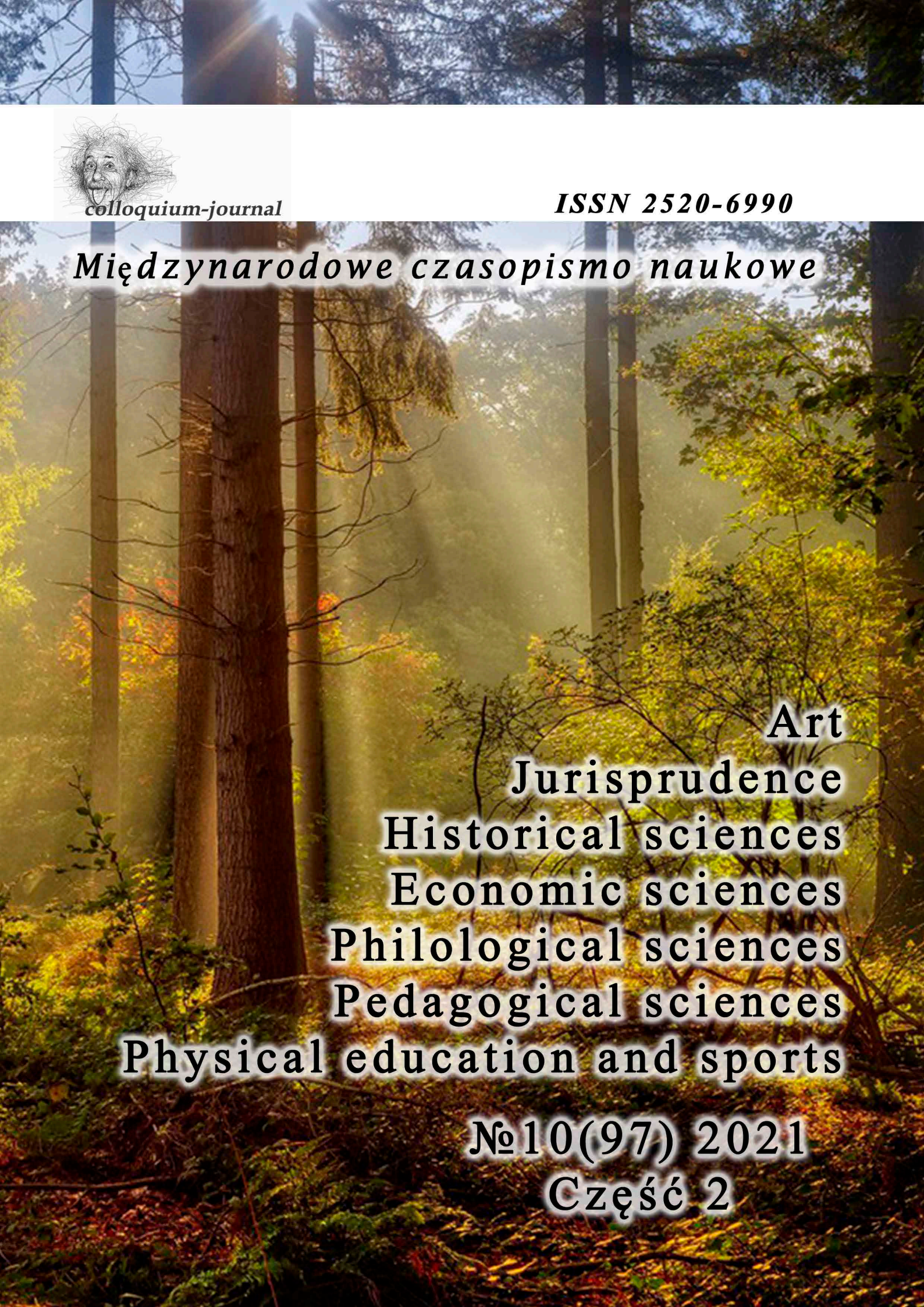

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ART

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GENERAL CONCEPTS OF MUSIC AND ITS ROLE IN THE WORLD OF MANKIND

Abstract.
Music is something that has become some kind of part of our lives. In any case, many people enjoy hearing music and enjoying it. In the article, you will be able to familiarize yourself with the general concepts in the art of music and its role in human life.

Keywords*: music, art, classical music, modern music, cognitive neuroscience, music teory, music psychology.*

Music is the art of arranging sounds in time to produce a composition through the elements of melody, harmony, rhythm, and timbre. It is one of the cultural universal aspects of all human societies. General definitions of music include common elements such as pitch (which governs melody and harmony), rhythm (and its associated concepts tempo, meter, and articulation), dynamics (loudness and softness), and the sonic qualities of timbre and texture (which are sometimes termed the "color" of a musical sound). Different styles or types of music may emphasize, de-emphasize or omit some of these elements. Music is performed with a vast range of instruments and vocal techniques ranging from singing to rapping; there are solely instrumental pieces, solely vocal pieces (such as songs without instrumental accompaniment) and pieces that combine singing and instruments. The word derives from Greek μουσική (mousike; "(art) of the Muses").

In its most general form, the activities describing music as an art form or cultural activity include the creation of works of music (songs, tunes, symphonies, and so on), the criticism of music, the study of the history of music, and the aesthetic examination of music. Ancient Greek and Indian philosophers defined music in two parts: melodies, as tones ordered horizontally, and harmonies as tones ordered vertically. Common sayings such as "the harmony of the spheres" and "it is music to my ears" point to the notion that music is often ordered and pleasant to listen to. However, 20th-century composer John Cage thought that any sound can be music, saying, for example, "There is no noise, only sound."

The creation, performance, significance, and even the definition of music vary according to culture and social context. Indeed, throughout history, some new forms or styles of music have been criticized as "not being music", including Beethoven's Grosse Fuge string quartet in 1825, early jazz in the beginning of the 1900s and hardcore punk in the 1980s. There are many types of music, including popular music, traditional music, art music, music written for religious ceremonies and work songs such as chanteys. Music ranges from strictly organized compositions—such as Classical music symphonies from the 1700s and 1800s—through to spontaneously played improvisational music such as jazz, and avant-garde styles of chance-based contemporary music from the 20th and 21st centuries.

Music is composed and performed for many purposes, ranging from aesthetic pleasure, religious or ceremonial purposes, or as an entertainment product for the marketplace. When music was only available through sheet music scores, such as during the Classical and Romantic eras, music lovers would buy the sheet music of their favourite pieces and songs so that they could perform them at home on the piano. With the advent of the phonograph, records of popular songs, rather than sheet music became the dominant way that music lovers would enjoy their favourite songs. With the advent of home tape recorders in the 1980s and digital music in the 1990s, music lovers could make tapes or playlists of their favourite songs and take them with them on a portable cassette player or MP3 player. Some music lovers create mix tapes of their favourite songs, which serve as a "self-portrait, a gesture of friendship, prescription for an ideal party, and an environment consisting solely of what is most ardently loved."

Music theory encompasses the nature and mechanics of music. It often involves identifying patterns that govern composers' techniques and examining the language and notation of music. In a grand sense, music theory distills and analyzes the parameters or elements of music – rhythm, harmony (harmonic function), melody, structure, form, and texture. Broadly, music theory may include any statement, belief, or conception of or about music. People who study these properties are known as music theorists, and they typically work as professors in colleges, universities, and music conservatories. Some have applied acoustics, human physiology, and psychology to the explanation of how and why music is perceived. Music theorists publish their research in music theory journals and university press books.

In the early stages of human development, music was almost exclusively applied. Hence the "canonicity" of the musical style, the small expression of the individual author's principle in it. In the professional work of mature musical cultures, music was gradually freed from direct dependence on words, dance, and ritual context. Beginning in the late Middle Ages (XV century), and especially in the Renaissance, the forms of so-called autonomous music (according to G. Besseler, "presented", that is, intended exclusively for listening) developed for the first time in Europe , an independent logic of composer's thinking took shape , the profession

of a composer became isolated... In modern times (starting from the Baroque era), the “applied” component continued to exist in the form of so-called program music , but in parallel the ideas of the “immanent essence” of music arose, one of the most popular in the 19th century - the idea of absolute music . In the work of the avant-garde artists of the 20th century, the "autonomous" vector of the history of music reached another culmination - composers gave their works titles that exclude any associations with the usual genres and forms (for example, Webern's "Five Pieces for Orchestra", Boulez's "Structures", "Composition No.2” Ustvolskaya, etc.), or the titles attributed to the works had a purely conditional character.

Modern music psychology aims to explain and understand musical behavior and experience. Research in this field and its subfields are primarily empirical; their knowledge tends to advance on the basis of interpretations of data collected by systematic observation of and interaction with human participants. In addition to its focus on fundamental perceptions and cognitive processes, music psychology is a field of research with practical relevance for many areas, including music performance, composition, education, criticism, and therapy, as well as investigations of human aptitude, skill, intelligence, creativity, and social behavior.

Cognitive neuroscience of music is the scientific study of brain-based mechanisms involved in the cognitive processes underlying music. These behaviours include music listening, performing, composing, reading, writing, and ancillary activities. It also is increasingly concerned with the brain basis for musical aesthetics and musical emotion. The field is distinguished by its reliance on direct observations of the brain, using such techniques as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS), magnetoencephalography (MEG), electroencephalography (EEG), and positron emission tomography (PET).

Music, like, perhaps, no other art, can influence the mood, create it. All musical works can be roughly divided into activating and relaxing, soothing. There is even music "for the mind" - various dodecaphonies can serve as an example. In general, the perception of music is closely related to mental processes, that is, it requires attention, observation, and ingenuity. Music, perceived by the auditory receptor, affects the general condition of the whole organism, causes reactions associated with changes in blood circulation, respiration.

Probably everyone noticed that music helps to cope with difficult life situations. In addition, she is able to create and maintain the desired mood, helps to relax (it is not surprising that after work, some people, first of all, crossing the threshold of their own home, include their favorite compositions), or, on the contrary, energize.

Calm and flowing music will help you relax and calm down, distract from everyday worries, reduce the number of thoughts in your head and focus on self-regulation. Slow and relaxing music affects a person as a sleeping pill.

Classical music has a comprehensive influence on a person. Scientists often attribute a miraculous effect to classical works. Most of the talk is around the creations of such recognized geniuses as Vivaldi, Mozart, Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Schubert, Grieg and Schumann.

Albert Einstein had a lifelong love of music (particularly the works of Bach and Mozart),[98] once stating that life without playing music would be inconceivable to him. In some interviews Einstein even attributed much of his scientific intuition to music, with his son Hans recounting that "whenever he felt that he had come to the end of the road or into a difficult situation in his work, he would take refuge in music, and that would usually resolve all his difficulties." Something in the music, according to Michele and Robert Root-Bernstein in Psychology Today, "would guide his thoughts in new and creative directions." It has been said that Einstein considered Mozart's music to reveal a universal harmony that Einstein believed existed in the universe, "as if the great Wolfgang Amadeus did not 'create' his beautifully clear music at all, but simply discovered it already made. This perspective parallels, remarkably, Einstein’s views on the ultimate simplicity of nature and its explanation and statement via essentially simple mathematical expressions." A review suggests that music may be effective for improving subjective sleep quality in adults with insomnia symptoms. Music is also being used in clinical rehabilitation of cognitive and motor disorders.

Music is phenomenal. Her relationship with humans is amazing. Melodious sounds work miracles - the soul awakens, transforms in a person, the state and mood change. Music enhances any joy, soothes any sorrow, expels disease, eases any pain. Music dominates our emotions. And emotions, it turns out, even overcome physical pain. In our complex earthly world, any phenomenon can be used both for good and for harm. Music is no exception. It creates a mood, awakens emotions in us, it can lead to excitement, tune in to a sad or joyful mood. You can find everything in music: calmness, energy, and health. You just need to be able to listen.

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HISTORICAL SCIENCES

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AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS IN UKRAINE UNDER THE TRANSITION TO A MARKET ECONOMY

(Historiography and source base of the study)

Abstract.
The article systematizes and generalizes various scientific works aimed at studying the transformational changes in the agricultural sector of Ukraine during the first half of the 90s of the twentieth century. The source base, which can be used by researchers of agrarian relations in Ukraine, is considered. General scientific and historical research methods that can be used in the study of agar history of Ukraine are analyzed.

Keywords*: historiography, land reform, agrarian relations, market transformations, historical aspect, independence of Ukraine.*

Formulation of the problem. With the proclamation of Ukraine's state independence, a transitional period in its history began. Understanding the essence of the transformations of Ukrainian society requires taking into account the fact that the transition from totalitarian to democratic regime in Ukraine began with Gorbachev's reforms, formed against the background of the struggle for sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and since 1991 state-building processes. There was a need to rethink the historical past, develop state ideology, adapt social structures to democratic principles of society, ensure political and ideological pluralism, create a diversified economy, legislative protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens. Therefore, transformations in Ukraine during the first years of independence meant: change of political regime and state system; transition from command-administrative planned economy to market mechanisms of socio-economic development of the country.

During the transition period, a set of legal measures aimed at ensuring the priority of laws over ideology, humanization of all social relations and the revival of man as a morally responsible person, the growth of his psychological thinking, political culture, responsibility for the state of affairs in production, participation in socio-political life of the country.

Radical changes in the political and economic systems of the country have radically affected the processes in the agricultural sector - one of the most important components of the national economy of Ukraine. In the process of land reform, the pluralism of ownership and management was established here, and opportunities for business development were expanded. This was manifested, first, in the restoration of the role of the farmer as the owner of a certain share of land, property, products; secondly, in the revival of the farmer as a master with the right to organize his abilities to productive and creative work, to participate directly in solving economic and social problems; thirdly, in creating opportunities for monitoring the implementation of the laws of Ukraine on the agrarian-peasant issue, the activities of persons who have the right to manage certain parts of the agricultural sector; fourth, in consolidating the rights of every citizen to participate in the activities of parties, movements, public organizations, to elect and be elected to public authorities; fifth, in expanding the opportunities to use the spiritual heritage of the Ukrainian people.

The processes of state formation, changes in the political and economic systems, in the psychology and life of citizens, the transition to a market economy require comprehensive analytical consideration. Therefore, research on the selected problem is of great theoretical and practical importance, are the most timely.

The purpose of our article is to study the historiography and source base of the study of transformational changes in the agricultural sector of Ukraine in the transition to a market economy.

Presentation of the main research material. The relevance of the study is due to a number of important factors of a national nature.

First, the place and role of the agricultural sector in the economic and socio-political life of Ukraine. Its employees create food for all citizens, raw materials for a number of industries and provide other needs of the country. The demand of the population of Ukraine for consumer goods is largely met by this important sector of the economy.

There is a dialectical relationship between the agricultural sector and the vast majority of industries. More than 60% of gross agricultural output goes to industrial processing. The share of products used in the agricultural sector for production needs (seeds, feed, etc.) is 20%. About 30 light and food industries work directly on agricultural raw materials and twice as many - on raw materials and semi-finished products of agricultural origin. At the same time, agriculture uses the products of more than 90 industries. [1]

Produced agricultural products are extremely important and indispensable in the life of man and society.

The political and socio-economic situation in the country, the financial situation and the psychological mood of all segments of the population largely depend on the provision of food to citizens and certain industries.

Secondly, the fact that in accordance with the new legislation property, changed the social composition of farmers, expanded their rights as independent owners and citizens.

Third, the role and responsibility of farmers for the fate and future of the Ukrainian state has increased. Having acquired the right to property, free labor and entrepreneurship, they had to use and preserve land effectively, take care of increasing its fertility, protect the environment from pollution and other harmful effects, increase the production of food and raw materials for industry. At the same time, their participation in solving the problems of increasing the efficiency of production, in socio-political life, responsibility for civic harmony, for the recovery of society on the basis of universal moral principles grew.

Fourth, the development of the agricultural sector is influenced by the presence of political pluralism and multiparty system. This is especially evident in alternative approaches to land reform, which are formulated in the program documents of political parties and movements, NGOs, defining the forms and methods of implementation of various forms of ownership and management.

Fifth, farmers are a significant group of voters. The composition of all, especially the lower levels of the representative government, largely depends on them. At meetings and gatherings, peasants express their attitude to the programs of political parties, public organizations, and public policy. A number of farmers participate in the activities of political parties, movements, which gives rise to different understandings of the problems of political and economic life, the pace of state formation, the development of the agricultural sector and various actions in everyday life.

Sixth, the role of farmers in the spiritual life is important. From them all layers of the intelligentsia are replenished. Its representatives take part in amateur performances, folklore groups, which contributes to the revival of the traditions of the spiritual life of the Ukrainian people. The relevance of the study is enhanced by the need to trace the process of economic change in the agricultural sector in a market economy, in the social structure of farmers.

The market is the most effective way of organizing economic life, the functioning of the whole economy, as it ensures the rational distribution and use of all types of resources. It allows you to most effectively implement a naturally occurring system of exchange of economic activities of people.

The civilized market has a developed, complex and developed infrastructure. It includes financial and credit-banking systems, monetary system, stock and commodity exchanges, etc. A civilized market does not work without a developed infrastructure, including without its legal support. The market is a reflection not only of economic but also of fundamentally important political aspects of the country's development. After all, it is through market relations that goods are exchanged, which are produced by workers in agriculture and industry. The market satisfies all segments of the population - urban and rural - with food and consumer goods. The psychological attitude of the whole people depends on the volume of the required goods, their quality and prices, and this affects their attitude to certain political forces and state policy. In turn, this affects the socio-political situation in the country. Thus, the transition to a market economy is aimed not only at the restructuring of industrial relations, but also the establishment of the fundamental principles of the political system of an independent Ukrainian state. This fact gives the research topic special relevance.

Chronologically, the study covers the period from the late 80's to mid-90's of the twentieth century. When determining the period of the study, it was taken into account that, despite the relatively short period of time, significant socio-historical events took place at the given historical stage. The most significant of them were: the proclamation of Ukraine as an independent state; defining the essence and directions of its economic and social policy; formation of ways of priority social development of the village and agro-industrial complex in the national economy of Ukraine, implementation of radical land reform, revival of labor and spiritual traditions of the Ukrainian peasantry. New laws and regulations adopted in 1990–1992 were aimed at this. During the same period, measures were taken to change the economic system in the agricultural sector of Ukraine, and changes were made in the social structure of farmers and their relations with the state. In fact, this opened the movement to market relations, wide opportunities for the real formation of agricultural workers' psychology and qualities of the master of production. The degree of elaboration of the problem was taken into account in determining the research topic. Programs of political parties [2] and legislative acts of the state [3] are original publications.

First, they contain significant factual material. Secondly, they formulate the provisions of theoretical-problematic and methodological nature, assessment of certain processes occurring in society, the level of economic development. The program documents of political parties and public organizations, resolutions of their governing bodies contain assessments of the development of the agricultural sector of Ukraine. The first group is assessments of the agrarian policy of the CPSU and the totalitarian Soviet state. The second is to highlight the essence and causes of the crisis in the agricultural sector of Ukraine in modern conditions. The third is to determine the prospects for the development of the agricultural sector and the essence of agrarian reform in Ukraine. A number of publications on the problem are analyzed in the monograph of V. Mykhailyuk "Historiography of the development of agrarian relations in Ukraine (70's - early 90's)". In particular, the author carried out an analytical review of publications and dissertations of O. Bondarchuk, M. Dmytrechenko, G. Moriy, V. Plysyuk, P. Tsytkilov, V. Shkvarts, in which the problems of agrarian relations in Ukraine in the 70-80s of the XX century are investigated. . V. Mykhailyuk notes that the research of these scientists contains

significant factual material on changes in economic relations in rural areas in connection with the two processes that took place in Ukraine, as well as in the entire former Soviet Union.

. First, from the second half of the 1970s to the end of the 1980s, in the agricultural sector, as well as in all sectors of the economy, there was excessive socialization based on the establishment of inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration. Secondly, in the second half of the 80s of the twentieth century. new categories of farmers have appeared in agricultural production - tenants, family contracts. The authors, whose works are analyzed in the historiographical study of V. Mykhailyuk, mostly defended the integration process, believing that the basis of production relations in the agricultural sector will be inter-farm associations and agro-industrial associations [4]. The author shares the opinion of V. Mykhailyuk that such an approach is unfounded. After all, the real situation in agriculture in Ukraine in the late 80's - early 90's of the twentieth century. did not confirm this. In addition, collective farms and state farms were already being reformed into new structures of collective farms, and the first peasant (farmer) farms emerged. Peculiarities of the development of the agricultural sector of the Ukrainian economy are considered in V. Davydenko's candidate's dissertation "Ecological problems of the Ukrainian village: socio-political aspect of regulation". Here it is reasonably shown that the most important cause of the crisis in the agriculture of Ukraine is the difficult environmental situation. According to the author, it is largely associated with the negative manifestations of the collective and state farm system. In this regard, the scientist concludes that it is important to change the forms of ownership and management in the agricultural sector, to improve agricultural production. However, the author did not take into account alternative approaches to this issue, which are covered in the programs of new political parties and laws of Ukraine on the agrarian-peasant issue and have already been published by the time of defense of the dissertation [5].

The problems raised by the mentioned dissertation were largely reflected in T. Salamatina's candidate's dissertation "Problems of agrarian relations in the activity of modern political parties of Ukraine". The essence and directions of development of production relations in agriculture of Ukraine are covered in the analysis of socio-economic and political preconditions of development of new agrarian policy in Ukraine; consideration of conceptual principles and alternative approaches to land reform and prospects for the development of the agricultural sector based on changes in the economic system in Ukraine. These issues are considered mostly in theoretical and problematic terms. The dissertation essentially does not consider ways to change production relations in the agricultural sector, does not analyze new forms of management under the conditions when the principles of a market economy are established [6].

O. Nestorov's candidate's dissertation "Problems of democratization of production in the activity of political parties of Ukraine in the conditions of transition to market relations" is of some interest. In it the author does not consider aspects of this problem in the agricultural sector, but many provisions on pluralism of ownership and management, the impact on the establishment of new economic relations in all spheres of economy, industrial democracy are essential for assessing socio-political processes in agricultural production in Ukraine. First, political parties are presented as a factor in the development of industrial democracy in all sectors of the economy. Secondly, on the basis of an analytical consideration of the provisions of the programs of modern political parties, their role in the formation of the ideology of management in the conditions of diversity and transition to a market economy is depicted. Third, the forms and directions of organization of political work on the social orientation of production on the way to the market are considered [7].

Assessments of the development of rent and the activity of cooperative enterprises are directly related to the processes taking place in the agricultural sector of Ukraine. Thus, the monograph makes a reasoned conclusion that on the basis of these forms of management may change the economic system and the broad development of market relations in all spheres of the economy. However, materials about these processes in the Ukrainian countryside are not provided. Problems of development of industrial democracy as an important factor in the restructuring of agrarian relations in the transition to a market economy in historical research is not disclosed at all. First, because this concept was not used by social scientists in Ukraine, as well as in the former USSR. This was first done by economist E. Rudyk in articles published in 1990-1991. They considered three aspects: a) the importance of Western experience in the development of industrial democracy for the USSR; b) on the forecasts of Western scholars on the development of industrial democracy in the USSR; c) the development of industrial democracy in Russia during the transition to a market economy. E. Rudyk cites the position of a number of Western scholars that the development of industrial democracy in the USSR (articles written before the collapse of the USSR) will be possible only with changes in the economic system, the establishment of private property, development of cooperative forms of management, joint stock goods. E. Rudyk especially emphasized the position that democracy in production should be based mainly on property (although there is a connection between them), but on the inalienable right of every worker to participate in the management of production and distribution of labor, regardless of whether he has a share property of the enterprise or not [8].

There are no special works of Ukrainian social scientists on the development of industrial democracy in the agricultural sector. But this problem is to some extent considered in historical research on the state of production and socio-political processes in the Ukrainian countryside in the second half of the 80's - early 90's.

