colloquium-journal

ISSN 2520-6990

Międzynarodowe czasopismo naukowe

Medical sciences
Economic Sciences
Veterinary Sciences
Philological sciences
Agricultural Sciences
Pedagogical Sciences

№21(144) 2022

colloquium-journal

ISSN 2520-6990

ISSN 2520-2480

Colloquium-journal №21 (144), 2022

Część 1

(Warszawa, Polska)

«Colloquium-journal»
Wydawca «Interdruk» Poland, Warszawa
Annopol 4, 03-236
E-mail: info@colloquium-journal.org
http://www.colloquium-journal.org/

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DOI: 10.24412/2520-6990-2022-21144-4-6

DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFICATIONS AND TECHNOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR ANTIBACTERIAL AGENT BASED ON COLYSTINE SULPHATE

Abstract.

The aim of the study is to create a preparation based on colistin sulfate of appropriate quality and justify the process of its production in order to constantly produce products with specified functional characteristics. The objects of the study were experimental samples of the veterinary medicinal product «Kolidev 8M» (powder for oral use) (TU 21.2-40781800-034: 2022) which includes colistin sulfate, as well as excipients: glucose and citric acid. Taking into account modern pharmacopoeial requirements, obtained pharmaco-technological and physico-chemical characteristics, a specification for a veterinary medicinal product has been developed and substantiated, which includes the following quality indicators: composition, identification, packaging, storage, shelf life. Developed technological instructions for the production of «Kolidev 8M», which is responsible for the technological process and provides for the following operations: preparation for production, preparation of the drug, packaging, sterilization, labeling and packaging of antibacterial drugs, labor protection requirements, industrial sanitation and fire safety.

Keywords: *Kolidev 8M, powder for oral use, veterinary drug.*

Introduction. To substantiate the target quality profile of a veterinary medicinal product, first of all, it is necessary to have a certain list of quality criteria for the developed formulation. Based on these criteria, potential critical quality indicators in the manufacture of a medicinal product can be further identified [1-3]. The general list of quality criteria includes standardized pharmacological and physicochemical parameters. According to the current edition of the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, the developed drug must meet the requirements of the general article «Powder for oral use». Standardized quality indicators for veterinary medicinal products, in the form of powder for oral use, are given in the relevant articles of the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, as well as in TU 21.2-40781800-034: 2022 [4, 5]. Taking into account the requirements of the current edition of the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine, Order № 133 of the State Committee of Veterinary Medicine of Ukraine of 14.07.2008 and regulations, the main quality indicators and eligibility criteria are included in the specification for quality control of oral powder colistin sulfate, namely: description, identification, packaging, storage, shelf life. To characterize and determine the quality of the drug, in addition to physical and chemical tests, the technological process and its control remain important.

The aim of the study is to create a preparation based on colistin sulfate of appropriate quality and justify the process of its production in order to constantly produce products with specified functional characteristics.

Materials and methods. The objects of the study were experimental samples of the veterinary medicinal product «Kolidev 8M» (powder for oral use) (TU 21.2-40781800-034: 2022) which includes colistin sulfate, as well as excipients: glucose and citric acid.

Main equipment: mixer for bulk materials; electronic weight VLE-1000 and dispenser DV 150L. Auxiliary equipment: enameled and plastic utensils; laboratory scales.

Raw materials: colistin sulfate of imported production, in the presence of a certificate of origin, and in the presence of a certificate of conformity; glucose according to DSTU 4464: 2005 and citric acid according to GOST 908-2004.

When developing the specification and technology of powder for oral use based on colistin sulfate, the pharmaco-technological characteristics of the masses for the manufactured powder were studied according to the generally accepted methods given in the State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine [4-6].

The main results. *Description*. Veterinary drug «Kolidev 8M» - hygroscopic powder from white to light yellow.

Ingredients per 1 g of the drug: colistin sulfate – 8,000,000 IU; glucose, citric acid up to 1 g

The active substance of the drug is Colistin N- (4-amino-1- (1- (4-amino-1-oxo-1- (3,12,23-tris) (2-aminoethyl) - 20- (1-hydroxyethyl) - 6,9-diisobutyl-2,5,8,11,14,19,22-heptaoxo-1,4,7,10,13,18-hexaazacyclotricosan-15-ylamino) butane-2-ylamino) -3-hydroxybutane -2-ylamino) -1-oxobutan-2-yl-N, 5-dimethylheptanamide.

Packaging of the drug. The preparation «Kolidev 8M» is packed in plastic bags of 500 and 1000 g. Permissible deviation in the weight of the package ± 3%.

Storage. Store the drug in the manufacturer's packaging, in dry, dark, ventilated warehouses at a temperature of 8 to 15ºC.

Shelf life – 24 months.

The basis for the development of the block of stages of the technological process of production of the selected drug is the technology of this dosage form, which consists of the following operations.

Production preparation. The premises of the section for the production of veterinary drugs for oral use LLC «DEVIE» are equipped with local and general supply and exhaust ventilation in accordance with GOST 12.4.021 and SNiP 2.04.05, which ensures the clean air of the working area. Production equipment is airtight and meets the requirements of GOST 12.2.003.

There is no dust formation and dust release during operation. The air quality of the working zone corresponds to GOST 12.1.005, the maximum allowable concentration of dust of ingredients in the air of the working zone is 1 mg / m³. Employees are provided with overalls in accordance with GOST 12.4.099, GOST 12.4.100, GOST 20010 and individual means of protection in accordance with current standard standards. Workers follow the rules of personal hygiene. Production facilities are provided with drinking water in accordance with GOST 2874. It is forbidden to smoke, eat or drink while working.

Fire safety complies with GOST 1.004. In the event of a fire, the extinguishing agents are chemical foam fire extinguishers, finely divided water, sand, asbestos cloth, powder and gas fire extinguishers, and fire equipment.

The noise level in the premises must comply with GOST 12.1.003.

When performing tests on quality control of the drug in the laboratory for quality control, safety and registration of veterinary drugs and feed additives LLC «DEVIE» follow the rules of work in accordance with MLA 07.001 and DNAOP 2.2.00-1.01.

Incoming control of raw materials is carried out in accordance with GOST 24297.

The results of the control are recorded in the «Journal of incoming quality control of raw materials».

Preparation of the drug. One technological load: colistin sulfate – 42,0 kg; glucose – up to 36.0 kg and citric acid – 22,0 kg.

After weighing, the components are loaded into the mixing chamber of the mixer, they are mixed for 30 minutes

After completion of the technological process, the mixing chamber is subject to mechanical cleaning and washing with warm water. Losses at this stage are 3%.

Packing. Polymer packing bags are made of a suitable polymer sleeve by cutting and sealing one end. After loading the drug into the bag, it is sealed. Packing is carried out using a dispenser. Losses at this stage are 1%.

Sterilization of the drug is not required.

Labeling and packaging of the drug. Each unit of consumer packaging is marked with a label indicating: country, name of the manufacturer, its address and trademark, name of the drug, composition, method of use, the inscription «For veterinary medicine», batch number, control number, weight of the drug in packaging, date of manufacture, expiration date, storage conditions, TU data designation, conformity mark in accordance with DSTU 2296, EAN bar code mark in accordance with DSTU 3147.

Marking on each unit of consumer packaging can be applied with paint that does not wash off.

On each unit of group packaging (box, box) stick a label of label or other paper or apply non-washable paint, the following symbols: country, name of the manufacturer, its address and trademark, name of the drug, composition, inscription «For veterinary medicine», its quantity in a box, box number, control number, date of manufacture, expiration date, storage conditions, data of TU data, mark of conformity according to DSTU 2296, bar code mark EAN according to DSTU 3147.

The text of the marking and packing list is performed in Ukrainian. When delivered for export, the labeling text shall be executed in the language specified in the contract.

Labels are made of label paper A or B in accordance with GOST 7625, or chalk paper grade C in accordance with GOST 21444, or offset paper №2 brands A, B, B in accordance with GOST 9094, or other paper whose quality is not lower specified.

Packaging sheet and card-insert for use must be printed on writing paper № 2 in accordance with GOST 18510 or offset paper № 1 or № 2 brands A, B, B in accordance with GOST 9094.

Marking of transport containers is carried out according to GOST 14192. Cargo is not dangerous and according to GOST 19433 is not classified.

Transport marking is applied in black paint on one side of each box on a stencil.

Transport marking contains:

- main inscriptions: name of the consignee, number of cargo places in the series;
- additional inscriptions: name of the consignee, name of the point of departure with indication of the railway station of departure;
- informational inscriptions: gross and net weight of cargo space in kilograms, name of the drug, inscription «For veterinary medicine», quantity of the drug in the box, date of manufacture, batch number, control number, expiration date, storage conditions, designation TU U.

Combining transport markings and markings that characterize packaged products on one side of the transport container is not allowed.

The drug is packaged in plastic bags of 500 and 1000 g. Permissible deviation in the weight of the package ± 2%.

The drug is packed in containers, the size system of which complies with GOST 21140, boxes of corrugated cardboard according to GOST 13841, according to OST 64-064, in cardboard boxes according to GOST 12301 from cardboard box according to GOST 7933 or plastic bags, which ensures safety. Boxes are pasted over with a tape with an adhesive layer according to GOST 18251 of the B or B brand or a tape like «Scotch tape». Instructions for use are placed in each box or package. Weight of one cargo place – no more than 10 kg.

Requirements for labor protection, industrial sanitation and fire safety. Persons who have reached the age of 18, have passed the annual medical examination and safety training are allowed to work.

Minors, pregnant women and nursing mothers are not allowed to work.

Production facilities consist of five zones:

1. Packaging material preparation area;
2. Area of control of input raw materials and weighing;
3. Mixing zone;
4. Packing area;
5. Zone of marking and quality control of the finished product.

Cleaning of work areas and cleaning is carried out once – at the end of the working day.

All rooms are equipped with powder fire extinguishers type VP-5 (3).

On the basis of the proposed technological approaches and specifications developed «Technological instructions for the production of the drug «Kolidev 8M»; TI № 009-21 dated 01.09.2021». This document was developed in the laboratory for quality control, safety and registration of veterinary drugs and feed additives LLC «DEVIE» and at the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology of Lviv National University of Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnology S.Z. Gzhytsky. The technological instruction was tested at the pharmaceutical enterprise LLC «DEVIE» (Rivne).

Conclusions. Taking into account modern pharmacopoeial requirements, obtained pharmaco-technological and physico-chemical characteristics, a specification for a veterinary medicinal product has been developed and substantiated, which includes the following quality indicators: composition, identification, packaging, storage, shelf life. Developed technological instructions for the production of «Kolidev 8M», which is responsible for the technological process and provides for the following operations: preparation for production, preparation of the drug, packaging, sterilization, labeling and packaging of antibacterial drugs, labor protection requirements, industrial sanitation and fire safety.

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MEDICAL SCIENCES

УДК 61

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ЦИФРОВАЯ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ В ФАРМАЦЕВТИКЕ МЕНЯЕТ ОТРАСЛЬ

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DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN PHARMACEUTICALS IS CHANGING THE INDUSTRY

Аннотация.
Пандемия привела к быстрому переходу к цифровым технологиям практически во всех отраслях, в том числе в тех, которые раньше адаптировались медленнее к таким изменениям. Фармацевтическая отрасль не осталась в стороне от этого технологического сдвига. Воздействие COVID-19 и актуальность цифровых инноваций существенно изменили ее работу. Посещаемость различных сайтов о здоровье и медицине растет с начала пандемии неуклонно. Глобальный всплеск обращений достиг 27,8% по состоянию на апрель 2020 г. по сравнению с апрелем 2019 г. Все большее число людей активно ищут различную медицинскую информацию и в первую очередь в Интернете.
Abstract.
The pandemic has led to a rapid transition to digital technologies in almost all industries, including those that previously adapted more slowly to such changes. The pharmaceutical industry has not been left out of this technological shift. The impact of COVID-19 and the relevance of digital innovation have significantly changed her work. The attendance of various health and medicine websites has been growing steadily since the beginning of the pandemic. The global surge in referrals reached 27.8% as of April 2020 compared to April 2019. An increasing number of people are actively looking for various medical information, primarily on the Internet.

Ключевые слова: *пандемия, COVID-19, фармацевтика, цифровая трансформация.*
Keywords*: pandemic, COVID-19, pharmaceuticals, digital transformation.*

Благодаря компьютерным технологиям появился более широкий доступ к данным медицинского характера, что повлияло на то, каким образом пользователи находят самостоятельно ответы на волнующие их вопросы, касающиеся проблем здоровья и информации о лекарствах. Изменения произошли и в самом принципе взаимодействия с врачами, поскольку решение некоторых вопросов стало возможным собственными силами без обращения напрямую к лечащему врачу.

В настоящее время пациенты имеют больше возможностей доступа к медицинской информации, в том числе и информации фармацевтических компаний, чем когда-либо прежде.

Прежде чем говорить о том, как цифровая трансформация повлияла на фармацевтическую отрасль, необходимо изначально дать определение самому понятию цифровой трансформации.

Цифровая трансформация — это стратегический подход к использованию технологий для перехода от традиционной аналоговой модели к цифровой многоканальной модели [4].

По своей сути, цифровая трансформация — это процесс внедрения цифровых технологий в организации с целью повышения качества обслуживания клиентов. Данная эволюция происходит путем обновления существующих процессов за счет их выполнения в цифровом виде и нацелена на повышение скорости оказания услуги и ее эффективности.

В качестве альтернативы цифровая трансформация может также включать создание совершенно новых услуг или бизнес-процессов, использующих преимущества инновационных технологий.

Поскольку фармацевтика и здравоохранение претерпели такого рода цифровую трансформацию, мир здравоохранения стал выглядеть заметно иначе, чем, например, десять лет назад. И с уверенностью можно прогнозировать его дальнейшее изменение.

В последнее время в сфере здравоохранения и медико-биологических наук произошли или начали проявляться несколько тенденций, которые внесли коррективы в наше представление о мире медицины. В целом пациенты в настоящее время больше внимания уделяют своему здоровью, и можно сказать, этот контроль благоприятен для функционирования отрасли.

Все перечисленные ниже тенденции имеют один общий фактор — это более тесная связь между пациентами и поставщиками медицинских услуг. В прошлом пациенты полагались исключительно на своих лечащих врачей в вопросах диагностики заболеваний и их лечения. В настоящее время потребители медицинских услуг становятся более вовлеченными в процессы, касающиеся здоровья, и инвестируют в него больше, чем раньше.

Поскольку сейчас доступно гораздо больше информации о самой болезни и вариантах лечения, пациенты могут легче разобраться в симптомах, определить, что может быть не так с их состоянием, и принять активное участие в обсуждении лечения и лекарственных средств.

Всероссийский опрос, проведенный в декабре 2021 года Институтом современных медиа (MOMRI), показал, что 40 % респондентов за прошедший год стали больше уделять внимание вопросам здоровья, и ожидается, что этот показатель будет только расти [2].

Ранее пациенты должны были полагаться только на своих врачей, чтобы понять, какие лекарства необходимо принимать и какое действие они окажут. Но теперь появилась возможность взять дело в свои руки и провести собственное исследование вариантов лечения.

