression equation obtained from the calibration graph:

y = 0,903x - 0,018

The table shows the results of the iron content:

Object of analisis	Optical density indicator (A)	Concentration of iron, mg/l
Tap water (85a Pobedy street)	0,5670	0,6478
Tap water (38 Gubkin street)	0,6779	0,7707
Water from a well (Mokrousova street).	0,0952	0,1254

Conclusions

From the results obtained, it is clear that the total iron content in the tap water of the city of Belgorod exceeds the MPC of the Russian Federation, which is probably due to the fact that the pipes have not been changed for a long time and they have been subjected to corrosion processes, where iron and its compounds act as a corrosive element.

BERUFSFELD DES APOTHEKERS: GESCHICHTE UND MODERNER STAND

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In diesem Beitrag erläutern wir das Thema „Berufsfeld des Apothekers". Das heutige Leben ist ohne diesen Beruf nicht vorstellbar. Die Menschen haben Probleme mit der Gesundheit und nehmen Medikamente an. Wenn sie gesund sind, dann kaufen sie Vitamine oder andere pharmazeutische Produkte in der Apotheke.

Der Apotheker ist ein Spezialist mit höherer pharmazeutischer Ausbildung, der auf dem Gebiet der Herstellung, der Lagerung und des Verkaufs von Arzneimitteln tätig ist.

Das lateinische Wort *provisor* bedeutet wörtlich *„antizipieren"*. Das Wort hat nebenbei die Bedeutung *„Lieferant",* d.h. eine Person, die die Lebensmittelvorräte lagert.

Seit der Antike kämpfen die Menschen mit Krankheiten durch verschiedene Medikamente, Kräuter und Mineralien. Im Laufe der Zeit hat sich das Wissen darüber, wie man die Arzneien herstellt und warum und wie sie anwenden werden, zu einem Zweig der Medizin entwickelt – der Pharmazeutik.

Das geschah im Jahre 1224 als die europäischen Monarchen ein Dokument unterzeichneten, nach dem zwei Fachgebiete zu unterscheiden sind - die Ärzte und die Apotheker. Dann gab es Leute, die ihre eigenen Verkaufsstellen für Medikamente eröffneten und begannen selbst die Assistenten auszubilden. Nach dem Funktionsumfang waren das die ersten Apotheker.

In der Zeit des Russischen Reichs galt der Titel eines Apothekers als pharmazeutisch-wissenschaftlicher Abschluss. Dieser Titel war höher als der Titel des Apothekerlehrlings oder der Apothekerassistenten und niedriger als der Titel eines Apothekenmeisters. Nur ein Apotheker mit einem Master- oder Apothekerabschluss von mindestens 25 Jahren durfte eine reguläre Apotheke führen. In ländlichen Gebieten konnten die Apotheken nicht nur von Apothekern, sondern auch von Apothekerassistenten verwaltet werden.

Um einen Apothekerabschluss machen, musste man als Student (mindestens 2 oder 3 Jahre alt) in einer Apotheke arbeiten, danach eine Prüfung für einen Apothekerassistenten bestehen und mindestens 3 Jahre arbeiten, noch an der Universität einen Pharmakurs studieren und eine Apothekerprüfung bestehen.

Heute besteht die Hauptaufgabe des Apothekers darin, die Arzneimittel herzustellen und deren Qualität zu überprüfen. Die Apotheker erfüllen heute häufig die Funktion eines Apothekenmanagers.

Die Apotheker brauchen eine spezielle Universitätsausbildung. Während des Studiums studieren die zukünftigen Apotheker die Pharmakologie und Chemie,

die Arzneimitteln mit ihren Typen und Gruppen, die Rohstoffen für die Herstellung von Arzneien usw. Der Apotheker studiert nicht nur die medizinischen und pharmakologischen Disziplinen, sondern auch die Grundlagen der Wirtschaft, des Marketings und der Psychologie.

Heute haben die moderne Apotheker mit Medikamenten der neuen Generation zu tun, die auf dem Markt erscheinen. Deshalb soll er sehr gut ausgebildet sein. Der berufstätige Apotheker soll die modernen Klassifikationen bestimmter Warengruppen, das Spektrum der Verbrauchereigenschaften, die Indikatoren und Auswahlkriterien für das Sortiment kennen, um die Qualität und Eignung verschiedener Artikel für medizinische und diagnostische Maßnahmen beurteilen können.

Der moderne Apotheker soll die Trends auf dem Pharmamarkt auf der Ebene des Landes, der Region und des lokalen Segments kennen. Für die Arbeit braucht er große Geduld, Ausdauer, guter Wille und Verantwortung. Das alles wir bei der Arbeit sehr nützlich.

Zu den Aufgaben des Apothekers gehören Toleranz, Höflichkeit und Aufmerksamkeit. Manchmal erfüllt er die Funktionen eines Psychologen. Die Apothekenbesucher haben oft Gesundheitsprobleme und viele von ihnen vermeiden den Besuch zum Arzt. Sie gehen direkt in die Apotheke. So wird der Apotheker eine Person wie Arzt oder Psychotherapeut. Er muss in dieser Situation „eine Diagnose stellen“, „ein Rezept ausstellen“, die richtige Dosierung auswählen und dem Patienten geduldig zuhören.

Auf der Grundlage all dieser Punkte können wir den Schluss ziehen, dass der Beruf des Apothekers verantwortlich ist. Der Apotheker hat kein Recht auf Fehler. Der Fehler eines Apothekers kann zu sehr katastrophalen Ergebnissen führen und negative Nachfolgen bringen.

TRADITIONELLE MEDIZIN IN THAILAND

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Thailand ist ein Land, in dem die traditionelle Medizin bei der Entwicklung einen Vorrang bekommen hat. Thailändische traditionelle Medizin nahm zahlreiche Einflüsse im asiatischen Raum auf. Im Laufe seiner 2000 jähriger

Geschichte verarbeitete sie zu einem Medizinsystem, das eigenständig und originell ist.

Thailand verfügt über ein umfassendes und kostengünstiges öffentliches Gesundheitswesen, das auf hohem Niveau steht. In der modernen Zeit spielt noch heute Geisterglauben und Magie eine wichtige Rolle, obwohl sie zur traditionellen Medizin Thailands nicht gehören.

Was versteht man eigentlich unter der traditionellen thailändischen Medizin? Das System der traditionellen thailändischen Medizin beruht auf vier Säulen: Thai-Massage, Pflanzenheilkunde, Meditation und die Ernährung.

Die traditionelle thailändische Medizin ist heute nicht symptomorientiert. Sie rückt den Menschen im Ganzen ins Blickfeld und sieht die Ursachen der Krankheiten in Ess- und Trinkgewohnheiten. Diese Ursachen bestehen in Folgendem:

– man isst und trinkt zu viel, zu wenig, zu schlecht usw.;

– es gibt ein Ungleichgewicht zwischen Arbeitsdauer und Tätigkeiten (z.B. langes Sitzen);

– in Umwelt und Klima;

– in Gefühlen (Depression, Zorn usw.).

Die traditionelle thailändische Medizin behandelt nicht nur die Symptome, sondern hat zum Ziel die normale Funktion des Körpers wieder herzustellen, so dass der Körper in der Lage versetzt wird, sich selbst zu heilen.

Thai-Massage

Der Ursprung der Thai-Massage geht in die lange Geschichte zurück. Bei ihrer Entwicklung spielten chinesische und indische Einflüsse eine Rolle. Die Thai-Massage ist ein Bestandteil der traditionellen Medizin und wird in der Volks- und Hausmedizin oft praktiziert.

Die Thai-Massage ist ein ganzes System, das eine Vielzahl von Einflussmethoden umfasst wie: starker Druck auf die Muskeln; die Übungen, die Yoga- Posen ähneln; Dehnen; Reflexzonenmassage; das Aktivieren des Energieflusses im menschlichen Körper.

In der Thai- Massage, Akupunktur und Reflexzonenmassage gibt es wie in allen Systemen des Ostens ein Konzept zur Wiederherstellung des Energiegleichgewichts. Laut thailändischer Medizin zirkuliert die Energie im menschlichen Körper über viele Energiekanäle. Es wird angenommen, dass der Grund, der allen geistigen und körperlichen Krankheiten zugrunde liegt, ist eine Verletzung der Energiekanäle oder deren Blockierung. Wenn das Energieungleichgewicht beseitigt wird, verschwindet auch die Ursache, die eine Krankheit verursacht.

Die Massage ist ursprünglich kein kommerzielles Angebot. Sie ist eine Tat der Nächstenliebe und eine Art der Meditation. In den letzten Jahrzehnten ist die Thai- Massage sehr kommerzialisiert.

Phytotherapie

Jahrhunderte lang übermittelten die Mönche das Wissen über Heilpflanzen. Seit den 1980-er Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts nahm sich die Forschung an den

thailändischen Universitäten der traditionellen Mittel und Methoden an und erforschen das Wissen über den Einsatz, die Wirkstoffe und die Herstellung von natürlichen Präparaten. Der Ausgangspunkt solcher Präparate sind pflanzliche, tierische oder mineralische Stoffe.

Vielen Menschen sind die Balsame aus Thailand bekannt. Sie zählen eine hundertjährige Geschichte. Die ersten thailändischen Balsame wurden von Mönchen für Krieger entwickelt. Die Kompositionen der Balsame wurden im Laufe der Jahrhunderte in buddhistischen Klöstern entwickelt und streng vertraulich behandelt. Sie werden zur Behandlung von Hepatitis B, Krebs und Hauterkrankungen eingesetzt. Thailändische Balsame werden auch zur Behandlung des psycho-emotionalen Zustands einer Person verwendet.

Absolut alle Balsame, Tinkturen und Salben umfassen in ihrer Zusammensetzung solche Bestandteile wie Gift, Blut, tierische Organe, Mineralien, die auf den Menschen nicht nur eine therapeutische, sondern auch eine aufbauerde und präventive Wirkung haben. Neben den obengenannten Heilmitteln bietet die Phytotherapie eine Vielzahl von Gelen auf Honigbasis, Inhalatoren und Trockenfruchtmischungen, die bei verschiedenen Beschwerden und Erkrankungen helfen.

In thailändischen Drogerien findet man zwei Abteilungen – eine moderne und eine traditionelle. In der traditionellen sind medizinische Pflanzen oder Kräutermisturen gegen besondere Symptome von „thailändischen Krankheiten“ erhältlich. Die Komposition der Kräutermisture wirken gezielt auf den Körper ein. So ist zum Beispiel der Noni – Saft sehr gefragt. Er hat einen reichen Substanzkomplex, regt die Zellteilung an und stärkt das Immunsystem.

Die Herstellung von naturnahen Kosmetika ist mit der Phytotherapie eng verbunden. Es gibt eine Reihe von Ausgangsmaterialien für Thai-Kosmetika. Das sind der berühmte Hom-Mali-Reis, Sesam, Tamarinde, Gelbwurz, Seidenraupen, Mangostinrinde und viele andere.

Zusammenfassend kann man sagen:

– Für die Entwicklung der thailändischen traditionellen Medizin ist die Zusammenarbeit von westlicher Medizin, Klostermedizin und Volksmedizin eine wichtige Voraussetzung.

– Die traditionelle thailändische Medizin im Gegensatz zu den meisten traditionellen Bereichen der moderner europäischen Medizin nicht die Behandlung eines einzelnen Organs oder einer Krankheit zum Ziel hatte, sondern die komplexe Wiederbelebung des gesamten Organismus.

EVOLUTION OF ANESTHESIA AS A MULTIDISCIPLINARY MEDICAL SPECIALTY

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The specialty of anesthesiology has evolved dramatically since the first public demonstration of ether use in the 19th century. Originally, the emphasis was completely on providing surgical anesthesia. As surgical procedures became more diverse and complex, other associated skills were developed. For example, airway management, including endotracheal intubation, was required to provide controlled ventilation to patients who had respiratory depression and paralysis from neuromuscular blocking drugs.

Anesthesiology also evolved into a recognized medical specialty, providing continuous improvement in patient care based on the introduction of new drugs and techniques made possible in large part by research in the basic and clinical sciences.

In the last 50 years, the medical specialty of anesthesiology has progressively extended its influence outside the operating rooms. Initially, the most important non–operatingroom patient care skills developed by anesthesia providershave been in pain management and adult critical care medicine. Beginning in the 1980s, anesthesia residency training required rotationexperiences in these areas. Let's take a closer look at the main directions of anesthesiology in modern medicine.

Intravenous nonopioid anesthetics have an important role in modern anesthesia practice. They are widely used to facilitate a rapid induction of general anesthesia and provide sedation during monitored anesthesia care (MAC) and for patients in intensive care settings. The fundamental drugs used with “balanced anesthesia” include inhaled anesthetics, sedative/hypnotics, opioids, and neuromuscular blocking drugs. All drugs used for induction of anesthesia have a similar duration of action when administered as a single dose despite significant differences in their metabolism.

Opioids play an indispensable role in the practice of anesthesiology, critical care, and pain management. A soundunderstanding of opioid pharmacology, including bothbasic science and clinical aspects, is critical for the safeand effective use of these important drugs.

Postoperative analgesia is the longest standing indication for opioid therapy in anesthesia practice. In the modernera, opioid administration via PCA devices is perhaps themost common mode of delivery. In recent years, opioids are increasingly combined postoperatively with various other analgesics, such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), to increase efficacy and safety. A basic assumption underlying this balanced anesthesia approach is that the drugs

used in combination mitigate the disadvantages of the individual drugs (i.e., the volatile anesthetics) used in larger doses as single drug therapy.

Local anesthesia can be defined as loss of sensation in a discrete region of the body caused by disruption of impulse generation or propagation. Local anesthesia can be produced by various chemical and physical means. Local anesthetics play a central role in modern anestheticpractice. Regional anesthesia has assumed growing importance in postoperative analgesia as well as intraoperatively. Local anesthetics are used widely in anesthesiology and many areas of medicine. They have some risks and side effects, but they can be used with very good safety and clinical effectiveness by attention to safe dosing guidelines, early recognition of intravascular injection, and optimal technique.

An anesthesia delivery system consists of the anesthesiaworkstation (anesthesia machine) and anesthetic breathingsystem (circuit), which permit delivery of knownconcentrations of inhaled anesthetics and oxygen to thepatient, as well as removal of the patient's carbon dioxide.

The anesthesia machine has evolved from a simple pneumatic device to a complex integrated computer controlled multicomponent workstation. The components within the anesthesia workstation function in harmony to deliver known concentrations of inhaled anesthetics to the patient.

The anesthesia workstation ultimately provides delivery of medical gases and the vapors of volatile anesthetics at known concentrations to the common gas outlet. These gases enter the anesthetic breathing system to be delivered to the patient by spontaneous or mechanical ventilation.

Spinal, epidural, and caudal blocks are collectively referred to as central neuraxial blocks. Significant technical, physiologic, and pharmacologic differences exist between the techniques, although all result in one or a combination of sympathetic, sensory, and motor blockade. Combined spinal and epidural techniques blur some of these differences but add flexibility to clinical care. Neuraxial blockade is widely utilized in surgery, obstetrics, acute postoperative pain management, and chronic pain relief.

The postanesthesia care unit (PACU), sometimes referred to as the recovery room, is designed and staffed to monitor and care for patients who are recovering from the immediate physiologic effects of anesthesia and surgery. PACU care spans the transition from delivery of anesthesia in the operating room to the less acute monitoring on the hospital ward and, in some cases, independent function of the patient at home. Also, PACUs provide critical care to patients for whom there is no intensive care unit bed in busy medical centers. Particular attention is directed to monitoring oxygenation (pulse oximetry), ventilation (breathing frequency, airway patency, capnography), and circulation (systemic arterial blood pressure, heart rate, electrocardiogram [ECG]).

Palliative care is "an approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing the problems associated with life-threatening illness, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and

impeccable assessment and treatment of pain and other problems, physical, psychosocial and spiritual".

Modern palliative care started with the hospice movement in the 1960s and has spread to many health systems worldwide. Palliative care now provides a more nuanced picture of the time prior to hospice, with patients receiving concurrent palliative and curative treatment with increasing palliative care support if the illness progresses, until hospice services are appropriate. Anesthesiologists have expertise in the management of symptoms such as pain and nausea, which are frequent complaints of palliative care patients. Crucially, they also possess insight about the risks to the patient for the entire perioperative course and can add valuable information to conversations with patients and families about goals of care. Pain medicine and critical care anesthesiologists offer advanced skills and knowledge that can be invaluable in a palliative care patient's care.

The importance of anesthesiology-intensive care and intensive care and its role among clinical number of disciplines is difficult to overestimate. Today it is an independent specialty, which has a multi-thousandth army as a part of it the rule of active medical and medical professionals nursing units with a set of life-saving devicestechnologies and supporting colleagues in theirmedical institutions, regions, and in some cases, outside of them.

It is important to emphasize that many of the doctors, representatives of various specialties (pulmonologists, cardiologists, surgeons, obstetricians-gynecologists, neurologists, etc.), use intensive care techniques in their practice.

THE INFLUENCE OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE ON THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN FROM SHEBEKINSKIY DISTRICT

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The problem of studying the features of the impact of environmental factors on children's health at recent decades is in the rank of the most important national problems. The level of air pollution is associated with the impact of pollutants coming from sources of emissions of harmful substances of industrial enterprises and emissions of vehicles. It depletes the adaptive capacity of the human body and contributes to the formation of respiratory diseases.

Over the past decade, there has been an increase in industry in the Belgorod region. So only since 2011 in Shebekinskiy district of the Belgorod region a significant number of industrial enterprises was created.

The leading role in environmental pollution in this region is played by CJSC (Closed joint-stock company) “Plant of Premixes №1”, located near Shebekino and nearby villages – Rzhevka, Voznesenovka, Nezhegol. As a result of studies of experts from Rosprirodnadzor was found to exceed the maximum permissible concentrations of ammonia, methane and hydrogen sulfide more than 1,5 times.

The action of ammonia, hydrogen sulfide and methane is mainly associated with the defeat of the skin, the mucous membrane of the upper respiratory tract and the organ of vision. So long-term exposure to hydrogen sulfide on the body can develop chronic conjunctivitis, erosion and turbidity of the cornea; there are bronchitis, rhinitis and laryngitis. Ammonia vapors negatively affect the mucociliary function of the bronchopulmonary system, irritate the mucous membranes of the respiratory organs and eyes, as well as the skin. Chronic methane intoxication is manifested by frequent headaches, lethargy, decreased performance.

Investigated the 182 cards of child development patients children aged from 1 year to 18 years, observed in Municipal Budgetary Institution of Healthcare “Central District Hospital” Shebekino and Regional State Budgetary Institution of Healthcare “Children's Regional Clinical Hospital”, Belgorod, over the period 2014-2018.

The state of humoral immunity was assessed by determination of total IgE levels by enzyme immunoassay analyzer “Acces 2”. The results of the study were processed using a computer software package Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, based on a pairwise comparison of all measurements of the two groups and obtaining a response on the statistical significance of the differences of the compared groups in the form of probability.