The problems of industrial democracy, in fact, are reflected in the works. V. Shkvarets, devoted to various aspects of the manifestation of collective farm democracy. At the same time, the latter is completely identified with the concept and essence of "industrial democracy" and is a standard of participation of farmers in

solving industrial and social problems [9]. Meanwhile, industrial democracy is manifested in the conditions of diversity and various forms of management in agricultural production.

V. Plysyuk considers the problems of industrial democracy in two directions in his doctoral dissertation "Industrial relations in the countryside in the agrarian policy of the CPSU (1965-1989. On the materials of Ukraine)" [10]. First, this problem is considered in terms of intra-collective production relations - the introduction of more progressive forms of organization and remuneration. In this regard, the disorderly forms of labor organization, collective bargaining with piece-rate bonuses and hourly advances, the activities of rental teams, self-supporting relations were analyzed and evaluated. The dissertation concluded that on the basis of the introduction of these forms of management expanded the democratic principles of farm management, increased creative activity of farmers, their desire to jointly solve problems of industrial and social nature. Secondly, V. Plysyuk argues that the development of inter-economic cooperation contributed to the deepening of industrial democracy. Thus in the positive plan it is a question of influence of these processes on breaking of a format of intracollective economy, convergence and merging of the existing patterns of ownership in uniform - the state. Thus, in these works, the problem of industrial democracy in the agricultural sector of Ukraine is considered in passing, without taking into account the fact that it is most effective in a market economy.

Some aspects of the state of industrial relations in the agricultural sector of Ukraine in the second half of the 80's and early 90's were reflected in the brochures "The main directions of reform of the agricultural sector of independent Ukraine." "New legislative acts of Ukraine on the agrarian-peasant issue", brochures by P. Tsytkilov, K. Levchuk "Agrarian problems in the programs of modern political parties of Ukraine", articles by N. Baranovska, P. Panchenko. [11] First, they substantiate the conclusion that the way out of the crisis should be a course to change production relations through the establishment of diversity and various forms of management. Secondly, the essence of agrarian relations under the conditions of a market economy is formulated in the programs of Ukrainian parties and new legislative acts of Ukraine on the agrarian-peasant issue. Third, it reflects to some extent how farmers perceive land reform and new forms of management. Of particular interest for our study are the works of economists and agricultural scientists, such as P. Haidutsky, V. Yeremenko, P. Sabluk, V. Mesel-Veselyak, V. Khodakivsky, V. Yurchyshyn. [12]

They analyze the problems of radical land reform under market conditions. Their conceptual approaches to the formation of national independence, market economy and economic change in the agricultural sector of Ukraine are largely based on the economic platforms of the Ukrainian Peasant Democratic Party, Social Democratic Party of Ukraine, Democratic Party of Ukraine, Progressive Farmers' Association of Ukraine. In particular, the works of these economists specify the program provisions of these parties on the problems of various forms of ownership and management, ways to reform collective farms and state farms into new forms of collective farms, farming development, pricing, principles of procurement, procurement and sale of agricultural products.

It should be noted that research focused on assessing the evolution of public organizations, their place in socio-political activities, was continued by F. Joss, O. Kropyvko, N. Goncharuk, S. Kolomiyets, O. Kadenyuk. [13] Chronologically, their works are limited to the first half of the 90s of the twentieth century. At the same time, F. Joss defined the definition of "public organization" as a voluntary association of citizens, which is formed mainly for professional interests and contributes to solving problems in accordance with their statutory requirements. [14. p.5] The researcher focuses on the activities of trade unions, youth and women's organizations, creative unions and consumer cooperatives. However, in our opinion, to attribute consumer cooperation to public organizations is problematic, because the activities of public organizations are usually aimed at protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, the realization of their interests in the non-profit sphere.

O. Kropyvko analyzes the participation of public organizations in the reform of the agro-industrial complex in terms of the introduction of market relations. The statement of the researcher about belonging to public associations of the Ukrainian fund of support of peasant (farmer) farms is debatable. The activities of the fund indicate that it is a state specialized structure that performed the functions of implementing state policy to support peasant (farmer) farms. In our opinion, the judgment on the inexpediency of classifying associations by areas of activity is also controversial, as the registration of public organizations in the Ministry of Justice by name did not reflect their functional orientation. [15. p. 14] Meanwhile, according to the instructions on state statistical reporting, the direction of activity and socio-demographic composition of the members of the public organization (veteran, charitable, environmental, etc.) must be taken into account. As a number of public organizations acquired the right to preferences from the state, this affected their classification.

Among the studies published at the beginning of the XXI century, we should highlight the works of S. Zhyvora, V. Kornienko, G. Kryvchyk, S. Padalka, the collective monograph "Ukrainian model of agricultural cooperation: stages of formation and development", [16] and articles by many other researchers who deal with the problems of agricultural policy at the present stage. The general conclusion of the given analysis: the majority of works raises a problem of changes of industrial relations in the village not only in the plan plan, but also as that that needs priority consideration.

At the same time, the authors comprehensively studied the purely practical side of the problem, which concerns the economic justification of the need to change production relations in the agricultural sector, set out in the works of agricultural scientists and economists. [17]

The source base of scientific research consists of published documentary and archival materials.

Published documentary materials can be divided into four groups. The first is the programs, statutes of political parties and public organizations, materials of their congresses, conferences, governing bodies, speeches of leaders and other leaders, which are published as brochures, publications in periodicals. It contains provisions on the ways of building an independent Ukrainian state on democratic principles, on the essence and directions of modern land reform, the expansion of the rights of farmers in solving the problem of management and socio-political life. The second group of published documents - laws and regulations (laws of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, Presidential decrees, decrees and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, regulations and instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, their local authorities). They contain guidelines of a legal nature on the establishment of diversity in the economy, including in the agricultural sector, the application of market principles of management.

The specificity of the study of documents that reflect the processes in the agricultural sector of Ukraine in the transition to market relations, was that they contain not only direct but also incidental information, ie there is information not only about the main subject, but also data, facts about activities of political parties, public associations, the implementation of land reform, changes in the social composition of farmers, the results of management of various categories of agricultural enterprises. This necessitated the use of a comparative-historical method, which involves a synthetic understanding of the historical process, based on a specific analysis of historical facts. All aspects of changes in the economic system in Ukraine under market conditions were studied taking into account the specific historical conditions, the specifics of the formation of pluralism of ownership and management in agricultural production and in chronological order.

The third group includes statistical collections, periodic reports of the Ministry of Statistics of Ukraine, relevant departments of other ministries, in which have factual material about the situation in agriculture, the results of management of collective, farming, state structures, changes in the social structure of farmers. The fourth group consists of official materials in the periodical press (magazines, newspapers of political parties and public organizations, publications of government agencies) on the implementation of land reform, organizational and advocacy activities among farmers, their participation in production and socio-political life.

A number of materials are concentrated in the fund 1 "Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine" of the Central State Archive of the highest authorities and administration of Ukraine. Researchers' attention was drawn to description 22 (Commission Department), which reflects the participation of public organizations in legislative activities in 1991-1996. Local associations of the Association of Farmers of Ukraine took an active part in the development of bills aimed at developing new forms of management in rural areas and supporting the farmers' movement, which is reflected in Spr. 1873 and 1884 of the same description.

It should be noted that documents on modern land reform, the transition to a market economy are largely stored in the current archives of political parties, NGOs, government agencies (minutes of governing bodies, meetings of regional, district, grassroots parties, NGOs, sessions of People's Councils deputies, orders of local state administrations, reports of members of parties, public organizations, deputies, employees of state bodies, special commissions to study certain aspects of economic and social development of the village, organizational and advocacy implementation of measures to change the economic system in the agricultural sector of Ukraine, participation of farmers in solving issues of a production nature and socio-political life). The most widely used materials are the current archives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Ukraine, the Ministry of Statistics of Ukraine, the Association of Farmers of Ukraine (their central and local bodies), the Council of Collective Farms of Ukraine (central and regional). The most typical facts are selected and generalized, data that reflect the changes in the economic system in the agricultural sector and allowed to analyze the positive and negative aspects of this process. The results of sociological research on the attitude of farmers to the new legislation on the agrarian-peasant issue, measures to change the economic system in the agricultural sector of Ukraine are used.

The source studies are publications of periodicals - publications of public authorities, political parties, public organizations, which contain a variety of factual material and relevant assessments of agricultural relations in Ukraine in a market economy.

The research method is problematic and partly problem-chronological when it comes to the dynamics of certain phenomena and processes. Their analysis takes into account that in modern conditions the pluralism of the methodological basis of the research is revealed. First, the methodological and theoretical nature of the program documents of political parties and movements, formulated provisions of an evaluative nature and identified their approaches to solving the agrarian-peasant issue and the principles of democratic economic management in terms of building Ukrainian statehood. Secondly, the legislative and normative acts of modern power structures on the agrarian-peasant question have a conceptual and methodological character. Third, methodological and theoretical provisions on the nature, directions, specific forms of economic change in the agricultural sector, including the development of industrial democracy based on market relations, formulated in the works of agricultural scientists, recommendations of scientific and theoretical conferences, symposia on agricultural peasant question.

The assessment of the nature and process of socio-economic transformations in the agricultural sector, its place and role in the socio-political life of independent Ukraine takes into account the provisions contained in political documents and statements of higher bodies of public organizations of Ukraine.

In studying this topic, it is appropriate to use the principle of knowledge of objective historical truth, because the truth of history is, after all, a true idea of historical reality. At the same time, it is taken into account that the principle historicism, organically inherent in scientific knowledge as a methodology of objective thinking and action, means the most complete implementation of a systematic approach to the study of the problem. A systematic approach is one of the most important methods of historical knowledge.

Therefore, the attitude to the study of issues in connection with specific experience forces, taking into account the results of certain political parties, NGOs, to identify the direction of their socio-political positions, views, effectiveness of their forms, methods and tools among certain segments of the population in order to instill in them their conceptual principles and specific tasks. In this regard, it is important to adhere to the principle of comparison, which makes it possible to identify common and sharply different approaches of political parties, movements, and public organizations to the fateful goal of establishing Ukrainian statehood.

The application of the principle of historicism allows to analyze and evaluate the process of formation of multiparty system in Ukraine, inter-party struggle in the process of state formation, identification of ways, forms and methods of implementing measures to change the economic system based on market relations in all sectors of the economy.

The scientific novelty of the research results is the fact that the study is in fact the first attempt at a comprehensive view of the problems of agricultural relations in Ukraine under market conditions. New assessments of the state agrarian policy are presented, which allows expanding the idea of the essence of land reform, directions of economic change in agriculture of Ukraine, forms of reforming current agricultural enterprises and farming development, social composition of farmers in pluralism of ownership and management, their place in socio-political life of the modern Ukrainian state.

Conclusions. A comprehensive study of the development of agrarian relations in Ukraine in the transition to a market economy has not yet been conducted. The question of the impact of radical land reform on the change of the economic system in the agricultural sector in the first years of building an independent state is not covered. The ways of approving new forms of management in a market economy, factors of changes in the social composition of farmers, intensification of their participation in production activities, socio-political life are not considered. However, the practical significance of the analyzed works is that the new factual material, main provisions and conclusions can be used for theoretical understanding of ways and means of further steps of land reform in Ukraine, preparation and adoption of new legislation on the problems of diversity in rural production.

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PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

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ВПЛИВ МОТИВАЦІЇ ДОСЯГНЕННЯ НА ПСИХІЧНИЙ СТАН СПОРТСМЕНА

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IMPACT OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION ON MENTAL STATE OF SPORTSMEN

Анотація.
В статті досліджується вплив мотивації досягнення на рівень психічної напруги спортсмена, на стан психіки в цілому. Зазначається, що формування різних мотивів створює у спортсмена відповідну мету для досягнення високих спортивних результатів. Розкриваються механізми нервово-психічних напружень і особливості керування їх рівнем. Робляться висновки про те, яким чином зміна функціонального рівня діяльності спортсмена пов'язана із мотивацією.

Abstract.
The article examines the impact of achievement motivation on the level of mental stress of sportsmen, on mental state in general. It lays out that shaping of various motives creates a certain aim in order to obtain high results in sports. The article shows mechanisms of mental stress and tensions and peculiarities of dealing with their level. In conclusions it presents the connection between the change of functional level of activity and motivation.

Ключові слова*: аферентний синтез, мотивація, нервово - психічні напруження, мотив, аферентація.*
Keywords: *afferent synthesis, motivation, mental stress, motive, afferent activity.*

В структурі поведінкового акту спортсмена мотивація грає значну роль. Формування різних мотивів формує у спортсмена відповідну мету для досягнення високих спортивних результатів. Під впливом мотивації виникає різний рівень психічної напруги.

Головною мотиваційною характеристикою діяльності спортсмена є досягнення високого спортивного результату. Відомо, що мотивація включена в структуру психологічних спонукань діяльності особистості і впливає на спортивний результат [5, с.116]. Тому дослідження мотиваційної складової діяльності в спорті багато в чому розкриває суть і механізми досягнення високих спортивних результатів і відповідно до цього можна стверджувати, що розкриття механізмів мотивації є актуальними для будь-якого виду спортивної діяльності.

В нашій роботі мотив розглядається як матеріальний або ідеальний предмет, досягнення якого є сенсом діяльності. Мотив це суб'єктивні переживання, які характеризуються позитивними або негативними емоціями.

Крім того, є підстави погодитись з думкою вчених, зокрема, К. К. Платонова, який вважає, що в психічному плані мотивація - це сукупність мотивів [4,5].

Мотив це, безумовно, одне з ключових понять в процесі діяльності людини [1.с.67 2.с72].

Мотивація має багато "видів", серед яких слід відзначити наступні:

зовнішня мотивація – екстенсивна – це мотивація, яка не пов'язана із змістом діяльності, але зумовлена зовнішніми факторами по відношенню до особистості.

внутрішня мотивація – інтенсивна – це мотивація, пов'язана з зовнішніми обставинами.

позитивна та негативна мотивація – мотивація, в основі якої позитивні та негативні стимули.

стійка та не стійка мотивація – мотивація, в основі якої потреби людини.

індивідуальна мотивація – спрямована на підтримку гомеостазу.

мотиви самоствердження – мотивація в соціумі.

мотиви ідентифікації з іншою людиною.

мотив власті, тощо [1, с. 68; 2, с. 73; 4, с. 221; 5, с. 126].

Відповідно до цього переліку можна відзначити, що мотивація - це многогранне поняття, яке необхідно досліджувати, враховуючи вид діяльності. Є підстави стверджувати, що в спорті головним мотивом буде мотивація досягнення.

Завдання дослідження.

1. Визначити місце мотивації в структурі поведінкового акта спортсмена.

2. Дослідити вплив мотивації на стан нервово-психічної напруги спортсменів.

Методи дослідження**:**

1. Аналіз літератури.
2. Реєстрація частоти серцевих скорочень.
3. Тремометрія.
4. Метод математичної статистики.

Під мотивом (від французького motif – спонукальна причина) розуміється сфера імпульсів психодинаміки, психоенергетики, спонукань, що додає діяльності спрямованості, вибірковості і стрімкості. В сучасній науці під мотивацію розуміється складна діяльність психічної сфери людини, що спонукає його до визначеної активності організму [4 с 27]. В спортивній діяльності мотивація визначає прагнення до досягнень відповідного спортивного результату. Мотиви, що спонукають до діяльності, викликають активність організму та визначають його спрямованість.

За психологічними критеріями розрізняють 3 класи мотивуючих факторів:

1.Потреби та інстинкти як джерела психічної активності.

2. Мотиви що визначають спрямованість діяльності.

3. Емоції. Суб'єктивні переживання (прагнення, бажання тощо).

В формуванні діяльності людини беруть участь одночасно кілька мотивів, один з яких є ведучим, а інші додатковими, другорядними, які можуть відігравати роль додаткової стимуляції.

В структурі поведінкового акта мотивація включена до складу стадії аферентного синтезу. Аферентний синтез - акт обробки, інтеграції інформації, необхідний організмові для здійснення найбільш адекватного поведінкового акту [3, с. 11].

Відповідно до досліджень П. К. Анохіна [3, с. 12] до складу аферентного синтезу входять наступні якісно різні компоненти:

А. Домінуюча мотивація.

Б. Обстановочна аферентація.

В. Пускова аферентація.

Г. Пам'ять.

Домінуюча мотивація, тобто те, що панує в даний момент, це вибірковий стан, що діє на кору головного мозку, активуючи ті синоптичні організації, які в процесі минулого життєвого досвіду індивіда були пов'язані з задоволенням такого ж життєвого стану. Завдяки такому вибірковому поширенню порушень по корі великих півкуль створюються енергетичні умови для переважаючого у функціональному відношенні положення тими корковими асоціаціями, що в минулому сприяли виникненню і задоволенню наявної в даний момент потреби. Виходячи з вищевикладеного, видно, що наявність домінуючої мотивації є енергетично спрямованим сигналом на наступну дію людини. Відразу ж після цього на рівні перших синоптичних організацій підкірки відбувається “відтискування” за допомогою гальмового процесу всієї тієї інформації, що не має всього того конструктивного функціонального зв'язку ні в минулому досвіді, ні в ситуації, що виникає в даний момент.

Під обстановочною аферентацією розуміється сукупність всіх тих зовнішніх впливів на організм, що разом з вихідною мотивацією інформують про вибір тієї дії, що найбільш повно відповідає тому або іншому поведінковому акту. Фізіологічна роль у поведінковому змісті обстановочної аферентації полягає в тому, що вона, насамперед створює в центральній нервовій системі досить розгалужену й інтегровану систему порушень, свого роду нервову модель обстановки.

Пускова аферентація відіграє важливу роль враховуючи той факт, що пусковий стимул визначає, коли і що треба робити в ситуації, що створилась.

Для здійснення поведінкового акта активізуються ті молекулярні сліди, умовно рефлекторні зв'язки, і центри, що накопичувалися протягом всього попереднього життя організму в аналогічних або близьких ситуаціях. В даному контексті пам’ять є дуже важливою складовою всього процесу.

Задоволення будь - якого мотиву звичайно зіштовхується з протидією. У спорті це найбільш яскраво простежується в умовах змагань, під час яких спортсмен стикається з великою кількістю ‘зворотних течій’ в процесі досягнення своєї мети. Для подолання цього опору необхідно докласти визначені зусилля, тобто, мобілізувати всі нервово - психічні і фізичні складові для досягнення відповідного результату. Стан у важкій ситуації, природно, повинен викликати визначений ступінь нервово-психічної напруги.

Для визначення впливу мотивації на стан нервово - психічної напруги нами був проведений експеримент. В експерименті брало участь 50 спортсменів, кандидатів і майстрів спорту по боротьбі і боксу. Всі випробувані - студенти 1-3 курсів КПІ стаціонарної форми навчання. Цим студентам перед початком роботи в парах повідомлялося, що майбутній спаринг є дуже важливим і впливає на відбір у збірну команду, створювалася висока мотивація цього завдання. Після цього у цих спортсменів реєструвалися показники тремору за 5 секунд і частоти серцевих скорочень за 10 секунд. Отримані результати представлені в таблиці 1.

Таблиця 1

Вплив мотивації на показники нервово-психічної напруги спортсменів

Показники	фон	після експерименту	
	x ± м	x ± м	P
ЧСС	13 ± 2	16 ± 2	≤ 0,0001
Тремор	8 ± 3	15 ± 2	≤ 0,0001

Як видно з таблиці, в умовах значимої мотивації у всіх спортсменів збільшуються ЧСС (13 ± 2 – 16 ± 2) і тремор (8 ± 3 - 15 ± 2). Отримані показники статистично достовірні (Р ≤ 0,0001).

На наступний тренувальний день спортсменам ставилися такі ж задачі. Знову формувався високий рівень мотивації. При цьому спаринг пропонувався з іншими партнерами. У спортсменів реєструвалися ті ж функціональні показники. Отримані результати представлені в табл..2

Таблиця.2

Вплив мотивації на показники нервово-психічної напруги спортсменів на другий тренувальний день

Показники	фон	після експерименту	
	х ± м	х ± м	Р
ЧСС	13 ± 2	14 ± 2	≤ 0,0001
Тремор	8 ± 3	10 ± 2	≤ 0,0001

З таблиці видно, що наступного дня високий рівень мотивації не приводив до різкого збільшення нервово-психічних напруг спортсмена. Свідченням цьому є показники ЧСС і тремору, що збільшуються не значно (13 ± 2-14 ± 2 і 8 ± 3 і 10 ± 2 відповідно). Це, на наш погляд, свідчить про те, що нервова система спортсменів адаптується до високих напруг, які викликаються різним ступенем мотивації.

Виходячи з цього, можна прийти до висновку, що значимі мотиви збільшують рівень психічних напруг і приводять до активізації нервово - психічної діяльності спортсменів. А головною й основною ознакою напруги спортсмена є зміна функціонального рівня його діяльності.

Зменшення рівня нервово-психічних напруг наступного дня дають підстави стверджувати, що у спортсменів виникає тренованість до цього стану. Це варто враховувати в тренувальному процесі.

Висновки

1. В структурі поведінкового акту мотивація включена до складу стадії аферентного синтезу. До аферентного синтезу входять наступні якісно різні компоненти:

А. Домінуюча мотивація.

Б. Обстановочна аферентація.

В. Пускова аферентація.

Г. Пам'ять.

2. “Значимість” мотивації збільшує рівень психічних напружень і приводять до активізації нервово-психічної діяльності спортсменів.

3. Головна й основна ознака напруги спортсмена, відповідно до якої вимірюється її ступінь, - зміна функціонального рівня діяльності.

4. Рівень нервово - психічної напруги під впливом однієї і тієї ж мотивації, що повторюється кілька разів, зменшується.

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PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

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ROLE OF ENGLISH IN TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

Аннотация.
Это статья включает в себя доминирование английского языка как международного поднимает важные вопросы для межкультурного общения.
Abstract.
This article include the dominance of English as the international language raises important issues for intercultural communication.

Ключевые слова: *Английский, туризм, гостеприимство, глобальный язык ,обязательство, трудная работа, международный язык .*
Keywords: *English, tourism, hospitality, global language, commitment, hard work, international language.*

English language plays a very crucial role as the predominant tool for communication in the global community. Some people whose native language is not English use the language in their daily lives. Most of these people live in countries where English is required for external purposes: to communicate and do business with people in other countries, and to catch up with the advances in the field of business. In addition, English is used as a means to transfer thoughts and cultures and to create good relationships between people in different countries. As a result, English has become an international language and is widely used as a medium for understanding and exchanging ideas among people all over the world. Nowadays, the role of English is important for tourism industry as a means to communicate, negotiate, and execute transactions with tourists by tourism employees.

Being the most widely used global language, English has been exerting a tremendous influence on all walks of modern man's life and playing an unsurpassed role in various spheres of his life. These comprise, among others, travel ,tourism, and hospitality industry, in all of which the use of English has become an imperative need and much more than mere ostentation. The reverberations of the impact of English are being felt in the newly emerged knowledge economy as also in the traditional scientific, engineering, academic, and technological arenas. Besides, mass-media, library, banking, computer, internet, and a host of other fields also make vast use of English. With its ever-growing importance, the role of English in travel, tourism and hospitality industry has been assuming greater significance, and also undergoing some functional changes .

When people travel from place to place or embark on a tour, they come across people of different linguistic backgrounds and naturally they have to communicate with these people, if the purpose of their travelling, or touring activities has to be fructified. Although communication can take place through written language yet, it is the spoken form aided by the body language that is used more frequently for communicative purposes than any other modes. But the problem arises when the tourists and travellers are ignorant of the languages used by the natives of the places visited.

In such cases, there is only one option left, and that is but using a common linguistic medium known to both the parties – the visitors and the visited. That medium, in all likelihood, in the present world situation, is none other that English, because among the numerous languages used in the different part of the world, it is English that is most extensively used in the world presently. Its coverage is so vast that not many countries are ignorant of, and illiterate in English. So when English comes handy, it can be used for easy and effective communication or interaction in a multi – lingual situation. Hence, it has to be learned as best as possible so that people oral and written communication can be carried on without any disconcerting hitch. And learning English, in the true sense, calls for commitment and hard work.