В наши дни все, что нужно, — это просто выполнить поиск в сети «Интернет» по конкретному лекарству, чтобы узнать о его свойствах и о наиболее распространенных побочных эффектах. Таким образом, пациенты чувствуют себя более подготовленными к обсуждению вариантов лечения со своим врачом и имеют представление о том, какого эффекта можно ожидать при приеме определенного лекарства.

Иногда пациент может чувствовать, что ему нужно получить альтернативное мнение о своем диагнозе или симптомах. Благодаря телемедицине, обеспечивающей быстрые и легкодоступные виртуальные консультации, первичная медицинская помощь становится более конкурентной для некоторых специальностей, а у пациентов соответственно появляется больше возможностей, чем когда-либо прежде [3].

Кроме того, теперь пациенты могут изучить различную информацию о врачах необходимого профиля, чтобы найти наиболее подходящего. Важно отметить, что это только поощряет инновации и в то же время способствует сокращению затрат по отрасли в целом. Все эти преимущества также характерны и для фармацевтической промышленности. У пациентов есть возможность выбора: какое лекарство какого производителя предпочесть, что, в свою очередь, стимулирует инновационные процессы и конкуренцию фармацевтических компаний.

Когда пациент сталкивается с вопросами, касающимися здоровья, в большинстве случаев ответ необходим как можно скорее. Раньше на то, чтобы записаться на прием к специалисту, могли уйти недели или даже месяцы, не говоря уже о том, чтобы быстро получить результаты анализов. В настоящее время телемедицина, виртуальные консультации упростили процессы посещения врача, предоставления результатов тестов и анализов.

В то время как некоторые представители отрасли, возможно, не решаются принять цифровые изменения, которые произошли за последнее десятилетие, тенденции в цифровом здравоохранении позволяют фармацевтическим компаниям быть существенно, чем когда-либо прежде, значимее для самих пациентов и одновременно повышать узнаваемость бренда.

ИИ (искусственный интеллект) все еще относительно новое веяние и может найти значимое применение в фармацевтической промышленности. Во-первых, так называемый разговорный ИИ может быть отличным способом реагирования на поступившие жалобы или типичные вопросы об определенном лекарстве, помогая пациенту чувствовать себя при этом более непринужденно [1].

Разговорный ИИ может также продавать новое оборудование или лекарства, давать более точные медицинские советы, чем те, которые можно найти где-либо еще в сети «Интернет», и даже предупреждать пользователей о симптомах, требующих немедленного медицинского вмешательства.

Кроме того, поставщики медицинских услуг изучают разговорный ИИ и обработку естественного языка как ценный инструмент для записи и расшифровки сообщений. Данный ресурс может быть очень полезен в соблюдении предписанного лечения, помогая пациентам помнить о его этапах. А также позволит лицам, осуществляющим уход за больным, иметь записи приемов, которые они не смогли посетить.

Как уже отмечалось, раньше пациентам было довольно сложно получить ответы на вопросы о каком-либо конкретном лекарстве. Сеть «Интернет» и другие цифровые инструменты сейчас упростили связь с источниками интересующей информации. К сожалению, согласно опросу, менее половины пациентов сказали, что фармацевтические компании понимают финансовые и эмоциональные потребности, связанные с их состоянием [2]. Но, используя цифровые технологии для прямого контакта с пациентами, фармацевтические компании могут больше узнать о потребностях своих конечных пользователей, а также поделиться своим опытом и желанием помочь.

Цифровая трансформация не означает, что пациенты откажутся от взаимодействия с медицинскими работниками и фармацевтическими компаниями за пределами сети «Интернет». В этой ситуации новым трендом может стать подход «Hybrid Experience» – модель коммуникации, объединяющая физический и цифровой опыт, предлагая более тщательные и многогранные решения для сферы здравоохранения. Как ранее говорилось, телемедицина стала особенно популярна во время пандемии COVID-19. Другим примером возможности использования цифровых технологий для контроля своего здоровья являются носимые на теле устройства (например, «Apple Watch») и мобильные устройства.

В наши дни расширить осведомленность о продукте или услуге более сложно, чем когда-либо. Потребители завалены рассылками, рекламой и разным контентом, из-за чего компаниям сложно выделиться и привлечь к себе внимание. Становится все более важным показать, что за названием компании стоят реальные люди и настоящие ценности, что медико-биологические компании заботятся об улучшении жизни пациентов, которым они предлагают свой продукт. Поэтому демонстрация тематических исследований пациентов, видеоотзывы, интервью с врачами и учеными помогают компаниям заявить о себе.

Фармацевтические компании могут использовать узконаправленную и персонализированную цифровую рекламу, чтобы не казаться просто бизнесом. Маркетинговые материалы, которые акцентируют внимание на конкретных проблемах пациентов, включая рекламу в формате видео, тематические исследования, персонализированную рекламу и другой контент, могут повысить вовлеченность аудитории.

Персонализированный контент помогает крупным фармацевтическим брендам формировать положительную репутацию, общаясь один на один со своими потребителями. Инструменты цифровой трансформации, такие как искусственный интеллект и машинное обучение, открыли двери для большего количества коммуникаций и увеличили степень взаимодействия с аудиторией. Узнаваемый и заботящийся о своем клиенте голос бренда может стать огромным шагом в правильном направлении для привлечения большего числа конечных потребителей.

Выводы. Границы между физическим и виртуальным миром стали более размыты, чем когда-либо, и будущее сети «Интернет» и технологий дает возможность предполагать, что эти границы будут продолжать стираться. Переход к цифровым процессам может иметь широкий спектр преимуществ, включая их ускорение и упрощение: более легкую коммуникацию с клиентами и более унифицированные схемы взаимодействия между сотрудниками. Цифровая трансформация — это не одномоментный переход; это изменение в самой культуре, которое требует от организаций непрерывных проб и ошибок, а также адаптации к меняющемуся сценарию. Поскольку перемещение опыта из физического в цифровое пространство ускоряется, многие фармацевтические компании уже предприняли шаги в направлении цифровой трансформации. Посещаемость фармацевтических веб-сайтов растет в рекордных количествах, и пациенты требуют от этих компаний все больше с каждым днем. Использование цифровой трансформации в интересах потребителей позволяет фармацевтическим компаниям предлагать легкодоступную информацию, предоставлять более персонализированные услуги и демонстрировать свою уникальную ценность по сравнению с конкурентами. Будущее становится все более цифровым. И как следствие, ведущие бренды фармацевтической промышленности будут трансформироваться соответствующим образом.

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ТАЛАССЕМИИ

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THALASSEMIA

Аннотация.
В работе рассматривается нескольких видов гемолитических анемий, которые характеризуются дефектом синтеза. Показывается их различие.
Abstract.
The paper considers several types of hemolytic anemia, which are characterized by a defect in synthesis. Their difference is shown.

Ключевые слова: *Анемий, таласемия, дефект.*
Keywords*: Anemia, thalassemia, defect.*

Талассемии–это группа врожденных микроцитарных гемолитических анемий, которые характеризуются дефектом синтеза гемоглобина.

Альфа-талассемия особенно распространена среди лиц африканского, средиземноморского, или южноазиатского происхождения. Бета-талассе-мия более распространена у лиц средиземно-морского, ближневосточного, южноазиатского и индийского происхождения. Симптомы и признаки обусловлены анемией, гемолизом, спленомегалией, гиперплазией костного мозга, при многократных гемотрансфузиях может наблюдаться перегрузка железом. Диагностика основана на генетическом исследовании и количест-венном анализе структуры гемоглобина. Лечение тяжелых форм может включать в себя гемотрансфузии, спленэктомию, терапии хелаторами и трансплантацию стволовых клеток.

Патофизиология талассемиий: Талассемия-гемоглобинопатия, которая является одним из наиболее распространенных наследственных заболеваний, связанных с синтезом гемоглобина. Нормальная зрелая молекула гемоглобина (гемоглобин А) состоит из 2 пар цепей, называ-емых альфа и бета. Нормальная кровь взрослого человека также содержит ≤ 2,5% Hb A2 (состоит из альфа и дельта-цепей) и < 2 % гемоглобина F (фетального гемоглобина), который имеет гамма-цепи вместо бета-цепей. Талассемия является результатом несбалансированного синтеза гемоглобина, вызванного снижением синтеза по крайней мере одной полипептидной цепи глобина (бета, альфа, гамма, дельта).

Альфа-талассемия:

Альфа-талассемия является результатом снижения синтеза альфа-полипептидных цепей вследствие делеции одного или нескольких генов альфа-цепей. Люди, как правило, имеют четыре гена альфа-цепей (по два на каждой паре хромосом), потому что ген альфа-цепей дублируется. Классификация болезни основана на количестве и местоположении делеций:

- ✓ **Альфа+талассемия:** Потеря одного гена на одной хромосоме (альфа/--)
- ✓ **Альфа 0 талассемии:** Потеря обоих генов на одной и той же хромосоме (--/--)

Бета-талассемия:

Бета-талассемия вызвана снижением синтеза бета-полипептидных цепей в результате либо мутации, либо делеции в гене бета-глобина, что приводит к нарушению синтеза гемоглобина А. Мутации или делеции могут привести к частичной потере (бета+аллель) или полной потере (бета 0 аллель) функции бета-глобина. Существуют два гена бета-глобина, и у пациентов могут быть гетерозиготные, гомозиготные или сложные гетерозиготные мутации. Кроме того, пациенты могут быть гетерозиготными или гомозиготными по аномалиям в 2-х различных генах глобина (например, бета и дельта).

Бета-дельта-талассемия является менее распространенной формой бета-талассемии, при которой нарушается синтез как дельта-цепи, так и бета-цепи. Эти мутации могут быть гетерозиготными или гомозигот-ными.

Альфа-талассемия:

Пациенты с одной альфа + аллелью (альфа/альфа; альфа/--) являются клинически нормальными и называются бессимптомными носителями.

У гетерозигот с дефектами в 2 из 4 генов, таких как две альфа+аллели (альфа /--; альфа /--) или 1 альфа 0 аллель (альфа/альфа; --/--) наблюдается тенденция к развитию микроцитарной анемии легкой или умеренной степени тяжести, но с субклиническим течением. Данные пациенты имеют малую альфа-талассемию.

Дефекты в 3 из 4 генов, вызванные совместным наследованием как альфа +, так и альфа 0 (альфа/-; -/-), существенно нарушают синтез альфа-цепи. Синтез поврежденных альфа-цепей в результате приводит к образованию тетрамеров избыточных бета-цепей, называемых Hb H, а у младенцев - к формированию гамма-цепей, называемых гемоглобином Барта. У пациентов с болезнью гемоглобина H часто наблюдаются гемо-литическая анемия и спленомегалия.

Дефект всех 4 генов через две альфа 0 аллели (--/--; --/--) является летальным состоянием, которое вызывает внутриутробную гибель плода (водянку плода), поскольку гемоглобин, не содержащий альфа-цепей, не переносит кислород.

Бета-талассемия:

При бета-талассемии, клинические фенотипы подразделяются на 3 группы в зависимости от степени нарушения синтеза бета-глобина:

- Малая
- Промежуточная
- Основные

Малая бета-талассемия (характерно) возникает у обычно бессим-птомных гетерозигот (бета/бета + бета/бета 0) с клинической картиной микроцитарной анемии от легкой до умеренной степени. Этот фенотип может также возникнуть в легких случаях бета +/бета +.

Промежуточная бета-талассемия проявляется вариабельной клинической картиной, которая является промежуточной между большой и малой талассемией, обусловленная наследованием 2 аллелей бета-талассемии (бета +/бета 0 или, в тяжелых случаях, бета +/бета +).

Большая бета-талассемия (или анемия Кули) возникает у гомозиготных пациентов (бета 0/бета 0) или сложных гетерозигот (бета 0/бета +) в результате тяжелого дефекта бета-глобина. У этих пациентов развивается тяжелая анемия и гиперактивность костного мозга. Большая бета-талассемия проявляется в возрасте от 1 до 2 лет с симптомами тяжелой анемии и трансфузионной и абсорбционной перегрузки железа. У пациентов наблюдаются желтуха, язвы нижних конечностей и холелитиаз (как при серповидноклеточной анемии). Характерна сплено-мегалия, часто массивная. Может развиваться секвестрация эритроцитов в селезенке, что сопровождается усиленной деструкцией нормальных донорских эритроцитов. Гиперплазия костного мозга вызывает утолщение костей черепа и малярных выступов. Поражение длинных трубчатых костей предрасполагает к патологическим переломам и нарушению роста, может вызывать задержку полового созревания.

При перегрузке железом, отложение железа в сердечной мышце может привести к сердечной недостаточности. Характеренгемосидероз печени, который приводит к нарушению ее функции и циррозу печени. Как правило необходимо использование хелаторов железа.

Эпидемиология: Альфа-талассемия распространена в Западной Африке и Южной Азии.Бета-талассемия часто встречается в странах Средиземноморья, Западной Азии, Северной Африки и на территории-Поволжья в России. Это регионы, где распространена малярия. Гетеро-зиготные носители мутаций в генах альфа- и бета цепей гемоглобина являются более устойчивыми к малярийному плазмодию. Имеются очаги талассемии в Азербайджане, в равнинных районах которого гетеро-зиготная бета-талассемия наблюдается у 7-10 % населения.

Синтез а-цепей кодируют 4 гена, поэтому степень нарушения их синтеза меньше, чем при ß-талассемии; выраженный дисбаланс разви-вается только тогда, когда поражены все 4 гена. В то же время агрегаты из ß-цепей, количество которых при а-талассемии обнаруживают в избытке, более растворимы, чем агрегаты из а-цепей, поэтому гемолиз при а-талассемии выражен слабее, чем при ß-талассемии, а эритропоэз более эффективен. Следовательно, клинические и лабораторные данные при а-талассемии выражены менее отчетливо, чем при ß-талассемии; их основное отличие в биохимическом составе гемоглобина эритроцитов: при а-талассемии уменьшено содержание а-цепей гемоглобина.

Бета-талассемия обусловлена снижением продукции ß-цепей гемо-глобина. Неповрежденные а-цепи избыточно накапливаются в клетках эритропоэза, что ведет к повреждению мембраны и разрушению как клеток эритроидного ряда в костном мозге, так и эритроцитов в периферической крови; развиваются неэффективный эритропоэз и гемолиз с гипохромией эритроцитов, ибо содержание гемоглобина в эритроцитах недостаточно. Первыми описали ß-талассемию американские педиатры Кули и Ли в 1925 г. Тяжелая гомозиготная форма ß-талассемии получила название болезни Кули, или большой талассемии. Кроме того, по выраженности анемии и других клинических симптомов выделяют промежуточную, малую и минимальную талассемию. Помимо стран Средиземноморья талассемия встречается во Франции, Югославии, Швейцарии, Англии, Польше, а также у жителей Закавказья и Средней Азии, где в некоторых регионах частота носительства достигает 10-27 %.