According to the results of our study, we determined that among the total number of all examined patients, children under 14 years were more than 50%, which was significantly more than the group of children from 15 to 17 years. According to the analysis of outpatients card, it was determined that the pathology of perinatal anamnesis occurred in more than 50% of mothers. The general structure of morbidity slightly differed in two age groups, in the general structure of morbidity in children under 14 years prevailed ENT diseases, in the second place diseases of the organs of vision were identified, in the third place atopic respiratory diseases, allergic rhinitis and bronchial asthma were identified. Children of the age group from 15 to 18 had their own characteristics, the number of atopic diseases of the respiratory organs increased by 2 times compared with the age group to 14. The number of patients with diseases of the visual organs decreased by half.

After analyzing the statistical data of the Department of Healthcare and Social Protection of the population of the Belgorod region of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation, as well as the materials of our study, we

found that the level of atopic diseases for 2017-2018 significantly increased compared to 2014-2016, a significant increase in allergies was observed in children of the older age group – from 15 to 18 years.

Thus, the highest incidence of respiratory and skin diseases was detected in the group of children under 14 years. In the total structure of morbidity of children living in Shebekino district, with a high degree of reliability atopic diseases of the respiratory and ENT organs were found. Susceptibility to allergic diseases was also determined by laboratory parameters, expressed eosinophilia and a significant increase in the level of total IgE in blood serum regardless of the age and period of the underlying disease were determined in the GBT (General Blood Test).

Thus, in connection with the progression of allergic diseases in children living in the Shebekino district of CJSC "Plant of Premixes №1", it is necessary to pay great attention to prevention of these diseases and improvement of the environmental situation of air and water in the region.

Summarizing given above it is necessary to upgrade the equipment for cleaning industrial emissions in production. Therefore, the degree of purification at the plant does not exceed 70 %. The increase in the degree of purification to 80 % leads to a significant reduction in emissions and discharges, which improves the environmental situation and subsequently reduces the incidence of adult and child population.

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ASEPSIS AND ANTISEPTICS

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The article is devoted to such an important issue as asepsis and antiseptics. To set the task to highlight the most important stages of development, as well as to pay special attention to the names that played a key role in this matter.

The evolution of antiseptic measures from empirical, inappropriate to proven, meaningful is described; the story of the occurrence of asepsis, which gradually becomes clear that it can not only destroy microbes in the wound, but also prevent them from getting there, which reveals the asepsis itself. Thus, the article shows the presence of aseptic and antiseptic.

“Now, with clean hands and a clear conscience, an inexperienced surgeon can achieve better results than before the most famous professor of surgery”. This is a rather well-known expression of Theodor Billroth, an outstanding German surgeon of the 19th century, with whom he draws our attention to the great importance of aseptic and antiseptic in surgery.

To make it clear what it’s about, it’s enough to refer to the following figures: before the introduction of asepsis and antiseptics, postoperative mortality in Russia in 1857 was 25%, and in 1895 – 2,1 %. For comparison, according to the latest data, this indicator in the Russian Federation is currently 0,9%. An antiseptic is a set of measures aimed at the destruction of a microorganism in a wound. Aseptic is a complex of measures aimed at preventing the entry of microorganisms into the wound.

To consider that until this time disinfection of wounds was completely neglected is also wrong. But these were not scientifically substantiated actions to prevent purulent complications, but a consequence of observations and comparisons of treatment results. Thus, doctors of ancient times established certain rules. For example, surgeons had to remove foreign bodies from the wound, it was forbidden to touch the open wound with your hands. Hippocrates used rainwater, wine for processing, and considered it mandatory to remove hair from the surgical field. In addition, cauterization of wounds was used with hot iron, boiling oil, and vinegar was also used. Also, the “father of medicine” complied with the rules for hand care: it was necessary to cut short nails.

Despite the highly professional operations, the hospitals of that time were called the “kingdom of death”. In particular, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Velyaminov described one of the Moscow clinics so briefly and accurately. This continued until the middle of the XIX century, until the outstanding minds of that time began to gradually answer three main questions: what is happening, why and how to deal with it. Ultimately, the microbiologist Louis Pasteur answered the first two, and the English surgeon Joseph Lister answered the main, third, question.

So, in the development of aseptic and antiseptic, 5 stages can be distinguished. The first, longest, “empirical” – from ancient times to the middle of the XIX century. Since the middle of the XIX century begins the “period of the Dolister antiseptics”.

A special role in the second stage was played by the Hungarian obstetrician Ignaz Philip Semmelweis and the Russian surgeon Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov. For the first in Budapest in 1906 was erected a monument on which such words were written “mothers savior”. So he was nicknamed for his huge contribution to the fight against postpartum sepsis, or “birth fever”, which was a real problem of that time. The fact is that in medical institutions the death rate of women in childbirth was not less than 5%, and sometimes even reached 30%, when at the same time the mortality rate for midwives taking birth at home was no more than 2%.

What no one knew the reason for and called the “atmospheric cosmic-telluric effect” as the cause of sepsis, that is, some kind of cosmic effect in hospital air. But Semmelweiss did not like this explanation and he began to search for the

true reasons. He was prompted by the unexpected death of a friend of the pathologist, Jacob Kollechka, who died after an autopsy from blood poisoning, which was very similar in symptoms to a "maternal fever". The reason for the development of sepsis lay in the cadaveric particles that the doctor and students brought during the autopsy, and the success of midwives was that they did not perform autopsies.

Then, before entering the clinic, a historic announcement appeared: "Starting today, May 15, 1847, every doctor or student traveling to the maternity ward must wash his hands in the basin of chlorine water at the door when entering. It was strictly required for all, without exception. I.F. Zemmelweiss". The result, without exaggeration, turned out to be simply brilliant: the death rate of women in childbirth became lower than that of midwives. And since then, May 15 has been celebrated as a day of hospital disinfection.

Pirogov also highly valued antiseptics, although he did not have full-fledged work in this area. He wrote: "The time is not far from us when a thorough study of traumatic and hospital miasma (pollution) will give surgery a different direction". Unfortunately, our domestic surgeon did not have bacteriological data, just like Semmelweiss. This, I believe, separated them from making a huge breakthrough in world science.

But, as you know, history does not tolerate the subjunctive mood, so you should pay tribute to the great English surgeon Joseph Lister. It was he who went down in history as the founder of antiseptics. This period is called the "Lister antiseptic period".

In the 60s of the XIX century, having familiarized himself with the works of Louis Pasteur, he came to the following conclusion: microorganisms enter the bloodstream from the hands of the surgeon and from the air. Further, being familiar with the antiseptic properties of carbolic acid, Lister began to use it. Applied dressings with her solution and sprayed her in the operating room. However, his main merit is that he created a full-fledged way to fight the infection, which included the following set of measures:

1) Atomization of carbolic acid in air.

2) Treatment with a solution of carbolic acid of the surgical field.

3) Processing of instruments, suture and dressings, as well as the hands of the surgeon with a 2-3% solution of carbolic acid.

4) The use of a multilayer dressing that has been saturated with carbolic acid in combination with other substances.

The works of Lister are widespread. For example, the basics of his antiseptic method were published in the journal Lancet, one of the most respected medical journals. In Russia, his works were actively popularized: Pavel Petrovich Pelekhin, author of the first article on antiseptic issues in Russia, Ivan Burtsev, the first surgeon in Russia to publish his own results of using the antiseptic method and, more than once, Nikolai Ivanovich Pirogov. But everything turned out to be not so clear. Carbolic acid, as Lister himself wrote in 1876, turned out to be a poison that

kills healthy tissues in addition to germs. Therefore, surgeons began to abandon "listering" – so ironically called Theodore Billroth Lister antiseptics.

Gradually, Lister antiseptics replaced the aseptic, which means the beginning of a new period. Advances in microbiology dictated new rules for the prevention of surgical infection. The basic principle is to prevent contamination of the surgeon's hands and objects in contact with the wound.

Thus, the history of surgery includes the treatment of the surgeon's hands, sterilization of instruments and much more. The development of aseptic methods was primarily done by Ernst von Bergmann and his student Kurt Schimmelbusch. At the 10th International Congress of Surgeons in Berlin in 1890, E. Bergmann demonstrated patients who were successfully operated on under aseptic conditions without the use of Lister antiseptics. At that time, the basic postulate of asepticism was accepted: "Everything that comes into contact with the wound must be sterile".

In 1881, Robert Koch and Friedrich Esmarch proposed a "steam flow" sterilization method. At the same time, in Russia, Ludwig Ludwigovich Heidenreich for the first time in the world proved that steam sterilization under high pressure was the most perfect, and in 1884 he proposed using an autoclave for sterilization.

In the same 1884, Aleksey Petrovich Dobroslavin, professor at the Military Medical Academy in St. Petersburg, proposed for sterilization a salt furnace, the active agent in which was a pair of saline solution boiling at 108 °C. Sterile material required special storage conditions, a clean environment. So gradually the structure of operating and dressing rooms was formed. Here, a great merit belongs to Russian surgeons Maxim Semenovich Subbotin and Lev Lvovich Levshin, who essentially created a prototype of modern operating rooms. Nikolai Vasilievich Sklifosovsky was the first to propose to distinguish between operating rooms for operations with different contamination.

After the above, and knowing the current state of affairs, the statement of the famous surgeon Volkman (1887) seems to be very strange: "Armed with the antiseptic method, I am ready to do the operation in the railway latrine", but it once again emphasizes the tremendous historical significance of the Lister antiseptics. The results of aseptic were so satisfactory that the use of antiseptic agents was considered unnecessary, not corresponding to the level of scientific knowledge.

But at this stage in the development of medicine in general and surgery in particular, asepsis and antiseptics play a crucial role in successful treatment and, no less important, in harmless treatment. High temperature, which is the main aseptic method, could not be used to treat living tissues, treat infected wounds. Due to the success of chemistry, a number of new antiseptic agents have been proposed for the treatment of purulent wounds and infectious processes, which are significantly less toxic to the patient's tissues and body than carbolic acid. Similar substances began to be used to treat surgical instruments and objects surrounding the patient. Thus, aseptic was gradually intertwined with antiseptic, and now, without the unity of these two disciplines, surgery is simply unthinkable.

In modern asepsis and antiseptics, thermal sterilization methods, ultrasound, ultraviolet and X-rays are widely used, there is a whole arsenal of various chemical antiseptics, several generations of antibiotics, as well as a huge number of other methods of fighting infection. We can conclude, summarizing the above, that aseptic and antiseptic evolved from the very beginnings of medicine, since surgical treatment with subsequent infection in the wound gives rise to a vicious circle, and it can only be overcome with the introduction, in addition to the surgical scalpel, of such formidable weapons as asepsis and antiseptics.

"CRISPR" TECHNOLOGY

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CRISPR/Cas9 is a new technology for editing the genomes of higher organisms, based on the immune system of bacteria. This system is based on special sections of bacterial DNA, short palindromic cluster repeats, or CRISPR (Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats).

Between identical repeats there are different fragments of DNA – spacers, many of which correspond to the sections of the genomes of viruses that parasitize this bacterium. When a virus enters a bacterial cell, it is detected by specialized Cas proteins (CRISPR-associated sequence) associated with CRISPR RNA. If a virus fragment is "written" in a CRISPR RNA spacer, Cas proteins cut the viral DNA and destroy it, protecting the cell from infection.

In early 2013, several groups of scientists showed that CRISPR/Cas systems can work not only in bacterial cells, but also in cells of higher organisms, which means that CRISPR/Cas systems make it possible to correct incorrect gene sequences and thus treat inherited human diseases.

There are an almost infinite number of potential applications of the technology. First, CRISPR allows scientists to figure out the function of different genes. You can simply cut the studied gene from the DNA and see what functions of the body were affected. However, the public is much more interested in practical applications.

- Changes in agriculture

CRISPR gives an opportunity for increasing nutritious value of crops, and making them more resistant to various physical factors, like heat or lack of water. This technology is able to give plants other properties: for example, cut out the allergen gene from peanuts and introduce resistance to the deadly fungus in bananas. The technology can be used to edit the genome of domestic animals.

- Fight against hereditary diseases

Scientists intend to use CRISPR to cut out mutations from the human genome that are responsible for series diseases, such as sickle cell anemia. The technology will also allow cutting out Huntington's chorea genes or BRCA-1 and 2 mutations associated with breast and ovarian cancer. In theory, a CRISPR attack can even stop the development of HIV.

- New antibiotics and antiviral drugs

Bacteria develop resistance to antibiotics, and developing new ones is expensive and difficult. CRISPR technology makes it possible to destroy certain types of bacteria with high accuracy, although a specific technique has yet to be developed.

- Genetic drive

Using CRISPR, you can change not just the genome of an individual animal or plant, but also the gene pool of an entire species. This concept is known as "genetic drive".

Usually, any organism passes half of its genes to its offspring. However, using CRISPR can increase the probability of gene transmission by inheritance to almost 100%. This will allow the desired trait to quickly spread throughout the population. Using this technology, you can, for example, modify mosquitoes so that only females are born in their population. After some time, the population will disappear.

- "Baby design" to order

This item attracts the most public attention. However, according to scientists, so far our technological capabilities do not allow us to create children with the specified qualities. For example, thousands of genes are responsible for the level of intelligence, and it is not yet possible to correct them all.

Today CRISPR/CAS9 is not used everywhere, it does not save people from cancer or other terrible diseases. This technology faces certain obstacles.

CRISPR/CAS9 is usually placed inside the virus and then infected with the cell. Genome editing technology is used by thousands of scientists around the world to solve very important problems: to simulate diseases in animals, to excrete rare chemical compounds on an industrial scale or to fundamentally research the genome.

In history there have been cases when such technologies were applied to people, but such cases are isolated.

In 2015, a one-year-old girl was cured of leukemia in England by editing her blood cells with technology that preceded CRISPR/CAS9. Previously, researchers tested the therapy only on mice in the laboratory.

In 2018, Chinese scientist He Jiankui announced that with the help of CRISPR/CAS9 he was able to change the DNA of human embryos: shorten the CCR5 gene and thereby ensure their immunity to HIV.

The problem was that the experiment was conducted in secret, violating ethical norms. In 2019, the Chinese authorities announced the birth of the first genetically modified children and almost immediately launched an investigation into Jiankui.

The prospects for CRISPR-Cas9 are huge, but it is too early to speak about introducing genome modification methods into practice. This is hindered by ethical problems, imperfect systems, and changes in terms of genetics. Perhaps humanity will not abuse the new molecular tool and will use it to treat genetic diseases, rather than trying to grow a Superman. In any case, this is a matter of several decades.

DIE GESCHICHTE DER NIVEA CREME

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Die Entwicklung der weltbekannten NIVEA Creme mehr als vor über 100 Jahren markierte den Beginn einer Geschichte, die einzigartig und erfolgsreich ist und daneben die Geburt des weltweiten Kosmetikprodukts Nummer 1 in der Hautpflege. Das war ein Ergebnis aus einem perfekten Zusammenhang von Forschung, Kreativität und unternehmerischer Weitsicht.

Die Geschichte der Entwicklung NIVEA Creme begann, als Dr. Oscar Troplowitz im Jahre 1890 in Hamburg das Laboratorium, das von Paul C. Beiersdorf gegründet wurde, erworben hat. Damals machte der renommierte Dermatologe Prof. Paul Gerson Unna, der Troplowitz' wissenschaftlicher Berater war, ihn auf den absolut neuartigen Emulgator namens Eucerit (*altgriechisch: „das schöne Wachs"*) aufmerksam. Mit der Hilfe von Eucerit gelang es im Jahre 1911 die weltweit erste stabile und damit für die industrielle Herstellung geeignete Fett- und Feuchtigkeitscreme zu entwickeln. Bereits nicht mehr als 20 Jahre später wurde mit Hilfe dieses Emulgators eine neue Creme ohne tierisches Fett entwickelt und in Betrieb genommen. Das war die NIVEA Creme.

Seit dem Beginn der Produktion dieser weltberühmten Creme vor mehr als hundert Jahren ist die Kosmetikmarke Nivea der Spitzenreiter unter den Herstellern von Hauptpflegeprodukten in der ganzen Welt. Man muss sagen, dass die Firma ist als das Resultat der Interaktion zwischen Wissenschaft, Kreativität und unternehmerischer Weitsicht geboren.

Den Namen NIVEA erhielt die „Mutter aller Cremes" aufgrund ihres reinweißen Aussehens. Das Wort ist abgeleitet vom lateinischen Wort *„nix, nivis"*, was *„der Schnee"* bedeutet. So heißt NIVEA *„die Schneeweiße"*. Neben Eucerit, das zur Verbindung der Öle mit Wasser benutzt wird, enthielt die erste Creme Glyzerin, wenig Zitronensäure und auch Rosen- und Maiglöckchenöl zur feinen Parfümierung.

Obwohl die NIVEA Creme immer wieder verfeinert wird und auf den neuesten wissenschaftlichen Stand gebracht wird, hat sich an der Grundrezeptur hat in über mehr 100 Jahren in großer Maße wenig verändert.

Das Design von NIVEA Creme änderte sich bereits 14 Jahre nach der Markteinführung. Die sogenannten Goldenen Zwanziger Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts waren von einem neuen Lebensgefühl bestimmt. Die Schlagworte der Zeit waren *„Jugend", „Sportlichkeit"* und *„Freizeit"*. NIVEA reagierte darauf und versuchte das Markenprofil dem Zeitgeist anzupassen. Die verspielte Jugendstilornamentik der ersten NIVEA Dose wurde von einer sehr prägnanten Optik abgelöst. Äußerst war das die blaue Dose mit dem weißen NIVEA Schriftzug. Im Jahre 1925 feierte sie ihre Premiere.

Gleiches gilt nicht nur für das Verpackungsdesign. Seit 100 Jahren hat es sich erheblich verändert. Die zwanziger Jahre des 20. Jahrhunderts waren von bedeutenden Veränderungen in der Lebensphilosophie geprägt. Die Schlüsselkonzepte der Zeit waren die Freiheit, die Jugend und die körperliche Schönheit. Alle diese Momente wurden in einer neuen lakonischen blau-weiß Verpackung verkörpert, die das verspielte Design im Modernstil ersetzt hat.

Die NIVEA Familie wächst im Laufe der Zeit. So wurde die Produktpalette in den 1930er Jahren sehr erweitert. Dazu kamen Rasiercreme, Shampoo und Hautöl. Die NIVEA-Marke ist in der ganzen Welt zum Verkaufsschlager geworden. Nicht zuletzt geschah das dank der innovativen Werbung von NIVEA. Diese Werbung wurde von Elly Heuss-Knapp, der Ehefrau des späteren ersten Bundespräsidenten Theodor Heuss gestaltet. Elly Heuss-Knapp erkannte die positive Ausstrahlung der Markenfarben Blau und Weiß und setzte diese in ihren Werbespots ein.