When people set out on travels and tours, they confront with these diversities but English helps integrate all into a single family, aids free mingling, and bring about the much – desired solidarity.

Language skills are an important element of the hospitality industry. Understanding performance expectations are the key to the achievement of tourist satisfaction. Good oral and written communication skills are the top skills important to hospitality practitioners at different position levels. Good English communication during the study will add value to students' education. According to that fact, the hospitality program itself will encourage critical thinking and for example, tourism problem solving when it is necessary. In the tourism industry supply and demand side must communicate perfectly in order to ensure quality and needed performance standards. In business tourism practice, oral communication is a bit higher than written communication, but both categories are rated high. The authoresses, through a questionnaire, explore the importance of communication skills (speaking, reading, listening, and writing) in the English language among hospitality employees and students studying business and tourism.

Again those employed in hospitality industry such as air hostesses, those personal in standard and star hotels receiving and entertaining tourists and travellers from distant places, those employed in the foreign embassy such as diplomats and ambassadors. Foreign Secretaries of nations, and all those officials associated with travel, tourism and other hospitality activities find English the most convenient medium to interact with foreigners and many natives belonging to different linguistic communities. English enables them to engage in polite exchanges and come closer to one another effecting national and international integration. But what is required is to learn and use with facility all those English formulaic expressions which are indicative of politeness and good manners. In other words, the functional knowledge of English and its contextual usages should be mastered well be all those in cross – border mobility, and also associated with hospitality industry. Language functions like: making polite requests, offering help etc are very crucial in hospitality industry. For, the personnel in such industries have to be extremely polite, tactful, warm, and profuse in their expressions exhibiting the least indifference and annoyance. Their language should be the least offensive and the most pleasing.

It is not merely during travel, tourism and hospitality that English language seems to be of assistance but during economic and business transactions as well. Those on the move, either propelled by entertainment purposes or profit motives, naturally have economic matters of grave import. Through its global communicability, intelligibility and universal acceptability, English helps not only international trade and other economic transactions to be conducted in an easier manner but inter personal economic dealings as well. Even internal trade is also smoothly carried out in a multi – linguistic set – up with the help of English. Businessman occasionally travel on business purposes to different states. Under linguistic plurality, it is mainly thought English that they have their contracts, agreements, and transactions drafted and fulfilled without confusion. Even tourists buy many things while they are on tours. It is English that facilitates their dealings. Again, most banking activities are also carried out through English. This makes financial and business dealings much smoother, too. When a personal moves about in strange and unknown lands, he / she has to seek information, every now and then, of various matters such as accommodation, food, destinations, shopping items, places of interest, historical backgrounds of the places visited, facilities available at different places, people to contact, etc. Being ignorant of the foreign tongue / s of the places, seeking information can be realized only through the common medium of English. Not only seeking information, but also giving information is also through English, thus, bringing a lot of relief and solace to the travellers in unknown countries. If travel is for a given purpose, tour is for entertainment and fun ; hospitality is extended from cultural point of view and sometimes shown with the ulterior motive of mere expediency. But it is essentially a manifestation of civilization and goodwill. And in all these cases, English has a major role to play as the international language.

To conclude, in the global era, playing its multifarious roles, English has been reasserting its “World Language “ status which no other language as yet could command, nor lay claim to. Beyond doubt, the impact of English is all – pervasive now. Some of the important roles played by English, as discussed in the foregoing analysis, point to the ever – growing relevance and importance of English. Good working knowledge of English signals a much brighter future and ensures easy mobility and suave communication skills for travellers, tourists, and for all those engaged in hospitality industry .

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TRADITIONAL SINGING (THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF SHASHMAKAM)

Abstract.
The article provides a detailed theoretical analysis of Shashmakam, the importance of how to play and sing musical instruments, and its history.

Keywords*: Shashmakam, melody, instrument, instrument, makam, musician, genre.*

Shashmakam- a series of makams that are central to the musical heritage of the Tajik, Uzbek, Karakalpak and Bukhara Jewish peoples; a set of classical melodies and songs intertwined with instruments such as curtains, melody, method, form, and style. It is the result of centuries of scientific and creative experience and research in the field of folk music and professional music under certain conditions. Shashmakam is an encyclopedic product of the art of a number of composers as a result of the historically long development of national and regional classical music traditions.

Shashmakam consists of a collection of melodies and songs adapted to 6 different scenes and designed in 6 different modes. Although the base of the Shashmakam is 6 different, other melodies that are close to it are also included. This is evident in the Taronas of the makam branches. In them, the structure of the fret varies relative to the main branch to which it belongs. Shashmakam's Buzruk, Rost, Navo, Dugoh, Segoh, Iraq makams are each large-scale cyclical works, each with about 20 to 44 major and minor makam paths. When the makams are combined with the popular instruments, songs, and trumpets, they make up a very large number. Currently, there are 208 musical instruments and up to 250 hymns in the published books. The fact that Shashmakam was always in touch with folk art and that it was constantly enriched and developed is also reflected in the historical sources of music. The musicians and composers of the palace were skilled artists who grew up among the common people. For example, Darvish Ali Changi from Bukhara was a talented musician from the people. In the preface to his music pamphlet, it is said that Darvish Ali had a passion for music from a young age and was invited to the palace after mastering the art of dusting. Composers who have risen to such a level of leadership, the names of palace musicians are common in history. They constantly brought their musical art to the palace, but the musical works performed there were not limited to the palace. 23 Rajabov I. Statuses, Art., -T .: 2006. P.238. 19 Professional music is enriched by folk music. In addition, the fact that the poems recited in the makams consist of ghazals by classical poets also meant that they were not confined to the confines of the palace. Notations on the makams are sometimes performed with poems of a wise and religious content, and thus the original lyrical character of the makams is not lost. The intonation, mood patterns, melodic structure, rhythmic methods of Uzbek-Tajik folk music are combined in the melodies and songs. The status quo in musical instruments is one of the factors that determine the character of a curtain melody. Well-known Khorezm musicians Muhammad Yusuf Devonzoda Kharratov and Bekjon Rahmon oglu spoke about this when discussing the makams in the book "Historical History of Khorezm". Many of the views on the basis of lad in statuses are given by prof. V. It can also be found in the works of M. Belyaev. Volume V (Bukhara makams), VI volumes (Khorezm makams) of "Uzbek folk music" were studied by musicologists I. Akbarov, Yu. At the beginning of Cohn's speech, he also made valuable comments about the status quo. In the performance of makams, as mentioned, tanbur and doyra are the leading words from musical instruments. The tanbur consists of 3 strings (setor) and 4 strings (chortor). The three-stringed tanbur was widely used in Khorezm. The tanbur played the same role in the performance of the "Twelve makams" as the "ud" played in the Shashmakam until the 15th century. For this reason, many issues in Shashmakam, including the issue of lad, were explained in connection with the tanbur. 24 Musicians have used the tanbur more for makam. Usually only the first string is played with a click, the rest resonate in the performance of the melody. In music theory, the meaning that sounds of several pitches do not change in the performance of a melody, but resonates, also applies to tanbur strings. The range of tanbur curtains corresponds to a diatonic sound. Some cases in which the sound removed from it goes beyond the diatonic system are created by pushing the curtain or by pressing the curtains harder or slower during the musician's melody. It is obvious that there is a great deal of confusion in the notation of Shashmakam in terms of the structure of the Shashmakam inscription in terms of its lad structure. For example, when the tanbur is set to the status of Navo, this is felt by every musician during the performance. Such confusion is also common in makoms and their branches. When the "Twelve makams" and its branches were merged into the Shashmakam, the makams and branches with different modes were included in certain makam paths, and they retained their basis in the Shashmakam. This is one of the reasons for the confusion in determining the fret image of Shashmakam. It is natural that there will be some difficulty in comparing the 20 lad structure. When recording makam melodies in the modern notation system, they are given in the form of a pure lad with a corresponding fret and resonance, and in this system it is not possible to record other small elements in the melodies. It should be noted that the twelve makams are not pure, but their compatibility with the diatonic vowel system compares with the basis of the Shashmakam lad. is crucial in determining their relationship to each other. Therefore, taking into account the tonality of

melodies and songs in the system of "Twelve makams" and the similarity or commonality of their melody elements, it was concluded that "Twelve makams" was formed in the form of Shashmakam. This is evidenced by the closeness of Ushshak, Rost, Buslik status in the fret systems. It is easy to adapt their speakers to the modern pure diatonic mode. This made it possible to unite them on the basis of a single status in Shashmakam and included them as branches of Ushshak-Rost status. Contemplating the basis of Shashmakam, it is possible to determine that the melodies and songs in it are based on another law. The loudspeakers that make up each status have base sounds (curtains). Taking into account the tonality of melodies and songs in the system of "Twelve makams" and the similarity or commonality of their melody elements, it was concluded that "Twelve makams" was formed in the form of Shashmakam. This is evidenced by the closeness of Ushshak, Rost, Buslik status in the fret systems. It is easy to adapt their speakers to the modern pure diatonic mode. This made it possible to unite them on the basis of a single status in Shashmakam and included them as branches of Ushshak-Rost status. Contemplating the basis of Shashmakam, it is possible to determine that the melodies and songs in it are based on another law. The loudspeakers that make up each status have base sounds (curtains). Taking into account the tonality of melodies and songs in the system of "Twelve makams" and the similarity or commonality of their melody elements, it was concluded that "Twelve makams" was formed in the form of Shashmakam. This is evidenced by the closeness of Ushshak, Rost, Buslik status in the fret systems. It is easy to adapt their speakers to the modern pure diatonic mode. This made it possible to unite them on the basis of a single status in Shashmakam and included them as branches of Ushshak-Rost status. Contemplating the basis of Shashmakam, it is possible to determine that the melodies and songs in it are based on another law. The loudspeakers that make up each status have base sounds (curtains). The similarity in the fret systems of buslik statuses is evidence. It is easy to adapt their speakers to the modern pure diatonic mode. This made it possible to unite them on the basis of a single status in Shashmakam and included them as branches of Ushshak-Rost status. Contemplating the basis of Shashmakam, it is possible to determine that the melodies and songs in it are based on another law. The loudspeakers that make up each status have base sounds (curtains). The similarity in the fret systems of buslik statuses is evidence. It is easy to adapt their speakers to the modern pure diatonic mode. This made it possible to unite them on the basis of a single status in Shashmakam and included them as branches of Ushshak-Rost status. Contemplating the basis of Shashmakam, it is possible to determine that the melodies and songs in it are based on another law. The loudspeakers that make up each status have base sounds (curtains). it can be determined that the melodies and songs in it are based on another law. The loudspeakers that make up each status have base sounds (curtains). it can be determined that the melodies and songs in it are based on another law. The loudspeakers that make up each status have base sounds (curtains).

As the melody moves upwards, the base points (sounds) are felt separately. In the performance of makams and their subdivisions, although it is possible to say from a high or low curtain by adapting to the vocal range of the hafiz, the principles of makam structure must be taken into account when recording, and the overall structure of the makam system must be preserved. Even in the musical pamphlets of medieval oriental scholars, the "twelve makam" lad loudspeakers and the curtains on the oud strings, which are formed by the corresponding melodies and singing lines, are specifically mentioned. At the same time, special attention is paid to the curtain (tonic) at which the status pathways begin. Previously, the singer performed the status by transposing according to his voice. But in music theory, what their curtains are actually like, thus it is given ”. In the book "Musical history of Khorezm" the authors pay special attention to the beginning curtain of makams - "tonic" and show its place in the curtains of tanbur. This is not accidental, of course. The status is not only a set of melodies and songs that correspond to a certain mood, but also represents the curtains on which they begin. These two aspects should be taken into account when explaining statuses. Many of Shashmakam's published music books sometimes do not pay attention to this situation. As a result, the alteration marks in front of the switches of the status branches, which must match the same fret loudspeakers, are shown differently. For example, let's take the status of Truth, which begins with the curtain "Do". There are no signs of alteration in front of the key in his instrument section. Although auxiliary characters (diez, bemol) are encountered during the melody, the curtain and fret base on which they begin does not change. His Sarakhbori is almost the same. Or in the branches of Interpretation of True Status Ushshak, Nasri Ushshak, Navruz Sabo, Savti Ushshak, Savti Kalon it is necessary to put alteration marks (bemol, diez) in front of the key because the beginning of the melody is not originally marked as "Do". from Such changes were made by the executive hafiz. They performed the status quo on different curtains, depending on the capacity and range of their voices. The reason why there are no such changes in the status of musical instruments is that the range of sound on musical instruments is not limited, as in the case of hafiz, that is, there is no shortage of sound on musical instruments or low range of melody. Many hafiz do not have a whole category of statuses, rather, they perform only certain parts of them individually. They basically knew only certain ways of status, and for them the importance of the tonic was insignificant. Such hafiz were therefore known in Bukhara and Samarkand as Nasrchi or Savtkhon. Their repertoire was dominated by Nasrlar (with Taronalari), Savt and Mogulchalar (with branches). Considering Shashmakam as a large-scale cyclical work as a whole, for us the starting curtain of each makam and branch, the vowel sound, is of practical importance. Particular attention should be paid to the integrity of the status of the notes. One of the important tasks of Uzbek-Tajik musicology is to study in depth the basics of makam and branches.

it should consist of a comprehensive disclosure of the process of its historical formation and development. The structural system of Shashmakam has been variously interpreted. Experts, based on the opinion of makam masters, noted that each of them consists of three parts: The problem is the instrumental part of makams; Prose is the singing (vocal) part of the makams; Ufar is a dance-related part of the makam that can be performed by a solo singer or by several singers or an ensemble. There are some ambiguities in the use of these expressions, logically unrelated aspects. For example, the word "difficulty" means "difficulties, difficult places." It is necessary to take into account the difficult, circular movements on the path of logical melody, as well as the weight of their performance. However, the term “difficulty” in the expression of instrumental music does not meet the requirements of the content. There is no reason to call the singing section of the maqams "Nasr." Because there are special "Nasr" sections related to this phrase in the makam, it is not true to apply it to the singing department in general. These ideas have not been reflected in past music brochures. Shashmakam, which has a unique place in the Uzbek musical culture and is the basis of the musical heritage of our people, is known to have about 250 Mushkulot (instruments) and Nasr (songs) tracks, all of which have a clear style and style. interconnected on the basis of. Buzruk, Rost, Navo, Dugoh, Segoh, Iraq, which are part of Shashmakam, each of the large series of unique forms consists of 20 to 45 large and small statuses. Each series of Shashmakam is performed individually by musicians, singers and bands. Each of the maqams consists of two sections, as mentioned above, Mushkulot and Nasr. In the Difficulty part of the makams, there are parts of the instrument with the same name, the tones are different, but the method is played the same. They are called Tasnif, Tarje, Gardun, Muhammas, Saqil. They contain parts of unnamed instruments: Navoda - Nagmai Oraz, Dugoh - Peshravi Dugoh and Samoi Dugoh, Segoh - Hafifi Segoh and others. Each part of the instrument consists of "room" and "bozgoi". The room means "home", a changing part of the melody. At the same time, the content of the melody moves to the peak in a new style, returns to the main screen and becomes richer in content. Bozgoi means “return” and is repeated and completed after the melody chambers. The "peshrav" melody plays an important role in improving the performance. Peshrav means "forward", the melody is repeated several times at different heights and is connected to the "bozgoy". “After the performance of the instrumental part of each makam included in the Shashmakam, it is transferred to the singing section. In the singing section of the makams, as mentioned above, there are several branches. The group of subdivisions included in the second part of the hymn section includes Savt, Mogulchalar, some hymns of different status. The branches of the second part are Talqincha, Kashgarcha, Soqinoma and Ufar, and Savt and Mogulcha are performed one after another with their branches. The branches that make up the first and second part are initially distinguished by their subdivisions (Tarona or Talqincha, Kashgarcha, etc.). Another feature of them is that the group of branches in the first part is performed one after the other, in the second part Savt, Mogulcha are mentioned separately with their branches, Mogulcha is not performed after Savt . Savt, Mogulcha branches were created after the formation of Shashmakam. The period of Amir Nasrullah - the collection of poems copied in the middle of the XIX century and recited in Shashmakam, although the name Savt is mentioned, the name Mogulcha is not mentioned. At the same time, the poetic texts of the Savt outlets are also not given. There were no more branches in those days called Mogilcha and other names included in the second part,

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МЕХАНИЗМ ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЯ

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PRICING MECHANISM

Аннотация.
В данной статье рассмотрен механизм ценообразования, изучены способы образования цены, определены неценовые и ценовые факторы предложения на рынке. Актуальность статьи отражает современную ситуацию на рынке.
Abstract.
In this article, the pricing mechanism is considered, the ways of price formation are studied, and the non-price and price factors of supply in the market are determined. The relevance of the article reflects the current situation on the market.

Ключевые слова*: механизм ценообразования; товар; предложение; цена; услуги; методы.*
Keywords*: pricing mechanism; product; offer, price; services; methods.*

Ценообразование - система по формированию и регулированию динамики цен, направленная на обеспечение общественного воспроизводства. Механизм ценообразования – это непростая экономическая категория, которая связывает процесс формирования и изменения цен под воздействием многих экономических и других факторов и в которой участвуют как хозяйственные субъекты, так и потребители. Объект ценообразования включается в себя: виды цен, их структуру и величину, а также динамику изменения и формирования цен определённых товаров, их взаимосвязь на основе конкретных принципов [3, с. 87].

К так называемым принципам относят: ликвидность, гуманизм, контролируемость, платежеспособность и пропорциональность.

Механизм ценообразования показывает метод по созданию новых цен и смене уже существующих с учетом ценообразующих факторов. Имеется два пути к образованию цены: рыночный и затратный (производственный). Затратный, или по-другому производственный, метод означает как цена товара зависит от издержек производства и обращения с надбавкой производителя и продавца. Цель состоит в том, чтобы возвратить деньги, затраченные на производство, и чтобы выручить прибыль от продажи товара или той же предоставленной услуги. Рыночным метод основан на осуществлении своей деятельности на рынке. Суть этого механизма заключается в том, что только цена может быть регулятором спроса и предложения и урегулировать их. [3]

Основным движком рыночных отношений является спрос и предложение, поэтому данный механизм, цель которого это удовлетворение постоянно растущих потребностей людей, остро реагирует на интерес индивидуумов. Если происходит смена цены товара, то в следствии этого меняется и количество товара, который потребитель жаждет заполучить – это изменение объема потребностей. Если происходят изменения неценового факторы, то этому сопутствует и перемена величины товара, которое покупатель желает приобрести в данный момент – это изменение спроса.

Предложение – это количество товара и услуг, которое производители готовы предложить в данное время и при данных ценах потребителю. Оно измеряется объемом благ, которое производитель готов предоставить потребителю при конкретной цене в данный момент. Помимо ценовых факторов предложения (табл. 1), влияющих на сбыт товара, присутствуют и неценовые факторы [2, с.144].

Таблица - 1

Факторы предложения

Ценовые факторы предложения	Неценовые факторы предложения
Ценовые факторы неразрывно связаны с процессом ценообразования, будь то цены на готовую продукцию или на первичное сырье, которое идет на ее изготовление	Цены на ресурсы
	Число продавцов
	Технология производства
	Цены на взаимозаменяемые товары
	Ожидания изменения цен
	Рост налогов и дотаций
	Природные условия

Из данной таблицы можно сделать вывод, что на предложение влияет, как ценовые так и неценовые факторы. Любые перемены в любом из факторов воздействуют на предложение.

Итак, на определении стартовой стоимости товара или предоставляемой услуги и определении стороны изменения этой стоимости весь механизм ценообразования не останавливается. Следует выделить воздействие рынка на деятельность производителя по формированию цены, также включая и обратное влияние рынка. Важны является то, что потребитель определяет в товаре показатель качества продукта или услуги, стоимость должна заманивать покупателя, учитывается даже отношение уровня цены товара или услуги остальными рыночными субъектами. «В процессе окончательного установления и расчета цены важно четко определить и правильно реализовать взаимосвязанные этапы ценообразования» [1, с. 73]. Помимо этапов ценообразования (рис. 1) на данной стадии также устанавливается конечная цена товара или услуги.

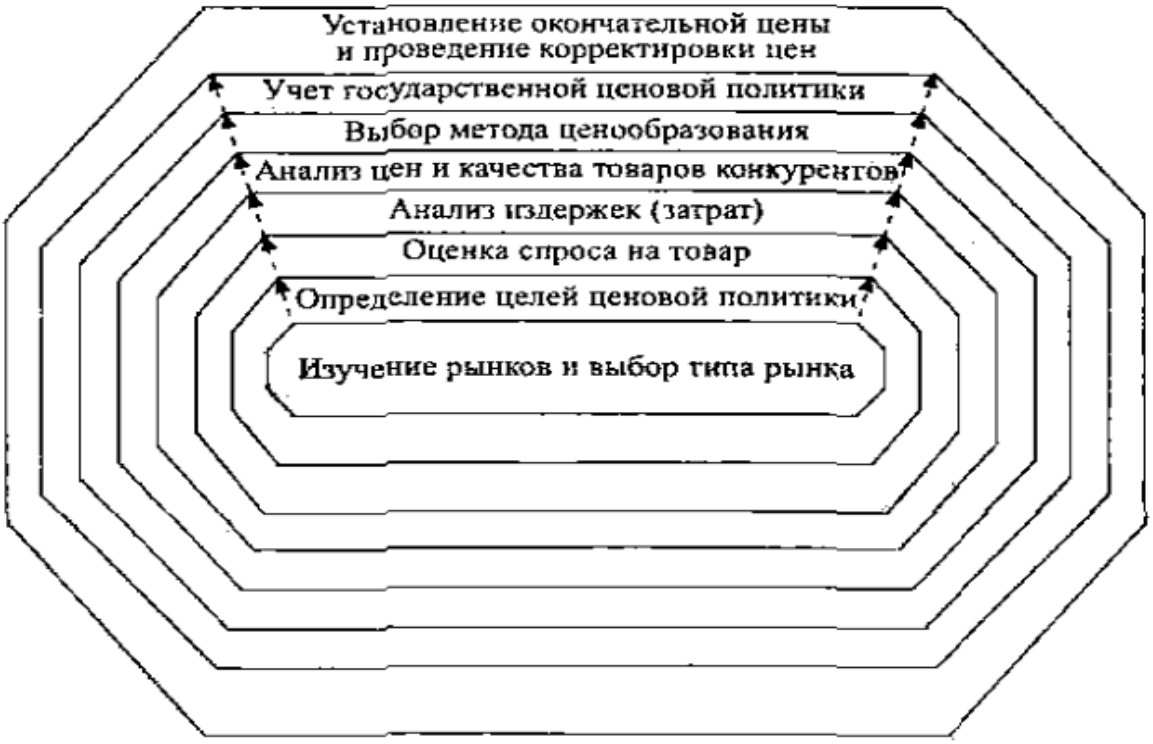

Рисунок 1 - Этапы установления окончательной цены

Также государство способно воздействовать на механизм ценообразования в условиях рыночной экономики, используя непосредственно прямые и косвенные способы. Если прямое регулирование предусматривает административное вмешательство (государственное субсидирование, государственное предпринимательство, система государственного управления экономикой, в том числе и методами макроэкономического планирования, удержание повышение цен, рекомендации по установлению цен и их пределов), то косвенное регулирование предусматривает ограничение на факторы, оказывающие воздействие на цены (налоговая политика, установление объективной цены, кредитно-денежная и внешнеэкономическая политика). Отсюда следует, что при становлении свободного механизма ценообразования не будет означать полного отсутствия вмешательства государства в процесс формирования цен (а именно в такой стране, как Россия), как бы оно не было различно.

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ANALYSIS OF E-COMMERCE RISK TYPOLOGIES

Abstract.