Клиническая картина:

При талассемии характерны гипохромная анемия, анизоцитоз-эритроцитов, наличие мишеневидных форм эритроцитов (пятно гемоглобина в центре клетки, напоминающее мишень). При этом содержание сывороточного железа нормальное или повышенное. Компенсаторная гиперплазия костного мозга ведёт к нарушениям в строении лицевого черепа. Череп может стать квадратным, башенным; нос приобретает седловидную форму; нарушается прикус и расположение зубов. Отмечается желтушность кожи и слизистых оболочек. Селезёнка и печень увеличены. Больные подвержены инфекционным заболеваниям. Рано начавшаяся анемия обуславливает физическое и умственное недоразвитие ребёнка.

Клиника большой талассемии проявляется уже в детстве. У больных детей своеобразный башенный череп, монголоидное лицо с увеличенной верхней челюстью. Ранний признак болезни Кули - сплено и гепато-мегалия, развивающиеся за счет экстрамедуллярного кроветворения и гемосидероза. Со временем у них формируются цирроз печени, сахарный диабет в результате фиброза поджелудочной железы, а гемосидероз миокарда приводит к застойной сердечной недостаточности.

Диагностика талассемий:

✓ При наличии подозрения диагностика данного типа гемолитической анемии включает в себя:

✓ Мазок периферической крови

✓ Электрофорез гемоглобина

✓ Исследование структуры ДНК (пренатальная диагностика)

Малую талассемии обычно выявляют при проведении рутинного мазка периферической крови и развернутого анализа крови, когда обнаруживают микроцитарную анемию и повышенное количество эритроцитов. При желании, диагноз малой бета-талассемии может быть подтвержден с помощью количественных исследований структуры гемоглобина. Никакого вмешательства не требуется; у женщин анемия может усугубляться беременностью.

Более тяжелую талассемию следует подозревать у пациентов с отягощенным наследственным анамнезом, при наличии характерных клинических симптомов или микроцитарной гемолитической анемии. При подозрении на талассемию выполняются обычные лабораторные тесты для выявления микроцитарных гемолитических анемий и количественный анализ структуры гемоглобина. Характерно повышение уровня билирубина, железа и ферритина в сыворотке крови.

При альфа-талассемиях процентное содержание Hb F и Hb A2 обычно в пределах нормы, выявление одного или двух дефектных генов, характерных для талассемии, производится с помощью современных генетических тестов. Диагноз часто ставится путём исключения других причин микроцитарной анемии.

Прибольшой бета-талассемии наблюдается тяжелая анемия, часто со снижением уровня гемоглобина ≤ 6 г/дл (≤ 60 гр/л). Количество эритроцитов повышено по отношению к уровню гемоглобина, поскольку наблюдается выраженныймикроцитоз. Диагностика основана на исследовании мазка периферической крови, в котором обнаруживается множество ядросодержащих эритробластов, мишеневидных клеток, небольших бледноокрашенных эритроцитов; характерна точечная или диффузная базофилия.

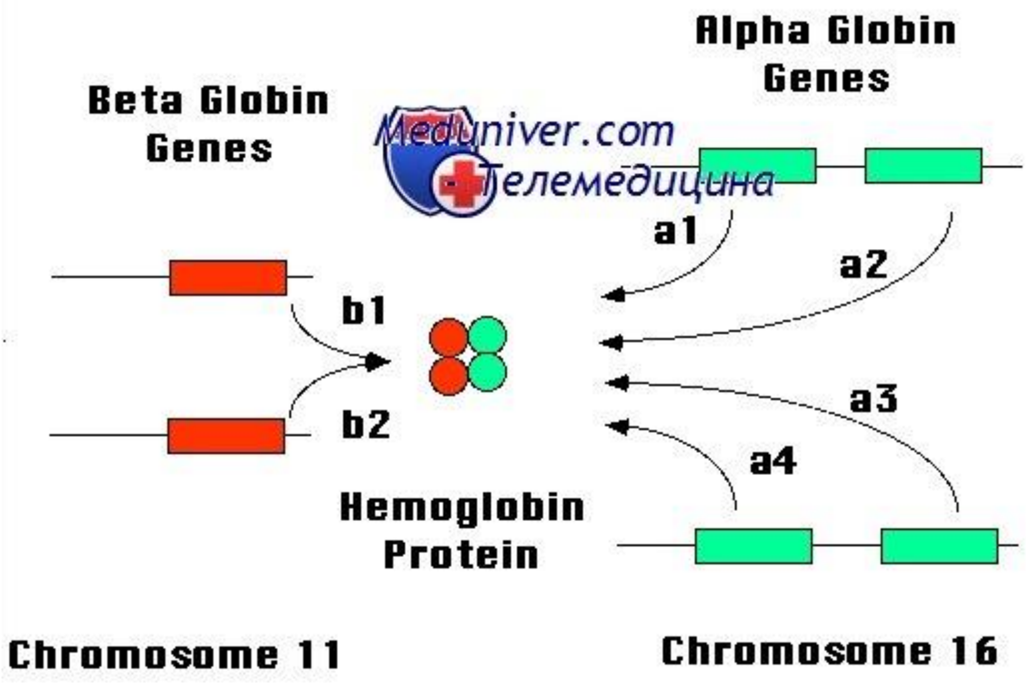
При количественном анализе структуры гемоглобина диагности-ческим критерием малой бета-талассемии является повышенный уровень Hb A2. При большой бета-талассемии обычно повышено содержание Hb F, иногда до 90%, а содержание Hb A2 обычно > 3%.

Болезнь гемоглобина H диагностируется по выявлению Hb H или фракций Барта при электрофорезе гемоглобина. Наличие специфического молекулярного дефекта не меняет клинического подхода.

Стандартом пренатальной диагностики и генетического консуль-тирования является картирование генов рекомбинантной ДНК (в частности метод полимеразной цепной реакции [ПЦР]).

Если при анемии выполняется исследование костного мозга (к примеру, для исключения других причин), выявляется выраженная эритроидная гиперплазия.

При визуальном исследовании, выполненном по другим причинам, у пациентов с большой бета-талассемией можно выявить изменения, обусловленные хронической гиперактивностью костного мозга. Наблюда-ются истончение кортикального слоя костей черепа, расширение диплоических пространств, лучистая трабекулярная структура, появление гранул или феномен «матового стекла». В трубчатых костях могут наблюдаться очаги остеопороза, расширение костномозгового пространства и истончение кортикального слоя. Тела позвонков могут иметь зернистый внешний вид, или вид матового стекла. Фаланги могут быть прямоугольными или двояковыпуклыми. Визуализация грудной клетки может выявить признаки паравертебрального экстра медуллярного гемопоэза.



Патогенез талассемии Талассемия возникает вследствие неадекватного синтеза гемоглобина и несбалансированного накопления субъединиц глобина. Неадекватный синтез гемоглобина вызывает гипохромию и микроцитоз. Несбалансированное накопление глобина вызывает неэффек-тивный эритропоэз и гемолитическую анемию. Тяжесть талассемии пропорциональна тяжести дисбаланса между синтезом цепей a-глобина и p-глобина. С талассемией связано более 200 различных мутаций, хотя большинство случаев талассемии вызвано только их небольшим числом. Делеция гена a-глобина дает 80-85% случаев a-талассемий, а приблизительно 15 мутаций вызывают более 90% случаев p-талассемий. Молекулярные исследования мутаций как a-глобина, так и p-глобина показывают, что различные мутации возникали независимо в разных популяциях, а затем достигали высокой частоты под влиянием отбора.

Лечение талассемий:

- ✓ Часто-переливаниеэритроцитарной массы с/без железохелатирую-щей терапии
- ✓ Спленэктомия при наличии спленомегалии
- ✓ Если возможно, выполняют трансплантацию аллогенных стволовых клеток
- ✓ Луспатерцепт для лечения трансфузионно-зависимой бета-талас-семии

Пациентам с малой альфа-талассемией или малой бета-талассемией лечение не требуется.

При гемоглобинозе H: спленэктомия может помочь при тяжелой ане-мии или наличии спленомегалии.

Пациенты с промежуточной бета-талассемией должны получать как можно меньше гемотрансфузий, чтобы избежать перегрузки железом. Тем не менеесупрессия патологического гемопоэза с помощью период-ических трансфузий эритроцитов может быть ценной у пациентов с тяжелым течением заболевания. При большой бета-талассемии следует проводить трансфузии по необходимости для поддержания уровня гемоглобина примерно 9-10 г/дл (от 90 до 100 г/л) и избегать развития тяжелых клинических проявлений.

Чтобы предотвратить или отсрочить развитие осложнений от перегрузки железом, должен быть удален избыток (трансфузионного) железа (например, путем назначения длительной железохелаторной терапии). Хелаторную терапию, как правило, начинают, когда уровни сывороточного ферритина превышают 1000 нг/мл (>1000 мкг/л) или после приблизительно от 1 до 2 лет проведения плановых трансфузий. Спленэктомия может снизить потребность в гемотрансфузиях у пациен-тов с выраженнойспленомегалией.

Люспатерцепт представляет собой инъекционный реком-бинантный белок слияния, который ингибирует метаболический путь передачи сигналов от трансформирующего фактора роста бета. В рандом-изированном плацебо-контролируемом исследовании у пациентов с бета-талассемией он снизил потребность в трансфузии на 33% у 21% пациентов (по сравнению с 4,5% в контрольной группе). Луспатерцепт является вариантом лечения для пациентов, которым необходимо переливание крови.

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PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

371.134:811(045)

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DOI: 10.24412/2520-6990-2022-21144-14-17

НАВЧАННЯ ІНОЗЕМНІЙ МОВІ В УМОВАХ СПІВПРАЦІ У КОНТЕКСТІ ВИЩОЇ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ОСВІТИ

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COOPERATIVE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN THE CONTEXT OF HIGHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

Анотація.

У статті автор намагається розглянути питання навчання іноземній мові у співпраці у вищій професійний освіті.. Наголошується, що мета технології collaborative learning (CL) - розвиток інтелектуальних, духовних та фізичних здібностей, мотивів, інтересів; формування науково-матеріалістичного світогляду студентів. Змістом заняття у процесі такого навчання перш за все є опанування засобів пізнання, суспільно та особисто значущих перетворень у навколишній дійсності, а не тільки програмні знання та матеріалу підручника. Методами роботи є спільна діяльність, пошук, діяльність викладача та студентів у співпраці.

Виділяються засоби організації навчання у співпраці у процесі вивчення іноземної мови (методи «student team learning», «student's survey», «jigsaw» та «learning together») та варіанти ефективного застосування технології CL (індивідуально-групова, командно-ігрова робота, індивідуальна робота у команді).

У статті висвітлюються переваги поєднання модульного навчання з технологією співпраці і різнорівневим навчанням іноземній мові у віщій школі. Наголошується, що поєднання модульного підходу з методами навчання у співпраці гарантує кожному студенту засвоєння стандарту освіти та просування на вищий рівень навчання. Технологія навчання у співробітництві здатна вирішувати різні завдання навчання, але сукупність особистісно - орієнтованих методик і технологій (різнорівневий підхід до навчання, модульне навчання, колективні засоби навчання) з чітким визначенням дидактичної ролі кожної дозволяє домагатися вищих результатів.

Зроблено висновки, що технології CL на заняттях з іноземної мови у вищій школі сприяють підвищенню мотивації студентів до навчання, вчать об'єктивно оцінювати себе та інших, допомагає студентам з більшою ефективністю усвідомити матеріал та усунути недоліки в знаннях. Крім того, навчання у взаємодії, яке має безліч засобів реалізації, здатне урізноманітнити заняття з іноземної мови, створити невимушену, доброзичливу обстановку, що допомагає подолати комунікативно-мовні бар'єри й розкрити потенціал студентів.

Abstract.

The article deals with the problem of the cooperative foreign language teaching in the context of the university education. It is noted that the goal of the cooperative (collaborative) learning (CL) technology is the development of intellectual, moral and physical abilities, the forming of the students' scientific- materialistic worldviews.

Many recent studies have focused on the problem of students' communicative skills and habits formation within the framework of the learner-centered approach in a higher school. Only few attempts have been made to investigate the formation of practical skills, higher level of thinking skills and habits with the help of the latest technologies in the course of foreign language learning. This study seeks to understand the essence of the "collaborative (cooperative) learning" technology, its consistency with the objectives of the language educational process. The central issue is in the observing and explaining the basic variants of the analyzed method implementation.

The various means of cooperative foreign language learning organizing («student team learning», «student's survey», «jigsaw» and «learning together") and some versions of effective implementation of CL technology (individual and group work, team and play work, autonomous work and team work) were examined in the article.

The article highlights the advantage of combining the module education with cooperative learning technology and multi-level training of a foreign language in a higher school. It is noted that the combining the module approaches with cooperative learning technologies provides the educational standards acquisition and subsequent promotion to the higher training level to the students. CL technology is capable of dealing the various training tasks, but the combination of the learner-centered methods and techniques (multi-level approach to the learning process, module education, and collaborative training tools) with clear definition of didactic roles of everybody makes it possible to achieve better results.

The study reached the following conclusions: CL technology in English class enhances the students' motivation increasing, contributes to a better understanding of the training material and fill knowledge gaps. Furthermore, cooperative foreign language teaching creates the positive and comfortable environment, which contributes to the overcoming the communicative-linguistic barriers and achieving the students' potential.

Ключові слова: *професійно-орієнтована іноземна мова, навчання у співпраці, спільне навчання, технології навчання, модульне навчання, групова робота, взаємодія.*

Keywords: *professional-oriented foreign language, cooperative learning, collaborative learning, training technologies, module education, group work, cooperation.*

Introduction. Widening of business and cultural contacts of Ukraine with countries of the world community cause the need for qualified specialists with a sufficient level of foreign language proficiency in the sphere of future professional activity. A foreign language is an important resource for social and professional growth of future specialists and is a compulsory condition for the involvement of our country in the Bologna process. Nowadays, as international contacts intensify, higher educational institutions should provide students with the opportunity to develop such communicative skills in a foreign language that would help them to carry out professional interaction and experience exchange at the international level. Therefore, the future specialists' professional preparedness to carry out international professional communication should be considered as an important criterion for evaluating their professionalism, and the development of the necessary knowledge and skills and personal qualities should be regarded as indicators of their professional competence. The most important structural component of future professional competence is a communicative competence, which in turn is a qualitative characteristic of a specialist's personality. It consists of a complex of scientific-theoretical knowledge, practical skills in the sphere of professional communication, as well as the experience gained in the process of professional interaction and sustainable motivation for professional communication.

The interaction between a teacher and a student is considered as one of the most important aspects in the process of communicative competence development. Pedagogical interaction within the system «a teacher-a student" is a system of mutual influences of subjects involved in cooperative activities on the basis of key goals of higher professional education.

The aim of the article is to analyze the issues of teaching a foreign language in cooperation in the context of higher professional education, to highlight the tools to organize learning in cooperation and options for their implementation, to emphasize the advantages of combining modular learning with the technology of cooperation and multilevel foreign language teaching at a higher educational institution.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Cooperative learning or collaborative learning is one of the variants of the student-oriented approach to foreign language teaching. The key principle of cooperative learning is to create favorable conditions at practical foreign language classes to intensify cooperative activity in the process of learning in various training situations.