In den folgenden Jahren des 20 Jahrhunderts wuchs das NIVEA-Unternehmen erfolgreich. Es kamen andere Nivea-Produkte auf den Markt. Nicht zuletzt wurde dieser Erfolg durch gute Werbung der NIVEA-Produktion sichergestellt.

In den 1950er Jahren bekam die NIVEA-Creme weltweit den Status eines Markenklassikers. Der wachsende Wohlstand der Bevölkerung in den 1950er und 1960er Jahren ermöglichte immer mehr Menschen die Möglichkeiten der Reisen. In der Mode waren die Ferien im Süden oder der Skiurlaub. Beiersdorf griff diesen

Trend auf und bat breites Angebot von NIVEA Sonnenschutz- und Sonnenpflegemitteln. So wurde Nivea der erste Hersteller von Sonnenschutzmitteln.

In den 70er Jahren verschärften der Supermarktboom, das Wegfallen der Preisbindung und neue Konkurrenten den Wettbewerb. Beiersdorf antwortete darauf mit der effektiven Werbekampagne „Creme de la Creme“. Im Mittelpunkt stand die einzigartige Qualität, die unerreichte Wirksamkeit und die Ehrlichkeit der NIVEA Creme.

In den 80er Jahren hat der Wettbewerb dramatisch zugenommen. Die Studien in dieser Zeit ergaben, dass das Vertrauen der Verbraucher in die Marke NIVEA sehr hoch war. Beiersdorf nutzte das Wachstumspotenzial der Marke und brachte eine große Vielzahl der neuen NIVEA Hautpflegeprodukten in hoher Qualität, die schon gewohnt war, auf den Markt. So wurde zum Beispiel MEN After Shave Balsam für die sensible Männerhaut eingeführt. Die Untersuchungen aus den 1980er Jahren zeigten, dass die Verbraucher der Marke sehr vertrauten. Beiersdorf hat eine Vielzahl neuer NIVEA-Hautpflegeprodukte auf den Markt gebracht, die für ein breiteres Spektrum von Problemen entwickelt wurden.

In den 90er Jahren wurde NIVEA durch einheitliche Namen, Produkte und Verpackungen, weltweit bekannt wurde, zur globalen Marke ausgebaut. Es entstanden die NIVEA Familien wie Visage, Deo, Soft, Vital und NIVEA Bath Care. In nur 10 Jahren vervierfachte sich der Umsatz der Produkten.

2011 feierte die Marke ihr Jubiläum mit NIVEA Fans aus aller Welt. Das passierte am Ort, an dem NIVEA ihre Entwicklungsgeschichte begann, in Hamburg.

Heute zählt die NIVEA Familie rund 500 Produkte. Im Zentrum aller NIVEA Verpackungen, die seit 2012 schrittweise in den Markt eingeführt werden, steht nun deutlich sichtbar das neue Logo, dessen Vorlage das NIVEA Markenzeichen ist: die blaue Dose.

THE USE OF STEM CELLS IN DENTISTRY

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In the human body, there are over 200 different types of cells that form tissues and organs that perform all the tasks associated with maintaining the viability of the system, including the task of reproduction.

In case of tissue damage, cell proliferation eliminates the damage caused. For this, sleeping tissue cells become proliferative, or stem cells are activated and differentiate into cells of the type necessary to repair damaged tissue. Stem cell research is aimed at elucidating the mechanisms of tissue maintenance and repair, as well as at isolating a significant number of cell types from embryos. Stem cells can not only be isolated from adult and embryonic tissues; they can also be stored in cultures as undifferentiated cells. Embryonic stem cells are capable of producing all the differentiated cells of an adult organism.

Understanding the potential of stem cells has ushered in a new era – regenerative medicine. The term “regenerative medicine” was first found in 1992. Only at the beginning of the 21st century did practical research begin.

There are many scientific and practical studies devoted to the latest developments in the field of regenerative dentistry including the culture of dental stem cells, bioengineering of teeth, and the role of stem cells in the restoration and regeneration of teeth. The first international conference on dental and craniofacial stem cells, held in 2011, brought together the world's leading scientists in the field of dental and craniofacial stem cells for the first time.

So it is necessary to consider 2 problems: what is better, dental implants or the stem cells. First, we will examine in more detail what implantation is.

Dental implantation is a surgical operation for implanting an analogue of a tooth root into the jaw bone with the aim of further prosthetics on implants. The idea of wearing a denture makes people uncomfortable. For example, many people prefer dental implants to dentures as a solution to restore a smile. Dentures make eating difficult and can cause infection or irritation.

There are still contraindications to the installation of implants, and this technique is not suitable for everyone. The installation of artificial roots is nevertheless a surgical intervention associated with certain risks. In addition, bone tissue may not be enough for implants, bone grafting and sinus lifting will be required, which means antibiotics may be needed.

It takes time for the postoperative wound to heal, and also for the titanium root to merge with the bone tissue (osseointegration). During the healing period, the patient experiences some limitations and must follow the doctor's recommendations. Like every technique, implantation has its own failure rate – from 1 to 4%. In addition, there is a risk of infection and inflammation after surgery.

Health problems associated with dental implants include trauma or damage to surrounding structures, nerve damage, infection at the implantation site and sinus problems. However, a recent discovery changes everything! Both prostheses and implants can now be in the past, as scientists have come up with a way to grow new teeth in the patient's mouth. This is great news for many who end up losing a tooth / teeth during their lifetime.

So what are stem cells? This is the embryo of future normal cells that can develop into any tissue or organ. Diseases and injuries affecting the craniofacial complex have a great impact on the appearance of the face and quality of life. The discovery of stem cells derived from dental and craniofacial tissue caused great enthusiasm and interest due to regeneration capabilities and clinical practice. This area offers great potential for the treatment of craniofacial tissues suffering from chronic diseases, injuries, congenital malformations and tumors. Stem cells are the main cells in the body that can transform into many types of cells that form the nerves, bones, teeth, cartilage and muscles. Some of the unique characteristics of stem cells are the basis for the field of regenerative medicine, which uses the body's own ability to maintain and repair itself to treat diseases, injuries and defects of tumor resection.

The new technology, first developed in the laboratory of tissue engineering and regenerative medicine by Dr. Jeremy Mao, professor of dentistry Edward V. Zegarelli and professor of biomedical engineering at Columbia University, can organize the migration of stem cells into a three-dimensional matrix that is filled with growth factor. This can produce anatomically correct tooth growth.

Stem cells are characterized by: ductility; ability to differentiate into various types of tissues; the ability to expand rapidly as tooth stem cells can be expanded in vitro to a therapeutically significant number; the possibility of restoration and cryopreservation of dental stem cells for potential use in future regenerative treatments.

“A key factor in tooth regeneration is the search for a cost-effective approach that can be used to treat patients who cannot afford or who are not suitable candidates for dental implants,” said Dr. Mao. “Homing cellular tooth regeneration can provide a clear path to clinical translation.” This means that it can be a cheaper process. Most importantly, it is much less invasive.

In conclusion, it should be noted that patients will be able to grow damaged or missing teeth using their own dental stem cells. Regenerated teeth or dental components would be a long-term alternative, while dental implants may fail and may not become mold in the surrounding jaw bone, which undergoes changes over time.

VACCINATIONS: BENEFIT OR HARM?

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In the past few years, at the background of the undoubted success of both domestic and foreign medicine in the fight against many infectious diseases, vaccination has become a subject of discussion in a number of countries, both about the need and the possibilities for its improvement, and even for the expediency of its implementation. It should be noted that the problem of reducing confidence in vaccination is increasingly spread throughout the world.

Many parents refuse to vaccinate their children, arguing that this could have a negative impact on their health and, in particular, on the immune system, the development of post-vaccination complications and the likelihood of death. Often such "anti-vaccination behavior" of parents is formed under the influence of publications and speeches in the media of people negatively related to vaccination and who do not have reliable information.

However, in some cases, the doctors themselves insist on refusing vaccination some indications. But 3 million children's lives are saved every year by vaccination, and 2 million die every year from vaccine-preventable illnesses. They say that "natural infection" is better than vaccination. But they're wrong. They say that vaccines haven't been rigorously tested for safety. But vaccines are subjected to a higher level of scrutiny than any other medicine. For example, this study tested the safety and effectiveness of the pneumococcal vaccine in more than 37,868 children. They will say that doctors won't admit there are any side effects to vaccines. But the side effects are well known, and except in very rare cases quite mild. They say that the MMR vaccine causes autism. It doesn't. (The question of whether vaccines cause autism has been investigated in study after study, and they all show overwhelming evidence that they don't.) They say that thimerosal in vaccines causes autism. It doesn't, and it hasn't been in most vaccines since 2001 anyway. They say that the aluminum in vaccines (an adjuvant, or component of the vaccine designed to enhance the body's immune response) is harmful to children.

But children consume more aluminum in natural breast milk than they do in vaccines, and far higher levels of aluminum are needed to cause harm Thus, according to the results of a study conducted by the Aston Group, immunologists, neurologists, and surgeons most often produce medical reports for refusing vaccinations. So what are is preventing vaccination - benefit or harm? We will try to answer this question.

The truth is that vaccines are one of our greatest public health achievements, and one of the most important things you can do to protect your child. Currently, vaccination is considered by most experts as a reliable, proven means for combating infectious diseases, which are often life-threatening. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that worldwide vaccination can prevent up to 3 million deaths annually. In addition, vaccination is considered one of the most effective types of investment in health from an economic point of view (WHO).

Considering the effectiveness of vaccination in relation to individual infections, it can be noted that due to mass vaccination against hepatitis in our country, the number of children with this disease in acute form has decreased to several dozen people – according to 2016 research, only 20 of them have been registered. The incidence of such infections as diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus have been significantly reduced.

The world's almost complete eradication of polio is also the result of mass vaccination. Currently, according to WHO statistics, less than 100 cases of this infection are reported annually worldwide, and almost all of them are in Afghanistan and Pakistan, where immunization is far from being fully implemented due to poor organization of medical services, as well as refuse of parents for religious attitudes.

BCG vaccination in most countries is currently considered the main form of tuberculosis prevention – it is considered mandatory in 64 countries, and officially recommended in 118 countries. According to expert estimates, BCG vaccination reduces the mortality from tuberculosis in children by 75-80%. In addition, it helps to reduce the incidence and primary infection of tuberculosis among those vaccinated, and also prevents the development of acutely progressing forms of the disease – such as caseous pneumonia, miliary tuberculosis, meningitis. At the same time, one cannot ignore the fact that, in addition to the undoubted benefits of vaccination, there are also negative aspects of it – in particular, post-vaccination complications. The complications of BCG vaccination are often discussed on the pages of the professional press.

However, it should be noted that post-vaccination complications are developed quite rarely. Thus, for a DPT vaccine, the risk of post-vaccination encephalopathy is 1 per 300 thousand doses, for a polio vaccine the risk of developing flaccid paralysis is 1 per 160 thousand doses.

Moreover, in our country, the frequency of registered complications is significantly less than in other countries. In comparison, in Russia the risk of dying in road accidents and in a plane crash is 1 per 4 thousand and 1 per 25 thousand people per year, respectively. It should also be noted that the reasons for the development of part of the complications of vaccination are not vaccines themselves, but impaired immunological reactivity in those vaccinated, ignoring indications and contraindications to vaccination, incorrect dosage of the vaccine and violation of its introduction.

There are the myths about the danger of vaccination that are popular even in the medical environment. So, a few years ago, vaccination coverage with a combination measles, mumps and rubella vaccine was reduced in a number of developed countries after the publication of research results, which revealed the relationship between its use and the development of autism. However, this study was later discredited, although some doctors still treat the vaccine with distrust. Because, 4 cases of death of children in Japan after the use of prevenar vaccine were widely publicized. However, an investigation conducted by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Security of this country did not reveal a direct causal

link between deaths and vaccination. In other words, almost no sensational statement of recent years about the danger of vaccination has not been documented.

However, it is possible to reduce the negative effects of vaccination in the form of reducing the frequency of post-vaccination complications by means of ordinary organizational measures. To do this, it is necessary to organize a more thorough selection of persons subject to vaccination and revaccination, as well as an adequate assessment of the state of the person being vaccinated. In addition, it is necessary to improve the quality of training of medical staff responsible for vaccination – for example, in terms of compliance with its technology. Of course, it is also necessary to develop safer and more effective vaccines, clarifying indications and contraindications to their use. An important step towards improving the safety of immunization will be the introduction of regional vaccination calendars, taking into account the situation of a particular infection in a particular region.

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH OF THE PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

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For all mental illnesses, the risk of premature death is increased. In particular, patients with schizophrenia have worse health outcomes, and the mortality rate for schizophrenia is higher than in the general population. Death occurs due to both natural and violent causes. Risk factors for premature death are an unhealthy lifestyle (smoking, alcoholism, suboptimal nutrition, physical inactivity), stress, poor quality of life and social functioning, non-compliance with pharmacotherapy, financial difficulties, low efficiency in detecting somatic disorders.

The main violent cause of death is suicide. The urgency of the problem of studying the suicidal behavior of patients with schizophrenia is due to the high level of suicides in this group: 40-50% of patients diagnosed with schizophrenia report having suicidal thoughts at some points in their lives, and 4-13% of them commit suicide.

Among suicides suffering from mental illness, the frequency of occurrence of patients with schizophrenia is from 10% to 40%. In a recent study of the suicidal behavior of mentally ill patients, it was shown that patients with schizophrenia, schizotypal and schizoaffective disorders accounted for more than half: 58,2%.

Among natural diseases, circulatory system diseases predominated, which correlates with the results obtained by other researchers from different countries. The most common cause of mortality was acute or recurrent myocardial infarction, which developed against the background of stomosing atherosclerotic changes in the coronary arteries and diffuse small or large focal (with repeated heart attack) cardiosclerosis.

Chronic Ischemic disease, pulmonary thromboembolism, dilated cardiomyopathy were also noted; cerebrovascular pathology; ischemic cerebral infarction acute cerebrovascular accident according to ischemic type, sudden cardiac death was noted.

This problem is observed due to the frequent use of antipsychotic drugs for the treatment of psychosis. Antipsychotics have a toxic effect on the heart muscle, cause metabolic syndrome, sudden cardiac death, cardiomyopathy. Their indirect effect on the heart was also observed: obesity, dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus, arrhythmia.

Respiratory diseases in terms of prevalence were ranked as the second place, among which lobar or focal pneumonia prevailed as the immediate cause of death; on the third, oncological pathology (mainly metastatic lung cancer).

A large number of infectious pathologies are observed with schizophrenia. Frequent cases of pneumonia due to the patient's prolonged hospital stay. The percentage of chronic infectious processes (Epstein-Barr virus, human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis, herpes) is higher than in the general population. This type of pathology is more difficult.

Quite often, in patients with schizophrenia, endocrine disorders are observed. Acute periods of schizophrenia are always accompanied by endocrine shifts. In the initial stages of the development of the psychopathological process, adrenal function is reduced (weight loss, hypotension, muscle weakness), in the active phase it increases, which leads to obesity and virilism. It was found that severe endocrine pathology in the form of diabetes mellitus, Itsenko-Cushing's disease, acromegaly with schizophrenia are rare, and transient, vestigial disorders predominate.

An important role in the pathogenesis of endocrine disorders is played by antipsychotic therapy, which exacerbates the course of many endocrine diseases. For example, worsening diabetes mellitus is associated with the action of antipsychotic drugs, resulting in ketoacidosis and a high probability of death. People with schizophrenia experience both hyperfunction and hypofunction of the hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal (HPA) axis, and that this may contribute to the poorer physical health and higher mortality rates.

In isolated cases, the causes of mortality included alimentary cachexia with a continuous type of course and refusal to eat, vascular-atrophic dementia, malignant antipsychotic syndrome.

However, the incidence of cancer mortality in patients with schizophrenia is lower than in all others. The reasons for this are not yet clear.

Mortality in schizophrenia is still markedly elevated. The increase is both the result of a highly increased risk for suicide and other unnatural causes of death, as well as mortality from heart disease and respiratory diseases. Excessive tobacco smoking may contribute to this risk increase.

In this context it is notable that cancer mortality is equal to, or in men even marginally lower, than that of the general population. The finding of an increasing suicide risk may be an indicator of some adverse effects of deinstitution alisation. People with schizophrenia are more vulnerable to chronic physical diseases; the risk of medical disease is higher, and the prognosis is poorer. Therefore, diagnosis, treatment, and care management of chronic physical illnesses in people with schizophrenia need to be optimized.

CARDIOLOGY: PAST AND FUTURE

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Cardiology (fromGreek καρδίᾱkardiā, *"heart"* and -λογία -logia, *"study")* is a branch of medicine, which studies the circulatory system, structure, evolution of heart and vessels and also diseases of these organs.

Cardiology studies such pathological conditions as coronary heart disease (CHD), hypertension, congenital heart defects, acquired heart defects, cerebrovascular diseases, and others. Today, the share of cardiological pathology in themortality structure of the population of developed countries is 40-60 %, while the continuing increase in the incidence and defeat of people of an increasingly young age.

The history of cardiology, as well as the history of medicine in General, dates back to ancient times.

In the fifth century BC Hippocrates of Kos described the heart as a muscular organ. The Roman physician Galen thought that liver is epycenter of the circulatory system.

William Harvey was an English physician who created “An atomical study of the movement of the heart and blood in animals” in 1628.

A great breakthrough in the elaboration of ideas about the cardiovascular system occurred in the Renaissance. The possibility of dissecting corpses allowed Leonardo da Vinci to create a variety of anatomical illustrations, which, among other things, displayed the structure of the heart valves.

Marcello Malpighi was the first, who discovered the capillaries. Czech physiologist Jan Evangelista Purkyně discovered conducting system of the heart.

There are many kinds of methods for diagnosing heart diseases such as electrocardiography, echocardiography, phonocardiogram, coronarography.

Therapy of cardiac patients is both therapeutic and surgical. Currently, special attention is paid to the cooperation of cardiologists and surgeons.

Leo Bokeria is a Soviet and Russian scientist, physician, cardiac surgery inventor. He is one of the founders of surgical treatment of heart rhythm disorders – the latest direction of clinical medicine. He made the first works on hyper baricoxygenation in the country. Also he is the initiator of minimally invasive heart surgery. A great merit of L. A. Bokeria is the development together with physicists, the implementation of the first operations and the introduction into practice of transmiocardial revascularization of the myocardium using a domestic carbon dioxide laser. The nameof L. A. Bokeria is associated with the opening of a new Chapter in Russian cardiacsurgery – the formation of approaches to the surgical treatment of critical (terminal) heart failure.

Michael Ellis DeBakey. In 1964, he was the first in the world to perform a successful aortocoronary bypass surgery, which is a stroke of a vessel clogged with an atherosclerotic plaque by inserting a new one.