The economic impact of data breaches is a serious problem for retailers. It may be difficult for SMEs to predict the impact of data breaches on brand perception and calculate the impact on stock prices, but they should not underestimate the dull financial cost of a cyber-attack as one of the risks of e-commerce. E-commerce today is one of the fastest growing sectors in the world, adding 6 million new members each month with the support of a growing Internet user base. The e-commerce industry in its current form is a complex ecosystem. It includes large volumes of transactions, reliance on newer technologies such as mobile payment wallets and mobile applications for customer access, and reliance on third-party vendors for product purchasing and logistics. The purpose of the article is to explore and analyze the main typologies of risks associated with e-commerce. When the problem is simply the ordering of unconditional phenomena, it is difficult to distinguish typologies from classifications. The latter were considered preliminary to the discovery of sequences or laws. Because typologies invariably use ordering for additional purposes, classifications can be considered as typologies that are limited to the problem of order. Typologies that typically exist at the frontiers of research are less durable than classifications because their descriptions are accepted only insofar as they continue to provide solutions to problems. The application of the typology method has a number of clear advantages for research and measurement, and is in fact a central feature of these efforts. Typology is the main descriptive tool.

Keywords: *e-commerce, risk, risk-oriented approach, legislation, influencing factors.*

Introduction. When cyberattacks occur, retailers have to answer to their consumers and employees, but they are also increasingly held accountable by regulators. Most retailers (78 percent) cite concerns about data privacy and security policies, according to a 2017 survey by CFOs of BDO, which found that 70 percent of CFOs anticipate tightening cybersecurity regulations by 2017.

SMEs can protect data and minimize regulatory oversight by organizing employee training programs and creating coordinated incident response plans.

The economic impact of data breaches is a serious problem for retailers. It may be difficult for SMEs to predict the impact of data breaches on brand perception and calculate the impact on stock prices, but they should not underestimate the dull financial cost of a cyberattack as one of the risks of e-commerce.

Nowadays e-commerce is one of the fastest growing sectors in the world, it is adding 6 million new members every month with the support of a growing Internet user base.

The e-commerce industry is a complex ecosystem. It includes large volumes of transactions, reliance on newer technologies such as mobile payment wallets and mobile applications for customer access, and reliance on third-party vendors for product purchasing and logistics. Over time, the risks of fraud, including phishing, theft of personal data related to payment systems, and the risks of third-party fraud in procurement and logistics, such as counterfeiting, bribery, corruption, etc., began to affect e-commerce businesses.

E-commerce companies may be forced to ignore their internal processes and controls increasing the risk of fraud in a highly competitive environment to gain market share through aggressive pricing strategies such as deep discounts, meeting investor profitability expectations and the race to seek funds for expansion [5].

Therefore, it is advisable to study and analyses the main classifications (typologies) of e-commerce risks.

Recent researches and publications. The researches of Batrymenko V.V., Madiar R.O., Hlinenko L., Dainovskyi Yu., Marusei T., Oriekhova T., Pysarenko N. are devoted to the study of e-commerce risk typology [14, 15].

The **purpose of the article** is to research and analyse the main typologies of risks associated with e-commerce.

Presenting main material. Firstly, let's consider the theoretical essence of the typology concept. According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, typology is the doctrine of analysis or classification based on types or categories [9].

The interpretation is given in table 1.

Table 1

Interpretation of the typology category

Source	Definition
Cambridge Dictionary	the study of types, or a system of dividing things into types [4]
Merriam-Webster	study of or analysis or classification based on types or categories [9]
Your Dictionary [13]	the study and classification of types of people, religions and symbols
	study or systematic classification of types that have characteristics or traits in common
	study of types, symbols, or symbolism
	(archaeology) the result of the classification of things according to their characteristics
Britannica	system of groupings (such as "landed gentry" or "rain forests"), usually called types, the members of which are identified by postulating specified attributes that are mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive—groupings set up to aid demonstration or inquiry by establishing a limited relationship among phenomena [1]

Source: summarized by the author.

We need a brief explanation of e-business meaning in order to explain what e-commerce is. E-business, also known as online business, means an online business or the use of Internet technology to increase the productivity or profitability of a business. The term e-business can be also used to describe any form of business using a computer.

The term e-business consists of e-commerce and e-procurement. The e-procurement system covers mainly supply chain management, and e-commerce deals with the consumer needs of goods.

E-procurement is an important part of B2B business models. E-procurement means the purchase and sale of materials and services over the Internet. Alibaba.com is a good example of an e-procurement website, where users can search for buyers and / or sellers of goods and services. Depending on the approach of the buyer or seller, they can indicate or offer a price.

E-commerce is the purchase and sale of products, services and information through electronic systems such as the Internet. However, we will mainly cover the World Wide Web. E-commerce can be divided into four main categories i.e., B2B, B2C, B2C and C2C.

B2B stands for business to business, when companies trade with each other. Examples of B 2B are manufacturers to distributors and wholesalers to retailers. Pricing is mainly based on the number of orders.

B2C stands for a business to the consumer when companies sell directly to the consumer. This can be through a directory using trading software such as a web store.

C2B stands for Consumer to Business, which is used internationally. In the C2B business model, the consumer or end user offers a product or service to an organization that can use it to complete the business process. Photographers and designers are known to use websites such as Fotolia.com and Istockphoto.com to offer their images and services to other companies.

C2C means when consumers offer goods and services to other consumers. A good example of this is eBay, where users can bid for their item at auction.

Typologies can be used to study variables and transients. Classifications, on the other hand, refer to natural classes, that is, groups that differ from other groups in as much detail as can be detected. For this reason, classifications can only be a preliminary step in the study of variables, as they cannot elegantly deal with the transitional situations in which variables are to be expected. The slower the change, the fewer the distinctive features by which natural classes can be determined, and the more difficult it becomes to draw the line between classes. Typologies can be used in this situation.

It is difficult to distinguish typologies from classifications. The latter were considered preliminary to the discovery of sequences or laws. Because typologies invariably use ordering for additional purposes, classifications can be considered as typologies that are limited to the problem of order. Typologies that tend to exist at the frontiers of research are less durable than classifications because their descriptions are accepted only insofar as they continue to provide solutions to problems.

The typology method has a number of clear advantages for research.

Typology is the main descriptive tool. It is the cornerstone of any discipline, as it provides a basic set of descriptive, multidimensional types or taxa. No other research method provides a comprehensive typology. Typology is the final reference source for the discipline. No other concept or presentation can match the complexity and conceptual range of types. One-dimensional descriptions are simply not an alternative to multi-vector types.

Strict explication of the multidimensional type demonstrates the degree of clarity and lack of ambiguity, which is extremely necessary in research. Typology is the main tool for rigorous multidimensional comparison and analysis of both conceptual and empirical types. The comparative procedure is very stingy, as it allows you to identify only the types for which there are empirical cases. Other potential types may remain hidden and unused as long as they are not needed, but are still available when needed.

Typologies are useful for illustrating the differences between two or more empirical cases. Typologies are the main tool for identifying empirical examples of specific type concepts. The complete typology allows to illustrate possible types, even if they cannot be found empirically.

Let's consider the main typologies of e-commerce risks.

Table 2

Typologies of e-commerce risks proposed by researchers

Author	Classification
Anup K Ghosh Tara M Swaminatha [2]	By security system creation object: - software risk; - confidentiality risk.
Steve G. Sutton Deepak Khazanchi Clark Hampton Vicky Arnold [10]	By the conceptual approach to modelling: - technical risks; - users' risks; - business risks.
Duh, Rong-Ruey and Jamal, Karim and Sunder, Shyam [6]	By place of origin: - internal risks; - external risks.
Lawrence J. Trautman [11]	By influence object: - cyber risks; - information technologies risks; - payment systems risks

Source: summarized by the author.

The importance of e-commerce, especially e-commerce through the Internet, has been recognized by both academics and the business press.

The importance of e-commerce goes beyond so-called Internet firms. Internet firms are firms that have redesigned business processes to take full advantage of the advances in telecommunications, computer hardware, and computer software. It is reasonable to expect that enterprises of different activities will follow the first movements in this direction at different speeds. Most industries will include firms with different levels of e-business. It potentially creates intra-industry differences in the specific e-risk of the business.

Despite all the tangible benefits of establishing an integrated business relationship, there is still a certain uncertainty when entering into this relationship for many organizations. It may be the result of costs, but more often it is the result of the perception of risks in the enterprise. Some authors generalize these risks as the costs associated with the exposure they exploit in the relationship. These risks include transaction-specific capital (i.e., one-party investments that have little or no value outside the business relationship), information asymmetries (i.e., problems with monitoring activities that create the risk of evading a business partner) and loss of resources control (i.e., resources which are transferred in a relationship that cannot be returned or controlled in the event of termination of the relationship).

These risks primarily focus on the loss of investment, which can have negative financial consequences for the organization. However, in an era where the focus has been on improving core business processes, outsourcing what other organizations can do better, and developing integrated value chains, relationship breakdowns can have far greater consequences than just financial losses and / or inefficiency. For example, in a timely environment where the supplier is responsible for managing inventories of materials and parts, the supplier's failure to supply parts for an extended period of time may result in prolonged production downtime.

These disruptions can jeopardize the manufacturing company due to the inability to produce goods, the inability to meet obligations down the supply chain, the loss of trust of other business partners and the decline of the overall reputation. Such risks may jeopardize the sustainable development of the enterprise.

The three components of the B2B model provide a basis for assessing the risks associated with an organization's B2B e-commerce activities. Although the model provides a solid conceptual framework for studying the risks of B2B e-commerce, its definition is limited to broad categories of issues that may make it desirable to ensure the reliability of B2B transactions of trading partners. However, before such assurance services can be provided, an understanding of the specific key risk factors within this component is critical at this research stage. Derivation of critical risk factors is problematic because knowledge in complex systems is expertise embedded in basic operational levels, as opposed to general knowledge known to senior management. Knowledge often remains silent only because no one has tried to articulate knowledge, but articulating tacit knowledge through investigation can allow management to understand key organizational risk factors. This transformation of tacit expertise into explicit knowledge is a mandatory first step in developing effective measurements and/or monitoring in complex systems. This philosophy is based on the belief that the best way to understand and develop tools for effective process monitoring is to involve individuals who regularly perform the process at key operational levels.

Forbes offers a classification of e-commerce risks, which should be considered in more detail.

1. Internet security risks.

Security risks can be a significant part of your financial risk when doing business online.

Data breaches can lead to the loss of millions of dollars. However, the damage to reputation can be immeasurable. As technology advances, hackers are becoming more sophisticated. Main measures are implementation of a reliable security policy, personnel training, saving the necessary data, and saving backups.

2. The risk of low website traffic.

3. The risk of interrupting website traffic [7].

Another approach to the typology of e-business risks is used by professional accountants.

For example, the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AuASB) is the world's first standard-setting body to develop authoritative guidelines for addressing new audit issues in the new e-commerce business environment. Audit Guideline Statement 1056, E-Commerce: An Assessment of Audit Risks and Control Considerations, was published in August 2000. Auditors perform their duties in a dynamic business environment. Therefore, to develop an appropriate strategy, they must be aware of the impact of changes in the planning of audit procedures [1].

E-commerce is fundamentally changing our business. The constant development of technology and the e-commerce growth have a significant impact on the traditional business environment. E-commerce is changing the competitive market and making international trade viable for many more businesses.

However, the auditor's responsibility for providing an opinion on the financial statements remains unchanged. Online and computer-based communications and transactions are not new features of the business environment, the increasing use of the Internet for e-commerce is introducing new risk and control variables that require audit. E-commerce is not limited; it has open boundaries in scope terms. The auditor needs the appropriate skills to understand how the entity e-commerce strategy responds to the commercial risks that arise. Assessing audit risk for e-commerce requires a paradigm shift in how auditors view client organizations and in how auditors plan audit procedures to reduce audit risk to an acceptable level.

When a business is engaged in e-commerce, it creates many new risks. The Internet gives every business the opportunity to trade on the world market. When transactions are initiated by unknown parties on the Internet, there are risks associated with the reliability and integrity of trading partners and e-commerce transactions. Management usually identifies commercial risks of e-commerce and addresses these risks through appropriate security and control measures. The auditor will consider e-commerce business risks to the extent that they affect audit risk. Audit risk refers to the risk that the entity's financial statements (for which the auditor provides an audit report) are materially misstated [1].

Businesses may face a number of limitations developing of e-commerce, they include the availability of appropriate technical and marketing expertise, the need for further investment, and the identification and resolution of security issues. Although these issues may remain unresolved, many organizations continue to develop e-commerce based on the risk-reward principle. As a result, the e-commerce market is growing rapidly, in particular business-based e-commerce (B2B) reduce supply lines and reduce costs. Such growth affects both business risk and audit risk.

AGS 1056 identifies specific issues that the auditor believes determine the importance of e-commerce, monitor the impact of e-commerce on the auditor's risk assessment, and develop audit strategies to respond to the various risks arising from e-commerce. E-commerce business risks include those arising from:

- personality and nature of relations with e-commerce trading partners;
- integrity of operations;
- electronic processing of transactions;
- reliability of systems;
- issues of confidentiality;
- return of goods and product guarantees;
- issues of taxation and regulation [1].

AGS 1056 includes a discussion of how an e-commerce strategy and business model identifies and addresses these business risks. This understanding allows the auditor to determine how the entity has applied its control system to its e-commerce activities. It also helps to assess whether the entity's development processes are defined, clear and transparent. Security issues arising from online transactions are considered, especially emphasizing that the security infrastructure of the entity is fundamental to the effectiveness of other security measures [1].

Another area of e-commerce that concerns the auditor is the availability of financial information (both auditable and non-auditable) on the entity's website. Guidance on this aspect of e-commerce is provided in AGS 1050, issued in Australia in December 1999.

The AuASB recognizes that the e-commerce audit guidelines are only one part of a much larger project requiring ongoing research.

E-commerce involves doing business over the Internet being a major trend in today's world. Companies in various industries have switched to e-commerce in order to optimize market opportunities, increase efficiency and minimize operating costs. However, a huge amount of information is involved in these operations, which means that information security must be considered to eliminate the negative consequences associated with online business. The information assets are exposed to various types of threats that can affect the activities of the organization both directly and indirectly. Business organizations have invested in intensive research to develop various models for identifying and managing potential threats to successful online transactions. The government has taken significant steps through regulations to mitigate various forms of threats to e-commerce. Vulnerability of information assets can lead to various adverse effects that adversely affect the integrity, reliability, accountability, reliability and confidentiality of information. The adoption of sophisticated information management systems in e-commerce firms aims to improve the security of their databases in order to minimize malicious attacks that significantly threaten their critical infrastructure. As investment in e-commerce increases, there is a growing need for effective risk management techniques to protect aspects such as artificial intelligence, financial information and trade secrets facing serious threats from cyber activities.

The e-commerce risks typology is another typology proposed by O. Vitez [12].

E-business is an electronic form of business conducted over the Internet. This business model has grown in popularity as technology has improved with smaller and better forms of computer hardware. Nowa-

days many modern businesses operate online exclusively and may never open a traditional brick-and-mortar display case. Although e-business can be easy to start and requires little money.

Systematic risk is the risk that a company faces from the entire market or market segment in which it operates. A classic example of systemic risk in the e-business market is the collapse of dotcom in 2000 and 2001. Several e-businesses started and went public, and then acquired other e-companies. Most e-businesses had little cash flow and were unable to make a profit; these companies measured growth relative to financial stability, creating an unstable economic bubble that burst, destroying many dotcom companies. Although this type of systematic risk may not recur, most market segments may tend to operate in business cycles, growing, reaching plateaus and shrinking. E-business owners and entrepreneurs should be able to assess their market segment and plan each stage of the business cycle.

E-businesses face many different types of risks associated with protecting their business and customer information. Computer viruses and hackers are constantly trying to hack Internet companies and steal customers' personal data and financial information. These security risks force e-businesses to use software and encryption codes that limit the ability of third parties to hack their secure systems. Online security risks can also lead to legal problems for e-businesses, as they are required to protect consumer information under federal and state law. Violations in the e-business system will also increase the company's insurance risk, as insurers demand higher premiums for companies with legal problems if they decide to take e-business as a customer.

Business risk is related to the risk faced by companies in conducting day-to-day operations. These risks include problems with inventories, labour, overhead, or supply chains. Since most e-businesses do not have large physical locations or warehouses, they must rely on a supply chain to deliver goods to consumers. Whenever a business has to rely on individuals or other businesses to help distribute goods, the risk can increase. Business risk also arises if an e-business cannot quickly and efficiently acquire inventory and move it along the supply chain.

E-commerce is expanding rapidly around the world. This fast-growing business also carries several types of risks. According to the researcher M. Gola, these risks include the following typology proposed by scholar [8].

1. Online threat.

Every type of business gets threatened. The full range of security threats we can see in e-commerce business include phishing attacks, malware, and e-mail about hacking and spam. These threats can be quite risky for all of us. You must regularly update your platform's operating system to address these threats.

2. Privacy issues.

Company and customer personal data and information are very important to protect them. There are many hackers and spammers who can misuse personal data for spam, identity theft and unwanted marketing. Therefore, you need to use a strong password.

3. Disputes with customers.

When a customer does not receive his order on time or encounters some damaged products, there is a chance that he may argue with you. So, you always need to make sure that you provide your customers with first-class customer service. You can't afford to settle your client's disputes.

4. Exit from SEO.

Google and other platforms can update their algorithms and view your site at any time, ensuring that your website traffic is significantly reduced overnight. Therefore, your site may run the risk of insufficient traffic and reduced sales conversions.

5. Intellectual property issues.

They include images, products, videos, designs, logos, etc. that you originally designed, but other people can copy your design and present it as their own. This infringes your intellectual property rights. When your ideas and thoughts are copied, you think of giving them back to others.

6. Credit card fraud.

It can be a big risk for an e-commerce seller. People may use a stolen credit card to make an online purchase, or a hacker may be able to use stolen credit card information from other customers on your system. No matter how tough your online securities are, you should always be aware of suspicious transactions.

There are also perfectly legal actions and changes in the commercial environment that can threaten companies. Consumer behaviour, supplier efficiency and the exchange rate affect profits today and tomorrow.

Top companies have shown great interest in supporting and developing business-to-business (B2B) exchanges (electronic markets). The accumulation of power by higher-level enterprises in a particular industry is one of the consequences. Their goal is to reduce the cost. It will reduce the margin further down the supply chain. Procurement may have been unsuccessful in the past in terms of the best purchase price. However, Internet technology can smooth out customers' ignorance. Companies always want suppliers if we do not see vertical integration on an unprecedented scale. The real implications are that customer-supplier relationship management and non-price factors will become even more important.

Companies depend on their suppliers. Three areas of particular concern are IT operations, transport / logistics and disintermediation for e-business. For example, if a company's website is hosted by an Internet Service Provider (ISP), the promotion and sale of products depends on the ISP's ability. It is also important that the goods reach their destination on time, so the results of logistics suppliers should be closely monitored. Contingency plans should be developed so that switching to alternative vendors can be made immediately if outbound IT or logistics vendors fail. Web companies tend to place the greatest emphasis on the web interface. The pleasure comes to the customer with the enthusiasm of the product. Finally, there is also the risk of disinmediation, through which the supplier implements a strategy that cuts out the middleman and sells directly to your customers.

Business risk depends more on the sophistication and experience of the company than on its transition to e-commerce through exchange rate movements. However, the small businesses opportunity to sell to the world market is a part of the Internet commercial attraction. These companies can start trading internationally without managing the propensity for adverse exchange rate changes. The simple answer is to charge a fee in the company's national currency. Thus, the risk is transferred to the client; although such an approach can cause sales loss.

The next external source of risk to be considered are laws and regulations designed to manage business activities.

The amount of relevant legislation that companies need to know is growing. In the UK, this includes laws governing investigators' powers over electronic communications, data protection and even human rights. For example, if a company intends to read e-mails from its employees, it must explain this to them in advance and set a contract term for their work.

It is important to remember that all the usual rules still apply in addition to the new legislation introduced in response to new e-business technologies. However, e-business does not receive another distribution. The laws on copyright rules, patents, acceptance and offer, trademarks and data protection are applied. For example, a British software company has entered a brand name owned and used by a competitor into its computer code on its website. The trademark has been included as a meta tag, a keyword used by search engines to help people find a website, although the meta tag cannot be seen on a regular web page that appears on the user's screen. The court ruled that this was a copyright infringement.

The laws of other countries, where businesses can now operate through e-business channels, should also be taken into account.

The efficiency and effectiveness of a company business processes can lead to a further set of risks. Perhaps these are the risks that the company imposes on itself, perhaps due to the employment of the most prominent aspects of day-to-day management. Two examples will be considered, i.e., intellectual property and reliability of delivery.

The value of business knowledge and information and the need to protect them are growing. For example, data integrity must be ensured for any e-business. In addition, intellectual property must be protected as fully as possible. Part of the solution is to protect intellectual property rights (IP) through legal contracts, but preventive measures should also be taken to ensure that everyone in the organization evaluates the value of IP and acts to support it in their day-to-day work. Protecting computer data and intellectual property requires rigorous processes, including notifying all personnel.

If business does not meet its customers' delivery expectations it loses its customer base. It may be the inability to deliver goods on time or an immediate response to customer inquiries by e-mail.

The biggest risk lies in choosing a business strategy. There must be a viable path to profitability. The emergence of a network economy does not destroy the fact that during the relevant period the company must be able to generate a positive balance of discounted cash flows.

Business strategies must be viable, acceptable and sustainable. Let's look at each of these three concepts and illustrate them with examples based on real e-business experiences.

The strategy must be viable; it needs to make sense and offer the product or service that the market wants now or will want in the future. A grocery auction is unlikely to be viable because people will not be willing to invest more time than price increases are worth.

Acceptability is the reaction of other stakeholders. An operation aimed at demarcating car dealerships will not work if there are powerful suppliers (car manufacturers) who prefer to sell through their dealer networks. Therefore, e-business must consider the acceptability of its business strategy for top organizations in the supply chain.

Finally, it must be possible to protect the product or service from imitation or legal action for a sufficient period of time. A peer-to-peer system for sharing music files can be an exciting use of technology and a concept that attracts millions of users, but if it cannot be defended as a fair practice in the courts, it is not sustainable as a business strategy.

Conclusion. The e-commerce business has been given considerable attention and access to a larger audience. It is usually not achieved by conventional retail methods. However, it has also made business owners and customers vulnerable to serious security threats.

The e-commerce model carries a huge risk for both retailers and consumers. Consumers trust their financial and personal data when they make purchases both in-store and online instructing retailers to ensure the dissemination of data on many digital platforms. Companies are concerned about the potential release of confidential information about customers, employees and corporations that could be used for personal data fraud, financial theft or damage to the brand reputation.

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COMPETITION AND MONOPOLY

Аннотация.
В данной статье исследуются понятия и основные виды конкуренции, рассматривается современное положение конкуренции, определяются характерные черты монополии в настоящее время.

Abstract.
This article examines the concepts and main types of competition, examines the current state of competition, defines the characteristic features of monopoly at the present time.

Ключевые слова: *конкуренция; монополия; дифференциация; олигополия; рынок*
Keywords: *competition; monopoly; differentiation; oligopoly; market*

Конкуренция — борьба субъектов рынка за невозобновляемые ресурсы и за наиболее выигрышные условия для производства и реализации товара.

Конкуренция существует в командной и рыночной экономике. При командной экономике организации конкурируют за расположение руководства. При рыночной экономике — ограниченные ресурсы перераспределяются на базе свободного рынка.