Collaborative learning focuses on creating a supportive and comfortable environment in which students are positively connected, feel motivated, and are free to express themselves in a foreign language (Jacobs and Goh; Mackefetrie, Kagan 1994); it is considered that CL technologies can be used for a wide variety of language programs and learning goals (learning foreign language structure, practicing specific speech skills, finding solutions to actual problems (Richards and Rogers, 2001)).

However, the analysis of scientific and methodological literature has found that the issues concerning the specifics of collaborative foreign language learning in the context of higher professional education have not been sufficiently studied so far.

The statement of the main material. The specifics of a foreign language is that students develop skills and abilities rather than the fundamentals of science, and this requires sufficient speech practice. The goal of foreign language training is not just to familiarize students with the system they are learning, but, primarily, to teach them how to use the language as a means of communication. Consequently, the complete structure of the classes and the methods used must correspond to a real communicative situation, and learning must take place in the context of students' interaction.

CL technology is based on the special methods and means to intensify cognitive activity and speech interaction of students during pair, group and team activities. Scientists dealing with the development of this problem highlight a number of positive aspects. At university foreign language classes teachers often face the problem that students' motivation to learn the foreign language is almost completely absent, productivity and activity in the classes are low, groups are heterogeneous (some students have a sufficient level of foreign language and the classes are often uninteresting for them; others have an intermediate level, but quickly master new content; but there are students who require much more time for understanding the material, additional examples of explanation). Under these conditions, joint work of students (learning activities in large and small groups) can solve a number of problems, namely increase students' motivation for language learning and activity in the class, improve the progress of learning a foreign language, provide an opportunity for individualization and differentiation of training process according to the students' abilities [2,238].

The following types of interaction organization of the teacher and students are distinguished:

1. The general topic is divided into fragments or parts, and each student performs an individual part of the common group process simultaneously with all or alternately. The most common example of this activity is a jigsaw activity in the form of jigsaw-reading and jigsaw-speaking.

2. Situations are created in the class in which the status relationships of the group activity members are simulated. In doing so, students treat each other as representatives of different professions, heroes, people with in-group status. Foreign language learning becomes practical and close to the natural communication conditions.

3. For collective solution of verbal tasks several roles are defined: leader-coordinator, generator of ideas, critic, and performer. A student, having a certain role, performs a special function in the collective process of solving. An example of this type of interaction is the brainstorming technique.

The above-mentioned forms of student interaction have the following ways of implementation:

Student team learning is based on group goals and the progress of the whole group, which are achieved through the independent work of each student, who is part of the group, but has to constantly interact with the other students of the group in the context of particular topic to be studied [3,310].

The main advantage of group work is that students actively participate in learning activities and they have opportunities for communication. The effectiveness of this method depends on the implementation of the following aspects: students learn to work in groups, are constantly included in the educational process, there is a distribution of roles, control of the joint performance of tasks. Discussion in the group of some questions on a specific topic, exchange of opinions, the ability to ask questions and prove agreement/disagreement, the ability to listen and understand are examples of the successful application of group work.

The principle of the Jigsaw approach is that students are organized into teams to process fragments of educational content. Each team member searches for material related to his or her subtopic. In the next step, students working on the same questions, but in different teams, share information about the topic ("expert meeting"). At the end of the work, students have to answer the teacher's questions on the topic.

Writearound. The teacher divides the students into some groups and offers students a story or example to begin one sentence, to which each student in every group can add one sentence. Each group presents their stories at the end of the class.

Learning together. A team of students is given an assignment (a fragment of a topic that all students work through). The full comprehension of the foreign language material is carried out because of the activities of the separate teams working together. During the activity, teams must communicate with each other, participate in a collective discussion, clarifying details and offer their views on the problem.

Tea Party. Students form two concentric circles or two lines that face each other. The teacher asks questions and the students discuss the answer with the student in front of them. After one minute, the outer circle or one line moves to the right so that the students get new partners. Next, the instructor offers a second question for discussion (about five questions).

Student's survey method implies an independent activity of students. A group of students chooses a subtopic of a common topic studied by all students. In small groups, the subtopic is broken down into independent student tasks. Students then attempt to present a paper, which is presented in a practical foreign language class.

One of the most effective and perspective technologies to organize the process of foreign language learning in universities is considered to be modular learning. The main principle of modular learning consists in the fact that the student independently or with the help (paired, group work) tries to achieve specific learning objectives in the processing of a module. The module combines learning content and technology, how to master it. Modules make it possible to transfer training process on a subject-subject basis, individualize work with concrete student, dosage one-to-one assistance, and change the form of communication between a teacher and a student. The modular approach allows presenting the material in large blocks with the use of active forms of learning: lectures - conversations, workshops, tests; it allows more individualization of the learning process, allowing students to move forward according to their individual capabilities and pace, it provides the greatest independence of students in the process of a foreign language learning.

The combination of the module approach and cooperative learning methods ensures that every student assimilates the standard of education and progresses to a higher level of learning. This approach also has great potential for the development of such personal qualities as independence and teamwork. Collaborative learning technology is capable of solving various learning tasks, but a set of student-centered methods and technologies (multilevel approach to learning, module learning, and collaborative learning tools) allows achieving better educational results.

The advantages of combining module learning with the technology of cooperation and multilevel teaching are as follows:

1) not all students are ready to ask the teacher questions if they do not understand the material. Working in a group with joint activity students have the opportunity to find out from each other the points they do not understand, if necessary, they ask the teacher;

2) everybody understands that the success of the group depends not only on memorizing the textbook

material, but on the ability to gain knowledge independently and to apply it in practice;

3) students develop their own point of view, they learn to explain it, to prove their opinion;

4) students learn to communicate with each other, with the teacher, they master communicative skills.

Conclusions. All the above-mentioned forms of foreign language teaching by means of CL technologies at universities make it possible to realize the student-centered approach allowing him/her to develop the system of a foreign language in students' mind, to master the educational material better, as well as to express himself/herself. Thus, CL technologies have the following advantages: they increase students' motivation to learn, teach them to evaluate themselves and others objectively, help students to comprehend the material with greater efficiency and address deficiencies in their knowledge. In addition, learning in interaction, which has many means of implementation, is able to diversify foreign language classes, create a relaxed, friendly atmosphere in the classroom, helping to overcome and correct communication and language barriers and unlock the potential of students.

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УДК: 378.147.091.31

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DOI: 10.24412/2520-6990-2022-21144-17-19

ДИДАКТИЧНІ ЗАСАДИ ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ІНТЕРАКТИВНИХ МЕТОДІВ НАВЧАННЯ В ВИЩИХ НАВЧАЛЬНИХ ЗАКЛАДАХ

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DIDACTIC PRINCIPLES OF APPLICATION OF INTERACTIVE LEARNING METHODS IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Abstract.
The article examines the peculiarities of using active and interactive teaching methods in the training of future specialists in higher educational institutions. In the submitted work, the analysis, advantages and features of the activation of cognitive activity, as well as the conditions for effective assimilation of educational material by students, the formation of their own opinion, the search for ways to solve practical tasks, professional skills and professional competence are carried out. The importance of active learning methods in improving the qualifications of teachers of higher educational institutions is considered.

Анотація.
У статті розглянуто особливості використання активних й інтерактивних методів навчання при підготовці майбутніх фахівців у вищих навчальних закладах. В поданій праці проведено аналіз, переваги й особливості активізації пізнавальної діяльності, а також умови ефективного засвоєння студентами навчального матеріалу, формування у них власної думки, пошуку шляхів вирішення практичних завдань, професійних навичок та професійної компетентності. Розглянуто значущість активних методів навчання у підвищенні кваліфікації викладачів вищих навчальних закладів.

Ключові слова: *активні методи навчання, пасивні методи навчання, інтерактивні методи навчання, активізація навчально-пізнавальної діяльності.*

Keywords: *active learning methods, passive learning methods, interactive learning methods, activation of educational and cognitive.*

Modern changes in the socio-economic life of society require reforming the professional training of teaching staff and future specialists of higher educational institutions. The learning process does not require automatic insertion of educational material, but intense mental activity of the individual and his active participation in the learning process. Effective and high-quality education can be achieved only with the help of an active (interactive) educational process. Active teaching methods are based on practical orientation, playful action and creative nature of learning, interactivity, various communications, dialogue and polylogue, use of students' knowledge and experience, group form of organization of their interaction, activity approach to learning" [5]. Considering the fact that most literature sources do not sufficiently analyze the most effective interactive methods, forms and technologies of professional training, it is advisable to consider the use of interactive forms and methods of teaching in higher educational institutions. Thus, "interactive" is capable of interaction, dialogue. Interactivity is the principle of building communication and pedagogical, psychological, computer functioning in dialogue mode. In addition, the use of interactive methods helps to implement the idea of cooperation and constructive interaction between the teacher and the student, creates a friendly atmosphere, and helps to establish a psychological climate in the class. Modern highly qualified specialists must use new educational technological processes and be able to integrate theoretical knowledge and practical skills into a coherent system. In modern conditions, an important requirement of society for an individual is not encyclopedic knowledge, but the acquisition of certain abilities and skills that contribute to the development and self-realization of an individual. This task, to a large extent, is solved through the introduction of innovative technologies, among which interactive learning methods play an important role [1].

Interactive learning is a special form of organization of the learning process that creates comfortable learning conditions under which each student feels his intellectual capacity and success.Researchers define interactive learning as "a special form of organizing cognitive activity that has a specific, foreseeable goal - to create comfortable learning conditions under which each student feels successful, intellectual ability" [7]. This form of education is carried out under the condition of active, constant interaction of all subjects of the cognitive process. The purpose of our article is to clarify and analyze interactive learning, the prospects of its application in higher educational institutions. The successful realization of a student's creative potential as a subject of learning depends on the creation of the following conditions: mobility, critical thinking, skills, the ability to make non-standard decisions and generate new ideas, communication skills, the ability to model non-standard educational situations, etc.

The formation of the personality takes place in the process of learning in compliance with certain conditions:

- creating a positive mood for learning;
- ensuring a positive atmosphere in the team;
- personal awareness of collective values;
- the opportunity to freely express one's opinion and listen to the interlocutor.

For the effective use of interactive technologies, the teacher must: draw up a plan of his work, give tasks to students and monitor their preparation, prepare interactive exercises for students. During interactive learning, the teacher is the organizer and consultant of the learning process. The student is the leading link of the educational process, their interaction and cooperation, in which students are responsible for their mastery of their knowledge. The implementation of interactive learning methods contributes to the intensification and optimization of the educational process.

The methodological basis of interactive learning is based on the following approaches:

- The active approach consists in the fact that a person in the process of various types of activity discovers the properties and connections of the elements of the real world. This approach involves students performing appropriate actions with the educational material and transforming the learned material into solving educational problems.
- A personally oriented approach. The basis of personally oriented education is humanization. The main idea of this approach is respect and trust for students, understanding of their interests, requests and appropriate influence on the process of their personality formation.
- Systematic approach - knowledge is built on the basis of integration and systematization according to the scheme: basic scientific theoretical concepts - basic provisions of the theory - practical application of the acquired knowledge.

Interactive learning methods help students solve many issues of the educational process:

- learn to formulate one's own opinion and prove one's point of view;
- argue and discuss;
- learn to respect an alternative opinion;
- learn to simulate different situations;
- express your attitude to the topic chosen for discussion.

Among the learning models, the following are distinguished: traditional or classical, active and interactive. With the traditional model of education, students learn the material with the help of a teacher (traditional lecture) or from the text of a textbook. Students do not take part in the discussion of the topic, and practical classes are built on the basis of surveying students according to the lesson plan and demonstrate the acquired knowledge.

Active form - stimulates independence and cognitive activity of students, while there is creative interaction between the teacher and students. active teaching methods allow students to develop their thinking, contribute to their involvement in solving problems that are as close as possible to real industrial situations, expand and deepen professional knowledge, develop practical skills and abilities; contribute to the activation of the educational process, encourage students to creatively participate in it and ensure the development and self-development of the student's personality on the basis of identification [3]. This method includes: conversations, implementation of individual creative projects, information search, open microphone, solving crosswords, protection of creative work, etc. The interactive form involves active interaction between students, students and teachers, simulates various practical life situations, uses role-playing games and search methods. The teacher in interactive learning is the carrier of the necessary information, constantly encourages the student to work independently and creatively, performs the role of a consultant and designer. In addition, interactive learning leads to mutual understanding, interaction and joint adoption of common decisions and significant tasks for each subject of the educational process.

The most effective methods of interactive learning: discussions, case method, project method, role-playing and business games, training sessions, team intellectual competitions. Class reflection is a form of educational process in which the teacher selects questions in advance to help students.

With passive learningthe student acts as an "object", he learns and reproduces the material provided by the teacher. Such teaching methods include: lecture - monologue, reading, explanation, demonstration, survey of students.

In the educational process, it is advisable to use the following methods:

- interactive cooperative learning technologies: (work in pairs, rotating threes, work in small groups, etc.);
- interactive technologies of collective and group learning (brainstorming;
- situational modeling technologies (role-playing games);
- technologies for processing debatable issues (discussion, debate).

Interactive learning technologies, depending on the involvement of students, can be grouped as follows:

- individual (the student's independent work is organized or educational work is conducted with each individual student);
- frontal (the teacher teaches at the same time teaches the entire team or group of students under the guidance of the teacher);
- group: cooperative, differentiated-group, paired.

Conclusion. Interactive learning is a socially motivated partnership, which is based on the organization of equal and creative cooperation between the teacher and the student, the principles of democratization, humanization and individualization.

For high-quality training of future specialists, higher educational institutions should introduce new interactive learning technologies aimed at developing and improving practical skills, abilities and creative motivation of subjects of study.

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DOI: 10.24412/2520-6990-2022-21144-20-23

FEEDING AND MEAT QUALITY OF YOUNG PIGS OF DIFFERENT GENOTYPES BY THE MELANOCORTIN 4 RECEPTOR GENE (MC4R) AND THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF THEIR USE

Abstract.
The article presents the results of studies of the fattening and meat qualities of young pigs of the large white breed of different genotypes according to the melanocortin 4 receptor (Mc4r) gene and the calculation of the economic efficiency of the animals in experimental groups. Assessment of animals for fattening and meat quality was carried out taking into account the following characteristics: average daily gain of live weight during the period of control fattening, g; the age of reaching 100 kg live weight, days, length of the chilled carcass, cm; length of the bacon half of the cooled carcass, cm; thickness of lard at the level of 6-7 thoracic vertebrae, mm (Berezovskyi, Khatko, 2005). Biometric processing of research results (Kovalenko et al., 2010) and calculation of the economic efficiency of research results ("Methodology for determining economic ..., 1983) was carried out according to generally accepted methods. The analysis of the results of control fattening shows that the young pigs of the controlled population meet the requirements of the first class and the elite class in terms of fattening and meat qualities. Taking into account the intrabreed differentiation of large white breed animals based on the melanocortin 4 (Mc4r) receptor gene, it was established that animals of the Mc4r ^{AG} genotype prevail over peers of the Mc4r ^{AA} genotype in terms of average daily weight gain by 5.17%, the age of reaching 100 kg of live weight is 2.57%, the thickness of lard at the level of 6-7 thoracic vertebrae - 8.33% and the length of the chilled carcass - 1.95%. According to O. Wangen's index, the difference between the groups is 4.13 points (td=2.19; P<0.05). Using young pigs of the Mc4r ^{AG} genotype provided additional production at +2.71%.