He invented mobile army surgical hospitals, the introduction of which saved thousands of American soldiers during the Korean and Vietnam wars, and more than 100 surgical instruments, devices, methods, and procedures.

DeBakey operated on famous actors, politicians, and businessmen: Marlene Dietrich, American presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon, the Shah of Iran, the king of Jordan, the Earl of Windsor, and others. He worked until the age of 97.

Nowadays the ideas about the mechanisms of occurrence and development of hypertension are clarified. Also improved methods of early diagnosis and treatment of patients with myocardial infarction, developed tools to combat one of its complications – heart rhythm disorders. Widely implemented in medical practice devices that regulate the heart rhythm – electric defibrillator, transvenous stimulator.

Israeli scientists created synthetic heart which was made from adipocytes and connective tissue. In the future this success will help to decide the question about shortage of donor organs. People have to pay attention to prevention of diseases because it is much more easier to warn than treat.

TO THE QUESTION OF THE RATIONAL CHOICE OF DISHES RECIPES

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Scientifically-based development of food research institutes can determine the main directions of the rational choice of various dishes in the food industry, and it is impossible to establish which of the main or ephemeral directions – a retrospective look at the history of culinary of the Russian Federation and the countries of the world as a whole is necessary.

The development of an analysis and synthesis methodology allows food enterprises to recommend the selection of rational (optimal) recipes from the totality of the proposed layout solutions for the recipes recommended for cooking at catering establishments of various types and classes.

As an object of research were used:

– reference books of known recipes;

– scientific authoring (branded recipes) for new recipes and cooking techniques for various first courses;

–practical experience in catering and food production.

The quality of the selected recipe and the technology of its preparation was evaluated by indicators:

– microbiological in accordance with GOST 10444.8-2013 (one zero four four four point eight of thousand thirteenth);

– organoleptic – according to GOST 27842 (two seven eight four two);

– according to physicochemical, provided by GOST R 54607.2-2012(five four six zero seven point two of two thousand twenties), GOST R 50763-2007(five zero seven six three of two thousand seven), TU and other regulatory documents.

To implement a methodology for analyzing and synthesizing the choice of a variant of a rational set of layout solutions for recipes, software is developed, coding of well-known recipes, calculation programs and subroutines for choosing options for a rational set of layout solutions for computers, which greatly simplify the search for a set of choices for the required dishes.

If necessary, replenish and specify the number of initial characteristics for various data arrays, for example, for first or second courses and others.

Moreover, the initial information should be sufficient for their description, analysis, synthesis, evaluation, taking into account the acceptability of the ingredients of the recipes, cooking techniques, used processing equipment, tools, technological equipment and other parameters of the process.

As evaluation methods when choosing rational recipes for dishes, the following criteria can be accepted:

– organoleptic;
– technological;
– economic;
– biological;
– chemical and others.

The main arrays for mathematical modeling of the system for selecting options for a rational (optimal) set of layout solutions for recipes for cooking contain the main blocks:

– an array of prescription study of dishes and the processes of their preparation;
– arrays of a combination of technological processes and recipes of dishes;
– arrays of non-technological and unacceptable combinations of technological processes;
– a set of rational layout solutions of recommended recipes.

By analysis and synthesis, the existence of a combination of rational (optimal) layout solutions for recipes recommended by public catering enterprises is established.

Possible scientifically substantiated restrictions in the analysis and synthesis of recipes for the technology for preparing specific dishes, the user can offer them independently, for example, restrictions on:

– ingredients;
– biological and chemical composition (feedstock) of products;
– calorie content of ingredients;
– possible combination and mixing;
– the temperature of the technological process of cooking;
– the length of time the technological process of cooking;
– the use of another type of technological equipment, working chambers and executive bodies, etc;
– methods and techniques for the preparation of semi-finished products and a specific dish (steam, vacuum, pressure, temperature, working medium, impregnation, brine, spices, dietary supplements and food additives).

Thus, when developing the software for this methodology and when modeling food technological processes, several variants of rational layout decisions for choosing specific recipes are obtained. As a result, the developer or user individually decides on each specific recipe and finally recommends using them for preparing specific first courses at catering establishments for various types and classes.

THE USE OF ANTI-D ANTIBODIOES TO PREVENT RH CONFLICT AFTER CHILDBIRTH

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The topic of our discussion is the use of anti-D antibodies. At the beginning of pregnancy, every woman passes an analysis to check the blood group for the Rh factor. Our blood consists of cells, red blood cells, on the surface of which there may be a specific protein (antigen) – the same Rhesus – or it may not be. In the first case, it is said that the blood is Rh-positive, in the second – Rh-negative. According to statistics, 80–85% of the world's population have this specific protein.

People who have no antigen have one important feature: when they receive transfusion (transfusion) of “positive” blood or during pregnancy, if the fetus is born with the opposite Rhesus, the body can launch an “attack” on a foreign protein. This is fraught with serious complications, up to the death of the patient (during transfusion) or the child (during gestation).

It is worth mentioning that therefore, the Rhesus factor cannot be ignored when planning motherhood or in extreme life situations, when a person needs to become a blood donor or recipient.

This property of blood was discovered by two scientists: Landsteiner and Wiener in 1940 during the study of rhesus monkeys, which gave the name to this phenomenon.

Positive and negative red blood cells are stuck together when contacting. The same happens during pregnancy in case of Rh-negative mother and Rh-positive fetus. In order to cope with this threat a woman's body begins to produce antibodies, accordingly, they react with the erythrocytes of the fetus and destroy them. This process is called hemolysis.

What are the manifestations of rhesus conflict? Unfortunately, there are no external, visible to the naked eye manifestations. All processes in mother’s body associated with Rh-conflict are not dangerous and do not have any symptoms.

Symptoms of rhesus-conflict can be diagnosed in the fetus during ultrasound research. In this case, accumulated fluid can be seen in the cavities of the fetus, edema; the fetus usually is in an unnatural position: so-called Budda posture.

As a result of rhesus-conflict can lead to various complications such as:

– threat of termination
– fetal hypoxia
– anemia
– gestosis
– premature birth
– hemolytic disease
– intrauterine fetal death

Anti-D prophylaxis is considered to be the main way of control of Rh-conflict from ancient times till nowadays, which first began in Germany and Austria since 1967, and then in the UK.

It must be emphasized that to prevent Rh-conflict during pregnancy antiresus immunoglobulin is used which is an active protein fraction of human plasma and is prescribed once intramuscularly.

If a woman is introduced anti-d globulin immediately after child delivery negative red blood cells of the fetus penetrated her blood are destroyed and the factor causing the production of antibodies by the immune system is eliminated.

Antiresus immunoglobulin drugs are started to use more than 30 years ago. In recent years the most effective among antiresus immunoglobulin drugs produced by German drug company "Bayer bay-rou lee" has appeared in Russia. It is quite expensive, but very effective but there is nothing more expensive than the happiness of having a healthy baby.

CORRIGENDUM BITE BRACES - SYSTEM

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The topic of our analysis is "Corrigendum bite braces-system". At first it should be mentioned that corrigendum biting is a good way to do this. a long, demanding process special attention and hygienic care are the types dental services interventions.

Before fixing it braces are required conduct a consultation and a checkup of the patient.

What you need to go first queue: treatment caries or fixing braces, permanent crown or braces? Deleting it eights up to or after fixing it braces? Installation the implant or braces?

It is worth mentioned that bracket – system installed exclusively after in the patient's case conducted complete treatment dental rows: caries has been cured, resorted to people in need channels in the teeth, those in need have been removed teeth and teeth removed “teeth wisdom”.

In 98% of eight cases necessary delete before braces, orthodontist teeth positions in the dental arch and eights prevent it.

The next point of the analysis is the wear time braces. This time defines a doctor. On average braces are installed for a period of 1,5-2 years. You need to take into account, that the period of wear braces depends from these factors: age, difficulty the defect selected type of bracket – systems, correctness installations and other.

Based the constant examinations of the patient, the doctor may reduce or extend its wear period. It only remains to guess, what will happen to caries for the first time these 1,5-2 years at provided that during wear braces hygiene very much violated and it requires special attention. If no cure previously bad sealed channels with radiolucent ones changes (“cysts”) – during driving time teeth on braces there will be an escalation process and treatment will have to suspend it or withdraw it causal tooth “from braces” during the healing process this tooth and the aggravation subsides.

It is interesting that braces are better install on temporary orders crowns. Permanent ones crowns are installed after the bracket – treatments. Before braces bite pathological, therefore, if you put the crown, then it will be adapted under pathological bite. After corrections biting - bite becomes correct, and that's it under the correct one bite better set a constant value.

It is worth to mention that implants correctly put either at the stage bracket treatment, when the orthodontist finished the job in this section and there the teeth are already don't move they will. Either is after treatment on braces. But, in no way if not up to treatment on braces, etc implants can serve an obstacle for positioning teeth.

After dental treatment you need visit periodontist and execute the cleaning of the teeth.

Installation bracket systems be conducted after full payment sanitation of the cavity mouth and occupies by time 60 – 90 minutes. First of all 2-3 days teeth will be removed get sore because of the load. Getting used to it two weeks later in two minutes. Following, after installation “accessories” on the teeth, it is necessary every month coming to doctor for correction and follow up dynamics of changes dental rows.

Special offer attention in the second stage wearing time braces are required pay attention to hygiene, to prevent appearance caries and other diseases. Brushing your teeth with braces takes more time more time than without braces. It's connected with what is needed brushing your teeth from the opposite side the bracket.

In conclusion it must be said that by to the end wearing braces manufactured by the cap that is used excludes that one factor when teeth can return to initial your

position before treatment. This one the mouth guard is put on dental rows at night. For inspection by to your doctor necessary to appear every six months – year.

HIV IN THE MODERN WORLD

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HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) can now be found on all continents. In an unusually short time, it has become one of the biggest problems together with cancer and cardiovascular disorders. The war against the AIDS on the planet is being waged with increasing efforts. Every month, the world's scientific press publishes new information about HIV infection and its infectious agent, which often cause a radical change in the point of view on the pathology of this disease.

Route of transmission

An infected person is a source of HIV infection. The human immunodeficiency virus can be found in all biological fluids, and it breaks down the transplacental barrier. However, the quantity of viral particles in biological fluids is different, which determines their different epidemiological significance. HIV transmission requires not only the presence of a source of infection and a subject susceptible to the disease, but also needs proper conditions for this transmission.

Stages of HIV infection

Stage 1. *The incubation period*. It is the period from the moment of infection to the appearance of the body's reaction in the form of clinical manifestations of "acute infection" and/or the production of antibodies. Its duration is usually from 3 weeks to 3 months, but in some cases it can be delayed up to a year. During this period, there is an active reproduction of HIV, but there are no clinical manifestations of the disease and antibodies to HIV have not been detected yet. The diagnosis of HIV infection at this stage is based on epidemiological data and should be confirmed in the laboratory by the detection of the human immunodeficiency virus, its antigens, and HIV nucleic acids in the patient's blood serum.

Stage 2. *Stage of primary manifestations*. During this period, active replication of HIV in the body continues, but the primary response of the body to

the invasion of this pathogen is revealed in the form of clinical manifestations and/or the production of antibodies.

Stage 3. *Latent period*. It can be identified by a slow progression of immunodeficiency, compensated by modification of the immune response and excessive reproduction of CD4 cells. There are HIV antibodies detected in the blood. The only clinical manifestation of the disease is an enlargement of two or more lymph nodes in at least two unrelated groups. This stage can last from 2-3 to 20 or more years, 6-7 years in average.

Stage 4. *Stage of secondary diseases*. The continued replication of HIV, which leads to the death of C04 cells and depletion of their populations, leads to the development of secondary diseases, infectious and/or oncological, due to immunodeficiency.

Stage 5. *Terminal stage*. At this stage, patients' secondary diseases become irreversible. Even properly conducted antiviral therapy and secondary diseases' treatment are not effective, and, ultimately, the patient dies within a few months.

Prevention of HIV infection

Organizing the response to the developing pandemic and fighting its devastating consequences is currently the most important task of international and national health policy.

According to World Health Organization there are 4 main issues crucial to stop HIV spread, namely:

1) HIV sexual transmission prevention includes sex education, condoms' distribution; treatment of other sexually transmitted diseases, acquisition of behavior aimed at the conscious treatment of these diseases;

2) prevention of HIV transmission via blood by ensuring safe blood quality, providing aseptic conditions in invasive, skin-damaging, surgical and dental practices;

3) HIV perinatal transmission prevention due to awareness to prevent HIV transmission, perinatal transmission and family planning, provision of medical care, including counseling, to women who are infected with HIV;

4) organization of medical care and social support for patients with HIV infection, their families and others.

Informing the population about HIV as a preventive measure is the main weapon. According to the data for 2016, the number of new infections is decreasing every year. The only regions where the epidemic is gaining momentum are Africa and Eastern Europe. Treatment of infected people is painstaking work. For people with reduced immunity, it is important to protect themselves from secondary infections, poor nutrition, and bad habits.

The main essence of treatment is anti-retroviral therapy, which is aimed at suppressing the virus. Also, reduced immunity should be maintained with the help of immunomodulators.

An individual course of therapy is selected for each patient. It consists of drugs directed against the virus and therapy aimed at maintaining immunity. Unfortunately, an infected person has to be treated during the whole life. But a

properly chosen therapy is relatively easy to tolerate, and the most important medications are provided free of charge.

To sum up, it should be noted that anyone, at any age, regardless of gender, place of living, religious beliefs and social status can become infected. Only awareness of the ways of transmission and prevention of HIV infection can protect each of us from infection. AIDS is not just statistics or numbers but fates of people and an objective reality that we cannot be ignore.

HOW DRUGS AFFECT YOUR BODY

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There are many types of drugs. All drugs are poisons and all drugs have a disastrous effect on the body. A person feels euphoria, excitement or calm. But when you take the first dose you start the destruction of your inner organs. It leads to serious illnesses, mental disorders, and death.

All drugs have two main effects: narcotic and toxic. The narcotic effect leads to mental and physical dependence. The toxic effect is the reason of various diseases which lead to physical disorders or even death.

Drugs belonging to the group of opiates (heroin, methadone, raw opium, morphine) cause euphoria and have a calming effect. Psychostimulants (cocaine, ecstasy and methamphetamines) excite the Central Nervous System and give a boost of energy. Taking hallucinogens (including LSD and marijuana) provokes psychoses with impaired consciousness.

Of course, drugs bring pleasure but then the person who takes them has to pay for it. And the price is very high: body destruction or even your death. Heavy and light drugs affect the structures of the brain and interfere the metabolic processes of the Central Nervous System. A person begins to use drugs for the sake of the sense of euphoria. But they begin to displace and replace natural endorphins. As a result, this person becomes drug addict.

The entire metabolism in the body is rebuilt due to drug effects. So if a person refuses it the pathological balance is disturbed and an abstinent syndrome develops. It occurs most painfully in opium addicts. And it is the cause of painful

„withdrawal". People who take hallucinogens can detect the "fourth dimension" in their consciousness and it makes their ordinary life grey and boring.

Drugs interfere all life processes of the body. It creates the illusion of well-being. However, due to their toxic effect, a gradual destruction of the body occurs. First of all, brain and psyche are affected.

For example, just 3-4 months of gasoline or glue abuse lead to the development of mental disability. After a couple of months of using morphine the patient loses his human appearance. He stops taking care of himself, working, and has no other interests but drugs.

People who use drugs make their life significantly shorter. They often die within a few years due to diseases provoked by intoxication of the body. Or they mutilate themselves due to mental disorders – severe depression, lack of self-preservation instinct.

The most common reasons of death are:

- Accident
- Overdose
- Poisoning with low-quality drugs
- Suicides
- Sepsis
- HIV infection
- Pneumonia
- Chronic liver failure
- Heart failure.

According to the statistics drug addicts live 5 years less than HIV-infected and patients who have cancer. They degrade quickly and lose interest in everything but drugs. Only a dose of drug brings them pleasure but for a short time. And then the body begins to demand the drug again.

Drugs have an analgesic effect. It explains why people want to take it. Drugs block pain receptors so they don't feel anything. But the result of it is the disorder of functions of the body, but then the pain returns and the person takes the drug again not to feel it.

There are a lot of changes in the body caused by drugs. They interfere metabolism and become an integral part of it. That is why a physiological dependence on drugs develops. And that's why the refusal of taking it leads to abstinence syndrome.

When a person takes drugs for the first time the destruction of brain cells begins. Drugs consist of many poisons. They accumulate in tissues and are very difficult to remove. Some drugs, including amphetamines, are not completely removed from the body at all. Functions of many organs are suppressed because of the toxic substances influence. Drugs destroy connections between neurons which provokes a decrease in intellectual abilities.

Drugs overload the liver because this organ is responsible for removing poisons from the body. That's why drug addicts have hepatic cirrhosis more often that alcoholics.

Drugs decrease libido and potency. Many drugs are the cause of mutations, for example LSD. After taking just one dose of “acid” irreversible chromosomal changes can occur.

ANTIBACTERIAL THERAPY OF ACUTE UNCOPLICATED CYSTITIS

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Urinary tract infections (UTI) they are the most common bacterial diseases in humans. Every year, about 150 million cases of UTI are registered worldwide . The main pathogens of UTI are Escherichia coli (46,4 – 74,2 %), Klebsiella spp. (6,0–13,45 %), Proteus spp. (4,7– 11,9 %), Enterococcus spp. (5,3 – 9,54 %).

UTI in women are much more common than in men. At least 1 in 3 women by the age of 24 had at least 1 episode of UTI that required antibiotics. And about 50 % of women had at least one episode of urinary tract infection during their lifetime. At the same time, within a year after the first case of UTI, 44 to 82% of women have a relapse of the disease and 10% of women have a chronic course of the disease.

The main direction in the treatment of acute uncomplicated UTI is the appointment of antibacterial therapy.

The purpose of antibacterial therapy of uncomplicated UTI is to eliminate symptoms, eliminate the pathogen, and prevent the development of relapse and reinfection.

The problem of antibacterial therapy is related to the increasing resistance of pathogens to anti–bacterial drugs. Thus, in recent years, E. coli resistance to trimethoprim/sulfametoxa – ash has increased from 9 to 18 %, to cephalotin – from 20 to 28 %, to ampicillin – from 26 to 34 %.

At the same time, resistance to nitrofurans remains at the level of < 1 %. Bacteria of the Enterobacteriaceae family can synthesize various enzymes that provide them with resistance to antibiotics: beta-lactamases, extended-spectrum beta – lactamases (provide stability to almost all β-lactam preparations), AmpC-β-lactamases (cause resistance to cephalosporins of I–III generations), and carbapenemases.

In one of the latest studies on the pathogens of UTI, it was found that 33,5 % of uropathogenic E. coli and 15,25 % of K. pneumoniae had extended-spectrum beta-lactamases, while their presence was associated with the presence of resistance to ciprofloxacin, enocacin, amoxicillin/clavulanic acid ($p < 0.05$). According to another study conducted in Mexico, 50 % of uropathogenic E. coli had resistance to ampicillin, ampicillin/sulbactam, piperacillin, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, ciprofloxacin, and levofloxacin. Of particular concern is the appearance of multi-resistant strains to most antibacterial drugs.