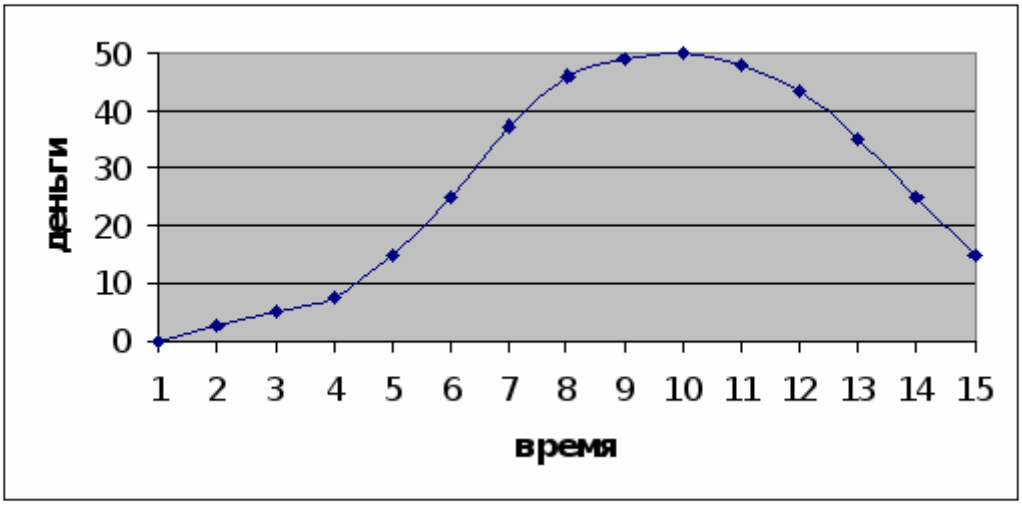

Рисунок 1- Конкурентоспособность товара при рыночной экономике

В современное время оправдала себя чистая конкуренция — структура рынка, которая поделена на большое количество предприятий, которые не способны повлиять на весь рынок. В такой ситуации организации реализовывают свою деятельность таким образом, чтобы снабдить покупателей необходимыми ресурсами по минимальной цене.

Чистую конкуренцию можно назвать невозможным совершенством для макроэкономики, потому что исключить государственное вмешательство сейчас не представляется правдоподобным. Поэтому в настоящее время преобладает несовершенная конкуренция, куда также входят олигополия и монополия (табл. 1). Конкуренция заставляет манипулировать ценой в случае превосходства качества собственного товара, что является одним из путей дифференциации [1, с. 52].

Виды препятствий: правовые (регистрация компании), материальные (поиск источника финансирования), денежные (высокая стоимость сырья), технические (небольшое число работников и оборудования) [2, с. 83].

В конечном итоге выживают единицы на рынке, которые могут умножать собственную прибыль за счет повышения цены на товар. Этот процесс проходит с образованием монополии или олигополии.

Олигополия – это форма рынка, который находится в распоряжении у двух или более крупных компаний.

Здесь конкуренция неэффективна, так как если компания понизит цену, то другие сделают так же, что станет причиной падения доходов. Поэтому субъекты олигополии находятся в сговоре и осуществляют контроль над ценами.

Монополия – это форма рынка, где находится один продавец незаменяемого товара. Со стороны покупателей монополия неудобна, так как производителю не нужно повышать качество своего товара, чтобы его продать с прибавочной стоимостью.

Таблица - 1

Сравнение форм конкуренции

Принципы сравнения	Чистая конкуренция	Монополия	Олигополия
Структура товара	Однородный	Исключительный	Разный
Управление ценами	Нет	Единоличное	Взаимовыгодное
Количество компаний	Большое	Единственный представитель	От 2-5
Принципы захождения	Без преград	Невозможно	Тяжело

Анализируя таблицу 1, мы видим, что чистая конкуренция является самым благоприятным и идеальным состоянием рынка для его развития и продуктивного функционирования.

Бывает и естественная монополия, когда компания реализовывает продукцию с наименьшими затратами, чем остальные организации.

Существует и искусственные монополии (создаются намеренно для взаимовыгодного извлечения прибыли), в том числе тресты, синдикаты, концерны и картели [3, с. 80].

Плюсы конкуренции: препятствие для монополии, выбор большого диапазона продукции, максимально возможные расходы у покупателя, новые технологии улучшения качества товара.

Минусы конкуренции: несправедливые способы её ведения, банкротство большого процента производителей, опасное использование средств производства, большие расходы на маркетинг.

Трест — это акционерное общество, преобладающее в конкретной сфере. Стоит отметить, что организации, входящие в трест, находятся вне самостоятельности.

Синдикат — это союз определённых организаций одной сферы. При этом субъекты, в отличии от треста, обладают некоторой независимостью, но не полной, так как товар продаётся через конкретное место.

Концерн — это содружество компаний разных сфер бизнеса, находящееся под одной коммерческой зависимостью.

Существует монополистическая конкуренция. Происходит при конкуренции сильных производителей за место на рынке.

Характеристика монополистической конкуренции:

- продукция является некачественной заменой другой продукции, производимой оставшимися организациями;
- присутствует немалое число производителей, которые удовлетворяет свою часть потребителей;
- минимально сотрудничество по установке цен на продукцию;
- присутствуют варианты захода на рынок.

Таким образом в данной статье исследованы понятия и основные виды конкуренции, рассмотрено современное положение конкуренции, определяются характерные черты монополии в настоящее время. Можно сделать выход, что у монополистической конкуренции есть сходства с монополией и совершенной конкуренцией по вышеперечисленным признакам.

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ЕКОНОМІЧНА СВІДОМІСТЬ: СУТНІСТЬ, СКЛАДОВІ ТА ФАКТОРИ СТАНОВЛЕННЯ

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ СОЗНАНИЕ: СУЩНОСТЬ, СОСТАВЛЯЮЩИЕ И ФАКТОРЫ СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ

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ECONOMIC CONSCIOUSNESS: ESSENCE, COMPONENTS AND FACTORS OF FORMATION

Анотація.
Досліджено сутність, складові та функції економічної свідомості. Висвітлено вплив когнітивних властивостей людини на її економічну поведінку.

Аннотация.
Исследованы сущность, составляющие и функции экономического сознания. Освещено влияние когнитивных свойств человека на его экономическое поведение.

Abstract.
The essence, components and functions of economic consciousness are studied. The influence of human cognitive properties on its economic behavior is highlighted.

Ключові слова: *економічна свідомість, ментальні моделі, економічна поведінка, обмежена раціональність.*

Ключевые слова: *экономическое сознание, ментальные модели, экономическое поведение, ограниченная рациональность.*

Keywords: *economic consciousness, mental models, economic behavior, limited rationality.*

Проблема дослідження феномена економічної свідомості індивіду є досить важливою в економічній науці та в економічній психології зокрема, оскільки саме людина з притаманними їй специфічними когнітивними особливостями є рушійною силою розвитку економіки. Економіка без психології

не може успішно досліджувати найважливіші економічні процеси, також як і психологія без економіки не має можливості досліджувати найбільш важливі аспекти людської поведінки [6].

Сутність економічної свідомості – в емоційній оцінці дійсності, забезпеченні економічної діяльності – у попередній побудові та передбаченні їх наслідків, у контролюванні економічної поведінки та керуванні нею, у здатності особистості давати собі раду в навколишньому світі, у власному економічному житті [5, с. 174].

Економічна свідомість і економічна поведінка знаходяться у тісному взаємозв'язку:

- економічна свідомість регулює економічну поведінку;
- саме за рахунок «включеності» до економічної поведінки та за допомогою її результатів економічна свідомість коригується, змінюється, формується;
- важливими детермінантами одночасно і економічної свідомості, і економічної поведінки є внутрішні неусвідомлювані психологічні феномени та зовнішні соціальні феномени [10].

Структура економічної свідомості складається з семи основних компонентів (рис. 1).

Рис. 1. Компоненти економічної свідомості

Складено за [11].

Так, уявлення людини про себе як про економічний суб'єкт означає її самоідентифікацію; уявлення про багатство – власна суб'єктивна шкала рівня доходів; ставлення до власності – ступінь прагнення бути власником; ставлення до конкуренції - готовність до змагань з іншими особами.

Економічна свідомість виконує декілька функцій: по-перше, це пізнавальна функція, яка реалізується в процесі наукової діяльності й у практиці економічного життя; по-друге, це регулятивна функція, яка реалізується за допомогою права, моралі, політики у сфері виробництва й розподілу матеріальних благ; по-третє, це евристична функція, яка забезпечує індивідуальні й суспільні програми економічної діяльності, творчо трансформує й адаптує їх до нових умов економічного життя; по-четверте, це виховна функція, яка реалізується в якостях підприємництва, працьовитості, бережливості, екологічності [1].

Сучасні наукові дослідження людини як суб'єкта соціально-економічних відносин своїми джерелами мають праці А.Сміта, який вважається засновником економіки як самостійної науки, А. Маршалла як автора мікроекономічної теорії, Дж. Кейнса як автора теорії макроекономіки; фактично зусиллями цих науковців було сформовано підвалини теорії раціональної «економічної людини». Економіст О. Монгерштейн і математик Дж. фон Нейман (праця «Теорія ігор та економічної поведінки», 1944 р.) заклали фундамент вивчення імовірнісної економічної поведінки, зокрема, механізм прийняття рішення раціональною «економічною людиною». Проте подальші дослідження цього феномена показали, що раціональний вибір є лише одним із варіантів поведінки, а вагомішим чинником є опосередкування дії економічних умов на поведінку людини її суб'єктивними поглядами на економіку, аж до врахування людиною суспільної думки [2].

Дійсно, прогнозування розвитку економічної системи є надзвичайно складним комплексним процесом, оскільки рушійною силою економіки виступає людина, з притаманними лише їй психологічними особливостями, і поведінку якої передбачити на перспективу видається практично неможливим.

Це розумів ще 200 років тому французький мислитель Джозеф де Местр, який писав своєму опонентові: ««Ви бажаєте рівності між людьми тому, що ви помилково вважаєте їх однаковими, ви говорите про права людини, пишете загальнолюдські конституції; на вашу думку відмінностей між людьми немає; шляхом умовиводів ви дійшли до віддаленого поняття про людину і все приписуєте до цієї фікції. Це вкрай помилковий і неточний прийом. Вигаданої вами «загальнолюдини» ніде в світі не побачиш, бо її в природі не існує» [3].

Тривалий час переважна більшість економічних досліджень ґрунтувалась на сприйнятті людини як раціонального індивіда, що приймає рішення, керуючись очікуваною вигодою. За допомогою таких міркувань та побудови математичних моделей дослідники намагалися описати функціонування економіки.

Коли люди приймають рішення, їх раціональність обмежується проблемою вибору, пізнавальними обмеженнями їх розуму та часом, доступними для прийняття рішення. У цьому випадку вони виступають агентами, що задовольняють свої потреби, прагнучи знайти задовільний, а не оптимальний варіант [9].

Родоначальником концепції обмеженої раціональності є Нобелівський лауреат 1978 р. Г.Саймон. Концепція вперше з'явилася в його книзі «Моделі людини» 1957 року. З того моменту й по сьогодні вона є однією з найважливіших для економічної теорії і практики. Концепція обмеженої раціональності базується на таких положеннях:

- рішення, які приймаються в бізнесі, можуть мати тільки обмежену раціональність, тому економічні агенти не мають достатніх когнітивних ресурсів для повної обробки наявної інформації й розрахунку всіх можливих варіантів вибору;
- економічні суб'єкти насправді прагнуть не максимізувати прибуток, а намагаються досягти певного варіанту рішення, який забезпечить прийнятний для них результат (який зовсім не є максимально можливим);
- так як індивідам найчастіше доводиться шукати відповіді відразу на кілька питань, об'єктивно скорочується увага, яка приділяється окремим з них. В силу цього багато рішень приймаються або на підставі інтуїтивних висновків, або на основі шаблонів, раніше закладених у поведінку індивіда [12].

Американсько-ізраїльський психолог, Д. Канеман, який досліджував специфіку прийняття рішень, ставив перед своїми студентам таку задачу: «Бейсбольна битка і м'яч разом коштують долар і 10 центів. Бита на 1 долар дорожча, ніж м'яч. Скільки коштує м'яч ?». Більшість людей швидко називають ціну 10 центів, але навіть ті, хто відповів правильно (5 центів), в інших життєвих ситуаціях часто спочатку приймають рішення, а потім розбираються в його правильності, тобто на відміну від класичного підходу в економічній теорії, згідно з яким люди є раціональними і вміють добре рахувати, вчений спробував дослідити специфіку прийняття рішень під впливом незалежних і випадкових факторів. Від цього залежить і те, наскільки ефективними є ринки, як держава повинна з ними взаємодіяти, чому виникають кризи і що з ними робити, як визначити стимули і домогтися від людей бажаного поведінки [4].

Автор теорії ментального обліку, американський економіст Р.Талер довів, що рушійною силою функціонування економічної системи є людина, тому при побудові економічних моделей потрібно це враховувати. У цілому ментальні моделі – це засновані на попередньому досвіді ідеї, стратегії, способи розуміння, які існують в розумі людини та скеровують її дії. Ментальні моделі використовуються для пояснення причин і наслідків, а також надання сенсу життєвого досвіду. Ментальні моделі є природними і притаманні кожній людині, незалежно від того, усвідомлює він це чи ні. Ментальні моделі не є незмінними [7].

Ментальний облік ґрунтується на неоднаковому сприйнятті одних і тих же в абсолютному вираженні витрат при зміні умов або контексту транзакції. Найяскравішим прикладом ментального обліку є схильність індивідів витрачати більше при безготівковій оплаті товарів, ніж при оплаті готівкою. Р.Талер здійснив спробу побудувати комплексну теорію поведінкової економіки, що має прикладні наслідки [8].

На знак поваги до економічної поведінки людей, яку він так ретельно вивчав, Талер пожартував, що має намір витратити присуджену йому премію банку Швеції з економіки пам'яті Альфреда Нобеля «..якомога нераціональніше».

Таким чином, економічна свідомість є основою прийняття особистістю економічних рішень через спрямування фокусу на свої потреби та інтереси, що, в свою чергу, чинить вплив на розвиток економічної системи в цілому. Вплив психологічних особливостей людини і, як наслідок, її поведінки, на розвиток економічної системи не завжди є прогнозованим, відтак проблема обґрунтування теоретико-прикладних аспектів взаємодії індивіда та економіки і надалі залишається надзвичайно важливою та актуальною.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ НА РЫНОК ТРУДА

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THE IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION ON THE LABOR MARKET

Аннотация.
В статье исследуется проблема адаптации человеческих ресурсов в контексте перехода и развития цифровой экономики России. Рассматриваются основные изменения на рынке труда, взаимосвязанные проблемы повышения результативности труда, уменьшение рабочих мест и обеспечения платежеспособного спроса.

Abstract.
The article examines the problem of adaptation of human resources in the context of the transition and development of the digital economy in Russia. The main changes in the labor market, interrelated problems of increasing labor productivity, reducing jobs and ensuring effective demand are considered.

Ключевые слова: *цифровая экономика, безработица, цифровизация, рынок труда, квалификация, возможности, навыки, занятость, технологии.*

Keywords: *digital economy, unemployment, digitalization, labor market, qualifications, opportunities, skills, employment, technology.*

Сегодня цифровые технологии доступны в каждом современном доме, учреждениях, бизнесе, фабрике, больнице, школе, университете. Они используются в различных областях: для создания дополненной и виртуальной реальности, в робототехнике, для 3D-печати, в области искусственного интеллекта, здравоохранения, программирования, машинного обучения, научных исследований и сельского хозяйства.

Внедрение цифровых технологий во многих секторах экономики создает социально-экономических изменения. С увеличением безработицы общий доход общества уменьшается, заработная плата не изменяется. Вследствие чего подрываются стимулы к инвестированию и трудоустройству, замедляется рост производительности и снижается благосостояния общества из-за сокращающегося совокупного спроса.

По данным Федеральной службы государственной статистики, в 2020 году уровень безработицы в России составил 4,7%, что в сравнении с 2017 годом ниже на 0,7 п. п.

При анализе динамики занятости населения России (таблица 1) была выявлена тенденция к увеличению уровня занятости, который в 2020 году составил 48,8 %, однако в сравнении с прошлым годом она уменьшилась на 0,6 п.п. Так же можно заметить, что численность населения снизилась 0,5 млн чел. Одной из причин такого резкого сокращения послужило распространение коронавирусной инфекции, которая повлияла не только жизни каждого отдельного человека, но и на все сферы экономики страны.

Таблица 1

Динамика занятости населения России

Показатели	2017	2018	2019	2020	Отклонение (+/-)
Население, млн. чел.	146,8	146,9	146,7	146,2	0,6
Численность рабочей силы, млн. чел	75,0	76,0	75,9	74,8	0,2
Численность занятого населения, млн. чел.	71,1	72,3	72,4	71,4	0,3
Численность безработных, млн. чел.	4,0	3,7	3,5	3,5	0,5
Уровень занятости, %	48,4	49,2	49,4	48,8	0,4
Уровень участия в рабочей силе, %	51,1	51,7	51,7	51,2	0,1
Уровень безработицы, %	5,3	4,9	4,6	4,7	0,7

*Источник: http://www.gks.ru

С развитием цифровой экономики не исключено, число потерянных рабочих мест и число новых станут равными, и это будет лучшим сценарием развития, поскольку повышение производительности труда обеспечивает более высокие доходы за счет изменения структуры занятости и за счет переформатирования профессий на рынке труда. Однако такой сценарий будет сопровождаться негативными последствиями: сокращение рабочих мест и высвобождение рабочей силы резко сократит платежеспособный спрос. В это же время увеличится нагрузка на государственный бюджет в целях обеспечения нейтрального социального баланса и предотвращения социальных потрясений.

Однако не стоит забывать, что внедрение успешных информационных технологий позволяет сократить объем физической работы, создавая тем самым благоприятные условия для психологического и физического здоровья сотрудника. Оцифровка во многом соответствует интересам работодателей, так как производительность труда, количество и качество продукции увеличиваются, а полная роботизация меняет экономическое положение на рынке, предполагая:

– появление новых профессий, таких как программисты, системные инженеры, разработчики ИКТ, робототехника, консультанты по инновациям, интеллектуальные тренеры;

– экономический рост за счет увеличения производительности.

– усиление влияния государственных и коммерческих институтов при подготовке высококвалифицированных специалистов в области цифровизации;

– сглаживается гендерное неравенство.

Таблица 2

Гендерный состав безработных в России

Показатель	2017	2018	2019	2020	Отклонение (+/-)
Численность безработных в возрасте 15-72 лет, тыс. чел.	3969	3658	3476	3465	504
Мужчины, тыс. чел.	2102	1916	1853	1846	256
Мужчины, %	52,96	52,38	53,31	53,28	0,32
Женщины, тыс. чел.	1867	1743	1623	1619	248
Женщины, %	47,04	47,65	46,69	46,72	0,32

*Источник: http://www.gks.ru

В силу трансформации рынка труда и появлению новых форм занятости в 2020 гуду на российском рынке труда сложилась следующая ситуация: в составе населения старше 15 лет доля нетрудоустроенных женщин на 6,56% меньше чем мужчин или 227 тыс. чел. (таблица 2).

Интернет-экономика, развитие информационных технологий, использование робототехники и системы искусственного интеллекта создают возможность появления новой технологической базы, позволяющей выполнять различные виды деятельности, что открывает возможности для женщин, пожилых и людей с ограниченными возможностями.

Работодателям требуются не только сотрудники, которые все умеют, но и те, кто способен креативно мыслить, быть профессионалом в нескольких областях, говорить на иностранных языках, саморазвиваться и самосовершенствоваться. Поэтому важно чтобы автоматизация выполнения задач сопровождалась повышением уровня квалификации персонала, приобретением ими дополнительных навыков, которые позволят перейти на более высокооплачиваемую работу. Только тогда внедрение технологий поможет увеличить человеческий капитал и повысить производительность квалифицированной рабочей силы.

Таким образом, переход к электронной экономике существенно влияет на рынок труда: с внедрением информационных технологий во все сферы жизни, цифровая грамотность становятся критически важными фактором для работодателя при найме сотрудника. Поэтому обучение специалистов с компетенциями по разработке и внедрению цифровых технологий в производство, наличие рабочих мест и высококвалифицированных кадров являются ключевыми факторами успеха процессов оцифровки и развития рынка труда.

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JURISPRUDENCE

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АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ОТСТУПЛЕНИЯ ОТ РАВЕНСТВА ДОЛЕЙ ПРИ РАЗДЕЛЕ ОБЩЕГО ИМУЩЕСТВА СУПРУГОВ

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CURRENT PROBLEMS OF DEPARTURE FROM EQUALITY OF SHARES IN THE DIVISION OF THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE SPOUSES

Аннотация.

В статье исследуются нормы действующего законодательства, а также судебная практика относительно ситуаций, при которых происходит отступление от равенства долей в процессе раздела супружеского имущества. Анализируется категория «интересы несовершеннолетних детей», применительно к российскому законодательству.

Авторами также проанализированы внесенные в Государственную Думу Российской Федерации предложения по совершенствованию правового регулирования в данной сфере, а также были внесены некоторые рекомендации по внесению изменений в действующее законодательство.

Abstract.

The article examines the norms of the current legislation, as well as judicial practice regarding situations in which there is a deviation from equality of shares in the process of division of matrimonial property. The category «interests of minor children» is analyzed in relation to Russian legislation.

The authors also analyzed the proposals made to the State Duma of the Russian Federation on improving legal regulation in this area, and also made some recommendations for amending the current legislation.

Ключевые слова: *супруги, бывшие супруги, общая совместная собственность супругов, раздел имущества, интересы несовершеннолетних детей, презумпция равенства долей при разделе имущества, дорогостоящее имущество.*

Keywords: *spouses, former spouses, common joint property of spouses, division of property, interests of minor children, the presumption of equality of shares in the division of property, expensive property.*

Действующий Семейный кодекс РФ (далее – СК РФ) [19] был принят 29 декабря 1995 года и вступил в силу 01 марта 1996 года. С того времени прошло уже больше двадцати пяти лет, однако за это время изменения, касающиеся имущественных отношений супругов в него практически не вносились. Бесспорно, что за данный период времени экономические отношения в стране претерпели значительные изменения.

Относительный рост доходов, развитие бизнеса, приватизация, жилищные программы и иные предлагаемые государством меры социальной поддержки привели к тому, что сегодня практически у любой семьи есть собственность, а также иные имущественные права и обязанности. Однако правовое регулирование имущественных отношений супругов, в части основанное на советском опыте, призванное на переходном этапе развития нашей страны решить существующие на то время проблемы, в настоящее время уже не соответствует существующим экономическим и социальным отношениям и требует реформирования, с учетом накопленного опыта правоприменения и научных достижений.

Как показывает практика, основными случаями раздела совместно нажитого имущества супругов являются случаи его раздела в процессе расторжения брака. По данным судебной статистики только в первом полугодии 2020 года судами было принято к производству 15 090 дел рассматриваемой категории [12]. Указанные сведения говорят о том, что в нашей стране достаточно большое количество супругов не могут самостоятельно договориться о судьбе совместно нажитого имущества, что толкает их на необходимость обращения в судебные органы за защитой.

Вышеуказанные факты доказывают актуальность исследования проблемы правового регулирования раздела общего имущества в целом и особенностей отступления от равенства долей супругов, в частности.

В Российской Федерации признается режим общей собственности супругов. Исключением мо-

гут выступать положения заключенного между супругами договора (ст. 33 СК РФ). Данный режим совместного имущества может быть прекращен в случае имущественного раздела.

Семейным кодексом РФ в статье 38 указывается, что раздел имущества может осуществиться на любой стадии нахождения супругов в брачных отношениях: во время брака или после расторжения. Еще одним основанием может служить требование кредитора о взыскании на долю одного из супругов в общем имуществе.

Следуя принципу диспозитивности, по общему правилу раздел имущества осуществляется с согласия обеих сторон.

Как показывает практика, предпочтительнее, когда супруги самостоятельно договариваются о разделе имущества, однако такое не всегда возможно в силу различных обстоятельств. Для таких случаев предусматривается судебный порядок раздела имущества и определения долей супругов в имуществе.