Keywords: *young pigs, breed, genotype, fattening, meat qualities, variability, correlation.*

Introduction

The increase in pork production in Ukraine involves the improvement of animal feeding and keeping conditions, introducing innovative breeding value assessment methods, selecting highly productive animals, and intensive use [1-5]. The above is the basis of selection and breeding work with domestic breeds and animals obtained by interbreeding sows of Ukrainian selection with boars of foreign origin. As evidenced by the research results by domestic scientists, this method helps to increase the fattening and meat qualities of their offspring [6, 7].

It has been established that genetic markers are influential in selecting highly productive animals. Therefore, their work in improving agricultural animals' breeding and productive qualities contributes to the acceleration of the breeding process and the creation of highly productive micro populations of cattle, pigs, sheep, and other types of animals [8-14].

The work aimed to investigate the fattening and meat quality of young pigs of the large white breed of different genotypes according to the melanocortin receptor 4 *(Mc4r)* gene, as well as to calculate the economic efficiency of the use of animals in experimental groups.

Research material and methods

The research was carried out in agricultural formations and processing enterprises of the Dnipropetrovsk region, the laboratory of the genetics of the Institute of Pig Breeding and Agro-industrial Production of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine, and the laboratory of animal husbandry of the State Institution "Institute of Grain Crops of the NAAS of Ukraine".

The object of the research was young pigs of the large white breed of different genotypes for the melanocortin *4 (Mc4r) receptor gene (Mc4r^{AA} – I group, Mc4r ^{GG} – II group, Mc4r ^{AG} – III group).*

Control fattening of young pigs was carried out in the farm conditions using a feed of own production and protein-mineral-vitamin additives of the company Tsehave Korm LTD. Evaluation of young pigs for fattening and meat qualities was carried out taking into account the following indicators: average daily gain of live weight during the period of control fattening, g; the age of reaching 100 kg live weight, days; length of the cooled carcass, cm; fat thickness at the level of 6-7 thoracic vertebrae, mm [15].

The integrated assessment of young pigs of the experimental groups in terms of fattening and meat qualities was carried out according to the index of O. Wangen (1):

$$I = \frac{1}{\sigma_{AI}} \times AI + \frac{1}{\sigma_{TF}} \times TF \qquad (1)$$

where: *I* – index of O. Wangen, points, *AI* – average daily increase in live weight for the period from the day of birth to the age of reaching the live weight of 100 kg; *TF* – the thickness of the fat at the level of 6-7 thoracic vertebrae, mm; σ_{AI} – the phenotypic standard deviation of average daily live weight gain, g; σ_{TF} – the phenotypic standard deviation of fat thickness, mm [16].

The cost of additional products was calculated according to the formula:

$$V = P \times \frac{A \times P}{100} \times L \times N \qquad (2)$$

where: V – the value of additional products, hryvnias; P is the purchase price of a product unit, according to the current prices in Ukraine; A – average productivity of animals; P is the average increase in the main production (%), which is expressed as a percentage per 1 head when applying a new and improved breeding achievement compared to the productivity of animals of essential use; L – is a constant coefficient of reduction of the result, which is associated with additional costs for profitable products (0.75); N – is the number of farm animals of a new or improved breeding achievement, heads [17].

DNA typing of young pigs was carried out in the genetics laboratory of the Institute of Pig Breeding and Agro-Industrial Production of the NAAS of Ukraine according to generally accepted methods [18, 19].

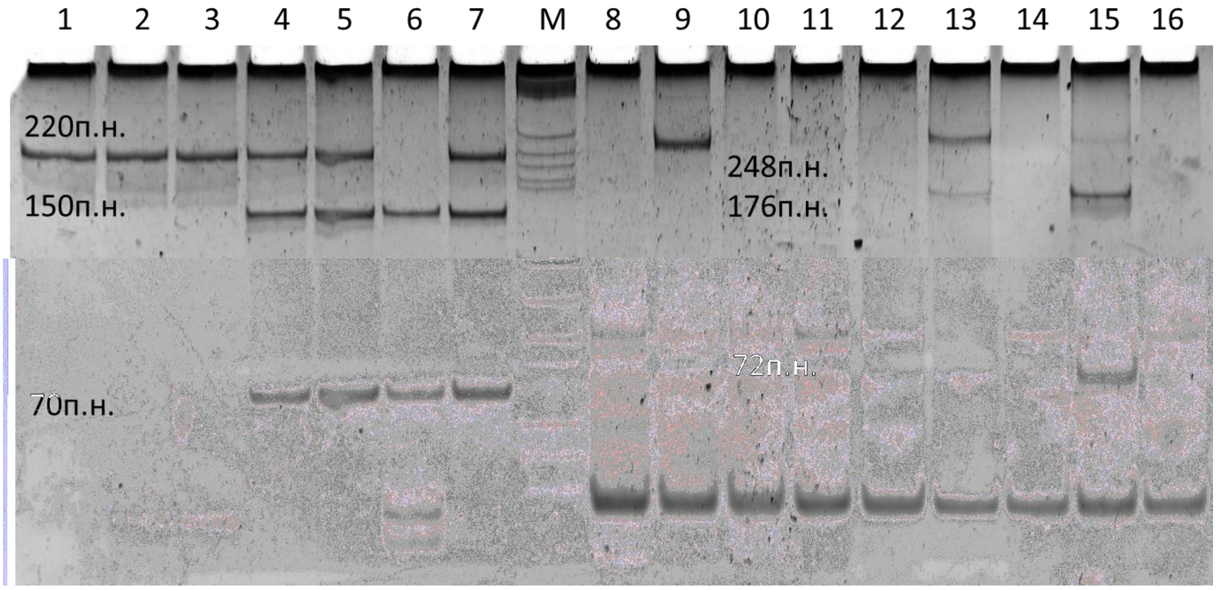

Fig. 1. Electrophoresis in an 8% polyacrylamide gel of MC4R and Leptin(LEP) gene restrictions. Lane: 1-3 AA genotype, lane: 4, 5, 7 AG genotype, lane: 6 GG genotype, MC4R gene. Lane: 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 TT genotype, lane: 9 AA genotype, lane: 13 AT genotype, Leptin(LEP) gene. M is a molecular weight marker of pBR322 DNA/BsuRI (A.M. Sayenko, V.I. Khalak, 2020).

Biometric processing of the received data was carried out according to the methods of V.P. Kovalenko. etc. [20].

Results and their discussion

The analysis of the results of control feeding shows that young pigs (n=45) reach a live weight of 100 kg in 177.3±0.77 days (Cv=2.93%), and the average daily gain in live weight is 780.4±5.67 g (Cv=4.87%), the thickness of lard at the level of 6-7 thoracic vertebrae – 20.7±0.32 mm (Cv=10.36%), the length of the chilled carcass – 96.5±0.31 cm (Cv =1.71%). Index O, Wangen equals 38.2±1.35 cm (Cv=23.71%).

The results of studies on the fattening and meat qualities of young pigs of different genotypes according to the melanocortin receptor 4 *(Mc4r)* gene are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Feeding and meat qualities of young pigs of different genotypes according to the melanocortin 4 receptor gene *(Mc4r)*

Indicator (sign), units of measurement	Biometric indicators	Genotype		
		$Mc4r^{AA}$	*$Mc4r^{GG}$*	*$Mc4r^{AG}$*
		group		
		I	II	III
Average daily gain of live weight during the period of control fattening, g	n	22	3	20
	X±Sx	760,7±7,67	775,9±6,26	802,2±6,31
	$\sigma\pm X_\sigma$	35,93±5,419	37,59±15,405	28,23±4,467
	$Cv\pm Sc_v$, %	4,72±0,711	4,84±1,983	3,51±0,555
± to the average population indicator, g	-	-19,7	-4,5	+21,8
± to the average population indicator, %	-	-2,52	-0,57	+2,79
Age of reaching 100 kg live weight, days	*X±Sx*	178,8±1,18	177,1±0,83	174,2±1,02
	$\sigma\pm X_\sigma$	5,55±0,837	5,02±2,057	4,56±0,721
	$Cv\pm Sc_v$, %	3,10±0,467	2,83±1,159	2,61±0,412
± to the average population indicator, days	-	*+1,3*	*+0,4*	*-3,3*
± to the average population indicator, %	-	*+0,72*	*+0,22*	*-1,85*
The thickness of the lard at the level of 6-7 thoracic vertebrae, mm	*X±Sx*	21,6±0,52	20,9±0,31	19,8±0,32
	$\sigma\pm X_\sigma$	2,44±0,368	1,91±0,782	1,47±0,232
	$Cv\pm Sc_v$, %	11,29±1,702	9,13±3,741	7,42±1,174
± to the average population indicator, mm	-	*+0,9*	*+0,2*	*-0,9*
± to the average population indicator, %	-	*+4,16*	*+0,95*	*-4,16*
Index of O. Wangen, score	*X±Sx*	34,81±0,24	37,72±1,42	38,94±1,87
	$\sigma\pm X_\sigma$	1,14±0,171	8,57±3,512	9,32±1,474
	$Cv\pm Sc_v$, %	3,27±0,493	22,72±9,311	23,93±3,786
The length of the cooled carcass, cm	*n*	*10*	*3*	*14*
	X±Sx	95,5±0,34	96,7±0,34	97,4±0,44
	$\sigma\pm X_\sigma$	1,08±0,241	1,67±0,684	1,65±0,311
	$Cv\pm Sc_v$, %	1,13±0,252	1,72±0,704	1,69±0,319
± to the average population indicator, see	-	*-1,1*	*+0,1*	*+0,8*
± to the average population indicator, %	-	*-1,13*	*+0,10*	*+0,82*

It was established that the young pigs of the III sub-experimental group *($Mc4r^{AG}$)* prevailed over the peers of the I group *($Mc4r^{AA}$)* in terms of the average daily gain of live weight by 41.5 g (td=4.19; P<0.001), the age of reaching a live weight of 100 kg – 4 .6 days (td=2.96; P<0.01), O. Wangen's index – 4.13 points (td=2.19; P<0.05) (Table 2).

Young pigs of the III sub-experimental group (*$Mc4r^{AG}$*) compared to peers of the 1st group (*$Mc4r^{AA}$*) were characterized by a smaller index of fat thickness at the level of 6-7 thoracic vertebrae (by 1.8 mm; td=4.18; P<0.001), and the difference between the groups in the length of the chilled carcass was 1.9 cm (td=3.45; P<0.001).

The coefficient of variability (Cv,%) of fattening and meat qualities in young pigs of experimental groups ranges from 1.13 (length of the chilled carcass (cm) in animals of the *$Mc4r^{AA}$* genotype) to 11.29% (fat thickness at the level of 6-7 thoracic vertebrae (mm) in animals of the *$Mc4r^{AA}$* genotype).

The calculation of the economic efficiency of the research results shows that the maximum increase in additional production was obtained from young pigs of the *$Mc4r^{AG}$* genotype (+2.71%) (Table 2).

Table 2

Economic efficiency of research results

Group	Average daily gain of live weight during the period of control fattening, g	Increase in additional products, %	The cost of additional products, UAH /head / US dollars/head
General sample	780,4±5,91	-	-
I	760,7±7,67	-2,52	-125,20 / -4,41
II	775,9±6,26	-0,57	-28,05 / -0,98
III	802,2±6,31	+2,71	+131,17 / +4,62

Note: * - the selling price of young pigs at the time of the study was 47.50 hryvnias per 1 kg of live weight.

The value of additional products obtained from young pigs of the specified group equals +131.17 hryvnias or 4.62 US dollars.

Conclusions:

1. The analysis of the results of control fattening shows that the young pigs of the controlled population

meet the requirements of the first class and the elite class regarding fattening and meat qualities.

2. Intrabreed differentiation of large white breed animals based on the melanocortin 4 *(Mc4r)* receptor gene shows that animals of the *Mc4r* ^{AG} genotype prevail over peers of the *Mc4r* ^{AA} genotype. In terms of average daily weight gain of 5.17%, the age of reaching 100 kg live weight is 2.57%, the thickness of lard at the level of 6-7 thoracic vertebrae - 8.33%, and the length of the chilled carcass - 1.95%. The difference between the groups according to O. Wangen's index is 4.13 points (td=2.19; P<0.05).

3. Using young pigs of the *Mc4r* ^{AG} genotype provided additional production at +2.71%.

Gratitude. The authors express their official thanks to the director of the "Druzhba-Kaznacheivka" STOV of the Dnipropetrovsk region, candidate of agricultural sciences V. I. Saveliev, chief technologist N. O. Shepel and doctor of agricultural sciences, head of the department of physiology and animal health of the Institute of Pig Breeding and Agro-Industrial Production of the National Academy of Sciences, Pocherniaev K.F.. The latter contributed to the organization and conduct of the experimental part of scientific research.

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PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

УДК 821.161.1

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DOI: 10.24412/2520-6990-2022-21144-24-27

ДУАЛИЗМ КОНЦЕПЦИИ КРАСОТЫ В РАССКАЗЕ А. П. ЧЕХОВА «КРАСАВИЦЫ»

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DUALISM OF THE CONCEPT OF BEAUTY IN THE STORY "BEAUTIES" BY A. P. CHEKHOV

Аннотация
В настоящей статье показано амбивалентное восприятие красоты А. П. Чехова, отразившееся в рассказе «Красавицы». К такому заключению авторы статьи пришли вследствие детального рассмотрения фабулы произведения. Отметим, что творчество писателя по сей день вызывает глубокий интерес как у специалистов гуманитарной сферы, так и у рядовых читателей. В статье делается акцент на соотношение двух частей рассказа, а также на уровне использования художественных приемов дается сопоставительный анализ «Красавиц» А. П. Чехова и стихотворения А. С. Пушкина «Я помню чудное мгновенье».

Abstract
This article shows the ambivalent perception of beauty by A.P. Chekhov, reflected in the story "Beauties". The author of the article came to this conclusion as a result of a detailed consideration of the plot of the work. It should be noted that the writer's work to this day arouses deep interest both among specialists in the humanitarian sphere and ordinary readers. The article focuses on the correlation of the two parts of the story, as well as at the level of using artistic techniques, a comparative analysis of the "Beauties" by A.P. Chekhov and A.S. Pushkin's poem "I remember a wonderful moment" is given.

Ключевые слова: *А. П. Чехов, русская литература, рассказ, красота, грусть.*
Key words: *A.P. Chekhov, Russian literature, short story, beauty, sadness.*

Творческое наследие классика, продолжателя русского реализма XIX в. А. П. Чехова являет собой ценный вклад в сокровищницу мировой литературы. Основой чеховских произведений представляется положительная, жизнеутверждающая суть, в которой видится светлое будущее. Художник слова, умеющий коротко говорить о длинных вещах, несколькими штрихами виртуозно дает исчерпывающие характеристики людей. Его герои раскрываются в самом действии, поступках, мыслях и чувствах. Можно сказать, что Чехов «…один из самых строгих мастеров объективной школы в литературе, изучающей человека по его поведению» [1].