Fosfomycin, nitrofurans, fluoroquinolones, cefepim, piperacillin tazobactam, and carbapenems can be used to treat UTI caused by microorganisms that produce AmpC-β-lactamases. In the presence of pathogens of beta-lactamases of an extended spectrum, nitrofuram, fosfomycin, fluoroquinolones, cefoxitin, PI – peracillin tazobactam, carbapenems, ceftazidim, aminoglycosides can be used. If the causative agent of UTI is carbapenem – resistant Enterobacteriaceae, then use ceftazidim, colistin, polymyxin B, fosfomycin, aztreonam, aminoglycosides.

When isolating a multi-resistant strain of Pseudomonas spp., it is recommended to use fluoroquinolones, ceftazidim, cefepim, piperacillin tazobactam, carbapenems, aminoglycosides, colistin, ceftolosan. It is not recommended to prescribe fluoroquinolones for the empirical treatment of UTI due to the growing level of resistance to them in recent years.

In the United States, β-lactam an-tibiotics are not recommended for use as first-line treatment of cystitis due to widespread E. coli resistance (more than 20 %) in all States. Resistance to trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole increases in women when it is used 3-6 months before an episode of acute cystitis and when traveling outside the United States for 3-6 months.

The unreasonableness and irrationality of anti-bacterial therapy are the factors that lead to the process degradation and violations of immunoregulatory mechanisms. Repeated administration of antibiotics of one group leads to the emergence of resistant strains.

Thus, according to the recommendations of IDSA, ESCMID, and EAU, nitrofurans and fosfomycin are recommended as the starting antibacterial therapy for acute uncomplicated cystitis. Fosfomycin is prescribed once at a dose of 3 g, and Ni-trofurantoin-100 mg 2-3 times a day for 5 days. At the same time, nitrofurantoin is not prescribed in the presence of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency and in the third trimester of pregnancy.

A convenient dosing regimen of fosfomycin leads to a greater commitment to therapy in patients in the treatment of cystitis. Fosfomycin is a broad-spectrum antibiotic whose pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic properties determine its effectiveness in the treatment of UTI. The drug is active against the main pathogens of urinary tract infections: E. coli, Citrobacter spp., Klebsiella spp., Proteus spp., Serratia spp., P. aeruginosa and Enterococcus faecalis.

The bioavailability of fosfomycin trometa-mol with a single oral intake of 3 g is from 34 to 65 %. The drug does not bind to plasma proteins and is therefore

more actively secreted into the urine (up to 60% of the dose taken in the first 24 hours after administration).

With a single administration of 3 g of fosfomycin trometamol, the peak concentration of the drug in the blood (bactericidal for most of the most common uropathogens) is reached in 2 hours and persists for 48 hours. In vitro experiments have shown that in combination with fluoroquinolones, fosfomycin has a pronounced antimicrobial effect against P. aeruginosa biofilms, which often complicate the course of UTI.

Phospho-mycin also destroys the emerging biofilms of uropathogenic E. coli strains and contributes to their destruction. This is due to the fact that fosfomycin accumulates mainly in the kidneys at a concentration of 2500-3500 mcg/ml, and its minimum inhibitory concentration for E. coli is 128 mcg/ml.

Many specialists are concerned that a single dose of an antibacterial drug may lead to resistance of microbial agents. This issue was studied in 5 randomized clinical trials (RCTS), which showed no increase in bacterial resistance to fosfomycin with a single administration.

The use of fosfomycin is equally safe in the treatment of uncomplicated UTI in pregnant and non-pregnant women, and in the elderly. The frequency of side effects of fosfomycin does not exceed that of antibiotics of other groups. In addition, when treating asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnant women, phospho-mycin causes fewer side effects, such as premature birth and low fetal weight.

It should be noted that the pharmacokinetic properties of fosfomycin are the same both in non-pregnant women and in pregnant women. It can be recommended as an alternative to beta-lactam anti-biotics, sulfamethoxazole and fluoroquinolones in the treatment of UTIs in pregnant women.

The metaanalysis in 2015 compared the following – the effectiveness of fosfomycin in the treatment of UTI with other antibiotics. When comparing the effectiveness of a single administration of fosfomycin with a single administration of pefloxacin, ofloxacin, norfloxacin, tri-metoprim and amikacin, differences in the effectiveness of pathogen eradication were not detected (7 RCTS, 964 patients, RR = 0,98 95% CI 0,91–1,05).

There were also no differences when comparing the effectiveness of a single dose of fosfomycin with other anti-bacterial drugs that were prescribed for a longer course (15 RCTS, 1728 patients, RR = 1,02 95% CI 0,99 –1,05, P = 0,1).

Thus, fosfomycin is effective; it is a safe and effective drug for the initial treatment of urinary tract infections. The convenient dosage mode distinguishes it from other drugs recommended for the treatment of UTI. In the market of Ukraine the drug fosfomycin is represented with Torgotion is named Propastin.

DERMATOLOGY AS ONE OF THE OLDEST BRANCHES OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

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Dermatology is a branch of medicine that studies the structure and functioning of the skin and its appendages-hair, nails, and mucous membranes, diseases of the skin, its appendages and mucous membranes, methods of their prevention and treatment. Dermatology is one of the oldest branches of medical science.

They began to study skin diseases and ways to treat them about 1.5 thousand years before our era. In Greek, “cosmetology” is “the art of decoration”. Already in Ancient Egypt, various products were made for skin, face and body care. Methods for removing warts and hair are described in detail in a 21-meter papyrus known as the “first manual of cosmetology”.

Avicenna, an outstanding medieval doctor and scientist, was the first to point out the relationship between internal organ health and skin condition. At the same time, they were offered methods that allow not only to treat, but also to prevent various skin ailments.

Hippocrates, Celsius, GA Len, and others made a great contribution to the study of skin diseases.It is important to note that cosmetology appeared a long time ago, but despite this, there are still a lot of problems and controversial issues. Every day, specialists develop new approaches to the treatment of diseases such as acne, dermatitis, psoriasis, and others.

The incidence rate is decreasing, thanks to new approaches to treatment. It is important to emphasize that not only cosmetologists but also gynecologists, endocrinologists, gastroenterologists and other specialists have made a great contribution to the treatment of skin diseases. Together, they are developing new ways to treat skin diseases.

This is the analysis of the dynamics of the prevalence and incidence of skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases in the Russian Federation for the period 2003-2016. (Data from the State research center for dermatovenerology and cosmetology of the Ministry of health Of the Russian Federation). The incidence rate is decreasing, thanks to new approaches to treatment. It is important to emphasize

that not only cosmetologists but also gynecologists, endocrinologists, gastroenterologists and other specialists have made a great contribution to the treatment of skin diseases. Together, they are developing new ways to treat skin diseases.

In 2016, 8,604,183 cases of skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases were registered in the Russian Federation. The task of medical cosmetology is to ensure the normal functioning of the hair, skin and the entire body as a whole.

There are many good specialists nowadays. I want to tell you about one of them.Patrick Bitter is a famous and successful Hollywood doctor, his clinic is located in Beverly Hills.

His patients include film and television stars.He is actively engaged in scientific activities. The results of his research amazed the scientific world. It showed a significant change in the expression of aging skin genes. The cells became like young skin after exposure to BBL. Prospect of development. Every year, the popularity of aesthetic medicine is growing. At the moment, new care formulations are being developed, and modern devices and treatment approaches are being introduced.

I believe this profession is important because appearance plays a big role in the life of every person. Dermatology helps people to be more confident and happier.

ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY: A BRIEF REVIEW OF A METHOD

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Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) also known as electroshock therapy is a method in psychiatric treatment when electrical impulses are passed through the brain of a patient. Electroconvulsive therapy is made under anesthesia and myorelaxants. This method is rapid, painless and highly effective against some disorders.

ECT in society is often thought as something terrible or a method of torture, because of the history of occurrence of this method. When it was first applied, in 1938, doctors used strong electrical impulses and it was conducted as it is without

any forms of anesthetizing and immobilization. Patients were able to bite their tongue or even break bones during this procedure.

Nowadays electroconvulsive therapy is absolutely safe. Indication for ECT are conditions like major depressive disorder (unipolar or bipolar), treatment-resistant catatonia, prolonged or severe mania, schizophrenia. This method is mostly used when a patient does not respond to drug treatment.

The general physical risks of ECT are similar to those of short general anesthesia: the most common side effects are confusion and memory loss. Some cases of memory loss are reversible, some are not. Some patients experience muscle soreness after ECT. This is invariably due to muscle relaxants received during the procedure, rather than being caused by muscle activity. ECT does not cause brain damage. The mortality rate during ECHT is about 4 per 100,000 procedures.

While there are no severe contraindications for ECT, there is an increased risk for patients who have unstable or cardiovascular diseases or aneurysms; that have recently had a stroke; who have increased intracranial pressure.

The methodology is as follows: 70 to 120 volts are applied externally to the patient's head resulting in approximately 800 milliamperes of direct current passed through the brain, for 100 milliseconds to 6 seconds duration, either from temple to temple (bilateral ECT) or from front to back of one side of the head (unilateral ECT).

ECT usually is done by a series of times. For example, two times a week in three or four weeks or until the patient stops suffering from the symptoms. Patients or their trustees need to give a written permission before the procedure or the whole complex of treatment is performed. It is known that a half of people who responded on ECT relapse in 12 months.

Many studies have shown a high efficiency of electroconvulsive therapy. It was reported that depressed psychotic patients and elderly people seemed to respond to such treatment best.

As the ECT has memory loss side effect, in one of the researches an experiment comparing the memory effects of continuation electroconvulsive therapy versus continuation pharmacotherapy was conducted. The researchers made a conclusion that the finding of no memory outcome differences between unrelapsed recipients of ECT patients and pharmacologic patients is consistent with the clinical experience. Other researches showed that ECT can also alleviate depressive symptoms.

Working principles of this method are not completely understood. ECT treatment is associated with normalization of hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal axis in depressed patients, supporting neuroendocrine mechanisms. The anti-convulsant theory, the most widely accepted hypothesis, is based on the observation that ECT treatment result in an increase in the seizure threshold and a decrease in seizure duration over a course of ECT treatments.

What is clear for now is that ECT does not damage brain tissues, but further researches are needed to justify some aspects of its use.

VIROLOGY AND CORONAVIRUSES

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Virology is a branch of Microbiology that studies viruses, their morphology, physiology, genetics, as well as the evolution of viruses and environmental issues. Medical and veterinary Virology primarily considers viruses that affect humans and animals, studies their role in the development of infectious and oncological diseases, and determines ways to diagnose, treat, and prevent viral diseases.

As a result of the development of Virology, certain successes have been achieved in the fight against certain viral infections. For example, in the XX century, smallpox was eliminated on the globe due to mass vaccination of the population. There are, however, a number of viral diseases that are incurable at the present stage of scientific development, the most famous of which is HIV infection.

Viruses surprise every year, virologists know this very well. The main task is to stop and warn.

The new coronavirus is actively spreading around the world, creating a huge mass of sick people. COVID-19-a is a new marker of a terrible virus, the aggressiveness of which is at the maximum level. To date, the outbreak of the coronavirus epidemic has actually stopped in China (where it originated), but in Europe there is a real collapse.

Mass events, airlines and borders between countries are being closed, and the economy is suffering very much. In the Russian Federation and other CIS countries, more and more people are infected with COVID-19, and there is no vaccine.

The method of treating coronavirus has already been developed by the Chinese, who managed to stop the epidemic, but it is very difficult to apply it in economically underdeveloped areas. Why? This requires devices of artificial ventilation of lungs.

Let's try to understand the basic things: why is the coronavirus so called? It is difficult to explain to a simple person, because the name follows from the technical structure of the bacterium. The virus itself, if you look at it under a microscope, has a round or oval shape. However, in the case of COVID-19, small

dots/circles are located around the virus itself. All this creates the feeling of a crown in the virus itself, hence the name “coronavirus”.

It is interesting that the above-mentioned crown acts especially negatively on a sick person. The virus did not just choose this crown for itself, because it repels the human immune system. The immune system, as soon as any symptom is triggered, begins to look for a solution for recovery, but the crown gives false signals (as if it is a useful bacterium necessary for the functioning of the body as a whole). You have probably already heard that the incubation period of the coronavirus is about 14 days. That is, a person may already be infected, and he continues to infect other people, but may not even feel the disease. It's all the fault of the immune system, which can't recognize the virus because of the crown.

The scientists can conclude that the coronavirus cannot be called super-aggressive today, because only 4-5% of patients die. Most people recover calmly, without unnecessary relapses. It causes huge problems, mainly in the elderly, who have virtually no immune system.

DELAYED SPEECH DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN

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There has been recently an increase in the number of children diagnosed with delayed speech development. As a rule, the structure of the ontogeny of these children is added to the violation of the motor, sometimes psychomotor development.

In most cases, severe delay in speech development is accompanied by a disturbance of visual-spatial skills and / or physical awkwardness. It is characterized by the improvement of speech development the child grows, however, the easy failure of development often remains for life.

The delay in speech development more often observed among boys than girls. If the developmental delay characteristic of hereditary is family history of similar or related disorders, which can be suggested as an important role of genetic factors in the etiology of many (but not all) cases. Environmental factors often become a developmental delay, but more often they are not of primary importance. In most cases the etiology of developmental delay is unknown, so without constant monitoring it is impossible to predict the possibility of further development.

It is worth mentioning that the combined prevalence of mental retardation in the General structure of mental illness in children is 8-10 %. Delay speech development is one of the types of delay psycho-speech development.

When we talk about "normal course of development" it is necessary to clarify whether the generated phase. The speech function of the child was carrying a social burden. If the child was simply repeating individual syllables or even phrases and sentences, but filled them with a social sense: addressed to the void, it is not used relative to a specific life situation, we can't talk about the delay of speech development. We can say deviant path of development of higher mental functions, since the function of speech is a symbolic support of thought processes and their social implementation.

It should be started that decided to subdivide the delay of psychological and speech development in primary and secondary. The primary delay is formed when structural damage to the brain or impairment of its function due to various reasons. Secondary, the delay occurs in the background of the initially undamaged brain in chronic somatic diseases (heart disease, etc.), accompanied by cerebral failure. Typically, this delay is systemic and is characterized by the algorithm, whereas for the primary delay characteristic of uneven development.

In addition are also terms of General and systemic underdevelopment of speech. General underdevelopment of speech is the delay of speech development in a child with normal intelligence. Systemic underdevelopment of speech –speech disorder on a background of underdevelopment of other higher mental functions.

The children who are older than 3 years, the clinical picture becomes more apparent. The main clinical signs of mental retardation are: the lag of development of basic psychological functions (motor skills, speech, social behavior); emotional immaturity; the uneven development of separate mental functions; functional, reversible disorders.

If intellectual disabilities at preschool age masked speech disorders in school age. It manifests itself clearly and is expressed in a poor supply of information about the world, slow the formation of concepts about the shape and size of objects, the difficulties of the account, summarize the story, a misunderstanding of the hidden meaning of simple stories. Such children are dominated by concrete shaped type of thinking. Mental processes are inert. Behavior immature. The level of visual-figurative thinking is quite high and abstract logic, are inseparably associated with inner speech, is insufficient.

Disorders of speech development are characterized by the underdevelopment of verbal intelligence compared to other cognitive functions. Delayed speech development is formed by neurologically healthy child with a normal perinatal history. He has no defeat of hearing or vision. He was brought up in a normal environment. A child may be able to communicate or understand in certain, well-known situations, but it is broken.

The next point we should mention the specific speech articulation disorder

violation of the tone recidivating muscles is called dysarthria and is characterized by the presence of articulation disorders. Depending on the kind of

the prevailing muscle tone in isolated dysarthria spastic, hyperkinetic, ataxic and hypotonic.

All of these types of dysarthria are included in the symptom of bulbar or pseudobulbar syndrome. Dysarthria child uses speech underweight for their age the quantity of sounds, but the level of speech development (skills) appropriate to the age. In addition, age a child's acquisition of speech sounds and the order in which they develop, subject to significant individual fluctuations.

Normal at the age of 4 years, errors in the pronunciation of speech sounds are shared, but the child's speech understandable to strangers. Most speech sounds are acquired by the age of 6-7 years. Although there may remain difficulties in certain sound combinations, they do not lead to problems in communication. By the age of 11-12 years almost all speech sounds should be acquired.

In conclusion, I'd like to mention, in our time, specialists, and parents, it is important to closely monitor the development of verbal abilities of children, as the number of children with speech disorders increases every year.

OPHTHALMOLOGY: CURRENT ASPECTS

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An ophthalmologist (until 1981 – an optometrist) is a doctor who studies the anatomical structure and functionality of the ocular apparatus, diagnoses and treats diseases and injuries of the eyes and adjacent tissues.

The ophthalmologist selects glasses and contact lenses, performs laser vision correction, oversees pregnant women, patients with diabetes mellitus, hypertension and kidney disease, and checks the suitability of young people for military service. This implies the close interaction of the ophthalmologist with pediatricians, geriatricians, obstetricians-gynecologists, endocrinologists, nephrologists and cardiologists.

An ophthalmologist treats inflammation and infections of all parts of the ocular apparatus:

1. Viral and bacterial conjunctivitis.
2. Iridocyclitis.
3. Retinitis.

4. Blepharitis.
5. Blennorrhea.
6. Trachoma and paratrachoma.
7. Keratitis
8. Keratomycosis.
9. Endophthalmos and exophthalmos.
10. Abscess, phlegmon, erysipelas.

The oculist's tasks are to correct visual acuity, congenital and acquired abnormalities of the eye, cataracts, strabismus, nerve tics, glaucoma, astigmatism, and retinal detachment. In addition, the profession of an ophthalmologist involves the social adaptation of the poor and blind.

The specialty has narrow-profile areas – pediatric, surgical and therapeutic ophthalmology, within which they distinguish:

– Optometrists picking up glasses and lenses, if necessary directing patients to an ophthalmologist.

– Opticians manufacturing prescription lenses.

– Ophthalmic microsurgeons who operate on the eyes and adjacent tissues using equipment from a cascade of lenses or a laser.

The profession of an oculist is extremely in demand today, since the general computerization of the country entails a deterioration in visual function and requires its constant correction, preventive measures.

In the ancient Indian treatise Sushruta-Samhita (~ VI century BC), 76 eye diseases are described, as well as several surgical instruments and methods for their treatment. One of the sections of the "Hippocratic Corps" (between 430 – 330 BC) is called "On Vision" and contains information about the treatment of certain diseases and conditions, for example, trichiasis, granulomas.