Важно отметить, что в договорном порядке раздела совместно нажитого имущества, супруги могут установить любые доли, в то время как судебный порядок, за исключением установленного в брачном договоре, всегда признает равные имущественные доли (п. 1 ст. 39 СК РФ).

Таким образом, на законодательном уровне закрепляется презумпция равенства долей супругов при разделе общего совместно нажитого имущества. Однако указанная презумпция применяется не всегда, так как в судебном порядке один из супругов может доказать свое право на получение большей доли имущества в силу конкретных оснований, указанных в п. 2 ст. 39 СК РФ, к которым относятся: интересы несовершеннолетних детей и (или) заслуживающие внимания интересы одного из супругов.

К таким случаям закон относит ситуации, когда один из супругов осознанно не получает доходов, распоряжается совместным имуществом не в интересах семьи и без ведома второго супруга.

В Постановлении Пленума Верховного Суда РФ от 05.11.1998 № 15 «О применении судами законодательства при рассмотрении дел о расторжении брака» указывается еще на один такой критерий: случаи, при которых один из супругов по состоянию здоровья или по иным уважительным обстоятельствам не может заниматься трудовой деятельностью, а, соответственно, и получать доход [14].

Еще одним критерием для увеличения доли при разделе супружеского имущества в судебной практике часто рассматриваются случаи, когда в совместное имущество один из супругов вложил часть своих личных средств. В таких ситуациях суды определяют доли в данном имуществе, исходя из стоимости произведенных вложений. Например, в одном из дел супруга вложила в приобретение квартиры денежные средства, полученные ею в дар. Суд в данном случае счел возможным отступить он начала равенства долей супругов [1].

В другом деле в добрачное имущество (жилой дом) супругами в момент нахождения в браке были осуществлены вложения, которые повлияли на стоимость всего объекта в большую сторону. В соответствии со ст. 37 СК РФ жилой дом был признан совместно нажитым имуществом супругов и при разделе имущества суд апелляционной инстанции определил доли по ½ каждому. Рассматривая данное дело, Верховный Суд РФ направил данное дело на новое рассмотрение, указав на то, что часть жилого дома была приобретена до вступления я в брак, а значит необходимо учесть ее стоимость при разделе имущества супругов [9].

Стоит обратить внимание на то, что проектом Федерального закона № 835938-7 «О внесении изменений в отдельные законодательные акты Российской Федерации» предлагается добавить положение о возможности отступления от равенства долей супругов, когда одним из них совершалась сделка по отчуждению имущества, без необходимого в силу закона нотариально удостоверенного согласия со стороны второго супруга, совершенная на невыгодных условиях и не признанная судом в качестве недействительной [15].

Проанализировав вышеуказанные положения, устанавливается перечень фактов, при совокупности которых будет возможным отступление от равенства долей:

– сделка должна быть направлена на отчуждение совместного имущества, при этом совершенная сделка и (или) права на отчуждаемое имущество подлежат государственной регистрации, либо совершенная сделка требует обязательной нотариальной формы;

– невыгодные условия такой сделки,

– отсутствие решение суда о признании такой сделки недействительной.

На наш взгляд, содержание данного положения необоснованно сужено только до «квалифицированных» сделок. Отсутствие нотариально удостоверенного согласия другого супруга при их совершении, хотя и встречается, однако не так часто. Связано это с наличием контроля со стороны нотариата и органов, осуществляющих государственную регистрацию.

Чаще встречаются случаи распоряжения дорогостоящим движимым имуществом без ведома другого супруга. Однако такие сделки также могут идти вразрез с интересами семьи, как и отчуждение недвижимости. Стоит отметить, что признание данных сделок недействительными в целом является сложным, так как необходимо доказать, что другая сторона в сделке знала или заведомо должна была знать о несогласии другого супруга на совершение данной сделки (п. 2 ст. 35 СК РФ).

Кроме того, в предложенном законопроекте речь идет только об отчуждении имущества, а не о распоряжении имуществом, как указано в п. 3 ст. 35 СК РФ. Соответственно не подпадают под эти признаки, например, залог имущества и передача его в безвозмездное пользование.

В связи с чем, на наш взгляд, необходимо изложить данную норму в следующей редакции: «в статье 39: пункт 2 дополнить словами «…, также совершал сделки без согласия второго супруга на

невыгодных условиях, сделки по распоряжению общим имуществом, которые по решению суда не были признаны недействительными».

В таком случае будут защищены интересы супруга, чье согласие на совершение сделки не было получено, не только в отношении распоряжения недвижимостью, но и иными видами вещей, а также иными правами.

Что же касается толкования понятия «интересы несовершеннолетних детей», то ни в законе, ни в указанном Постановлении Пленума Верховного Суда РФ его не содержится. Ряд исследователей считает, что в данном случае подразумеваются имущественные интересы детей.

Так, Е. Евсеев отмечает, что под интересом несовершеннолетнего необходимо понимать обеспечение его всем необходимым, за счет чего будет осуществляться его правильное развитие во всех сферах [5, С. 11].

К.Б. Зелинская к таким интересам несовершеннолетних детей относит: наличие еды, одежды, обуви; наличие места постоянного жительства и т.д. [6, С. 48].

Другие же авторы полагают, что сюда можно отнести любые заслуживающие внимания интересы детей, в том числе и неимущественного характера.

А.А. Расторгуева понимает под интересом ребенка спокойную, любящую атмосферу вокруг него, созданную как родителями, так и иными родственниками, а также посредством наличия определенных материальных благ [16, С. 24].

Отметим, что в качестве альтернативы категории «интерес» указывают на категории «нужды, потребности» [21].

В связи с чем, по нашему мнению, в рассматриваемом случае под интересами несовершеннолетних детей следует понимать их потребности в соответствующем уровне жизни, необходимом для их полноценного физического, психического, духовного и нравственного развития.

Данные положения вытекают из прав детей, предусмотренных ст. 54 СК РФ и ст. 27 Конвенции ООН «О правах ребенка» [7], и корреспондирующих им обязанностей родителей, предусмотренных ст. 63 СК РФ, ст. 38 Конституции РФ [8].

По нашему мнению, следует не согласиться с выводами Ю.Ф. Беспалова о необходимости исключения нормы о возможности увеличения доли одного из супругов, исходя из интересов несовершеннолетних детей [3, С. 30].

Ведь, исходя из складывающейся правоприменительной практики, наличие общих несовершеннолетних детей принимается судами во внимание в рамках увеличения доли совместно нажитого имущества в пользу родителя, с которым будут проживать дети [11].

В частности, суды в качестве причин отступления от равенства долей супругов при разделе учитывают такой критерий, как инвалидность ребенка, который остается проживать с одним из родителей.

В качестве примера можно привести Определение Судебной коллегии по гражданским делам Верховного Суда Российской Федерации от 14.01.2020 № 18-КГ19-184 [10].

В данном деле истец просила увеличить размер ее доли в совместно нажитом с ответчиком имуществе с учетом интересов несовершеннолетней дочери-инвалида. Обосновывая свои требования, истец указала, что ее несовершеннолетняя дочь является инвалидом по психическому здоровью. В соответствии с рекомендациями ей необходимо отдельное помещение для проживания и обучения, иного жилого помещения у нее нет.

С учетом интересов дочери ей необходимо поддерживать прежний материальный уровень жизни, чтобы несовершеннолетняя могла правильно, для своего положения, развиваться. Судами эти доводы не были учтены, на что обратил внимание Верховный Суд РФ и направил дело на повторное рассмотрение в суд апелляционной инстанции.

Решения, в которых доля остающегося с ребенком-инвалидом родителем увеличена были приняты также Пятигорским городским судом Ставропольского края от 24 ноября 2017 года по делу № 2-3033/17 [17], Краснодарским краевым судом 23 августа 2018 года по делу № 33-25010/18 [2].

Следует отметить, что в отечественном законодательстве и правоприменительной практике уклонение от уплаты алиментов не рассматривается в качестве основания для увеличения доли супруга, с которым проживает ребенок, при разделе общего имущества.

В то время как в Семейном кодексе Украины [20] содержатся положения о возможности увеличения доли одного из супругов, в случае если другой уклонялся от участия в содержании ребенка (детей), а также в том случае, когда получаемых алиментов не хватает на всестороннее, нормальное развитие детей (ст.70). Такая норма нашла отражение и в Семейном кодексе Кыргызской Республики (ст. 40) [18].

На наш взгляд данные нормативные положения являются прогрессивными по отношению к российскому законодательству, так как позволяют таким способом частично возместить затраты на содержание несовершеннолетних детей, которые добросовестно несет один из родителей, в то время как другой уклоняется от исполнения своих обязанностей.

В связи с чем, на наш взгляд, назрела необходимость добавить положение о том, что суд может не применять правило равенства долей, когда один из супругов уклонялся от участия в содержании ребенка (детей), а также положение о том, что доля одного из супругов может быть увеличена, если с ним проживают дети, нетрудоспособные совершеннолетние нуждающихся в помощи дети, при условии, что размер алиментов, которые они получают, меньше величины прожиточного минимума.

Добавление данных норм в семейное законодательство позволит частично решить существующую проблему неуплаты алиментов, либо их уплаты в размерах, несоответствующих уровню реальных доходов плательщика алиментов.

Таким образом, закрепленные в п. 2 ст. 39 СК РФ положения являются оценочными понятиями, рассчитанными на их толкование и применение судьей по своему внутреннему убеждению в каждом конкретном случае, исходя из заслуживающих внимания обстоятельств дела и представленных суду доказательств.

С одной стороны, применение оценочных категорий в данном случае дает суду возможность подходить к разрешению каждого дела с детальным исследованием жизненных обстоятельств, а не принимать единообразные решения.

С другой стороны, в связи с отсутствием правоприменительных критериев «суды фактически отказываются от неравного раздела имущества супругов, а в особенности – недвижимого имущества, ссылаясь на отсутствие предусмотренных законом оснований» [13, С. 41].

В связи с чем, некоторыми авторами высказывается мнение о необходимости внесения в законодательство ряд интересов несовершеннолетних граждан, которые должны приниматься во внимание в рамках п. 2 ст. 39 СК РФ [4, С. 7].

По нашему мнению, действующие правовые положения действительно являются в какой-то мере устаревшими и нуждаются в совершенствовании, с учетом существующих на сегодняшний день проблем, требующих скорейшего разрешения.

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ПАРЛАМЕНТСЬКИЙ КОНТРОЛЬ В УКРАЇНІ: ПРОБЛЕМИ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ

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PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL IN UKRAINE: IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

Анотація.

У статті розглянуто конституційно-правові аспекти реалізації парламентського контролю в Україні як важливої функції парламенту і складової збалансованої роботи усіх гілок влади у правовій державі. Розглянуто юридичний зміст поняття парламентського контролю та його тлумачення у науці конституційного права. Схарактеризовано парламентський контроль як одну з основних функцій парламенту та самостійний напрям діяльності парламенту зі спостереження за діяльністю органів виконавчої влади держави, державних органів, органів місцевого самоврядування. Визначено суб'єктний та об'єктний склад правовідносин у сфері парламентського контролю, його основні види та функції. Здійснено аналіз останніх законодавчих змін стосовно вдосконалення парламентського контролю, зокрема щодо діяльності парламентських комітетів та парламентського контролю за сектором безпеки і оборони. Обґрунтовано необхідність вдосконалення конституційно-правової регламентації парламентського контролю в Україні, зокрема законодавчого закріплення механізму інтерпеляції – ефективної форми парламентського контролю за діяльністю уряду і його окремих членів. Наголошено на тому, що значення процедури інтерпеляції має дуже важливе значення в умовах політичної нестабільності, коли за результатами інтерпеляцій парламент може висловити вотум недовіри як уряду в цілому, так і окремому його члену. Розглянуто роль комітетів Верховної Ради України у реалізації контрольної функції парламенту, окреслено основні недоліки та прогалини конституційно-правового регулювання порядку виконання контрольних повноважень парламентських комітетів. Наголошено на тому, що недостатньо врегульована система гарантій та засобів забезпечення контрольної діяльності негативно позначається на ефективності роботи комітетів та Верховної Ради України. Проаналізовано основні недоліки конституційного та законодавчого регулювання організації парламентського контролю, запропоновано шляхи їх усунення на законодавчому рівні.

Abstract.

The article considers constitutional and legal aspects of the parliamentary control implementation in Ukraine as an important function of the parliament and a component of the balanced work of all branches of government in the state governed by the rule of law. Legal content of the concept of parliamentary control and its interpretation in the constitutional law science is examined. Parliamentary control is characterized as one of the main functions of the parliament and an independent direction of the parliament activity on the monitoring of activities of executive authorities of the state, state bodies, local governments. The subject and object content of legal relations in the field of parliamentary control, its main types and functions are determined. Analysis of recent legislative changes aimed to improve parliamentary control, in particular, the activities of parliamentary committees and parliamentary control of the security and defense sector, is carried out. The need to improve constitutional and legal regulation of parliamentary control in Ukraine, in particular, the legislative consolidation of the interpellation mechanism as an effective form of parliamentary control over the activities of the government and its individual members, is substantiated. It is emphasized that the interpellation procedure is of great significance under the conditions of political instability, when the results of interpellations can give a vote of no confidence in both the government as a whole and its individual member. The role of committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in implementing the control function of the parliament is considered, the main shortcomings and gaps of the constitutional and legal regulation of the procedure for exercising the control powers of parliamentary committees are outlined. It is emphasized that the insufficiently regulated system of guarantees and means of ensuring control activities has a negative impact on the efficiency of the committees and the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The main shortcomings of the constitutional and legislative regulation of the parliamentary control organization are analyzed, the ways of their elimination at the legislative level are offered.

Ключові слова: *парламентський контроль, Верховна Рада України, інтерпеляція, комітет Верховної Ради України.*

Keywords: *parliamentary control, Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, interpellation, committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.*

Introduction. Assertion of the rule of law, development of the legal state, formation and proper implementation of Ukrainian legislation require effective implementation of the representative, legislative, control and other functions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, further development of parliamentarism as the basis of democracy. Under the conditions of implementation of the idea of power division into legislative, executive and judicial ones enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine, the effectiveness and improvement of parliamentary control is of great relevance. In times of political and social instability, weakening of control over the executive power may have negative consequences. In Ukraine, the problem of execution of the control function by the parliament has repeatedly become extremely acute, since strengthening of the executive power under the absence of proper parliamentary control destroys the mechanism of "checks and balances" and poses a threat to the democratic state. Despite the fact that the Constitution of Ukraine enshrines the control powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, an effective mechanism of parliamentary control has not yet been established, although some positive changes have been made in the legislation in recent years. Imperfect legislative support of parliamentary control in Ukraine leads to numerous corruption abuses and offenses performed by the representatives of the executive and judicial power, hinders the development of democracy and the rule of law in our country.

Review of Previous Studies. Many scholars have studied the issue of constitutional and legal regulation of parliamentary control in Ukraine, in particular, Y. Barabash, H. Boichenko, A. Zaiets, I. Zaliubovska, S. Kivalov, M. Kostytskyi, L. Kryvenko, V. Ladychenko, O. Maidannyk, L. Maistrenko, N. Onyshchenko, Y. Romaniuk, V. Sirenko, L. Sylenko, V. Shapoval, Y. Shemshuchenko and many others, but the need to improve the constitutional and legal mechanism of parliamentary control at the present stage of development of our state necessitates further comprehensive study of the problems of its implementation. Research of the problems of parliamentary control in Ukraine at the present stage of development of a democratic society is an important goal of the constitutional law science.

Research Results. Parliamentary control is one of the main functions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Its highest form is the constitutionally established parliamentary control in the system of control activities.

The main objectives of parliamentary control are to achieve greater efficiency of the executive power, as well as the operation of the entire state mechanism, prevention of violations of human and civil rights and freedoms by the state bodies, effective implementation of current legislation. Proper parliamentary control is able not only to detect violations in certain institutions of state power in a timely manner, but also to monitor the imperfection or lag of legislation from the current needs.

In the modern world, parliamentary control is an important element of a democratic society. The control function is one of the main functions of the parliaments of democratic countries. The need and importance of parliamentary control is supported by the international community, in particular, the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), which includes about one hundred and fifty countries. As early as 1977, the INTOSAI Congress adopted the Lima Declaration of Guidelines for Control, and its first article emphasized that organizing of control is a mandatory element of management, an integral part of regulation, which aims to "establish deviations from accepted standards and violations of the rule of law…" [6]. Activities of the European Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (EUROSAI) are guided by the main principles of INTOSAI and provisions of the Lima Declaration.

Paragraph 33 of Part 1 of Article 85 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which provides for the exercise of parliamentary control among the powers of parliament, is the constitutional basis of parliamentary control in Ukraine. Specific control powers of the parliament are clarified in paragraphs 4, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 25, 28, 34 of Part 1 of Article 85, in Articles 87, 89, 96, 97, 98, 101, 111 of the Constitution of Ukraine [4].

Legal regulation of parliamentary control is implemented through the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, laws of Ukraine "On Committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine", "On the Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights", "On the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine", "On the National Bank of Ukraine", "On the State Property Fund of Ukraine", "On the Security Service of Ukraine", "On the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine", "On the Prosecutor's Office", "On the State Bureau of Investigation", etc.

Interpretation of the legal content of the term "parliamentary control" is very important for the constitutional law science, therefore many well-known scholars have studied this issue.

In the constitutional and legal aspect, the term "parliamentary control" has a special meaning, and the content of this concept is different, in particular, depending on the form of government.

Thus, G. Ellinek believes that control is a check of actions of the state bodies and members important for the state in the context of their compliance with certain norms. He argues that control is divided into political and legal ones having distinguished such forms as administrative, financial and parliamentary. Parliamentary control is exercised through parliamentary criticism of the actions of government bodies with the help of constitutional means: interpellations, resolutions (condemnations), appointment of a parliamentary investigation. At the same time, they can all serve both political purposes and the purpose of legal control. At the same time, in parliamentary states, no-confidence votes are generally used only for political reasons. Another well-known researcher V. Orlando believed that the control function is based on exercising constant and active supervision by the parliament over all branches of administration, as well as the right of its representative (deputy) to express any desire, doubt or dissatisfaction to the government members [2, p .41].

According to the well-known Ukrainian researcher V. Shapoval, parliamentary control is one of

the functions of the parliament, which means the activity of the parliament, its bodies and officials, as well as other state bodies and officials, functionally connected with the parliament, in exercising control over executive power, primarily the government. Such control is one of the elements of the system of checks and balances in the interaction of the legislative and executive power [17, p. 710].

O. Maidannyk believes that parliamentary control as an independent function of parliament can also be part of other activities and it applies to almost all areas and fields of parliament activities [7, p. 283].

According to Y. Kutsyn, the importance of parliamentary control is that it is carried out in order to achieve more effective government, coherence in all branches of government, prevention (cessation) of violations of rights and freedoms of citizens, analysis of the implementation of current legislation, implementation in the domestic legislation of European norms of a democratic society [5, p. 24].

Some researchers define parliamentary control as a function and direction of the activities of the subjects of parliamentary control concerning its implementation and distinguish the concept of "control". They treat it the system of supervision and verification of the process of creation, operation, establishment of responsibility for activities (inaction), termination of powers of the object of control [5, p. 68].

The specificity of the control function is manifested in the fact that "the control powers are "present" in all functions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and at all stages of the parliamentary process. Thus, the control function is realized through two groups of powers: powers of the first group have only control value; others are of a complex nature and equally belong to the control and other functions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine" [1, p. 89].

Parliamentary control is a system of norms that regulates the established procedure for conducting, monitoring and checking mainly the activities of the executive branch, which is carried out by both the parliamentary majority and the opposition, as well as subsidiary bodies of the highest legislative body, and aims to assess these activities with possible sanctions (vote of distrust, resolutions of condemnation, impeachment, etc.) [5, p. 27].

According to a number of scholars, parliamentary control is a clearly defined system of constitutional actions of the parliament (both the parliamentary majority and the parliamentary minority as well as the opposition in particular) and the special bodies formed by it to inspect and evaluate the activities mainly of the government-led executive bodies with possible application of appropriate sanctions to them [2, p.42].

The main subject of parliamentary control is the parliament. Some researchers consider the bodies specially created by parliaments to be separate subjects of parliamentary control. According to Y. Kutsyn, "the subjects of parliamentary control in the states with any form of government are, first of all, the parliament and the bodies specially created by it, as well as the parliamentary majority and the parliamentary minority (opposition)". Based on this interpretation, in Ukraine the subjects of parliamentary control are the Verkhovna Rada and the bodies specially formed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Accounting Chamber, Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights). The object of parliamentary control is the activity of executive bodies and their officials. The purpose of parliamentary control is to identify illegality or inefficiency of executive bodies and their officials, ensure compliance with the Constitution of Ukraine, protection of human and civil rights and freedoms guaranteed by it, ensure law and order, combat corruption, study the effectiveness of Ukrainian legislation, analyze information aimed at improving the legislation and the effectiveness of its implementation [5, p.28].

In modern constitutional practice, the main mechanisms of parliamentary control over the activities of the executive power are as follows: inquiries to senior officials, debates, interpellations, no-confidence votes, parliamentary hearings, parliamentary inquiries, government and ministerial reports, annual government reports, parliamentary commissioners, impeachment, control over delegated legislation and ratification. Each of these mechanisms has its own specifics and therefore its own history of constitutional and legal application.

Parliamentary control can be typologically distinguished according to the following criteria:

I. Depending on the bodies exercising parliamentary control:

1. Control measures of the parliament carried out directly by it.

2. Parliamentary control as a function of bodies and officials belonging to the structure of parliament (committees, commissions, individual deputies, etc.).

3. Parliamentary control through bodies and officials who do not belong to the structure of the parliament (for example, the Accounting Chamber).

II. By the time of parliamentary control:

1. Preliminary, the purpose of which is to prevent illegal or inefficient activities of the bodies of executive power (as the direct function of the parliament and the subject of activity of its bodies, in particular, the Accounting Chamber, the Commissioner for Human Rights, etc.).

2. Accompanying that is carried out by the parliament for the implementation of a law during its implementation.

3. Subsequent, the purpose of which is to verify the correctness of law implementation by the bodies of executive power as well as the actions or inaction of its representatives, i.e. the prevention of wrong decisions in a given situation (can be carried out directly by the parliament and its bodies).

III. By its content:

1. Control in the field of observance of human and civil rights and freedoms.

2. Parliamentary financial control.

3. Parliamentary control in the field of defense and security of the state.

4. Control in the field of environmental protection.

5. Control over delegated legislation.

6. Parliamentary control of the media (it covers media that depend on any government agency).

IV. Depending on the ability of parliament to exercise control over the bodies of executive power in practice: direct and indirect. In the same context, according to the subjects of control measures: the parliamentary majority or the parliamentary minority or the opposition.

V. Special and general in the narrow and broad sense.

Parliamentary control is often widely understood, mostly including its forms, such as the right of parliament to participate in the appointment of senior officials (in this approach, the authors believe, it would be appropriate to include the right of deputies to apply to the Constitutional Court or other ones, when it comes to world practice, the courts of constitutional jurisdiction).

VI. By the procedure: overt and covert (for example, when investigation of actions is carried out by a parliamentary commission or a committee "behind closed doors").

VII. On the grounds: legal (in case of the official's offense) and political (the basis is the policy of the executive power) [2, p.45-46].

The exercise of powers to parliamentary control by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is established by the Constitution of Ukraine, fragmentary legislative acts, by-laws, but there is no special law regulating this type of activity of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Scholars have no common opinion on whether a special law on parliamentary control is needed or whether the parliamentary control procedure can be reformed and improved through the amendment of relevant laws. At the same time, lack of a special law gives rise to different interpretations of the Constitution provisions. In order to ensure the effectiveness of parliamentary control, it is necessary to carry out control within the current legislation. However, in our opinion, the legal format of the proposed amendments to the legislation on control activities of committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine should not be built by creating a separate legislative act on parliamentary control, as this would violate the principles of "economy of law" as one of the major principles of supremacy of law. In view of this, we believe that the legal material that is currently provided by the Constitution and current laws of Ukraine is quite suitable for improvement. At the same time, it must be thoroughly verified for its optimality, legislative certainty, specificity, ratio of imperative and dispositive principles of legal regulation, as well as its organic "insertion" in the theory and practice of European and domestic parliamentarism.