Корифей русской литературы Л. Н. Толстой называл Чехова «Пушкиным в прозе», предсказав тем самым бессмертие его таланта. По его словам, «Чехов несравненный художник. Да, да, именно: несравненный художник жизни. И достоинства его творчества в том, что оно понятно и сродно не только всякому русскому, но и всякому человеку вообще…» [2]

Для русских классиков красота неразрывно связана с моралью. При созерцании прекрасного человек должен представлять красивой и свою жизнь. В понимании Чехова красота – творческое начало жизни, она являет собой неуместную иллюзию в мире пошлости, толстых и тонких, хамелеонов, унтер Пришибеевых.

Как известно, сам литератор был большим ценителем женского обаяния. И. А. Бунин об этом высказался следующим образом: «Удивительно знал он женское сердце, тонко и сильно чувствовал женственность… и редко кто умел так, как он, говорить с женщинами, трогать их, входить с ними в духовную близость…» [3]

Необходимо подчеркнуть, что одной из наиболее важных особенностей чеховского мастерства есть умение найти красоту во всем окружающем, ту незримую, созидающую, без которой немыслимо все сущее на земле. Этот эстетический принцип – скрытость красоты в обыкновенном, повседневном - свидетельствует о глубокой демократичности творчества писателя.

Итак, в нашей статье попробуем рассмотреть произведение Чехова «Красавицы». Очерк, как некоторые называют его, был напечатан в 1888 г. Согласно нашему мнению, в нем ярко отразились эстетические взгляды классика. Являясь гимном красоте, он воспевает ее как сокровенное таинство, извечный идеал, ниспосланный свыше.

Начнем с того, что в рассказе на первый план выдвинуты два ключевых образа: две красавицы –

армянка и русская. Состоит он из двух взаимосвязанных сегментов, а именно: описываемые в начале повествования события тесно переплетены с событиями, излагаемыми во второй его части. К примеру, связующим звеном обеих составляющих очерка являются воспоминания рассказчика, как нечто далекое, но глубоко запавшее в душу. Упоминание дороги, путешествие – в Ростов-на-Дону в первом случае, на юг – во втором - в данном контексте указывают на взаимосвязь двух частей.

Далее, во время странствия рассказчик встречается с девушками, оказавшими на него неизгладимое впечатление: вначале восторженность от их необычной красоты – «классической и строгой» и «мотыльковой», - благоговение пред ней, затем томление, вызванное осознанием бренности бытия. Герой делится своими впечатлениями от встреч с ними, одна из которых – юношеские воспоминания, другая – произошедшая много позже, в бытность его студентом. И несмотря на то, что они имели место быть с разницей в несколько лет, ощущения от них оказали одинаковое воздействие.

Еще одним сопоставлением, на котором мы хотим остановиться, является чувство жалости, упоминающееся в начале и в конце очерка. Сравним: «Почему-то мне было жаль и себя, и дедушки, и армянина, и самой армяночки, и было во мне такое чувство, как будто мы все четверо потеряли что-то важное и нужное для жизни…» [4]; «…быть может, ему, как и мне, было безотчетно жаль и красавицы, и себя, и меня, и всех пассажиров, которые вяло и нехотя брели к своим вагонам» [5]. В данных вариантах жалость трактуется как сострадание не только по отношению к красавицам, которых время лишит молодости и красоты, но и ко всем окружающим их людям, утратившим нечто ценное в жизни. Писатель интерпретирует красоту как преходящее явление, обреченное на небытие. Лицезрение прекрасного настраивает героя на пессимистический лад и становится причиной его душевных переживаний, которые Чехов-художник описывает со скрупулезной реалистичностью и настойчиво передает их читателю.

Следующим элементом, объединяющим части рассказа, можно назвать эпизодичность двух встреч. И с армянкой, и с русской красавицей персонаж Чехова столкнулся непреднамеренно. Следовательно, в обоих случаях встречи не были заранее запланированы. Однако, как видно из повествования, они оказали сильное воздействие на внутреннее состояние рассказчика.

Считаем нужным остановиться на метафорических сравнениях в очерке. Армяночку Чехов сравнивает с птицей: «Маша пробежала по ступеням, пахнув на меня ветром, и, как птица, полетела к небольшой, закопченной пристройке…» [6] Русская же красавица сопоставляется с мотыльком: «Это была красота мотыльковая, к которой так идут вальс, порханье по саду, смех, веселье…» [7] На наш взгляд, данные ассоциации неслучайны и введены автором как элемент, усиливающий ощущение чуда красоты. Согласимся, что истинная ценность творений Чехова заключается в деталях и формах подачи сюжета, ибо он, бесспорно, литературный гений, которому, по словам М. Горького «…достаточно одного слова для того, чтобы создать образ, и фразы, чтоб сотворить рассказ, дивный рассказ, который ввертывается в глубь и суть жизни, как бур в землю» [8].

В «Красавицах» Чехов выражает мысль о том, что наряду с физическим обаянием человек должен обладать еще и богатыми душевными качествами. Отметим, что здесь уделяется особое внимание гармонии красоты внешней и внутренней, что и стало основным конструктивным принципом произведения. Также делается акцент на совокупности в человеке эстетических и этических качеств, на том, что красота тела не должна опошляться какими-либо уродствами внутреннего мира. Именно этот довод впоследствии получил четкую формулировку в словах доктора Астрова из пьесы «Дядя Ваня»: «В человеке должно быть все прекрасно: и лицо, и одежда, и душа, и мысли» [9]. Здесь уместно заметить, что «Чехов жив… и его светлая мечта о прекрасном… все еще остается путеводной звездой для многих и многих миллионов людей на всем земном шаре» [10].

Далее подчеркнем, что рассказчик, восхищаясь красотой девушек, намекает на возможное преображение вследствие ее облагораживающего воздействия. Иными словами, человек, видящий прекрасное и под его влиянием наполняющийся благими порывами, поддается внутренней метаморфозе, переживает катарсис, возвышающий до нравственных идеалов. Таково, согласно Чехову, истинное предназначение красоты в мире. «Глядите вы, и мало-помалу вам приходит желание сказать Маше что-нибудь необыкновенно приятное, искреннее, красивое, такое же красивое, как она сама» [11]. Как видно, изъявление выразить восторг охватило гимназиста после того, как он увидел девушку, разглядел ее неординарную внешность, составляющие которой «…слились вместе в один цельный, гармонический аккорд, в котором природа не ошиблась ни на одну малейшую черту…» [12]

Во второй части рассказа строки, описывающие русскую красавицу, тесно переплетаются с аналогичными строками из первой его части и, следовательно, подтверждают ту же самую мысль. «Девушка была замечательная красавица, и в этом не сомневались ни я и ни те, кто вместе со мной смотрел на нее» [13]. Из этого нам понятно, что прекрасным созданием любовались все находящиеся на платформе. И, вероятно, под влиянием ее красоты во многих проснулось желание морального преобразования. Об этом, как видно из повествования, свидетельствует упоминание о кондукторе, который «стоял… и глядел в ту сторону, где стояла красавица, и его испитое, обрюзглое… лицо выражало умиление и глубочайшую грусть, как будто в девушке он видел свою молодость, счастье, свою трезвость, чистоту…» [14]

Таким образом, сделаем вывод, что Чехов, описывая эпизод с кондуктором, вкладывает в него важный смысл, ибо в лице проводника он объединяет всех присутствующих на перроне и наделяет их одинаковыми чувствами и переживаниями. Заметим в скобках, что, будучи признанным мастером художественной детали, писатель искусно ввел этот значимый по существу фрагмент в свой рассказ. Неслучайно Чехова называют литератором, владеющим «… чудесным секретом мельчайшей, почти незаметной, но глубоко характерной детали, то разящей, уничтожающей, то, наоборот, несущей в себе живую теплоту человечности» [15].

Анализируя «Красавиц», мы пришли к выводу, что в нем наличествует литературная реминисценция из стихотворения А. С. Пушкина «Я помню чудное мгновенье». Исходя из этого, считаем нужным провести аналогию между вышеупомянутыми трудами на основании их ассоциативной связи.

Первое тождество явствует в завязке произведений. Сопоставим: у Пушкина - «Я помню чудное мгновенье, Передо мной явилась ты… Как гений чистой красоты» [16]; у Чехова - «Помню, будучи еще гимназистом V или VI класса… Я увидел обворожительные черты прекраснейшего из лиц, какие когда-либо встречались мне наяву и чудились во сне. Передо мною стояла красавица, и я понял это с первого взгляда, как понимаю молнию» [17]. Эти строки показывают ностальгическое настроение рассказчиков, их очарование женской красотой. Несомненно, эти запечатленные в памяти воспоминания являются отражением психологического и эмоционального состояния двух литераторов, тем значимым фактором, что впоследствии воплотился в их творческих детищах.

Здесь уместно подчеркнуть, что рассматриваемые нами творения вышли в свет благодаря реальным событиям, произошедшим в жизни Пушкина и Чехова и отразившим их личные впечатления. Как известно, в 1877 г. Чехов-гимназист был проездом в армянском селе Большие Салы, где и встретил прелестную армяночку. Пушкин же познакомился с А. П. Керн в 1819 г. в Петербурге в доме Олениных, а вторая их встреча, состоявшаяся в 1825 г. в Тригорском, сподвигла поэта на написание одного из своих шедевров. Из вышесказанного вытекает, что прототипами прекрасных литературных героинь являются реальные лица. И это, определенно, одно из звеньев, объединяющих произведения русских классиков, чье дарование заключается «…в умении соединить правдивость и искусство, отразить действительность, художественно ее переосмыслив» [18].

Далее, Пушкин обращается к гениальному поэтическому образу непорочной красоты:

Душе настало пробужденье:
И вот опять явилась ты,
Как мимолетное виденье,
Как гений чистой красоты [19].

Поэтизированная красота показана также у Чехова. «Это была именно та красота, созерцание которой, бог весть откуда, вселяет в вас уверенность, что вы видите черты правильные… и все движения молодого тела слились вместе в один цельный, гармонический аккорд, в котором природа не ошиблась ни на одну малейшую черту…» [20]

У Пушкина облик красоты соткан из мотивов эфемерности. Об этом свидетельствует словосочетание «мимолетное виденье». У Чехова - «...ее редкая красота случайна, не нужна и, как все на земле, не долговечна…» [21] То есть можно заключить, что красота – это чудное явление, непреходящая ценность, дар божий как награда свыше - к сожалению, имеет тенденцию с течением времени исчезать в небытии.

Обратим внимание на то, что и Пушкин, и Чехов, описывая объект своего восхищения, используют такой литературный прием, как сравнение. Пушкин, к примеру, сравнивает лирическую героиню с мимолетным видением, с гением чистой красоты. Чехов же сопоставляет армянскую красавицу в воображаемом романтическом пейзаже с облаками, что «…в беспорядке толпятся на горизонте, и солнце, прячась за них, красит их и небо во всевозможные цвета: в багряный, оранжевый, золотой, лиловый, грязно-розовый…» [22]

Следующим элементом аналогии произведений являются эпитеты. К слову, «чудное мгновенье», «мимолетное виденье», «безнадежная грусть», «голос нежный», «небесные черты» - у Пушкина; «неопределенная грусть», «большие темные глаза», «томный взгляд», «черты правильные» - у Чехова. Следовательно, все эти вышеперечисленные художественные определения, во-первых, характеризуют душевное состояние персонажей, от имени которых ведется повествование, во-вторых, усиливают впечатление от любования пленительной красотой.

Следует принять во внимание, что в анализируемом нами литературном труде наряду с красотой еще одним многозначащим компонентом является грусть. Заметим, что сам Чехов рассматривает эти два понятия не как диаметрально противоположные, а как звенья единого целого.

Как видно, Чехов наделяет грусть эпитетами «тяжелая», «неопределенная», «смутная», тем самым заостряя внимание читателя на душевном напряжении своего персонажа, который мысленно задается вопросом, почему вдруг им овладела тоска? Однако вскоре ему становится ясно, что источником его есть осмысление недолговечности всего живого на земле, и радующая глаз красота, увянув, рано или поздно должна исчезнуть. «И чем чаще она со своей красотой мелькала у меня перед глазами, тем сильнее становилась моя грусть… или смутно чувствовал я, что ее редкая красота случайна, не нужна и, как все на земле, не долговечна…» [23]

Исходя из вышесказанного, можно заключить, что подавленное состояние героя вполне объяснимо. Он предается философским размышлениям, неизбежно ведущим к осознанию жизненных истин. И безысходная грусть, показанная Чеховым одним из важных элементов, является логическим продолжением этих размышлений.

К месту сделать акцент на том, что при виде русской красавицы чувство грусти охватило не только рассказчика, но и артиллерийского офицера, попутчика студента. «Быть может, ему было грустно и не хотелось уходить от красавицы и весеннего вечера в душный вагон…» [24]

Вначале это был восторг при виде «хорошенькой» девушки, на смену которому пришли уныние и, как верно подметил критик В. П. Альбов, «…затаенная тоска по идеалу, которому нет места на земле, тоска по скрытой в жизни красоте…» [25] Это явно подтверждается высказанным им со вздохом «тэк-с…», в которое он вложил свои переживания. Не преминем заметить постановку после этого слова многоточия, подтверждающего незаконченность многозначительного высказывания, допускающего множество истолкований.

Итак, исследуя образную структуру рассказа, мы пришли к заключению, что классик синтезировал в нем две составляющие. Во-первых, красота в его понимании - божественное дарование, таинство мироздания, вызывающее чувство восхищения, благоговение, способное преобразить человека, пробудить в нем любовь к эстетическим ценностям. Во-вторых, она же влечет за собой уныние, безысходность, жалость, наводящие на меланхолические размышления.

Мы не можем не согласиться с теорией «эстетического страдальчества», выдвинутой критиком М. П. Неведомским: «…у Чехова есть удивительное признание, доказывающее, что даже эстетическое наслаждение у него было сопряжено именно с ощущением муки и грусти» [26].

В заключение констатируем, что концепция красоты А. П. Чехова закономерно сводится к амбивалентности, ибо в ней сосуществуют два несовместимых, несводимых друг к другу понятия. Но тем не менее классик оптимистично склоняется к мысли, что жизнь имеет смысл. И свечи, зажигаемые в вагоне кондуктором в финале очерка, являются явным тому доказательством. Свечи – еще одна символическая деталь, включенная в рассказ с целью показать веру в торжество красоты – возвышенно-прекрасного дара божьего, - которая, невзирая на свою скоротечность, призвана созидать и служить всем на благо.

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ECONOMIC SCIENCES

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ВАЖНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

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IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF RAISING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Abstract.
The idea of competitiveness has drawn a lot of attention in the current global market since each nation's level of productivity is a key factor in determining where it stands internationally. A nation can operate successfully in the global market by gaining a sizeable market share, profitability, and stability once it reaches a significant degree of competitiveness. As a result, the goal of this research is to evaluate the productivity of the Azerbaijan Republic's two most important economic sectors, industrial and agricultural productivity, in order to determine the country's current level of competitiveness.
Аннотация.
Идея конкурентоспособности привлекла большое внимание на современном глобальном рынке, поскольку уровень производительности каждой страны является ключевым фактором, определяющим ее положение на международном уровне. Страна может успешно работать на мировом рынке, получив значительную долю рынка, прибыльность и стабильность, как только она достигнет значительной степени конкурентоспособности. Таким образом, целью данного исследования является оценка производительности двух наиболее важных секторов экономики Азербайджанской Республики, промышленной и сельскохозяйственной производительности, для определения текущего уровня конкурентоспособности страны.