The Roman anatomist Rufus of Ephesus gave a more modern description of the eye than had existed before him, highlighted the conjunctiva. Galen wrote about the nature of the optic nerve and the existence of the posterior chamber of the eye. Celsus described cataract removal, surgery for ankyloblepharone (eyelid fusion), lacrimal sac inflammation, plastic procedures for eyelid eversion, the first to describe hypopion, an accumulation of pus in the lower part of the anterior chamber of the eye.

The Austrian doctor Georg Beer (1763 – 1821), the head of the first Vienna School of Medicine, created a new method for the surgical treatment of cataracts, and also developed a tool for its implementation ("Beer Knife").

In the UK, a breakthrough in the field of ophthalmology was the appointment of a German doctor, Baron de Wenzel, an ophthalmologist for King George III (in 1772). His success in cataract removal laid the foundation for surgical ophthalmology in the country. The first eye hospital opened in London in 1805; it still exists, under the name "Mursfields Eye Hospital".

Among the well-known opticians and ophthalmologists of the late XIX – early XX centuries are Ernst Abbe, an employee of Karl Zeiss, who developed numerous optical instruments; physicist and physician Hermann Helmholtz, who

invented the ophthalmoscope in 1851; Adam Zamenhof, who introduced several diagnostic techniques, as well as surgical and non-surgical procedures for the treatment of eye diseases; Sofia Falkowska, head of the Faculty of Ophthalmology and Ophthalmology Clinic in Warsaw, who was the first to use a laser in her work.

The military doctor Ivan Butkov, who managed to stop the spread of the disease in Crimea, took a large part in ridding the country of trachoma.

TEETH WHITENING

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Tooth whitening is a method of artificial exposure, in which the enamel is lightened and cleaned. At this time, modern dentists persist in proving that white teeth are more vulnerable than not attractive yellowish ones. And yet many people strive to make their enamel snow-white. Therefore, to meet this need, dentists began to determine the effectiveness of various teeth whitening systems to preserve the safety of patients' teeth.

At the moment, this is becoming more and more difficult as manufacturers continue to provide products based on higher concentrations of the active substance, the addition of desensitizing agents, better formulations, or the use of light or other innovations.

SKIN LABS and WHITE LABS work to help patients safely and effectively whiten their teeth and take care of their health. They also produce medical devices for bleaching. The author proved that this technology is safe and has a bleaching effect, with the help of clinical trials. WHITE LABS offers to take a test to restore the color of teeth that have changed due to lifestyle: smoking, alcohol, poor hygiene. The company claims that there is no pain and patients can whiten their teeth even while reading a book or watching a movie.

Another method of whitening can be professional hygiene of the oral cavity. Professional cleaning refers to the removal of dental deposits: tartar and plaque. Oral hygiene includes: ultrasonic scaler cleaning, Air Flow cleaning, enamel polishing, and fluoride-containing dental preparations. The scaler removes supra- and sub-adipose deposits. The Air Flow method cleans out the most inaccessible places. Then the surface of the teeth is polished with special compositions. And at

the very end, they cover the teeth with fluoride-containing lacquers, gels or pastes, which create a protective barrier.

So which is a safer, tooth whitening or professional cleaning? Every person once in a lifetime thought about how to make teeth whitening. But does he think about whether it is safe or not? This problem is very relevant as all patients strive for a perfect smile.

The company SKIN LABS and WHITE LABS develops medical devices for bleaching aimed at cosmetic care. The company offers us products that are safe and effective even at home. But for bleaching in most cases, a high concentration of peroxides and acids is used. These substances penetrate to the surface of the enamel and inside it. The penetration of these substances puts the health of the teeth and oral mucosa at risk.

In turn, professional cleaning is the removal of plaque and stone from the surface of the tooth. During the procedure, there is no true whitening of the enamel, but as a result of getting rid of plaque in more than 80% of cases, the teeth actually become noticeably whiter. Today, professional cleaning is one of the best and safest ways to "whiten" teeth, since during the procedure no harm is done to the internal structures of the enamel. And so, based on the data, we can conclude that a safe bleaching is one that does not harm the tooth tissues, gums and oral mucosa, as well as human health in general.

Conclusion. Innovations in dentistry, especially in bleaching technologies, have now gained a dominant position. At the moment, there are a large number of different methods of bleaching in dentistry, and all of them have both pros and cons.

Therefore, every person before doing bleaching should think many times, evaluate all the consequences and risks of this procedure. You must consult your doctor. White teeth are aesthetically beautiful, but what is this beauty worth? I believe that it is better to do professional oral hygiene; it is safer and more effective for dental health.

PROBLEMS OF CONTROLLING NICOTNE-CONTAINING PRODUCTS IN USING ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES AS ANALTERNATIVE TO TOBACCO SMOKING

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Electronic cigarette devices or “vapes” were invented for replacing everyday cigarettes smoking or reducing it. It is believed that cigarettes are more harmful to health. So electronic smoking devices or vapes are perceived as a safer alternative to habitual cigarettes. The ease of use, low price and the lack of age restrictions led to the fact that e-cigarettes have become popular among teenagers who have never smoked before.

The purpose of this review is to try to shed light on the types of electronic cigarettes, the composition of the components of the liquids used in them, as well as on the control of the handling and use of nicotine-containing products.

Nicotine-containing products include not only products with heated tobacco, but also so-called electronic cigarettes or electronic nicotine delivery systems. Nicotine-containing products are widely represented on the markets of States of the Eurasian economic Union, however, there is practically no regulatory documentation for such products, there are no mandatory requirements for it, the regulation of this product is not defined, and there are no international and interstate standards for this product.

Therefore, it is not possible to classify such products as tobacco products. According to the WHA (World Health Association), there is a need to study nicotine-containing products very carefully. It is proposed to continue monitoring and studying market trends and consumption of new and increasingly popular tobacco products, such as “heated tobacco products”.

The principle of consumption of nicotine-containing products is based on heating a special liquid and obtaining an aerosol containing nicotine or nicotine salts, which the consumer inhales.

Various types of nicotine-containing products are presented on the EEU (Eurasian Economic Union) market, similar in terms of consumption, but different in design and filler used. Concepts of “Nicotine Delivery System” (NDS), “Electronic Nicotine Delivery System” (ENDS), “Electronic Tobacco Heating System” (ETHS) or “E-cigarette” are often used as synonyms.

In this regard, the term SDN-nicotine delivery system is used as a general concept that unites all such systems. SDN refers to a device for using nicotine-containing products to produce an aerosol inhaled by the consumer, including an electronic vaporizer, an electronic cigarette, an electronic steam generator, a heating device, and other devices. Various types of SDN are available to consumers, and e-cigarettes are the most widespread of them.

The inventor of the modern electronic cigarette is Hon Lik, a Chinese scientist-pharmacist, who patented his invention in 2003. Most SDNs consist of a battery-operated heating element (vaporizer) and a cartridge for a special nicotine-containing liquid. The vaporizer heats the liquid coming from the cartridge, and it turns into an aerosol, which is then inhaled by the user. Most of these products can be refilled with a special liquid or replaced with a liquid cartridge, although there are also single-use systems.

Researchers say that there are several generations of SDN. Returnable and single-use e-cigarettes are considered the first-generation SDN. System with a reservoir is considered gadgets of the second generation. Some research suggests that these more modern products deliver nicotine more efficiently or at a higher level than first-generation devices.

Returnable SDN or “Vape” is a system of the third generation. These devices allow users to independently make fillers for them and use such a filler or ready-made liquid when using the “Vape”. In addition, there are SDN for exploitation with products with heated tobacco; they are called tobacco-heated systems. Such devices are produced, for example, by British American Tobacco under the brand name “glo” and by Philip Morris International under the brand name “IQOS”.

There are nicotine containing liquids and nicotine delivery systems. Nicotine-containing liquids are used exclusively with nicotine delivery systems. Nicotine delivery systems can be single-used and returnable, open or closed type. The closed type of SDN is a type of system for which the consumer's actions are not provided, or are limited only to changing the cartridge (examples of such systems are one-use SDN-e-cigarettes and SDN with replaceable cartridges). The open type of SDN is a type of system in which the consumer can refuel the liquid container by oneself and set operation mode of SDN.

Nowadays, there are numerous variants of one-use and returnable electronic nicotine delivery systems of open and closed types with wide functionality of components. For example, open-type SDN include many replaceable parts, and sometimes user-configurable operating modes, which allows users to change the amount of aerosol generated. Studies have shown that the level of toxic substances in the SDN aerosol is much lower than in the smoke of a cheque sample of cigarettes. The components of the liquid for SDN are five main components: nicotine, propylene glycol, glycerin, water and flavoring additives, while the concentration of components can vary significantly.

In 2014 Dr. Cheng from the FDA (USA) conducted a comprehensive and systematic survey of available scientific data evaluating chemicals in e-cigarettes and their aerosols. It is being noted that a large variation in the levels of substances defined, such as tobacco-specific nitrosamines, aldehydes, metals, volatile organic compounds, phenols and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, is due to the lack of standardized methods for their determination in the SDN aerosol. Carbonyl compounds (formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and acrolein) – were found in the aerosol of almost all electronic cigarettes.

Monitoring of various SDN studies conducted by K. Farsalinos and co-authors, identified a number of discrepancies in definitions. It also raises methodological issues that need to be addressed to improve the quality of future research. The main features, which were noted in the monitoring are the variety of smoking modes, analytical methods and units of measurement.

It is being noted that the researchers were using 22 different smoking modes. The volume of whiff ranged from 33,4 to 152,8 ml, however, most studies use a

volume of 40 to 70 ml. The duration of the whiff ranged from 1,8 to 8 seconds, but most studies were using duration of 2 to 4 seconds. The interval between whiffs ranged from 10 to 60 seconds, however, most researchers use 30 seconds. The interval can affect the evaporation temperature, as e-cigarettes generate heat only when it is activated, whereas when the whiff is stopped, the temperature gradually decreases to the ambient level. A short interval between whiffs may cause a higher temperature during the next whiff, and this may affect the maximum temperature and overall heat load.

It was established that unusually high levels of carbonyl compounds in the aerosol of electronic cigarettes were the result of overheating. The temperature can reach 1000°C and the amount of carbonyl compounds in the aerosol increases significantly. It stands to mention that studies conducted under verified real-world conditions of use have shown that the content of carbonyl compounds in the aerosol of electronic cigarettes is much lower than the content in cigarette smoke.

HOMEOPATHY: MYTHS AND TRUTH

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Nowadays disputes do not subside around this area of medicine. Some doctors believe that homeopathy should not be attributed to medical science: large-scale clinical trials of drugs have not been carried out, their effectiveness has not been proved, but what helps someone is a placebo effect. Others, on the contrary, prescribe homeopathic remedies to their patients. People who are far from medicine generally have a poor idea of what it is: some kind of balls of herbs, they must be taken every hour (which is very inconvenient), and so for months (which is very long). Maybe then you can recover if you have enough patience.

Herbal treatment is called herbal medicine. In homeopathy, herbs are also used for preparations, but besides them, homeopathic medicines are made from products of animal origin, minerals, as well as from hormones and even microbes and tissues taken from pathological foci and patient's secretions – such drugs are called nosodes. This is because the basic principle of homeopathy is “like treats like”, but in extremely small doses.

The difference between homeopathy and herbal medicine lies in the technology of preparation of the drug. It is prepared by diluting the starting material in water, the smallest in the third decimal dilution (3D). What does this mean? One part of the substance is mixed with 9 parts of water and shaken. Then you measure one part of the resulting solution and add another 9 parts of water to it. That's how you get the second decimal dilution. In order to get the third dilution, the procedure is repeated. If the concentration of the working substance is higher, this is not homeopathy.

Interestingly, the higher the dilution, that is, the less active substance it contains, the more effective the drug is considered. Homeopaths explain this phenomenon by the memory of water: it is believed that water is charged with a working substance and carries this information to the body. Let us consider some of the stereotypes about homeopathy.

"Homeopathic balls should be taken almost every half an hour, or even more often". In fact, the frequency of taking the medicine depends on the condition of the patient. In the acute period it must be taken often, but such intensive treatment lasts no more than 5 days. In general, many homeopathic remedies should be taken in the same way as traditional medicines – two to three times a day, sometimes once a week. It depends on the disease.

By the way, the fact that "homeopathic remedies are exclusively sweet balls" is also a myth. Preparations can be in the form of drops and tablets, ointments and suppositories, which in appearance do not differ from allopathic (conventional) dosage forms.

"Homeopathic remedies must be taken for a very long time – several months". This can be considered half true. Everything depends on the disease. Acute conditions are relieved very quickly. Chronic diseases require a long treatment. However, in traditional medicine everything is exactly the same: in chronic diseases, a person is forced to swallow chemicals sometimes during the rest of his life.

"If you are treated by homeopaths, then the usual drugs cannot be taken". This is also a myth. It is possible, and in some cases necessary. One does not exclude the other, but rather complements. But if in the process of homeopathic treatment the condition improves, then the dose of traditional remedies can be reduced, and then completely abandon them.

"Homeopathic medicines are absolutely harmless, and you can take them yourself". A homeopathic doctor, choosing a remedy, takes into account not only the manifestations of the disease, but also the individual characteristics of the patient, his psychotype. With the same disease, the homeopath will prescribe different medicines for different patients or pick up different doses. Therefore, self-medication is not worth it - this is unlikely to be of much use. If you try hard, you can hurt yourself by taking the wrong drug, and time will be lost.

Believe in homeopathy or not? Everyone solves this question for himself. The current level of scientific knowledge is not yet able to explain the mechanisms of action of the substance contained in the drug in ultra-low doses, perhaps, in the

future, scientists will be able to bring a theoretical basis for practical homeopathy. In the meantime, you can simply use its effects, not knowing why it works.

The Russian Academy of Sciences Commission against Pseudoscience and Falsification of Research called homeopathy a "pseudoscience" whose effectiveness hasn't been proven and endangers people who believe it to be effective. Their memorandum said "mandatory labelling" of homeopathic remedies must be introduced to let the customers know what they purchase.

DIE ROLLE DES EPIDEMIOLOGEN IM GESUNDHEITSSYSTEM

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Auf die Frage, welcher Beruf am wichtigsten ist, wird jeder auf seine Weise antworten.

Wenn Sie fragen, welcher Beruf die schwierigste und angespannt ist, werden Sie in erster Linie männliche Spezialitäten nennen: Feuerwehrmann, Rettungsschwimmer, Wissenschaftler, Militär und andere. Ich glaube, es gibt die Leute, deren Arbeit die Aufgaben aller genannten Fachleute vereint. Es gibt die Menschen, vor denen die wichtigsten Aufgaben sind:

– die Krankheiten früh zu erkennen, zu warnen und zu behandeln;
– die Gesundheit der Menschen zu erhalten und zu stärken;
– die Arbeitsfähigkeit der Menschen zu gewährleisten;
– das Leben zu retten.

Und diese Leute sind die Ärzte.

Die Epidemiologen sind die Fachleute besonderen Bereiches. Unter ihrer Kontrolle liegt fast alles, was die Gesundheit einer Person beeinflussen kann.

Epidemiologen arbeiten eng mit Kollegen – Fachleuten in verwandten Wissenschaften: Mikrobiologie, Bakteriologie, Virologie, Immunologie, Parasitologie, soziale Hygiene und viele andere Wissenschaften.

Die Hauptsache bei der Arbeit von Spezialisten für Infektionen und Epidemien ist ihre Prävention. Der Epidemiologe hat viele ähnliche Aufgaben wie der Ermittler oder der Staatsanwalt. Er untersucht gründlich und sorgfältig die Ursachen von Massenvergiftungen, Darminfektionen (Ruhr, Cholera, Hepatitis), lokalen Ausbrüchen von Tollwut, Brucellose und anderen Krankheiten.

Der Epidemiologe prüft, ob die Ärzte alles getan haben, um die Infektion zu verhindern und zu beseitigen. Wenn medizinische Arbeiter eine Impfkampagne falsch durchgeführt haben, wurde die Krankheit nicht sofort diagnostiert, nicht über einen kommenden Ausbruch in der Sanitär-epidemiologischen Dienst berichtet haben oder andere Verletzungen erlaubt wurden, hat der Epidemiologe das Recht, eine Strafe für die medizinische Einrichtung oder einen bestimmten Arzt zu verhängen, deren Nachlässigkeit die Epidemie ausgebrochen ließ. Oder andere Sanktionen werden angewendet.

Der Beruf des Epidemiologen, sowie eines Infektionskrankenarztes, ist mit einem ständigen Berufsrisiko verbunden.

Notwendige Qualitäten, die den Erfolg im Beruf gewährleisten, sind: Genauigkeit und Sorgfältigkeit bei der Durchführung von Experimenten, gute analytische Fähigkeiten, logisches Denken, Aufmerksamkeit, Geduld und Verantwortung. Ein Epidemiologe soll Initiative ergreifen, prinzipiell und gewissenhaft in der Arbeit zu sein.

RISK GROUPS FOR THE PREVENTION OF ATHEROSCLEROSIS

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Atherosclerosis is the only disease genetically targeted for every person. Atherosclerosis is currently considered a lifestyle disease. This dependence is evidenced by the extremely high incidence rate in Russia, where cardiovascular diseases caused by atherosclerosis have become epidemic.

According to data from the Federal State Statistics Service, the mortality rate due to atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease in 2019 is: for the urban population – 5688 people, for the rural population –2859 people.

Atherosclerosis is a chronic disease resulting from a violation of lipid and protein metabolism, characterized by damage to the arteries of elastic and muscular-elastic type in the form of focal deposition in the inner membrane of lipids and proteins and reactive proliferation of connective tissue.

Predisposing factors include: frequent psychoemotional stresses; hereditary (family) predisposition; diabetes; hypothyroidism (decreased production of thyroid hormones); gout; obesity; cholelithiasis; hyperlipoproteinemia (high blood levels

of low and very low density lipoproteins); high blood cholesterol; hypodynamia (sedentary lifestyle); bad habits (smoking, alcohol abuse).

In recent years, a new “metabolic syndrome” has been described. It combines metabolic disorders of lipid and carbohydrate metabolism, as well as pathology from the cardiovascular system.

The main components of the metabolic syndrome are arterial hypertension (AH), obesity (abdominal type), hyperlipidemia, prediabetes (impaired glucose tolerance) or type 2 diabetes mellitus.

The combination of all these factors, combined into a “metabolic syndrome”, significantly increases the chances of developing serious cardiovascular complications – atherosclerosis, cerebral stroke, myocardial infarction, sudden death. Moreover, these complications arise in a quite young age.

If a 40-year-old man has the above factors, i.e. moderate hypertension, elevated cholesterol, a few extra pounds of weight, and he smokes several cigarettes a day, leads a sedentary lifestyle with periodic stress and suffers from diabetes, he has a high probability of developing cardiovascular complications as early as 47 years old.

Xanthelasma and the corneal arch are early manifestations of atherosclerosis. Xanthelasma is a cosmetic defect of the skin in the form of subcutaneous deposition of cholesterol, which appears above the skin level with a yellow plaque.