Strengthening the executive branch under the absence of proper parliamentary control destroys the mechanism of "checks and balances" and poses a threat to the democratic state. That is why in order to prevent aggressive manifestations in our society in the future, it is necessary to establish the rights of the opposition in the legislative order in the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, as well as to create a parliamentary control body that would be independent.

According to Y. Kutsyn, the party component of the political system of the state plays a huge role in exercising parliamentary control, because if the party affiliation of the president, parliamentary majority and government coincides, this institution will be ineffective. …Strengthening the executive power under the lack of adequate control by both parliament and the opposition, threatens the strengthening of the institution of the President, which provokes an imbalance, which aims at the mechanism of "checks and balances" [5, p.201-202].

Most parliaments of European countries have the right to file interpellations. Interpellation is a form of parliamentary control over the activities of the government and its individual members. Opposition deputies usually resort to this form of control. Interpellation differs from ordinary oral and written inquiries, since it refers to a sufficient problem that is of great public significance and involves a discussion of the response received in the parliament (the chamber of parliament). The interpellation procedure is of great significance under the conditions of political instability in society, when the results of interpellations can give a vote of no confidence in both the government as a whole and its individual member.

The right of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to exercise control functions over the activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has been constitutionally enshrined in paragraph 13 of Part 1 of Article 85 of the Constitution of Ukraine. The powers of the parliament include the control over the activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the law. At the same time, despite rapid processes of state formation in Ukraine, we are still lacking legislative provisions that would specify the constitutionally enshrined right of the parliament to interpellation.

Articles 11 and 15 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Status of the People's Deputy of Ukraine" contain some elements inherent in the interpellation procedure. Thus, Article 11 of this law stipulates that at the plenary session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine a People's Deputy has the right, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine", to address parliamentary inquiries and demand answers. In addition, according to Article 15, a People's Deputy has the right to address a request to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and heads of other state authorities at the session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The norms of this law stipulate that the deputy's request is a requirement of a People's Deputy, People's Deputies or a committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to give an official answer on issues within their competence, which is claimed at the session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to the relevant bodies or officials.

However, the legislation of Ukraine does not require the official publication of the texts of inquiries and answers to them, which does not comply with the democratic principles of European countries. Therefore, unlike an interpellation, consideration of a response to a deputy's request or a request for liability of the government or its individual members is not mandatory, but it can only be carried out voluntarily under the support of a certain number of deputies. In the part

of the deputy's appeal, this is partially confirmed by the legal position of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine set forth in Decision No 5-rp/2003 of March 5, 2003 (the case on the appeal of the People's Deputies of Ukraine to the National Bank of Ukraine). According to its content, the deputy's appeal is not imperative and is declared by the People's Deputies of Ukraine independently. At the same time, such appeals may relate to various issues of the deputy's activity initiated by the People's Deputy of Ukraine (paragraph 2 of the operative part of the Decision) [15].

A recent attempt to introduce interpellation in the system of parliamentary control through the adoption of a special law was unsuccessful and the Draft Law on Interpellation No 3499 of May 18, 2020 was not adopted [14].

Thus, the scope of control over the executive power by the Ukrainian parliament remains limited. Formation of a new model of organization of state power and interaction between its various branches only emphasizes the need for legislative consolidation of control powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in the form of its right to interpellation to fill this gap.

Committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine play an important role in the effective exercise by the Parliament of Ukraine of its constitutional powers, including control powers. However, the issue of forms acceptable and given the status of committees and the limits of their participation in ensuring the implementation of the control function of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine still remains unresolved. In addition, the constitutional and legal regulation of the procedure for exercising control powers of parliamentary committees has some gaps and shortcomings; guarantees and means of ensuring their control activities are insufficient, which may negatively affect the timeliness and effectiveness of such activities of committees.

The constitutional and legal status, in particular of the committees and special commissions of the Ukrainian Parliament, is determined by Article 89 of the above-mentioned text of the Constitution of Ukraine. According to its wording, the Verkhovna Rada creates committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine from among the People's Deputies of Ukraine to carry out draft law work, prepare and preliminarily consider issues related to its powers, perform control functions in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine [4].

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine" of December 8, 2004, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine was directly responsible for establishing committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to perform control functions in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine (Part 1 of Article 89 of the Basic Law of Ukraine). This was the way that let the control function of the committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine receive a clear constitutional consolidation. At the same time, the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine were corrected: 1) paragraph 13 of Part 1 of Article 85 of the Constitution of Ukraine on the control of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine over the activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in accordance with this Constitution (the legislator added the words "and law"); 2) paragraph 33 of Part 1 of Article 85 of the Constitution of Ukraine on the exercise of parliamentary control within the limits set by this Constitution (the legislator added the words "and the law" after the words "this Constitution"). According to the new version of the Law of Ukraine "On Committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine" adopted on December 22, 2005 [12], the control function of the committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine was disclosed in detail. In addition, certain control powers of the committees are enshrined in the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine [14].

As soundly noted by A. Nyzhnyk, in accordance with the last part of Article 89, the organization and procedure of the activity of committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, its temporary special and temporary inquiry commissions are established by law. So, as we see, the content of this article has not even a hint of independent powers of parliamentary committees. The researcher argues that this is quite understandable, because given their constitutional and legal status, they are not public authorities, unlike the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine [8, p.136].

The control function and powers of committees as subsidiary bodies are derived, directly determined and mediated by the competence of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as a whole. This allows us to consider the control activities of committees in the context of parliamentary control as one of the leading activities of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Committee control can be defined as "a kind of direct parliamentary control" [3, p.192].

The definition of the control function of committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine should be directly based on the concept of parliamentary control, the content of which covers the control activities of the committees [3, p.194].

These general shortcomings of the constitutional and legal regulation of the control activities of committees in the context of the imperfection of parliamentarism in Ukraine have a negative impact on its effectiveness leading to a low level of parliamentary control.

Other experts draw attention to such problems as the suboptimal number of committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, lack of functional powers of committees in the field of parliamentary control (V.F. Opryshko); lack of clear constitutional norms that would allow exercising parliamentary control within the activities of committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (I.K. Zaliubovska, O.O. Maidannyk, M.P. Orzikh); inefficiency and selectivity, lack of consistency and systematization in the control activities of the committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; insufficient implementation of their existing opportunities in the exercise of parliamentary control [9, p. 443].

The reasons for low efficiency of control performed by the committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine include the lack of sufficient control powers (following the example of foreign countries) and imperfection of the mechanism for exercising existing rights.

In practice, the implementation of control powers of committees is complex and imperfect. Legislative

regulation of the exercise by parliamentary committees of their supervisory powers is superficial, contradictory, and sometimes even unconstitutional. At the same time, a number of issues that need to be regulated seem to have been disregarded by the legislator. Paying attention mainly to external forms of control, Ukrainian legislation relies little on the principles of internal parliamentary control, but it is very important for parliamentarians, parliament in general, its leadership and committees and commissions in establishing the effective functioning of parliamentarism in general. Legislative specification is also needed in the forms of interaction of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine committees with the Accounting Chamber, the Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights, law enforcement and other state bodies to achieve the goals and objectives of parliamentary control. In particular, such concretization will serve the purposes of regulating the control activities of these structures, their closer interaction in achieving common goals of parliamentary control. As noted by S. Linetsky and V. Kushnirenko, "dispositive rules, which give wide space for subjective judgment in the implementation or non-implementation of the relevant powers of committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, dominate in the legal regulation of control powers of committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Instead, the share of powers and responsibilities is low, which significantly reduces the effectiveness of parliamentary control performed by the committees". Significant revision and reform is also required by the system of guarantees for exercising control powers of committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, which is currently not fully developed both in the theory of parliamentary law and in the practice of parliamentary committees in Ukraine. Meanwhile, the effectiveness of committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in practical exercising their control powers cannot be increased without the creation of an effective system of such guarantees including legal, organizational, material and financial, etc. [16 p.43-45].

Improvement of the legal regulation of control activities of the Verkhovna Rada committees is one of the necessary elements of the state's general course aimed to strengthen their legal status, an important direction of parliamentary reform and at the same time a guarantee of strengthening the control instruments of state power under the conditions of democratization. Such improvement should be based on the tested forms of parliamentary committees and at the same time it should target their activities at achieving socially significant goals of parliamentary control, enhance its effectiveness in the Ukrainian state at the present stage of its development and in the future.

Therefore, the essence of the control function of committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is to check the legality and effectiveness of the controlled entities, the condition of relevant objects of control and to initiate measures aimed to eliminate identified shortcomings and prevent them. Peculiarities of the committee control include its focus on the implementation of parliamentary control, a combination of forms of its own control activities and measures aimed to ensure the control powers of parliament, information-and-policy and political-and-legal nature, determination of the compliance with the requirements such as legality and efficiency, etc. Improvement of the control activities of parliamentary committees firstly requires the constitutional consolidation of its membership in the system of parliamentary control, the main directions and guarantees; elimination of contradictions and complex settlement of the content, order and limits of realization of control powers of committees; expansion of the real role of committees in exercising parliamentary control when strengthening guarantees of observance of the rights of other bodies and persons in their control activities; greater guarantee of obtaining necessary information by parliamentary committees, increase in the responsibility and organization of their control, updating its forms and wider public involvement.

In recent years, a number of steps have been taken in Ukraine to improve parliamentary control. Thus, for a long time the issue of parliamentary control over the security and defense sector was especially acute in Ukraine, which significantly affected the European integration of our state. Attempts to establish parliamentary control over the security and defense sector were ineffective. Finally, in 2018, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Security of Ukraine" was adopted. It defines and delimits the powers of state bodies in the field of the national security and defense, creates a basis for integrating policies and procedures of public authorities, other state bodies whose functions relate to the national security and defense, security and defense forces, defines the system of command, control and coordination of operations of security and defense forces, introduces a comprehensive approach to planning in the areas of the national security and defense, thus ensuring democratic civilian control over the bodies and formations of the security and defense sector [13].

According to Article 6 of this Law, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine exercises parliamentary control and adopts laws of Ukraine that define and regulate the activities of security and defense sector bodies and their powers as well as approves relevant budget allocations and make the decision on the report concerning their use.

The Law also provides for the establishment of committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the powers of which include ensuring control over the activities of the security and defense sector. In order to guarantee strict and unconditional observance of requirements of the Constitution of Ukraine on the national security by the state bodies of special purpose with law enforcement functions, law enforcement bodies of special purpose and intelligence bodies, there is established a committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the powers of which include ensuring the control functions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine over the activities of these bodies.

In addition, the Law provides for the right of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to exercise control over security and defense by establishing temporary special commissions and temporary commissions of inquiry, holding parliamentary hearings on the national security and defense, and hearing of officials of the security and defense sector.

One of the elements of parliamentary control is the submission of annual reports on the activities of the security and defense sector by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine, the Department of State Protection of Ukraine to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine [13].

The adoption of this Law has become extremely important for our state, since it defines the principles and mechanisms of civil democratic control, the authority to exercise such control over the legislative, executive and judicial power, local governments and civil society.

One of the important steps is the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on the Effective Implementation of Parliamentary Control" by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in December 2020 [11]. The main purpose of this Law is to build an effective system of parliamentary control in Ukraine in order to ensure better implementation of laws and other acts of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Thus, this law will ensure regulation of a number of issues related to parliamentary control, in particular, it will introduce a harmonized system of reporting to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, make the submitted reports of state bodies more meaningful, strengthen the controlling function of committees, increase the efficiency of parliamentary hearings, involve the Accounting Chamber and the Commissioner for Human Rights in the estimation of reports provided by the authorities.

The law improves the provisions regarding the consideration of reports, keynote statements and information of state bodies. Thus, it introduces a separate chapter on parliamentary control through the accountability of the executive branch. It is important that the collision between Articles 20 and 240 of the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has been eliminated, so that the reports (keynote statements, information) of officials and state bodies, in respect of which the Verkhovna Rada is endowed with constituent powers, are included in the agenda without voting, and the reports (keynote statements, information) of other officials – on the initiative of members of profile committees, other subjects of the right of legislative initiative by the decision of the parliament. To this purpose, the Rules are supplemented by special articles on the consideration of individual reports and keynote statements, which have a general approach and their own characteristics. At the same time, new Article 232^8 of the Rules will regulate the procedure for reviewing the information of other officials.

The law strengthens the mechanism of institutional cooperation between the Verkhovna Rada and the Accounting Chamber and the Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights, so that the Rules of Procedure not only prescribe the procedure for reviewing their reports and keynote statements, but also provide for recommendations and appeals to other state and local governments for proper implementation of the decisions of institutions of parliamentary control. The collision between Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights" and part six of Article 208 of the Rules of Procedure is also eliminated.

This Law enhances the effectiveness of parliamentary hearings, hence recommendations based on the results of hearings should include deadlines for providing information on the status of implementation of recommendations, as well as, if necessary, a plan for discussions (round tables, public discussions, committee hearings, etc.) concerning the state of their implementation, a list of draft laws required for the implementation of recommendations, an approximate deadline for their development and submission and a list of committees, which are empowered by the Verkhovna Rada to develop relevant draft laws, a list of other measures aimed at implementing the recommendations and monitoring their execution.

The Law also clarifies the role and tasks of the Verkhovna Rada committees in the process of reviewing reports, keynote statements and information of state bodies and officials. Thus, the committees are obliged to consider reports at their sessions, on behalf of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to organize and prepare consideration at the plenary sessions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of reports, keynote statements and other information of state bodies and officials submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. At the same time, they have the right to initiate consideration of reports, keynote statements and other information submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by state bodies and officials at the plenary session of the Parliament (unless consideration of such reports (keynote statements, information) is not directly provided by law); may hold public discussions of such reports, keynote statements and other information.

At the same time, the constitutional and legal role of committees of the bodies assisting the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in exercising its powers of parliamentary control when performing certain actions of ancillary (informational, expert, analytical, etc.) nature is preserved.

The law also eliminates a collision between the Law of Ukraine "On Committees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine" and the Rules of Procedure regarding the "Hour of Questions to the Government", builds a clear and logical structure for consideration of reports, keynote statements and other information of the bodies of executive power.

The provisions on the preparation and consideration of the report of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the progress and results of the implementation of the Program of Activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine have also been improved. Thus, the program of activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine should contain program goals, criteria for assessing the degree of goal achievement as well tasks that have to be implemented to achieve the goals – these indicators are necessary for an objective assessment of activities of the Government. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has got the right to provide recommendations to the Government as a result of consideration of the annual report and to hear the status of implementation of these recommendations during the next annual or extraordinary report [11].

Conclusions. Today, there are no doubts concerning the need for parliamentary reform and improvement

of the legal regulation of parliamentary control in Ukraine in order to achieve its effectiveness. After all, the effectiveness of parliamentary control largely depends on clear legal regulation of its implementation. One of the ways to increase the effectiveness of parliamentary control is to introduce interpellation at the legislative level, which will provide a more transparent and effective form of cooperation between the legislative and executive power. Introduction of interpellation will increase the level of detection and prevention of abuse of the executive power, prevent unconstitutional actions by the government, ensure the government accountability to voters and ensure transparency of its activities. The problem of improving the control activities of parliamentary committees remains equally important, and requires, in our opinion, clear legislation, expanding of the real role of committees in exercising parliamentary control while strengthening the guarantees of the compliance in their control activities.

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PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

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АКТУАЛЬНІСТЬ ТА СУЧАСНІ ПІДХІДИ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ З НАВЧАЛЬНИХ ДИСЦИПЛІН

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ACTUALITY AND MODERN APPROACHES OF ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS IN EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINES

Анотація.
Організаційно-педагогічні умови забезпечення самостійної роботи студентів зводяться до створення з кожної навчальної дисципліни методичного посібника, який включає короткий опис навчальної дисципліни, плани практичних занять, що обумовлено робочою програмою навчальної дисципліни, рекомендовані джерела літератури, індивідуальні завдання для самостійної роботи студентів, тематичний глосарій та вказівки і рекомендації студентам стосовно кожної теми з обов'язковою методикою контролю успішності навчання.

Abstract.
Organizational and pedagogical conditions for students' independent work are reduced to the creation of a textbook for each discipline, which includes a brief description of the discipline, practical training plans, due to the work program of the discipline, recommended sources of literature, individual tasks for students, thematic glossary and instructions and recommendations to students on each topic with a mandatory method of monitoring academic performance.

Ключові слова*: самостійна робота, професійна підготовка, медична сфера*
Keywords*: independent work, professional training, medical specialist*

Introduction. The system of organization of the modern educational process in higher education should be aimed at the formation of self-actualization and self-development in student youth through independent educational and cognitive activities. Of course, the level of competence of a graduate of a higher education institution is influenced by a number of different factors, which have both internal and external nature. To achieve this goal it is necessary to focus on the factors related to a particular researcher who should create such conditions for cooperation with students within a particular discipline that would contribute to the quality of learning not only in the classroom but also outside it - independent student work. It is important to realize independent work as a specific form of educational and cognitive activity of the student, which is determined by such components as: self-improvement, personal growth, deepening knowledge, expanding worldview and so on.

This is especially important for the medical training system. Among the proposals concerning the improvement of students' education, the issue of organizing independent educational work deserves special attention today. This is due primarily to its decisive influence on the development of the motivational sphere of students, education of responsibility, the possibility of direct use of theoretical knowledge in practice. In addition, the declaration of the need to increase the share of independent cognitive activity of students in the structure of education is due to a significant reduction in hours for classroom classes in the disciplines of the professional cycle.

In addition, given the introduction this year in the 3rd year of the medical faculty IFOM-BSE exam, which contained questions not included in the curriculum of clinical disciplines, provided for independent processing of data by students. In view of this, the priority form of organization of education today should be independent cognitive activity of students, despite the prominent place, which, not without serious discussions of scientists, occupies in the free form of lectures. In our opinion, only such a shift of emphasis will solve the problem of forming your own personal approach and method of professional activity. Thus, the ability to work independently and creatively is one of the main criteria that characterize the readiness of a specialist for professional activity.

However, such skills cannot appear in a student without an appropriate system for the organization of

the educational process and its provision (methodological, logistical, etc.), the composition of teachers, the nature of relations in the system "teacher - student", desires and incentives for students to study and etc. It is established that the final result largely depends on the object and level of development of independent cognitive activity. Independent cognitive activity is carried out individually, so the volume, content, level and productivity are different, even in two or three students of the same group, the same teacher. Therefore, we believe that for the development of independent cognitive activity of students the most important condition is the individualization of learning, which should be the basis for the functioning of the training system. From the above it follows that the purpose of independent cognitive activity is achieved by the joint efforts of the student and the teacher. Thus, methods of improving cognitive activity should be two-way, and in their basis they should reflect the activities in the system "teacher-student" and take into account the nature of these activities.

Obviously, there is no universal method that would lead to a full, deep assimilation of knowledge, their strength. Only the integrated application of teaching and stimulation methods can ensure the achievement of learning objectives and the improvement of independent cognitive activity of students. The effectiveness of independent cognitive activity of students and pupils is largely due to its organization. The level of organization of this process depends on the formation of interest in the discipline, the level of cognitive activity, and, consequently, the constant replenishment of knowledge, the formation of skills and abilities with the appropriate access to professional activities. With regard to knowledge, it is necessary to abandon the categorical opinion that deep and strong knowledge can be acquired only during classroom study in higher education.

Based on the above, we propose to create organizational and pedagogical conditions for independent work students, which are reduced to the creation of each discipline methodical manual, which would reflect: a brief description academic discipline, plans of all practical types of classes provided by the working the program of the discipline, recommended sources of information, tasks for preparation for practical classes, individual tasks for independent work of students; thematic glossary; methodical advices, instructions and recommendations to students concerning each topics and topics of practical classes, methods of performance control teaching.

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УСЛОВИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ОРФОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ НАВЫКОВ МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

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CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE FORMATION OF SPELLING SKILLS OF YOUNGER SCHOOL CHILDREN

Аннотация.
В данной статье рассматриваются основные условия для эффективного формирования орфографических навыков у младших школьников в рамках языкового начального образования. Перечислены и описаны различные виды упражнений, которые могут послужить эффективному формированию орфографических навыков. Также приводятся условия, необходимые для результативности образовательного процесса с использованием описанных упражнений.

Abstract.
This article examines the basic conditions for the effective formation of spelling skills in primary school students in the framework of language primary education. A listing and description of various types of exercises is given that can serve as an effective formation of spelling skills. It also provides the conditions necessary for the effectiveness of the educational process using the described exercises.

Ключевые слова: *орфография, младшие школьники, русский язык, упражнение, формирование.*
Keywords: *spelling, junior schoolchildren, Russian, exercise, formation.*

На современном этапе развития образовательной среды вопрос о формировании орфографических навыков у младших школьников все еще остается открытым. Несомненно, педагогическая наука и школьная практика значительно продвинулись в нахождении наиболее рациональных способов формирования у школьников учебных навыков. Однако это не мешает находить все новые и новые способы и методы работы с учениками по данному направлению.

Многие исследования в этой области приводят к тому, что освоение младшими школьниками навыков грамотного письма происходит за счет системы упражнений. Педагоги при проведении упражнений в какой-либо определенной системе должны учитывать некоторый ряд условий работы с той или иной группой обучающихся, в первую очередь, учитывая их индивидуальные и половозрастные особенности. К таким условиям относятся: степень наличия базовых знаний у младших школьников на момент начала изучения раздела орфографии; уровень речевой культуры; условия языковой среды, в которой находятся дети [2, с. 112].

Для наибольшей эффективности процесса обучения младших школьников грамотному письму педагогу необходимо тщательно отбирать дидактический материал, обращая внимание на то, чтобы знания не давались ученикам в готовом виде и обучение не свелось к репродуктивному методу обучения. Так же следует обратить внимание на то, чтобы упражнения носили разнообразный характер и в случае необходимости, дополнить их упражнениями из других источников, не входящих в программу. Успех освоения темы зависит от того, насколько грамотно педагог будет преподносить материал, постепенно усложняя его в таком темпе, чтобы «слабые» ученики не отставали от остальных, а «сильные» не скучали на уроках.

Одним из главных условий эффективности формирования орфографических умений является предоставление возможности обучающимся работать самостоятельно или в парах. Это поспособствует тому, что младшие школьники будут находить необходимую информацию для выполнения упражнения, пополняя свой запас знаний и хорошо усваивая информацию, а также смогут провести рефлексию своих действий и произвести самокоррекцию. Педагог в данном случае выступает лишь в роли советника, который появляется только тогда, когда у младших школьников возникают трудности, с которыми они не могут справиться самостоятельно [3, с. 52-54].

Существует несколько видов упражнений и каждый из них играет свою роль в процессе формирования орфографической грамотности. Подготовительные упражнения направлены на подготовку младших школьников к получению новой информации и закреплению пройденной. Как правило, данные упражнения носят репродуктивный характер, а самостоятельность обучающихся сводится к минимуму. Такой вид, как вводные упражнения внедряются в процесс обучения с целью создать

проблемную ситуацию, которая замотивирует младших школьников узнать новую информацию и применить её на практике в дальнейшем.

Пробные упражнения выполняются для того, чтобы диагностировать уровень достигнутых результатов после ознакомления с темой. Педагог может понять, насколько хорошо ученики усвоили материал и требуется ли повторное объяснение уже полученных знаний. Если младшие школьники с трудом справляются с данным типом заданий, то необходимо уделить больше времени для усвоения материала.