Ключевые слова: *глобальная экономика, конкурентоспособность, производительность, международный рынок*
Keywords: *global economy, competitiveness, productivity, international market*

INTRODUCTION

Over the past few years, the concept of competitiveness has gained special attention. After the 1970s, the volume of International Direct Investment has increased significantly. This has resulted in serious changes in the international economy and trade. Thus, most of the private companies focused on technology-based production areas and began to operate in foreign countries by making direct investments in these areas. Therefore, the 1970s are regarded as the years when the foundation of today's globalized business society was laid.

In addition, the 1980s is considered the most important historical period in which serious economic reforms were implemented. Therefore, after this period, many developing countries began to implement more liberal economic policies. resulted in the replacement of "planned economy" with "market economy". In this period, the main goal of developing countries was to integrate into the developing and important world economy and to have a voice in the international trade arena. it resulted in the implementation of more trade relations between the countries and consequently more competition.

A more globalized economic society, technological development and trade relations have resulted in private enterprises producing more products and increasing their competitiveness. All these changes and developments have led to an increase in the volume of trade and a greater importance of the concept of competitiveness.

The concept of competitiveness is one of the most used terms in economics, but there is no clear and precise definition of this concept that is accepted by everyone. This concept is a Latin word meaning "to achieve a goal" or "to attack in one place".

The concept of national competitiveness is closely related to a country's ability to create, produce, and distribute. Although there are different indicators to measure national competitiveness, this concept is closely related to the continuous development of a country's productivity at the micro and macro levels. Therefore, it is possible to determine the national competitiveness of any country based on three different factors:

- National competitiveness at Company Level
- National competitiveness at the Industrial Level
- National competitiveness at the international level

The concept of competitiveness at the company level is based on the ability of a company to produce at a lower cost and with higher quality. Therefore, the most important factors that determine the national competitiveness at the company level are quality, cost and price level. For countries to be more competitive, the development of countries at the company level is the most important is a factor. Considering that increased business activity makes nations more competitive and provides them with the means to compete more successfully on the world market.

The concept of competitiveness at the industrial level is determined by the efficient operation of a certain industry and the elimination of difficulties created by foreign competitors. In this case, efficient operation is the most important factor in the industry. Thus, it increases the competitiveness of the industry and creates conditions for it to operate at a higher level. Efficient operation is mainly based on reducing costs in the production process to a minimum level and eliminating unnecessary costs.

The concept of competitiveness at the international level is closely related to the increase of the level of prosperity and real income through the level of production within the country. The main factor here is the conduct of product and service activities based on international market principles and the impact of this production on the level of income and prosperity within the country.

Currently, one of the most important components in the market economy is the presence of high competition. In order to operate successfully in the international market, private enterprises use certain methods to increase their competitiveness.

Competitiveness means that the products produced in the industry or any of its sectors have a higher quality and a lower price than other competitors. The most important point here is that the industry or any of its enterprises has a competitive advantage. Offering products with the same characteristics to customers in the market at a higher quality and at a more reasonable price is considered as the existence of the competitiveness of that industrial enterprise.

Economist M. Porter claimed that the concept of competitiveness is closely related to the country's productivity and that the country's productivity determines the competitive advantage of any branch of industry. According to M. Porter, competitiveness refers to the ability of a certain economy to provide its citizens with increased living standards and a high level of work. At this point, the most important factors are the high living standards of the country's population and providing employment as the most important features of a country's competitiveness.

Other economists Barker and Köhler, while defining the concept of competitiveness, connected it with the country's activity in the international market. According to them, the potential of the country to provide a certain part of the demands in the international market with its domestic product production is considered the most important factor that determines the competitiveness of that country. In addition, another factor that determines the competitiveness of a country is that country provides its population with an increasing real income and a high standard of living.

In modern times, the concept of competitiveness more firms based on the level of competitiveness. And competitiveness is based on the ability of any company to adapt to market conditions and requirements and to respond to competitive requirements.

In order to increase their competitiveness, companies should adapt their products to market requirements and implement the quality, price, sales method and volume of their products according to market conditions.

As a result of the development of international trade, a new concept, the concept of international competitiveness, has emerged. This concept refers to the export of domestically produced and excessive products, which completely meet the demand in the new domestic market, and the surplus products to other countries in the international market, and as a result, the purchase of products that are not available in that country.

Competitiveness is the most important characteristic of competing countries or companies. Thus, this concept determines the activity and production level of that country or enterprise. One of the most important criteria of economic life is competition. Competition refers to the activity carried out in economic fields to increase income and take control of the market. The main goal of competition is to reduce the market influence and stop the activities of competitors operating in the same industry and producing the same products.

There are four main models of competition:

- Perfect competition
- Oligopolistic competition
- Monopolistic competition
- Pure monopoly

In a perfectly competitive market, products with the same function are produced by many companies and offered to customers in the market. Since products with the same function do not differ from each other, they are offered to the customer at the same price in the market.

In a market with oligopolistic competition, only a few companies produce the same or slightly different products and offer them to customers in the market. In such a competitive market, companies do not compete with each other on price. The main feature of such a market is that only a few enterprises control the market and try to convey to buyers that their products are different from other products in the market. The main goal is to attract the attention of buyers and make the products different from the products of other companies.

In a market with monopolistic competition, companies operating in the market are able to completely or slightly differentiate their products.

In the market where there is a pure monopoly system, only one enterprise provides the entire country's economy with a certain product. Competition is minimal here. The main reason for this is that the company completely controls the production process, which means that it prevents manufacturers from entering the market in legal and economic ways.

Competitiveness is the most important feature of competing individuals. The most accurate definition of this term was given by the "World Economic Forum". Competitiveness refers to the ability of a country or company to accumulate more wealth than its competitors in the world market.

To measure the competitiveness of any country or company, it is necessary to compare the actual situation with the expected situation of that institution. When we make this comparison, it becomes clear that there are 3 different forms of competitiveness:

- Normal competitiveness
- Less competitive than normal
- Competitiveness beyond the norm

If the actual company or country development is at the same level as the expected indicator, then that company or country has normal competitiveness. However, if the level of development is below the expected level, this means that the competitiveness is less than the norm.

When the actual production capacity and business development of a country or company exceeds expectations, the competitiveness of that country or company exceeds the norm. According to the first criterion, it is possible to define two types of competitiveness:

- Competitiveness based on indicators
- Result-based competitiveness

Indicator-based competitiveness is based on the factors that enable the company to compete effectively in the market. As an example, factors such as the company's quick and short response to market changes, the effective and efficient use of existing resources, and the fact that the structure within the company does not prevent any changes can be given.

In result-based competitiveness, the main factor is the result of competition in the market. If a company has a leading position in the market, it means that the competitiveness of that company based on results is high.

The main features of long-term competitiveness are the increase in the level of efficiency and the quality of production capacity. Such changes directly affect and improve people's living standards. In general, competitiveness is related to the competition of any company in both the domestic and foreign markets. In particular, costs in the production process and product quality are the most important elements that determine the company's competitiveness.

In the short term, the market price, wages, exchange rate and other factors that exist as the main factors of competitiveness seriously affect the production.

Competitiveness has three areas;

- Competitive activity
- Competitive potential
- Competitive process

Competitive performance is based on how well any company performs compared to other competitors. At this point, the sales level, quality and price of the company's products are the main factors that determine the company's competitive performance. Competitive potential is associated with high and efficient use of resources used in the production process of products. The competitive process is based on the management process of the company and the management of business activities for its effective operation. Therefore, it is important to consider these three elements when trying to measure the competitiveness of any company.

In the article "Competitiveness of Companies", the author, A. Ajitabh, focused on clarifying the reasons for the emergence and development of competitiveness. Therefore, it determines the combination of tangible and intangible resources and the production process within the company, as well as the competitiveness of the company. The company's human resources, industrial infrastructure, technology, trademark and similar indicators create conditions for creating a competitive advantage in the market and increasing its competitiveness.

It is impossible to give a precise definition of the concept of competitiveness, because deep discussions are currently being held to clarify this concept. However, a general view is that it is necessary to differentiate the concept of competitiveness at the micro and macro level.

On the one hand, at the macro level, competitiveness is related to the performance and achievements of any country or company in the market. The position and activity of the company in the market determines its competitiveness. On the other hand, at the micro level, the concept of competitiveness makes economic development, standard of living and productivity the main criteria of competitiveness.

Some economists associate competitiveness only with the company level and argue that it is impossible to apply and coordinate this concept at the national and international level. However, the economist P. Krugman, in his article, "The Basis of Competitiveness and International Competitiveness", defined this concept as the creation of the balance of payments of any country or company and raising the standard of living.

Another economist, Bienkovski, defined competitiveness as the economic development of any country at a faster and higher level than other countries, and associated it with the short-term and rapid adaptation of that country to changes in the international market. Competitiveness of any country is related to the employment of its population and the existence of a high standard of living.

According to the Croatian National Competitiveness Council, the country's ability to operate successfully in the international market results in an increase in the standard of living for the country's population, and this is the most important characteristic of competitiveness. Competitiveness develops as a result of the activity of the business community, which creates conditions for the creation of new products, investments and processes. This concept was created by economists Djogo and Stanisic. According to these economists, the ability of a country to maintain its trade balance, create jobs and increase the level of real income is called competitiveness. The country's ability to operate in the free market is the most important factor that determines its competitiveness.

CONCLUSION

Most of the developing countries have low competitiveness, which causes their productivity to fall to a low level, because the products produced do not attract enough buyers in the international market, and as a result, productivity falls.

The quality, volume and production process of the produced product determine its competitiveness in the world market. Countries with low competitiveness have less opportunity to sell their products on the world market, and as a result, the productivity of the country decreases. This directly affects the standard of living and the way of life of people in the country. In addition, competitiveness also affects the economic development of the country. Thus, the increase in productivity affects the reduction of costs, the development of innovation, the increase of product quality and volume, and therefore the development of the country's economy. For this reason, increasing competitiveness directly affects the development of economy, standard of living, innovation and technology and infrastructure in the country. Due to its important economic and social importance, increasing competitiveness has become the most important strategy of countries.

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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ АУДИТА В УСЛОВИЯХ РЫНОЧНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

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ORGANIZATION OF AUDIT IN A MARKET ECONOMY

Аннотация.

Переход экономики Азербайджана к рыночным отношениям потребовал стремительного развития предпринимательства, появления новых организационно-правовых форм предприятий и различных видов собственности, интеграции страны в мировое сообщество, кардинальных изменений в управлении, перестройки методологии и реализации контроля. Учредители и акционеры, владельцы соответствующих эмитентов, ценных бумаг и кредиторы были заинтересованы в получении достоверной информации о финансовом состоянии и платежеспособности организаций, а также аргументированных заключений о текущем и перспективном состоянии. В связи с этим возникает необходимость развития независимого аудита как одного из неотъемлемых элементов инфраструктуры рыночной экономики, являющегося альтернативой государственному контролю. Аудит включает выполнение процедур для получения аудиторских доказательств в отношении сумм и раскрытия информации в финансовой отчетности. В основе аудита лежит взаимный интерес государства, руководства предприятия и его собственников (вкладчиков, акционеров).

Abstract.

The transition of the Azerbaijani economy to market relations required the rapid development of entrepreneurship, the emergence of new organizational and legal forms of enterprises and various types of property, the country's integration into the world community, fundamental changes in governance, restructuring the methodology and implementation of control. The founders and shareholders, owners of the relevant issuers, securities and creditors were interested in obtaining accurate information about the financial condition and solvency of the organizations, as well as reasoned opinions for the current and future state. In this context, there is a great need to develop an independent audit as one of the integral elements of the infrastructure of a market economy, which is an alternative to state control. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The basis of the audit is the mutual interest of the state, the management of the enterprise and its owners (depositors, shareholders).

Ключевые слова: *аудит, учредители, акционеры.*
Keywords: *audit, founders, shareholders.*

INTRODUCTION

Auditing has a long history, and in various translations it means "he listens" or "listener." The emergence of an audit is directly related to the separation of interests of those who manage companies (management, managers) and those who invest in their activities (owners, shareholders, investors). The latter cannot and do not want to trust the financial information provided only by the heads of their organizations and their subordinate accountants. Frequent bankruptcies of various companies and fraud by management significantly increase the risk of financial investments. The shareholders would like to make sure that they are not deceived, and the report submitted by the management fully reflects the real financial condition of the company. Auditors are invited to verify the accuracy of the financial information and approve the financial statements, which shareholders believe can be trusted. Verification of the accuracy of the report of the enterprise, compliance with applicable law and the preparation of the auditor's opinion on this issue is carried out by an independent auditor. The following rules apply to the activities of independent auditors:

- free choice of the auditor (audit organization) of the business entity;
- contractual relations between the auditor (audit organization) and the customer; these relationships allow the auditor to choose his or her client and to rely on the instructions of any public authority;
- impossibility to conduct an audit in the presence of a relationship or business relationship with the customer that exceeds the contractual relationship on auditing activities;
- Prohibition of auditors and audit firms from engaging in economic, commercial and financial activities not related to the provision of audit, consulting services and other services permitted by law.

An analysis of the nature, significance and objectives of the audit shows that it is not just a "sword of punishment" in the hands of the "new revolution", but a particularly complex, socially neutral economic tool. The objective reasons for the rapid development of modern audit are explained by the fact that in the new conditions, the system of relations between property and its management has undergone significant, fundamental changes. That is, the differentiation of the population by property, as well as the development of counterfeit capital has led to a fundamental improvement in the composition of investors; Making economic decisions based on biased information has often led to negative economic consequences and even the bankruptcy of some economic entities; special knowledge is required for people who are able to make professional judgments about the accuracy of reports; due to a significant increase in the number of owners, there was a significant separation of the management (executive management) of enterprises from their direct owners; as a modern form of capital movement, the formation and development of the stock market has begun.

The current legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan provides a specific definition of audit and audit service. Article 2 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Auditor Services" states that an audit is an independent audit of the accuracy and correctness of accounting, accounting and financial statements in economic entities engaged in the production and sale of goods, services and work. Article 3 of the same law defines the audit service as inspection, expertise, analysis, written opinion, establishment of accounting records, verification of accuracy of reporting indicators, provision of other services in the field of financial and economic relations in the field of financial and economic activities. The main purpose of the auditor's activity is to determine the accuracy of the accounting (financial) statements of the business entity and the compliance of their financial and economic operations with regulations. So the appointment of an audit means the examination of financial statements for the following purposes:

- confirmation of the accuracy of the reports or determination of their inaccuracy;
- checking the completeness, accuracy and precision of the accounting and reporting of expenses, income and financial results of the enterprise during the audited period;
- control over compliance with the legislation and regulations governing the rules of accounting and reporting, the methodology for valuing assets, liabilities and private capital;
- identify opportunities for better use of fixed and special working capital, financial resources and debt sources.