Factors causing xanthelasma are not well understood. However, in the course of a large number of clinical studies, the relationship of the defect with metabolic disorders was revealed. It has been observed that xanthelasms are more often detected in individuals suffering from diabetes mellitus, obesity, cirrhosis of the liver, myxidoma and pancreatitis. Xanthomatosis can be inherited, and in this case it manifests itself in the first year of a child's life.

It is located more often on the upper eyelid at the inner corner of the eye. Xanthelasma can be single, multiple, or one of the manifestations of xanthomatosis of the skin, in which similar plaques are located in other parts of the body. A visual examination of xanthelasma is defined as a protruding yellow plaque. On palpation, it is painless and has a soft consistency.

Corneal arch is lipid deposits of white or grayish-white color on the periphery of the cornea. These are age-related changes in the cornea, because more often diagnosed in elderly people. Senile corneal arch is the second name of this disease.

It develops as a result of lipid metabolism disorders in the body, in most cases cholesterol. Turbidity occurs as a result of the deposition of lipids in the peripheral parts of the cornea. At the beginning of the disease, lipids are deposited in the form of a grayish-yellow arc, primarily in the lower layers of the cornea. As the disease progresses, the arc grows with the formation of a closed ring. The arc has a clear peripheral border at the edge of the Bowman membrane; the limbus has a transparent area. The inner boundary of the arc is blurry. During histochemical analysis, the clouding area consists of cholesterol, cholesterol esters, phospholipids and neutral glycerides.

Thus, all of the above risk factors and external signs make it possible to identify population risk groups for the prevention of atherosclerosis.

An individual degree of risk for patients can be determined using the SCORE scale (systemic assessment of coronary risk), which can be used to assess the likelihood of fatal cardiovascular events (myocardial infarction, stroke) over 10 years. Low risk – <4%, moderate risk – 4-5%, high risk – 5-8% and very high risk –> 8%.

CARIES OF PRIMARY TEETH: CAUSES AND PREVENTION

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For a long period in the history of dentistry, little attention was paid to the regularities of the influence of the health of baby teeth pathology on dental status in the future, but such neglect is gone. Protective programs that have led to an improvement in the dental health of children and youths have been in existence for years in many nations. Early childhood caries, however, is still the most common continuing disease in young children in global.

To develop methods for the prevention of such dental pathology in children as caries, it is necessary to correctly determine the causes of its development. The pathogenesis of caries shows a complex relationship between the causes of this pathology. These include genetic, social, biological and somatic factors.

Most scientists now agree that caries is a polyetiological process. Mirsalikhova Feruza (2016) states that caries is, as is mostly known, an infectious disease affected by bacteria, mainly Streptococcus mutans and Streptococcus sobrinus, in the oral cavity. But J. Albino and T. Tiwari (2016) complement previous information: „*Streptococcus mutans"* has long been considered the main etiologic agent of dental caries, but multiple microorganisms have been implicated, and current thinking is that these act collectively to initiate and extend the disease process".

If you do not delve into the complex pathogenesis of caries, then you can distinguish several simple etiologies. Often caries in children was caused by poor hygiene. This neglect of regular toothbrushing is the result of parental carelessness. Artificial feeding may also increase the incidence of caries. Lack of proper

nutrition is the cause of improper development of enamel and other hard tissues of the tooth.

The third most common cause of pathology is the abundance of carbohydrates in food that can lead to the creation of a favorable environment for microorganisms. These factors alone may not lead to the development of caries, but they reduce caries resistance.

If we consider the symptoms of caries in children, it is necessary to note visual and clinical signs. Both of these indicators are important in the initial diagnosis. Firstly, during a visual examination of children's teeth, you will notice small spots of white or brown. Secondly, most likely, he will have a painful reaction to hot, cold, sweet, sour, salty foods. Thirdly, a bad breath from your child's mouth can be a signal. However, even if you do not notice these signs in your child, you should regularly show him to the dentist.

Caries on baby teeth can develop rapidly, and the sooner we find it, the easier and less painful the treatment will be. Even if the child does not have any of these signs, this does not mean that there is no pathology. One must visit a dentist at least twice a year.

Based on the main causes of caries, several methods for its prevention can be distinguished. Children under the age of 6–7 years receive basic knowledge about oral hygiene; learn to brush their teeth regularly and correctly. Parents, together with the doctor, should teach the child hygiene, because it is at this time that independent dental care skills are laid down and fixed. It is important to form a positive attitude in the child towards visiting the dentist and individual caries prophylaxis at home.

Current trends in the prevention of caries of temporary teeth – the use of fluoride-containing toothpastes since the eruption of the first teeth. This is especially true for children living in areas with low fluoride in drinking water.

Endogenous prevention involves adjusting the nutrition system and taking additional mineral complexes (fluoride-containing preparations; vitamins A, D, C, B1, B6, etc.). Parents should exclude sweets and soda from the child's diet or reduce their consumption as much as possible. Solid fruits and vegetables are a good substitute, and they also perfectly clean your mouth. Eating calcium-rich dairy products is also excellent caries prophylaxis.

Thus, we can conclude that if we consider caries in a simpler sense, then its causes are quite simple. If we generalize information on prevention, its simpler methods are to prevent the effects of pathogenic factors. More sophisticated methods are aimed at the development of caries resistance by strengthening the hard tissues of the tooth.

RADIOLOGIST: PAST AND FUTURE

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X-ray examinations consist of x-ray and radiography that can detect small and low-contrast details of moving and static parts. Thanks to the revolutionized imaging capabilities, preclinical diagnostics has been supplemented with multispiral and electron-beam tomographs that are more comfortable for patients, which reduce radiation loads and research time.

X-ray is a time-tested and at the same time quite modern method of examining the internal organs of the patient with a high degree of information. Radiography can be the main or one of the methods of examining a patient in order to establish a correct diagnosis or identify the initial stages of certain diseases that occur without symptoms.

A radiologist is a kind of diagnostic expert in the use of radiological research methods with subsequent interpretation of the results of images. The radiologist, having received the necessary images, describes them and makes a medical conclusion on them.

There are many outstanding radiologists. One of them is Yuri Sokolov. In addition to scientific activity of Yuri Sokolov was an active participant in public life, the organizer of educational activities for physicians. Yuri Nikolaevich found the beginning of great changes in the new era of radiation diagnostics. The use of computed tomography to study the brain made a great impression on him.

The main advantages of x-ray examination are the availability of the method and its simplicity. After all, in the modern world there are many institutions where you can do x-rays. This mostly does not require any special training, cheapness and availability of images that can be consulted by several doctors in different institutions.

Disadvantages of x-rays are called getting a static image, irradiation, in some cases, the introduction of contrast is required. Sometimes the quality of images, especially on outdated equipment, does not allow you to effectively achieve the research goal. Therefore, it is recommended to look for an institution where to make a digital x-ray, which is currently the most modern method of research and shows the highest degree of information.

If, due to these shortcomings of radiography, a potential pathology is not reliably detected, additional studies may be prescribed that can visualize the work of the organ in dynamics.

The rapid development of digital x-ray technology with a high probability allows us to predict that in the near future, the x-ray service, as well as all radiation diagnostics, will be organized on a completely new film-free computer technology.

With all these trends, the total number of x-ray studies in the world is constantly increasing by 1-2%, as well as the genetically significant radiation dose of the population.

The feasibility of using a particular method of radiation diagnostics is determined by the area of research in the body. Some methods (CT, MP-tomography, radioisotope diagnostics) can be used to examine almost any area of the human body, but their use is constrained by high capital and current costs. Therefore, radiology continues to hold a leading position.

An equally important problem is matching the parameters of the shadow x-ray image with the information characteristics of the digital receiver. Film imaging systems throughout the twentieth century in x-ray technology could not match the detail and contrast of the invisible image with the resolution and dynamic range of the receiver.

Digital x-ray machines have no fundamental limitations to solve this problem. The problem of dynamic range is already solved in existing digital x-ray devices.

SECTION 5. ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

AKWAFABA AS A NEW RAW MATERIAL IN THE PRODUCTION OF CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS

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The situation of the market of public catering services has dynamic changes that are directly related to the decrease in the purchasing power of the population, the profitability of many public catering establishments. Also, changing the way of life of the population, including the spread of veganism and vegetarianism, has a significant impact on the market of public catering services. Thus, according to new research data, the percentage of vegetarians in the world is growing steadily and already accounts for 39% of the world population, which are more than 838 million people.

As a result, the search for promising cost-effective raw materials is appropriate. Its use will help reduce the cost of finished products while maintaining and increasing the profit of the catering company, and it will also expand the range of consumers of this type of products such as vegans, vegetarians, people with food allergies, etc. As a solution to the above problems, it is proposed to replace animal protein in the composition of confectionery products with vegetable protein, while preserving the quality characteristics of the finished product.

In this paper, it is proposed to use aquafaba as a raw material is a viscous liquid that was obtained as a result of boiling the fruits of legumes such as chickpeas, beans, and peas.

The cost price of aquafaba is 1,5-2,3 times lower than the market price of egg white in the Russian market and this reduces the cost of production and, as a result, its cost. In this case, the use of a component of plant origin allows you to make confectionery products suitable for use by certain groups of the population, as well as to increase the safety of these confectionery products due to the exclusion of egg protein - a possible source of salmonellosis.

The purpose of the research work is to consider the possibility of using aquafaba in the production of confectionery products. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were set:

– to study the chemical composition of aquababy, its functional and technological properties;

– to consider the benefits of using aquafaba;

– to develop the technological process of production of confectionery products on the basis of aquafaba.

Comparative analysis of chemical composition of aquafaba and egg whites is reflected in tab. 1 and shows that aquafaba contains 6.1 g of protein, and 1.8 times less than egg white, but the carbohydrate content is 14.9 times higher.

Table 1

Comparative chemical composition of aquafaba and egg protein per 100 g of product

Nutrients	Aquafaba	Egg white
Proteins, g	6,1	11,1
Carbohydrates, g	14,9	1,0
Fats, g	84,0	48,4

The biological value of aquafaba is lower than egg whites. However, the purpose of the research is to implement the functional properties of aquafaba as a foaming agent, which is often used as egg white.

During the study, the confectionery product – meringue, in the formulation of which egg white is used as a foaming agent, was chosen as the initial sample. meringue is a baked sugary confectionery made from sugar and foaming agent, with or without other raw materials, food additives, flavorings, with a density of not more than 370 kg / m3. The finished meringue has a solid foam structure.

For the preparation of meringues from aquafaba, a decoction of canned green peas was taken. In the process of whipping aquafaba, its appearance changed depending on the duration of the whipping: white foam that retained its shape gradually formed from a light yellow liquid.

Further studies showed that the aquafaba is ideal for the preparation of confectionery products in which egg white is used as a foaming agent: meringue, marshmallows, cream, cookies. Due to the good foaming ability due to the presence of proteins and saponins, products prepared on the basis of aquafaba do not differ in organoleptic characteristics from similar ones in which egg white is present. This allows you to replace egg white with aquafaba.

Thus, aquafaba is a product that is gaining popularity among certain population groups (vegans, vegetarians, fasting, people with food allergies, etc.). Due to its foaming and emulsifying properties, it can serve as a substitute for egg white in the preparation of confectionery products and, in addition, it is a safe and cost-effective product.

TECHNICAL PROFESSION FOR EVERYONE

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The first thing that needs to be said that choosing a career is a very important step in the life of every person. So the aim of this paper is to show the importance of technical profession and opportunity to get it also for women.

In the world today there are a lot of specialties for applicants. Humanities are supposed to be more preferable among female applicants, so many girls choose faculties of humanities. They are eager to become teachers, doctors, lawyers, managers. For the great majority of people technical professions are considered to be chosen mostly by men. But we disagree with such stereotype.

First of all let us try to understand when we learn at school we were very good at mathematics and physics. At the same time we understood that teacher's profession was not for us. So that's why we dreamt only about technical specialties. From our point of view, future is being built on them. Process engineer, builder, electrician are one of the most popular professions in this area.

Besides, one should accept that there is another specialty that is no less important for the technical sphere – industrial thermal power engineering. We decided to connect our lives with it. It is undeniable that this is not a female profession, but nevertheless society should consider this problem from another angle.

Specialists in industrial thermal power engineering are required at enterprises of different profiles and any form of ownership. Thermal power engineers will be able to work at large enterprises of the electric power industry: nuclear power plants, hydroelectric power stations, electric and thermal stations. Thermal power engineering is a special area of human activity that involves heat transfer to electrical and mechanical energy.

Thermal power engineers are engaged in the development, installation, operation of equipment at thermal power plants, hydroelectric power stations, as well as at any enterprises and organizations where there is heat equipment.

The heat power industry is responsible for various fuels, boilers, steam generators, turbine units, turbine compressors, pressure and temperature measuring devices, treatment facilities, etc.

The heat power engineer is responsible for uninterrupted, trouble-free production and consumption of heat and electricity. They are also engaged in the design, installation, commissioning and operation of heat supply systems, heating networks, heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, industrial furnaces, boilers, refrigeration, evaporation, drying and rectification plants, compressor and air separation stations, water supply systems, flue gas and wastewater treatment, condensate facilities of enterprises.

It is interesting to note that the word *engineer* is a loan from the German language and came to us through the Polish medium in the first half of the XVII century. In turn, the Polish *engineer* and a German *Ingenieur* is borrowed from the French language. In old French, the word *engeigneur* goes back to the Latin *ingenium* "ingenuity, ingenious invention". Therefore, the primary meaning of the word engineer is "a skilled inventor, a witty inventor".

The thermal power engineer does not mean that you have to work alone; he or she is in charge of his or her subordinate staff. The duties include maintenance of technical documentation, preparation of technical passports for each facility. The thermal power engineer prepares reports on energy expenditures and develops a plan to optimize energy consumption.

The work also involves letters and statements from consumers. Important qualities are responsibility, analytical ability, communication, diligence. It is necessary to read drawings, knowledge from the field of mathematics, chemistry and physics. So, we are sure that all these above described professional skills and duties can be done by women as well as by men.

The arguments we have presented indicate that engineering industry specialists are in great demand in the labor market. This specialty will be in demand for a long time, since everyone needs light and heat.

IMPLEMENTING A MODULAR APPROACH IN THE JAVA PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

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Today, developers of large companies face various kinds of application design problems in order to implement large projects. The main problems are the difficulty of developing large software and libraries with the lack of independence

of software components from each other, and as a result, insufficient application performance and complex project structure.

The purpose of the research is to study the optimal application of the modular approach in the development of Java applications. The following tasks arise in this connection:

1. Consider the idea of a modular approach.
2. Identify the advantages and disadvantages of this approach.
3. Evaluate the optimal use of the modular approach.

For the first time, the modular approach was implemented in Java with the release of JDK 9. All previous JDKs up to 8 combined JDK and JRE into one group. Thus, the size of applications increased significantly with each new release of JDK and took up more and more memory. This resulted in redundant input resources, high memory consumption, and slow application startup.

With the release of JDK 9, the concept of a "modular approach" was introduced for the first time in the structure of Java applications. Thus, the JDK structure became identical to the JRE structure, which eliminated duplication of some files (figure 1).

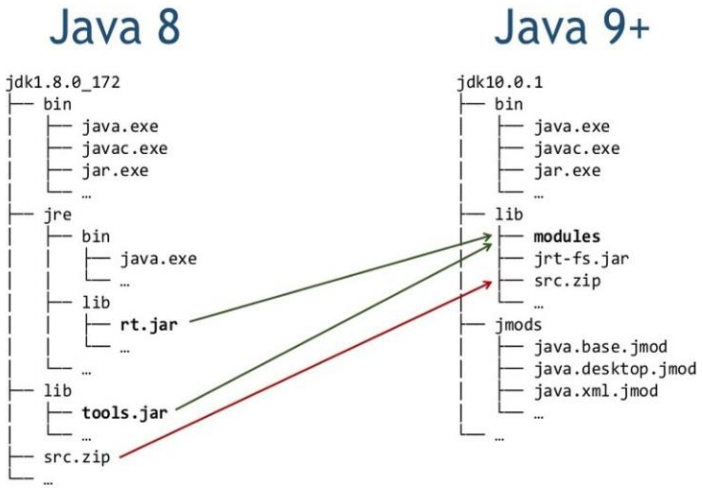

Figure 1-Java8 and Java9+ project Structures

The modular approach provides splitting the code into separate structural units, i.e. modules. In this way, a module represents a collection of packages or resources combined together, which can be accessed by the module name.

Now it is possible for developers to separate the interface part of the application from the software, this concept is called services. The service concept solves the problem of the lack of independence of software components from each other, since the module is now an abstracted element of the program.

To implement modularity, a special descriptor is used – the module description module-info.java which allows developers to create their own modules.

One of the main advantages of this approach is the creation of smaller applications that are cost-effective in terms of memory consumption, thanks to the

changed structure of Java9+. Additional module-level data encapsulation and scalability are also an advantage.

The main drawback of modularity is that it takes too long to set up working with modules, and the problem is that most old libraries don't switch to using modules.

Basing on all of the above, modules in Java are one of the most extensive and ambiguous updates. On the one hand, the modular approach provides new opportunities for developers to create projects and defines a single concept. On the other hand, due to the radical change in the approach to software architecture, there are problems in providing new libraries based on modules and support for old software, because the transition from the old architecture takes a long time and does not bring any economic effect, and labor costs are high.

DIGITAL SUBSTATION

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Today digital substation is one of the most discussed topics in the energy community. Krasnoyarsk is the city where the first digital substation in Russia was built. Many identify it with innovations in the field of automation of electrical substations. What is the main advantage of the digital substation? Let's try to figure it out.

A digital substation is defined as a substation with a high level of automation, in which all information exchange processes between substation elements and its operation are carried out in digital form based on the standards of the IEC series. The term “Digital substation” refers to the special (digital) construction and interaction of technological systems of the substation within each system, between systems, as well as between systems and primary equipment.

At first, the object’s digitalization provides nothing but additional costs and complications, since it is necessary to develop new devices, change the usual rules for the construction and operation of substations, etc. But because of growth of quantity of digital substations, the total cost will begin to decline.

It would be fair to mention that the digitalization advantages are availability of algorithms for the operation of equipment in digital form, due to which there

will be a reduction in errors in the operation of this equipment. Creating a single data presentation format will allow any organization to work with this data improving operational efficiencies of monitoring uninterrupted power supply in case of energy shortage and mass cases of unauthorized electricity consumption.

By current standard, the automation system of information exchange at a power facility in accordance with the CPU scheme must be made up of three levels: process, connection and station. Alternately, each level performs the functions appropriate to it, for which certain types of devices are responsible: measuring for the process level, monitoring and response for the connection level and a control center for the station level.