Тренировочные упражнения применяется после того, как педагог убедился, что базовые знания обучающимися усвоены хорошо и можно перейти к их закреплению в стандартных условиях. Как правило, это середина урока. Ученики работают самостоятельно, коллективно проверяя полученные результаты и занимаясь самоконтролем. Задания отличаются своей сложностью, разнообразностью и направленностью. Трудность повышается с каждым заданием. К концу выполнения упражнений данного вида педагог может судить, какие ученики хорошо поработали и усвоили тему, а каким нужно еще практиковаться.

Творческие упражнения направлены больше на воспитательный аспект в образовательном процессе. Они позволяют младшим школьникам научиться правильно и быстро решать задания на основе творческого подхода к их решению. Контрольные задания ориентированы на оценку освоенности полученных на уроке или на ряде уроков знаний. В них сочетаются как репродуктивные, так и творческие элементы. С такими заданиями младшие школьники справляются строго самостоятельно. На основе полученных результатов педагог обращает внимание на учеников, которым необходимо дополнительное занятие по данной теме. На следующем уроке целесообразно подобрать подготовительные упражнения с учетом тех затруднений, которые наблюдались с выполнением контрольных заданий [1, с. 55-60].

Таким образом, упражнения на уроке русского языка в начальной школе являются самым эффективным средством формирования орфографической грамотности. При соблюдении ряда необходимых условий они становятся незаменимым средством в образовательном процессе. Грамотно подобранная педагогом система упражнений с учетом всех условий и особенностей приведет к наибольшей результативности процесса освоения общеобразовательных тем.

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PREPARATION STRATEGIES FOR THE SECTION “WRITING” OF THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL EXAM

Abstract.
This article is devoted to topical issues of modern education, namely: preparing students for the English exam in section “Writing”. The article discusses the preparation strategies to the section “Writing” of State final exam. The author analyses common mistakes and offers some practical advice on preparing students for the exam.

Keywords: *writing skills; State final exam, communicative competence, narration with elements of discussion, informal letter, logic violation, cognitive abilities.*

Today, the foreign language teachers in schools experience a number of significant challenges in preparing students for the modern successful completion of the State final exam. In our article we focus primarily on the most efficient methods of foreign language productive written speech training. The situation with the mastery of writing skills has changed significantly over the past decade, as the society is constantly faced with the fact that the ability in writing is on high demand.. Nowadays when speaking a foreign language is becoming a standard, and we are dealing with the English language as a language of international communication, the aim of its studying becomes the formation of communicative competence. Problems being solved with the written language training are associated with the creation of conditions for the written language learning proficiency. These include the formation of students' compulsory graphic automaticity, intellectual skills to formulate the idea according to the written style, their knowledge and horizons, learning culture and intellectual willingness to create the content of the written speech works, the formation of authentic understanding of the subject content, speech, style, graphics form of a written text. Writing allows students to save language and factual knowledge being a reliable tool for thinking and a stimulator of speaking, listening and reading in a foreign language. The final aim of the writing training is to develop the ability to produce written statements (text) of different types and genres, depending on their purpose and scope.[2,5] Types of written texts used in real-life situations are extremely diverse: postcards, private and business letters, advertisements, e-mails,

reviews, articles, reports, contracts, recipes, diaries, memo, poems, stories, etc. They differ in their functional nature, content, format, form of linguistic expression. Modern requirements to the training level of Russian schools' leavers claim students' ability to create some of the above listed types of texts.

In accordance with the standards of Russian national exam in the English language the tasks assess the ability of productive written speech in written messages of the following types: an informal letter, a narration with elements of discussion.

Section "Writing" in State final exam in English requires a well-defined communicative task. Such kind of work checks a wide range of writing skills: to give a detailed message, to organize correctly and logically your statement, to use the proper style and the logical connection to provide necessary arguments. This section includes two tasks with freely constructed response: Set 39 - a personal letter and 40 – narration with elements of discussion. Tasks 39 and 40, based on the theme of communication, the basis of the curriculum. Task 39 is of basic level, and for its implementation the student may receive a maximum of 6 points; Task 40 - a high-level task and its student's realization may receive a maximum of 14 points. Thus, the "Writing" section as a whole is estimated at a maximum of 20 points. It is of 25% of the maximum test score (100 points). These changes increase the importance of the section "Writing" as a single partition including the tasks with a freely composed response.

Checking the block "Writing" in State final exam involves testing various components of students' communicative competence. First of all, the student must demonstrate that he is able to solve and formulate in the task the communicative function: to read and react at provided incentive, namely the introduction, the answer on pen pal's questions, in general, he needs to demonstrate his verbal abilities: to give a meaningful answer on the questions, to demonstrate the ability to talk about the events of their daily lives, the ability to ask questions, to support and stimulate communication. In the second task, " narration with elements of discussion" in the criteria for the "Content" it is estimated the consistent disclosure of all the plan's items (the problem in the introduction, expressing their judgments with the reasoning in the second paragraph, the formulation of the opposite opinions and arguments against them in the third paragraph, opposition to the opposite point of view, in the fourth paragraph, the availability of conclusion, an appropriate volume of the statements in the essay). The criteria "the text organization" assess the correct division of the text into paragraphs, coherence, consistency, and appropriate use of logical means of communication in the text [2, 34-36].

Analysis of work of graduates of 2019 shows that when checking assignments in written language, there are errors which are due to the following reasons: [1, 4-8]

- Lack of knowledge in communicative competence of the English language as a whole (subject skills);
- Lack of knowledge of the characteristics in different types of speech activity (subject skills and knowledge);
- Lack of knowledge or ability to use variety of strategies for extracting information from text (metasubject and substantive skills);
- Lack of compensatory skills (metasubject and substantive skills);
- Insufficiently high levels of cultural memories and cognitive abilities; (Metasubject, personal knowledge, skills and abilities);
- The inability to focus and overcome stress (personal skills).

As already mentioned the "Writing" section, checks the ability in writing personal letters, in creation of extensive written statements with elements of discussion on the proposed issue. In the whole, as the substantive analysis of the exam results in 2016, the section was carried out satisfactorily. The average percentage of the task 39 - 73; the average percentage of the task 40 - 55.5.

Analyzing the fulfilling of tasks with detailed answer in the written part of the examination, it may be noted that some of the common mistakes that are typical for the previous years have been eliminated, the most difficult decision for the examinees is communicative tasks. Perhaps this is due to the lack of job in the preparation stage of the analysis, and the criteria for their evaluation as well as the lack of reflection on the already completed assignments by students.

In writing personal letters (task 39), the most common mistakes are:

- Failure to provide a full and detailed response to the information requested;
- Inability to raise issues in accordance with the proposed topic or insufficient number of issues;
- Violation style personal letter (appeal, signature, the final sentence);
-no thanks or references to previous contact and also hopes for the next contact;
- Wrong division into paragraphs;
- covering the logic errors, the lack of coherence and means of logical linking in the transition from one paragraph to another;
- error in the design and organization of the text (no address, and the date, given the address of who sent the letter, the person's name in the address, the address is not written in the upper right corner; logical errors, handling, final phrase and signature are not on separate lines);

If there are positive trends in writing a personal letter, the situation in creation of extensive narration with elements of discussion the situation is not so positive. Statistics show that the writing of a narration with elements of discussion is one of the most challenging tasks for the exam in English, because of the examinees are required not only the ability to express their thoughts grammatically correctly, but the information knowledge on a given subject, the ability to think logically, the proper structural organization of thoughts and the use of rich vocabulary.[2 56]

Let us try to analyze the common mistakes of the second task of this section, namely «Narration with elements of discussion» the most common mistakes are:

- Replacement genres (essay "My opinion" is replaced by writing "Pros and Cons" or a personal letter;
- Deviation from the topic e.g. the statement of the examined text, distantly related to the proposed issue;
- Incorrect choice of style ("narration with elements of discussion" requires a neutral style);
- Discrepancy between an argument thesis and the statement (opinion);
- Lack of detailed arguments;
-incorrect formation of counterarguments;
-failing to formulate the problem at the beginning of utterance (just repeated the statement of the task), and to make a conclusion at the end;
- Incorrect division of the text into paragraphs;
- covering the logic errors, including the author's perspective divergence in the second paragraph and in the output;
- Lack or improper usage of the logical connection;
- Lexical, grammatical and spelling mistakes;
- Failure to comply required volume of words (200-250words);

Statistics shows that it is still difficult for most examinees to give the appropriate response to the criterion "The decision of the communicative task. [3, 17-18].

We offer the following general strategies in "Narration with elements of discussion":

• Formulation the statement in accordance with the proposed plan;
• Introduction should start with a general presentation of the topic and suggestions that displays its problematic nature;
• The planning of the written statements, first consider the key phrases of each paragraph;
• The text division into paragraphs, which reflects the logical structure of the text
• Each paragraph should be written accordingly (recommended in the first sentence of the paragraph to express his basic idea and develop it further, supported by examples and arguments, etc.);
• Introduction and conclusion should be approximately equal in volume;
• In the main part should be at least two paragraphs about the same size;
• The total amount of the main part should not be less than the total amount of introduction and conclusion;

In "Narration with elements of discussion" it is particularly important to comply with the following requirements:

• The main part of the essay requires expressing his own opinions, then presents a different point of view and give arguments why he does not agree with it;
• giving counterarguments, defending his point of view,
• in the final paragraph of the essay again point out the problematic nature of the topic; show that, although you have an opinion, you are able to see other points of view;

When writing a "Narration with elements of discussion" it is necessary:

1. to bear in mind that a reasoned assertion proves the verity of the original thesis through argument cogency;
2. to select strong arguments having sufficient grounds for proving the truth of the thesis;
3. to take into consideration the counter-arguments that should be more convincing than the arguments;
4. to give a convincing counter reason for every opponent`s argument;
5. to formulate the conclusion in the form of a generalized statement.

Taking everything into account on the implementation of section "Letter" it is necessary to pay attention to *Personal knowledge and skills*: active exploring of cognoscible things, *Metasubject skills*: understand the meaning of the task, plan a written statement, realize it without logic violation, build the reasoning essay strategy, formulate the statement problem, offer personal point of view, substantiate it, draw conclusions, summarizing all the information mentioned above, self-monitor and self-assess the carried-out task.

Subject skills: build a written statement in accordance with the norms and standards of the English speaking country; demonstrate skills, generate written statements of various genres; apply rich vocabulary; use words and word combinations in a context correctly [4, 34-34].

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ВАЖНОСТЬ ТВОРЧЕСКОГО ПОДХОДА И РОЛЕВЫХ ИГР В РАЗВИТИИ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ В ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ СТУДЕНТОВ АГРАРНЫХ ЗВО

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THE IMPORTANCE OF A CREATIVE APPROACH AND ROLE PLAYING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE COMPETENCE IN STUDYING FOREIGN LANGUAGES OF STUDENTS OF AGRARIAN UNIVERSITIES

Аннотация.
Университетское образование приобретает черты поликультурного образования. Существует активное желание интегрировать различные типы вузов в научные и образовательные мегаполисы континентального, межрегионального и национального значения. Во многих развитых странах университеты объединяются с сельскохозяйственными и промышленными предприятиями. Ролевые игры активно используются в обучении английскому языку не только детей, но и взрослых.

Abstract.
University education acquires the features of a multicultural education. There is an active desire to integrate different types of higher institutions into scientific and educational megalopolises of continental, interregional and national importance. In many developed countries, universities are merging with agricultural and industrial enterprises. Role-playing games are actively used in teaching English not only for children, but also for adults.

Ключевые слова: *высшее образование, творческий подход, ролевые игры, языковая компетентность, изучение иностранных языков*

Keywords: *higher education, creativity, role-playing games, language competence, learning foreign languages*

Today there is an intensive development of the international educational space. Many countries are striving to create a global strategy for human education, which will be regardless of his place of residence, educational level. Modern education is becoming international today. It develops the ability to assess phenomena from the perspective of a Human, from the perspective of different cultures, different socio-economic formations. In the modern world, a multicultural environment is being created, which presupposes the freedom of cultural self-determination of the future specialist and the enrichment of his personality. Thus, a solid base is being formed for scientific research and training of qualified specialists for the organization of modern farming and the production of agricultural products. The main principles of the development of HEI (higher educational establishment) are: - the relationship between science and practice in the process of training a qualified specialist; - continuity between all levels of education, high corporate character of university graduates; - civic education of students; - intelligence and high spirituality of the life of the university, regardless of the political system and economic conditions in the country. Reforming the higher education system in Ukraine is accompanied by an active search for the optimal match between the established traditions in higher education and the latest trends and technologies associated with entering the world educational space. Innovative tendencies in the higher education system in Ukraine: - development of a multilevel education system, which serves to mobility in the pace of learning, forms the graduate's ability to master new specialties on the basis of the received higher education; - enrichment of the modern HEI with the latest information technologies, mass inclusion in the Internet system, intensive development of distance learning forms for students; - the emergence of university complexes; - transfer of higher education of Ukraine to self-financing; - updating the standards of higher professional education, taking into account the requirements of world requirements. Local innovations are carried out only within the framework of one faculty or field of study. Larger innovations cover the management structure, forms and methods of organizing educational and research activities of students, educational technologies, and the area of international cooperation. When the entire university is working on the implementation of the idea of long-term development, the introduction of various innovations covers all links and elements of the system. All types of educational innovations serve as guarantees for the implementation of the constitutional rights of citizens in the educational field, bring the education system itself in line with modern personal, social and state needs, create the prerequisites for its development and preservation of traditions, improve the preparation of students for life and work for the benefit of society.

Role-playing games are actively used in teaching English. This is a technique with very good learning capabilities, so it is often used not only for 1st and 2nd year students, but also for adults – post graduate students and part-time students. The use of role-playing games

in the classroom can increase the effectiveness of classes. Learning activities become more interesting and varied, the participants in the game actively interact with each other, which makes it possible to accelerate the development of speech skills.

What are the benefits of role-playing games?

• Help in the formation of speech skills. Involvement in the game and personal involvement in what is happening make it possible to actively participate in the conversation even for those students who are usually laconic. Gradually, speech becomes more confident, fluent and varied.

• Allow to replenish vocabulary. It is the regular use of words that leads to their good mastery. The game situation helps to activate memory, so the vocabulary is remembered even better.

• Train your listening comprehension. By interacting with other participants in the game, you can learn to understand English with different accents and pronunciation features.

• Contributes to the overall development of the student. Role-playing games in English not only improve language skills, but also activate creativity, dialogue skills, etc.

• Make learning more interesting and therefore more effective.

• Provide an incentive to learn. Games show how the learning material can be used in real-life situations. This allows for increased motivation in both children and adult learners.

Game techniques at different stages of training. Role-playing games in practical English lessons can be used at different stages of learning. They are often used for beginners (especially in children's groups), but this technique gives good results when working with students at more advanced levels.

For students, play activity is natural and interesting. That is why the considered method is almost always used in groups for the 1st and 2nd-year studying students, but Masters and post-graduate students also really like role-playing learning games. All of them are actively involved in the game and thus learn the first English words and phrases on their specialities, exchange the simplest remarks. This interaction in a way that is interesting for the student helps to create a partnership with the teacher.

For adult beginners, games are also very helpful. Many students are afraid to start talking, and this technique can be a good way to overcome this fear. It is easier for the participants of the game to join the conversation and establish in this form productive interaction with fellow practitioners and the teacher.

In parallel with the growth of the level of students, the tasks become more difficult. At different stages of learning, you can use games for certain thematic groups of vocabulary, for the development of discussion skills, etc. It is useful to simulate situations within the game that will be useful to the participants in the future (for example, different formats of business communication in business English courses).

How to make the game effective. In order for the role-playing game in foreign language lessons to be of maximum benefit, you need to choose the right topic and tasks for the participants. One of the key requirements is student interest. Game roles should be clear to them, and the vocabulary used should not be too complex.

Another criterion is the usefulness of the created speech situation. The main value of this learning tool is to provide the student with the necessary skills that he can use in real communication.

Before starting the game, you can invite the participants to prepare for it. For example, study a topic in advance or prepare a small homework assignment. Sometimes, before such classes, students are given lists of vocabulary to be used. However, it is often more efficient to enter new words, phrases or terminology as you play, rather than memorizing them in advance.

Examples of role-playing games. For students, role-playing games with pictures, audio or video materials can be used. For example, you might ask students to choose from cards with pictures of agricultural machinery or soil types, or vegetables and fruits, anatomy and diseases, management and marketing in agriculture etc. and name them.

To reinforce spatial prepositions and other vocabulary, role-playing games with cards can be offered. Participants need to describe the route according to the scheme: find a way to famous attractions or other objects on the farm. You could invite students to talk about their favorite places in the city and how to get there or future farming (like ECO-farms) and describe its work, staff, location.

To practice speaking skills in the advanced stages of learning, discussion questions can be organized. During the game, the participants will express their opinions, arguments and counterarguments.

Role-playing games in teaching English are often used in courses on communication techniques. Such programs are designed for maximum immersion in situations of communication in a foreign language, so students' speech skills are formed quickly.

The scope of creativity in the activities of a teacher is quite wide and can be manifested both in the approach to the student and in relation to his subject, to the presentation of educational material, to the definition of methods and means of teaching. A creative solution to the construction of a practical lesson and the selection of the content of the material, the creation of an unconventional lesson in the form of a lesson ensures the effectiveness of the lesson and the assimilation by students of the necessary knowledge, skills and the formation of skills, and also stimulates the activity of students, arouses their cognitive interest.

The general features of pedagogical activity are highlighted: 1) significant constant participation of work elements that do not lend themselves to authorization; 2) the presence of extracurricular work (training and "on the subject"); 3) specific professional emotions; 4) significant complexity of the requirements for the psychophysical apparatus of the employee; 5) the presence of a creative element V.A. Kan-Kalik gave the following definition of the creative essence of pedagogical activity: "The peculiarity of pedagogical creativity lies in the fact that not only the act of solving a peda-

gogical problem, but also the very process of implementing this decision in communication with children, is creative in nature."

A creative teacher must be able to formulate and solve pedagogical problems; to build their activities taking into account changing social and other conditions; be able to see and develop the individual abilities of their pupils; own the forms and methods of heuristic activity; is engaged in self-education, is capable of personal creative growth, reflective activity, awareness of creative changes. For any kind of creativity, imagination is essential, which is based on the processes of dissociation, association, combining brain activity (L. S. Vygotsky [11]). The activity of the imagination is manifested in the transformation of reflections of reality, in the creation of a new one from the elements of previous experience.

There are three areas of the teacher's creative activity: 1) methodological creativity (associated with the ability to analyze emerging pedagogical situations, correctly choose and build methodological models, design the content and methods of influence in the educational process; study advanced pedagogical experience and competently apply it in their practice, taking into account individual characteristics of the teacher and the team of children). 2) communicative creativity (interaction with students) (this creativity is associated with the organization of pedagogically expedient and effective communication with both students and parents, colleagues, administration; the ability to exercise self-regulation). 3) creative self-education (awareness of oneself as a specific creative individuality, determination of one's professional and personal qualities that require further improvement and adjustment, as well as the development of a long-term program of one's own self-improvement in the system of continuous self-education). Creativity in the pedagogical activity of a teacher acquires a two-sided character: the teacher's creativity awakens the creative activity of students. An important role in this process is played by the art of communication between a teacher and students, the basis of which is the exchange of information using communicative means, his own example. In addition, pedagogical guidance of the creative activity of students requires the formulation of problem-type tasks that stimulate the thinking of students, their interest and the need to realize their creative potential (I. Ya. Lerner, [5]etc.). After all, the study of foreign languages is a creative activity of both the teacher and the student.

Today, the competence-based approach in the high school education system assumes that in the learning process, students will acquire the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities that will further allow them to act effectively in situations of professional, personal and social life. Special attention is paid to skills, because with the help of them it is possible to act in new and sometimes difficult situations for which it is impossible to develop appropriate means in advance. Modern education within the framework of the competence-based approach identifies two basic concepts: competence and competence. Next, we will consider different points of view on these concepts.

authors	***«Competence»***	***«Competency»***
Bolotov V.A., Serikov V.V.	— a way of existence of knowledge, skills, education, contributing to personal self-realization, as a result of which education appears as highly motivated and personality-oriented, providing maximum demand for personal potential, recognition of the personality by others and awareness of its own significance	— a set of specific professional or functional characteristics
Velde S.	— it is a personal characteristic, a set of integrated mobile knowledge, abilities, skills and flexible thinking	— some alienated, predetermined requirements for the educational training of a graduate, units of the curriculum that make up the "anatomy" of competence
Vilandeberk A.A., Shubina N.L.	— an integrative characteristic that determines the ability to solve professional problems and tasks that arise in a specific situation of professional activity	— expected learning outcomes or the ability to put into practice one's knowledge and skills
Zimnyaya I.A.	— based on knowledge of the intellectual and personal-professional life of a person	— these are some internal, potential, hidden psychological neoplasms: knowledge, ideas, programs (algorithms) of actions, value systems and relationships, which are then revealed in a person's competencies
Markova A.K.	— defined as a combination of mental qualities, as a mental state that allows you to act independently and responsibly, as a person's possession of the ability and learning to perform certain difficult functions	- a certain area, a range of issues that a person is authorized to solve

A. I. Subetto	— a measure of the actualization of competencies in the development process associated with the self-actualization of the graduate's personality in the relevant activities	— systemic education in the personality of the student, which is a component of his quality
Whiddet Steve, Holliford Sarah	— the ability necessary to solve work tasks and to obtain the necessary results	— ability to reflect the required standards
A. V. Khutorskoy	— possession, possession by a person of the appropriate competence, including his personal attitude towards her and the subject of activity	- a set of interrelated personality traits (knowledge, abilities, skills, methods of activity), set in relation to a certain range of objects and processes, and necessary for high-quality productive activity in relation to them
Shchukin A.N.	— personality traits that determine its ability to perform activities based on the formed competence	— a complex of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by a person, and constituting a meaningful component of his activities

All other interpretations of competence do not contradict these definitions, but at the same time do not fully reflect its essence, therefore we consider it necessary to offer our own definition of competence, within which we will identify and investigate the subject competence of 1-2 year students. Based on the above definitions of V. A. Bolotov, I. A. Zimney, V. V. Kraevsky, V. V. Serikov, A. I. Subetto, V. Khutorsky, etc. self-realization in any activity based on formed competencies. Having analyzed numerous sources, we can say that competence is not an indisputable and obvious phenomenon in the educational process. Competence is not just a set of knowledge and skills, but a whole system that binds them together. Whereas competence is the ability of a person to self-actualize in any activity based on formed competencies. Thus, it can be stated that the concepts of competence and competence are multicomponent, that is, they include knowledge, activity and personal aspects.

Often in the educational process, a system of explanatory - illustrative teaching is used, when the teacher only transmits information in a finished form through verbal explanation with the involvement of visualization (for example, during a lecture), and students perceive the information received, memorize and reproduce (at seminars and practical classes), does not have a positive effect on the development of students' creativity. Volkova, N.P. said: “Today, any activity can be either technology or art. Everything begins with art based on intuition, and ends with technology based on the laws of science.

The choice of technology is determined by the specialty, the content of the discipline, the subjective, professionally determined experience of the teacher, as well as the stages of professional training of students. In addition, the algorithm for choosing the technology of learning should take into account the action of both subjective factors (cognitive abilities of the student and the teacher) and objective factors: goals and objectives of the discipline, arising from the purpose and objectives of the discipline; components of the specialist model, which from the point of view of the academic discipline are formed by the teacher; forms, methods and means of teaching.”[9]

Conclusion

The problem of determination of career orientations becomes important and significant at the final stage of students training at the university. However the relevance of this problem is evident during the entire process of education in a higher educational institution, when the formation of professional values takes place. This process is reflected in particularity of setting career goals and developing plans that determine the success of the person professional development as a whole. The study of foreign languages is a creative activity, as playing lessons and develop students’ foreign language competence, of both the teacher and the student.

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