Sensors for collecting data at the process level convey information on the values of current and voltage to the connection level. Here they are usually processed by monitoring devices. Based on the results obtained after checking the values, when an error is detected, a signal is sent to the relay protection and automation devices, using the function of protection, information is transmitted to the station level. Through the control functions, the workstation reports to the connection level in the control devices and then to the process level a command, for example, “turn off the switching devices”.

Some experts emphasize, that two polar architectures of a digital substation can be singled out: centralized and decentralized.

A centralized architecture is the realization of security, control, measurement, etc. for a switchgear or substation in one computing device (server) with redundancy. To achieve this goal, significant computing power of a server that implements protection and control algorithms is needed.

A decentralized architecture suggests maintaining the traditional structure of protection and control systems when a separate device is responsible for a function.

It is quite convenient to stick to a decentralized architecture when building a digital substation, because the structural diagram of the automation object has a familiar appearance to the customer and designer. Thus, the device remains traditional, but the way of exchanging data from this device with the external world changes.

In conclusion, I can say that a digital substation is considered to be a significant integral part of more complex structures such as smart grids and systems. Adding information technology in control systems opens new possibilities for both individual devices and the entire system. Future built in!

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TOURISM

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The world tourism industry is experiencing fundamental changes related to technology. Over the past decade, the development of technology has thoroughly transformed the process of studying and booking of tourism services. Digital technologies are also becoming the main way of the development strategy of the culture and tourism in the cities of the future.

Digital technologies in the city space contribute to the tourist's instant integration into the city environment and allow him to plan his trip on his own, communicate with local residents through an earphone with synchronous translation, and receive personalized recommendations of visiting museums and places of recreation and entertainment, taking into account his pre reverence.

In 2019, the e-commerce industry generates $ 3,45 trillion. Modern users spend about 5 hours a week for online-shopping. All that determines the relevance of studying the impact of digital technology on the development of the tourism market.

One of the important tasks for the development of inland and inbound tourism is the creation of conditions for the formation of a tourism ecosystem that unites all market members on an online platform for creating the best customer experience, integrated with external data sources and social platforms. Various blocks, services and mobile applications can be developed on the basis of the platform and the functions of the platform will be aimed at developing a system for promoting the tourist product of the Russian Federation.

Among "the most important digital solutions" the government singled out:

– Creation of a tourist market place and centralization of efforts to promote the tourist product of the Russian Federation;

– Introduction and development of multilingual tourist assistance services, including information services, navigation and self-service services, in order to increasing the availability, quality and attractiveness of tourism services, and increasing the efficiency of using tourist resources;

– Development and realization of an electronic tourist guest card and a similar mobile application in cities and regions of the Russian Federation (an analogue of international maps and applications for mobile devices that allow tourists to travel by public transport, learn about any cultural events, enjoy discounts when visiting tourist attractions, as well as providing other benefits);

– Providing a transparent electronic system for assessing the quality of suggested tourist services, creating a rating of tourist services and objects of the tourist territories of the Russian Federation;

– Providing the opportunity to get acquainted with cultural and natural attractions, museum exhibits, tourist routes in online mode using visualization technologies, virtual tours, augmented reality technologies, etc .;

– Creation and development of augmented reality services for navigation in cities and sights (museums, exhibition centers, art galleries, etc.) to increase the attractiveness of tourist objects and the efficient using of tourist resources;

– Development of an open data system in the tourism aria to increase the transparency of organizations and the industry management system, creating conditions for the development of new types of tourism services;

– The introduction and development of huge data and artificial intelligence technologies for the collection and analysis of this data, as well as the development of a system for promoting tourist services, formation of the most relevant offers for tourists considering their wishes, weather, driving conditions, etc .;

– Development of services for online construction of a tourist route with the possibility of buying tickets and booking hotels;

– Creation of an electronic platform for involving self-employed people in tourism activities (guides, instructors);

– Development of multimedia applications for attractions, services of audio and video guides with the ability to integrate with GPS navigation, using QR codes.

One of the indicators of the development of information technologies and their distribution is the proportion of online booking of tourist services. According to researchers, the volume of the online travel booking market is gradually increasing. The eTravel market in Russia is almost 800 billion rubles (2017) with stable growth of just over 20% per year.

EIGENSCHAFTEN DER KRYPTOWÄHRUNG AM BEISPIEL VON BITCOIN

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Im Vortrag versucht man die Perspektiven, positiven und negativen Eigenschaften der Kryptowährung am Beispiel von Bitcoin, der Bildung des digitalen Rechts zu untersuchen.

Heute erregt die Entstehung von E-Geld keine Besorgnisse, was gesetzmäßig ist. Aber die Währung, deren Besonderheiten wir weiter studieren werden, hat die Weltöffentlichkeit im Dezember 2013 in Verlegenheit gebracht, als ihr Kurs von 200 Dollar auf 1200 Dollar im Laufe von einem Monat stieg. Es geht um die erfolgreichste Kryptowährung heute: Bitcoin.

Das Wesen von Bitcoin

Die unabhängige elektronische Währung ist heute das elektronische Geld auf der Basis von Netzwerken, zum Beispiel: EasyPay, Qiwi, Rapid, RBK Mona, WebMoney, „Yandex.Деньги".

Der erste Schritt in dieser Richtung war die Schaffung der elektronische Pyring-Kryptowährung Bitcoin von Satoci Nakamoto im Jahre 2009. Das Wort Bitcoin ist englischer Ursprung und besteht aus zwei Wurzeln: (Bit bedeutet „Informationseinheit" und coin – „Münze"). Das war die erste Verkörperung der Idee von der Kryptowährung, die von Pei Wang vorgeschlagen wurde.

Der Name Bitcoin bezieht sich auch auf Open-Source-Software und ein Peer-zu-Peer- Netzwerk, das von diesem Programm gebildet wird. Der Spendenspeicher ist ein im Computer gespeichertes Portemonnaie. Bitcoin kann an jeden Benutzer im Netzwerk gesendet werden. Die Geldtransportionsdaten werden in der verteilten Datenbank gespeichert. Es ist nicht möglich, fremde Gelder zu managen und die gleichen Mittel zweimal auszugeben, für die Sicherheit werden kryptografische Methoden verwendet.

Die Besonderheiten von Bitcoin

1. Die Dezentralisierung.

Das heißt, es gibt kein einziges Zentrum, das diese Währung herausgibt und kontrolliert, dass ihren Kurs, die Anzahl der Münzen im Netz beeinflussen könnte, Rechnungen oder Transaktionen spannen.

2. Die Anonymität.

Zahlungen werden direkt ohne Vermittlung von Finanzorganisationen erfüllt. Die

Vergrößerung der Zahlung ist unmöglich. Die Informationen über die vollendete Zahlung werden vom Zahlenden über das gesamte Netzwerk verteilt und von allen anderen Mitgliedern des Netzwerks akzeptiert.

Der Spendenspeicher ist ein auf dem Computer gespeichertes Portemonnaie. BTC kann über eine Bitcoin-Adresse an jeden Benutzer im Netzwerk gesendet werden.

Die Schlussfolgerungen

Nach seinen Qualitäten ist das E-Geld in der Lage, bei Berechnungen Bargeld teilweise zu ersetzen oder sogar komplett zu verdrängen. Aber die Zentralbanken der meisten Länder sind sehr vorsichtig mit der Entwicklung des elektronischen Geldes, aus Angst vor unkontrollierten Emissionen und anderen möglichen Missbrauchs. E-Geld kann zwar viele Vorteile bieten (Schnelligkeit, Nutzungsfreundlichkeit, größere Sicherheit, geringere Transaktionsgebühren).

Auch für den Umsatz von E-Geld werden ausreichend komplexe Technologien eingesetzt, und die Geschäftsbanken wollen und sind nicht immer in

der Lage, neue Produkte selbst zu entwickeln. Die vollständige Verdrängung des Bargeldes Geldes aus dem Umsatz und die Einführung einer vollwertigen virtuellen Währung ist die nächste Zukunft.

INTERPOLATION AND NUMERICAL INTEGRATION RESEARCH

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This article discusses the interpolation of a function by polynomials of directly continuous functions on a segment and at a point. The main goal of the research is to study the problems of interpolation and numerical integration. The task is to determine the best way to restore a continuous function from its table values.

Accurate calculation of data sometimes plays a vital role for a person. Since the second half of the XX century, it has become possible thanks to the use of mathematical modeling and new numerical methods designed for computers. Many problems for finding areas of surfaces, volumes of bodies, and lengths lead to the calculation of certain integrals, which can be formed by a very complex function or even a primitive function is missing.

If to calculate analytically the value of a certain integral, then using the Newton-Leibniz formula is impossible, we should use methods of numerical integration. Finding the approximate value of the integral by numerical integration methods solves this problem. The data obtained during calculations can be used in architecture or construction to calculate the coverage area of non-standard products.

The purpose of the research is to study the problems of interpolation and numerical integration. The purpose involves researching the following issues:

1. Learn the trapezoid method.
2. Study the method of constructing the Lagrange polynomial.
3. Implement the trapezoid method using software products.
4. Implement a method for constructing the Lagrange polynomial using software products.
5. Compare the responses received during the calculation using different methods.

We use the following materials and methods:

1.1 Interpolation and interpolation polynomial

The principle of interpolation is to construct a new function F (x), which is called an interpolant. The function F(x) takes the same values as the original function f (x) at points xi (i = 0, 1,..., n). The values of the argument xi (i = 0, 1,..., n) are called interpolation nodes.

The interpolation polynomial is used to approximate the values of the function f(x) at a point other than the interpolation nodes, f(x) ≈ Pn (x). In General, for the given values of f (x) in (n+1) node, the only way is to construct a polynomial whose degree is equal to n.

Several construction methods lead to the same result. We will consider the simplest method proposed by Lagrange (1736-1813).

For a system of nodes x0, x1, ... ,xn, we introduce Lagrange coefficients of the form

Li= , i = 0…n.

The Lagrange polynomial is the sum of Li expressions

$Ln(x)$= $\sum ni$=0 and satisfies the condition $Ln\ (xi\ ) = f(xi\ )$, i = 0,1, ... , n.

1.2 The trapezoid method

On the other hand, the trapezoid method allows you to calculate certain integrals with a predetermined degree of accuracy. The essence of this method is to replace the integrand function on each elementary segment with a polynomial of the first degree, that is, a linear function. The area under the function graph is approximated by rectangular trapezoids.

Thus, numerical integration is the calculation of the value of a certain integral (usually approximate), based on the fact that the value of the integral is numerically equal to the area of a curved trapezoid bounded by the abscissa, the graph of the integrable function, and the line segments that are the limits of integration.

The results of the research show that calculating the integral by using the Newton-Leibniz formula, we get the answer 1,21895, calculating the value of the same integral by using the trapezoid method we get 1,2188.

Thus, the value of the integral calculated using the trapezoid formula is 1,2188, which is 0.0001 different from the exact value of the integral.

The value of the integral obtained as a result of constructing the Lagrange polynomial will be equal to 1,2204.

To calculate a certain integral, using the trapezoid method and the Lagrange polynomial, a program was written in the Pascal ABC.

In conclusion we can say that this article deals with interpolation of a function by polynomials, directly continuous functions on a segment and at a point.

We have the problem of restoring a continuous function from its table values, so in this paper, we have given specific examples for constructing an interpolation Lagrange polynomial.

Comparison of the data allowed us to conclude that the method of calculating “manually” is time-consuming and inconvenient to use, while the calculations made in the MS Excel editor and the Pascal ABC programming

language are clear and easy to use. Besides, using the MS Excel software packages and the Pascal ABC programming language gives a more accurate result and reduces the number of allowed errors to almost zero.

ANALYSIS OF ASSORTMENT AND QUALITY EXAMINATION OF FLOUR CONFECTIONERY GOODS

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Nowadays, among the confectionery products, flour occupy the second place in terms of production volume. The rapid growth rate of the assortment of flour confectionery products and the emergence of a large number of new manufacturers led to weakening quality control. As a result of this, problems arise in assessing the quality of all these products, developed both in accordance with Russian standards, and enterprise standards, international standards. This problem is relevant at present and is of interest to many people who often purchase these products.

The aim of this work was to analyze the assortment and assess the quality of flour confectionery.

Study of the classification and assortment of flour confectionery; assessment of the quality of flour confectionery products according to indicators provided by regulatory documents are the main tasks of this work.

Flour confectionery products are food products for the preparation of which flour is used along with sugar and other components. Depending on the added raw materials, combinations and manufacturing methods, the following groups of these products are distinguished: biscuits, crackers, cookies, gingerbread cookies, waffles, muffins, rolls, rum women, oriental sweets, cakes and pastries.

The quality of flour confectionery plays an important role for consumers; in addition, great importance is given to the range of products. The range of flour confectionery products is incredibly huge and varied; it is constantly growing and steadily developing due to the increase in production of new types of products. In order to find out at what level the assortment of flour confectionery products sold in the “Cascade” store was formed, an analysis of the assortment of these products was carried out.

The study showed that the latitude coefficient is 70%. This value of the indicator indicates a fairly wide range of flour confectionery. As for the indicator of the coefficient of completeness, which is 60%, it is the average for the release of these products, which is an indicator of an effective consumption system. The novelty rate for this outlet is 12%. This means that the assortment of these products is updated very poorly, because at present, the market for flour confectionery is quite saturated, and new brands, respectively, practically do not appear. Thus, the assortment of flour confectionery in the Cascade store is presented at an average level.

Three samples were selected for quality assessment: long cookies “Postnoy”, sugar cookies “Melted milk” and French cracker “Quisto-Twisto”. According to organoleptic indicators, cookies should meet the following requirements: appearance (shape and surface of the product), a view in a fracture, smell and taste. According to physical and chemical parameters, cookies according to the requirements of normative documentation should correspond to such indicators as humidity, alkalinity and wetness.

To assess the quality of cookies, a 5-point scale was proposed. Each expert assessed the quality of cookies in the following sequence: shape, surface, fracture, smell and taste. The results for each type of cookie are presented in table. 1.

Table 1

Overall assessment of cookie quality by experts

Cookies	Quality indicators and rating, score					
	Shape	Surface	Kinked appearance	Odor	Taste	Overall rating
«Postnoy»	5	4	5	4	4	4
«Melted milk»	5	5	5	5	5	5
«Quisto-Twisto»	5	4	5	5	4	5

Next, an assessment was made of the quality of cookies by physico-chemical parameters. To describe the normative values, the normative document was used (GOST 24901-2014).

Quality indicators of the first test sample of cookies are given in table. 2.

Table 2

Quality indicators of long cookies “Postnoy”

Name of indicators	Normative values (requirements of normative documents)	Actual values (of a test sample	Quality conclusion
Physical and chemical indicators			
Humidity,%	9,0%	5,07%	Acc. GOST
Alkalinity, degrees, not more than	2,0 degrees	-	-
Wet,%, not less than	180%	165%	Not resp. GOST

The quality indicators of the second test sample of cookies are shown in table. 3.

Table 3

Quality indicators of sugar cookies “Melted milk”

Name of indicators	Normative values (requirements of normative documents)	Actual values (of a test sample	Quality conclusion
Physical and chemical indicators			
Humidity,%	10,0%	4,17%	Acc. GOST
Alkalinity, degrees, not more than	2,0 degrees	-	-
Wet,%, not less than	180%	177%	Not resp. GOST

The quality indicators of the third test sample French cracker are given in table. 4.

Table 4

Quality indicators of the French cracker “Quisto-Twisto”

Name of indicators	Normative values (requirements of normative	Actual values (of a test sample	Quality conclusion

	documents)		
Physical and chemical indicators			
Humidity,%	7,0%	1,31%	Acc. GOST
Alkalinity, degrees, not more than	1,0 degrees	-	-
Wet,%, not less than	140%	344%	Acc. GOST

In this way after assessing the quality of flour confectionery products according to organoleptic and physico-chemical parameters provided for by regulatory documents, we can say the following: only one sample is of excellent quality and fully complies with physico-chemical parameters – French cracker "Quisto-Twisto". Other test samples, such as long cookies "Postnoy" and sugar cookies "Melted milk", are of good and excellent quality, respectively. But these samples do not meet the requirements of regulatory documents on such a physicochemical indicator as wetness.

MODERN SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE

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Nowadays the topic of architecture of software applications being developed (hereinafter referred to as SOFTWARE) is extremely relevant. It is important to separate the business logic and the user interface during the development of large-scale applications. The most common problem is the division of responsibilities among developers. Thanks to architectural design patterns, this and many other problems are solved.

A design pattern is a template for solving the same type of problems that occur during the programming of a particular system.

The purpose of this article is to review Model View (hereinafter MV) patterns, their advantages and disadvantages.

The object of research is SOFTWARE, and the subject is architectural patterns.

Developers often resort to antipatterns, since the timing of the release of the finished product is important when developing SOFTWARE, rather than the possibility of expanding the functionality in the future and supporting legacy code. Antipattern is a strategy for solving a problem in the fastest and not always high-quality way. This approach is unacceptable during development of large projects that have a long lifecycle.

In such projects, it is necessary to divide the responsibilities of different specialists. It is important that back-end and front-end developers are independent from each other. To solve such problems, the most often used MV patterns are MVC, MVP, and the most advanced one is MVVM.

First, we need to define two basic concepts: Model and View.

Model is a class that implement business logic. This is where data is being processed and business processes are managed.

View is user interface for interacting with business processes.

Since the basis of these patterns is the separation of the model and the view, there is always a layer between them. These layers will be considered in the review of patterns below.

Model-View-Controller (MVC):

This pattern uses the Controller entity as a layer. Its task is to directly access the view (the form of the user interface), get data, check its format and correctness, and pass it to the necessary business logic method, as well as get the result from Model.

This pattern is fundamental and is most often used in environments where it is not possible to “bind” objects from a view (Binding).

Model-View-Presenter (MVP):

This approach allows you to create an abstraction of the view. To do this, select the view interface with a specific set of properties and methods. The layer of this pattern is the “Presenter”, which in turn receives a link to the interface implementation, subscribes to the view events, and changes the model on request. This pattern is inherited from the MVC architecture. Implemented in WPF, Windows Forms, Android application, and so on.

Model-View-ViewModel (MVVM):

This pattern inherited the Presentation Model architecture and was initially focused on wpf-applications. Now it is popular among IOS, Android, and UWP developers. Its advantage over the patterns discussed above is that it takes into account current events in the View and redirects updated data to the ViewModel via Binding.

Binding is a mechanism for linking a recipient object to an object in a view that updates data in the receiver when data in the source changes. This mechanism

allows you not only to divide the application into independent parts, but also saves the developer from checking for inconsistencies in the data entered by the user.

The main disadvantage of this pattern is the complexity of its implementation. This complexity lies in the fact that you cannot add functionality without preliminary design (quickly). So, to add a new user window, you need to change the structure of the application and declare all the Windows that can be opened in advance. To simplify implementation, built-in or third-party frameworks are often used (for example, MVVM Light Toolkit, Prism, and others).

An example implementation is described in Annex 1 https://github.com/Drombeys/ApplicationMVVM.