The main purpose of the audit may be added- contract with the customer, identify opportunities for better use of financial resources, analyze the correct calculation of taxes, develop measures to improve the financial condition of enterprises, optimize costs and performance, revenues and expenses. The auditor determines the accuracy of the balance sheet, profit and loss statement, the accuracy of the information in the explanatory note. It examines the profit and loss statement to determine the accuracy of the calculation of the balance sheet profit and taxable profit. In order to achieve the main goal and give an opinion, the auditor prepares an opinion on the following issues: General acceptability of the report; - compliance of the report with the requirements; Reasonability - validity of inclusion of amounts indicated in the report; Evaluation – it was evaluated correctly?; Classification - Is there a reason to attribute the amount to the account on which it is written? Separation; Neatness.

Auditor services are usually ordered by the management of business entities. However, there are more people who use this feature. These include: employees, tax authorities, banks and other financial institutions; potential investors, trading partners, etc.

There are the following types of audits:

- Mandatory and initiative (voluntary) audit;
- Internal and external audit;
- Audit of economic activity;
- Compliance audit;
- Audit of financial statements and special audit;
- Operational audit;

- Mandatory (obligatory) audit on behalf of state bodies;
- Other types of audit services.

The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Auditor" states that audits can be mandatory or voluntary (on the initiative of business entities). For businesses that are required by law to publish their financial statements, as well as in cases directly provided by legislative acts or on the basis of relevant decisions of the competent state bodies an audit (primarily on their behalf) is mandatory, but in other cases it is voluntary. Mandatory audits are carried out directly in cases specified by law or on behalf of government agencies. The scope and procedure for conducting a mandatory audit are regulated by law.

Voluntary audit is carried out on the basis of an agreement with the auditor (audit firm) on the economic subjective decision. The nature and scope of such inspection shall be determined by the customer.

Internal audit is an integral and important element of management control. The top management does not have day-to-day control over the activities of the organization and the lower management structures. The internal audit provides information about this activity and confirms the accuracy of managers' reports. Internal audit is mainly necessary to prevent the loss of resources and to make the necessary changes within the enterprise.

External audit is carried out on a contractual basis by forms of auditors and independent auditors in order to assess the accuracy of accounting and financial statements of economic entities. The independence of an independent auditor is determined by both legislation and ethical norms. Internal and external audits complement each other and at the same time differ significantly from each other.

An audit of economic activity involves a regular analysis of the economic activity of the enterprise for certain purposes. An audit of business entities is sometimes referred to as an audit of performance or administrative efficiency. The audit of economic activity involves an objective study of certain types of activities, a comprehensive analysis.

A compliance audit is an analysis of an entity's financial or economic activities in order to determine their compliance with certain conditions, rules and laws. Audit of compliance with the requirements established by state acts shall be carried out by inspectors working in the state body supervising the implementation of these acts or by external auditors to whom such control is assigned.

Special audit is an examination of specific issues of compliance with certain procedures, norms and rules in the activities of economic entities and usually aims to confirm the legitimacy, accuracy and efficiency of the activities of managers, the accuracy of tax reporting, the use of social funds, and so on.

An operational audit is an examination of any part of the operating procedures and methods of an economic system in order to assess productivity and efficiency. In addition to conducting audits, auditors (audit organizations) may provide services to businesses, entrepreneurs and individuals in the form of advice on a wide range of issues. The practice of conducting consultations shows that most of the issues addressed to the auditor are related to tax legislation. Legal advice is a special type of audit service.

The Law on the Auditor defines the organization of the audit service in the Republic of Azerbaijan, the legal basis for its implementation, the functions, rights and responsibilities of the auditor. This Law shall apply to all enterprises, organizations and departments operating in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Audit services in the Republic of Azerbaijan are provided by independent auditors and audit organizations in accordance with the legislation. Independent auditors are individuals who have obtained the right to provide independent auditing services in the territory of the Republic under a license issued by the Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The following are required to obtain the right of independent auditor in the Republic of Azerbaijan:

a) to be a citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

b) not to be deprived of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities in the field of financial and economic relations by a court decision that has entered into force, or to be sentenced to such a sentence in accordance with the law;

c) to have higher education in accounting, finance, economics and law and at least 3 years of work experience in the specialty;

d) to take independent audits. An auditor may not be a person convicted of a crime of greed and who has not served his sentence.

An audit organization is a legal entity that has obtained the right to provide auditing services in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the basis of a license issued by the Chamber of Auditors, and according to its charter, the only field of activity is this type of service. There must be at least 3 independent auditors to establish this organization. According to the legislation on auditing, independent auditors and audit organizations operate on the basis of a license issued for a period of 5 years after state registration. The independent auditor and the audit organization have the following rights:

a) freely determine the forms and methods of the audit in accordance with the law and the terms of the contract with the customer;

b) to get acquainted with all documents on the financial and economic activities of the customer and receive them for inspection, to check the availability of cash, tangible assets and other information necessary for the audit;

c) receive written explanations from the customer's management and employees;

d) to raise the issue of violations and shortcomings identified by the authorized state bodies in the provision of audit services by order of the competent state bodies;

d) engage other auditors in the audit on a contractual basis; e) to refuse to conduct an audit on the non-submission of documents required for the audit by the audited entity.

The legislation defines the responsibilities of independent auditors and audit organizations as follows: a) to comply with the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan in conducting the audit; b) quality audits and other audit services; c) check the status and accuracy of the customer's accounting and reporting, compliance with applicable laws and regulations; d) to keep confidential the information obtained during the audit conducted at the request of the customer; d) to ensure the preservation of documents obtained or compiled during the inspection; e) at the request of the business entity to provide him with detailed information on the requirements of the legislation on the audit, the rights and obligations of the parties, as well as regulations that are the basis for the comments and conclusions of the auditor. In case of improper performance of their duties, auditors and audit organizations may be held liable in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the terms of the contracts concluded with the customer. The license granting the auditor and audit organizations the right to conduct auditing services in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan may be revoked by the decision of the Chamber of Auditors. The Chamber of Auditors inspects audit organizations for compliance with the provisions of the law on financial and economic activities and monitors their work.

Auditors and audit organizations may be held liable in accordance with the law if they do not perform their duties properly. The auditor's liability can be viewed from two perspectives:

a) for violation of the requirements of the adopted legal and normative acts;

b) due to inadequate professionalism in conducting the audit in accordance with audit standards.

Liability to the state is determined by the fines established by law, and liability to the customer is determined by the terms of the contract. The disciplinary responsibility of the auditor is determined by the Chamber of Auditors, and the civil and criminal liability is determined by the judicial authorities in accordance with the relevant legislation and regulations of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The following should be considered when determining the auditor's responsibilities: whether the customer has been harmed; whether the auditor has committed incompetence, carelessness or negligence in the performance of his duties.

CONCLUSION

These fundamental issues, mentioned above, constitute the main content of the audit activity and appear as an objective necessity. Currently, audit is included in the management system as an economic category. However, it must be acknowledged that although audit has deep historical roots, its theoretical foundations, subject, object, directions, and organizational forms have not been fully developed scientifically. There are different views on clarifying the goals and objectives of the audit. In a market economy, audit has a broader content and scope.

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КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ СТРАН

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CONCEPTUAL BASICS OF COUNTRIES' ECONOMIC SECURITY ABSTRACT

Аннотация.

Экономическая и национальная безопасность неразрывно связаны между собой. Предметом данного исследования являются теоретические концепции экономической безопасности, поскольку представления стран об экономической безопасности остаются неопределенными. Темой исследования статьи является понятие экономической безопасности страны. В статье рассматриваются взгляды международных исследователей на экономическую безопасность и синтезируются эти взгляды в предложенное понятие экономической безопасности страны. Статья разбита на три раздела. В первой части статьи дается научная оценка литературы по экономической безопасности, во второй части описывается предлагаемая концепция экономической безопасности страны, а в третьей части статьи представлены результаты исследования.

Abstract.

Economic and national security is inextricably linked. The theoretical concepts of economic security are the subject of this study, as countries' conceptions of economic security remain uncertain. The article's research topic is the concept of a country's economic security. The paper examines international researchers' perspectives on economic security and synthesizes these perspectives into a proposed notion of economic security for the country. The article is broken down into three sections. The first part of the article explains a scientific evaluation of economic security literature, the second part describes the proposed concept of economic security for the country, and the third part of the paper presents the study's findings

Ключевые слова: *национальная экономика, экономическая безопасность, литература по экономической безопасности, национальная безопасность.*

Keywords: *national economy, economic security, economic security literature, national security.*

INTRODUCTION

The ability of the state to protect the economic interests of private, economic entities, regions and the country is especially important for achieving sustainable development at the national and international levels. The development of the country's economic security is a complex and complicated process. Therefore, it should be analyzed only taking into account the dynamics of economic growth. The country's economic security must meet and protect vital needs from external and internal threats. The concept of economic security is a relatively new phenomenon in economic theory. In the context of economic globalization, it is very important to reveal the essence of the problem, to identify real threats, to provide reliable and effective solutions to the problem. In the context of global economic development, addressing economic security challenges is a multifaceted task that should cover not only the security function, but also a comprehensive approach, taking into account common political and financial opportunities. The research problem is the theoretical principles of economic security. The object of research is the concept of economic security of the country. The aim of the study is to develop a concept of economic security of the country after analyzing scientific approaches to economic security.

The following tasks are solved to achieve the purpose of this research:

1. To analyze the theoretical assumptions of economic security.
2. To generalize the phenomenon of economic security;
3. To define its concept and open the concept of economic security of the country.

Analysis and generalization of scientific literature is used to determine the concept and structure of the country's economic security.

Before analyzing the aspect of economic security, it is necessary to understand the security phenomenon. Glaser (1997) defines safety as the absence of any risk because risk affects everyone negatively. This scientist describes the security dilemma as a solution to five key security issues.

Glaser (1997) divides security into two main components: international and national. The attributes of international security are global and regional security. National security: state, public and private security. Global security is a system of international and environmental security relations against threats that could destabilize the world and lead to a global crisis. Regional security is a set of economic, environmental, legal, geopolitical and other conditions that must ensure the security of state interests, regional development, financial stability, infrastructure and business development, as well as influence the development of internal and external security. National security is reducing the impact of internal and external conflict threats, preparing for unconditional defense in the event of aggression and global civil resistance. Social security is a welfare policy of citizens that reduces the risk of a potential social crisis, reduces the wealth gap and prevents the impoverishment of the population, thereby applying social solidarity. In the context of national security, private security is divided into enterprise and personal protection: enterprise - financial stability and development of the company; personal - principles of safe behavior, active and passive safety measures.

Although the researcher has repeatedly emphasized the importance of a complex of economic and financial conditions, ensuring the interests of the state, financial stability, reducing internal and external threats, individual welfare policy, economic development, he does not define economic security.

After analyzing the research of scientists, this theoretical idea introduces two concepts of economic security. As Jimašius and Vilpišauskas (2005) claim, the definition of economic security is ambiguous. The economic security of the state is considered as an aspect of economic security that belongs to the economic security of the majority of citizens of the state, and not to individuals or relatively small groups of them.

Tamošiūnienė and Munteanu (2015) provide a broader definition of economic security in their joint research. According to them, economic security is a priority element of modern national security and can arise in any modern society, because energy, transport, communications, army, food, etc. security cannot exist outside the national economy. Therefore, Tamošiūnienė and Munteanu (2015) present the structure of economic security in their research.

According to Tamošiūnienė and Munteanu (2015), economic security should be divided into two approaches:

- individual
- macroeconomics.

The individual economic security approach defines human economic security as a stable income and other sources to maintain living standards now and in the near future, namely: permanent solvency, predictable cash flow, efficient use of human capital (Tamošiūnienė), Munteanu, 2015 p. Rupert, 2007, Montbrial, 2012).

The macroeconomic security approach has a complex history, as the rise of this approach dates back to the two world wars. Especially, the formation of this approach was supported by a model developed by the Russian School of Economics, which seeks to quantify economic security using critical meanings, as well as by Professor Lino Briguglio, who assesses economic security given the country's economic weakness. (Tamošiūnienė and Munteanu, 2015).

According to Jimašius and Vilpišauskas (2005), economic security has long been a topical interdisciplinary topic, but research on economic security as a separate field of economics is still evolving. As economic security is understood at two levels (micro and macro), it is difficult to define it without analyzing the views of scientists on the subject.

Combining the results of the various studies presented above, it can be noted that the micro-level Tamošiūnienė and Munteanu (2015) study the individual approach to the economic security structure and Glaser (1997) the private security of the national security description.

Thus, households or individual economic security are the object of micro-level research. Many scientists are studying this. Human economic security Parthasarathy et al. (2014), Bloom et al. (2010), Brown (2011), Hacker et al. (2014), Hsieh (2015), Muruthi, Lewis (2016), focus on the importance of saving and threatening the quality of life of adults and the elderly. The general definition of economic security by these scientists is health security strategies that guarantee personal financial security, social integration, dignity and quality of life.

Household analysis, Muller (2015), Nam et al. (2016) also emphasizes that long-term economic security and family development depend largely on savings and wealth accumulation. These scientists describe economic security as a measure of the capacity of individuals or households. The better the economic security indicators, the more an individual or household is protected from the negative factors of the environment - labor, health, loss of survivors, solvency problems, the more they can expect - quality rest, comfortable living environment, health insurance , increase in the pension fund.

Morris and Deprez (2013) analyze the financial security, quality of life, and competitiveness of able-bodied women in the U.S. labor market, so their understanding of economic security is greatly simplified and focused on the individual's ability to serve himself. According to them, economic security is a financial situation in which a person can live as he wants, not as he is. Quinn and Cahill (2016) analyzed the impact of various economic vulnerability measures on an individual's overall economic security. Thus, the definition of their economic security is similar to the above - financial capacity, solvency, social welfare and resilience to external threats.

It should be noted that the economic security of businesses is analyzed at the micro level. Economic security of business structures is studied by Falovich (2013), Misko and Maliuta (2015), Kasyanova and Kasyanov (2015), Baldzhy (2017), Kochikin (2016). The definition of economic security by these scientists is a condition for the efficient use of resources to prevent threats and ensure the operation and sustainable development of the company. They characterize economic security as a set of qualitative and quantitative indicators. To achieve the highest level of economic security, companies must ensure maximum security of key functional components. Analyzing the economic security of companies, researchers distinguish the following elements of economic security: finance, human resources, technology and innovation, political and legal environment, environmental environment and information security.

The macro level is the country's economic security.

Makshtutis A. (2006) distinguishes several economic security goals:

- Provision of “strategic products” (eg energy, etc.);
- diversification of foreign trade;

- independence from dominant players in the international economy;
- security against economic espionage;
- good macroeconomic indicators;
- property security;
- social security of the individual, at a certain standard of living;
- employment provided with jobs;
- efficiency of economic activity.

Markevicius (2011), studying the performance of a low-competitive economy in an integrated economic environment, argues that economic security and prosperity should always be a top priority for government, as well as for political and national elites. This researcher distinguishes three national security contexts: it is a philosophical criterion - security must be a global value; a political approach means the formation of a policy and its tools to preserve and maintain this value; economic well-being of the nation and development of ways to improve this well-being.

Glotina (2014) analyzes the categories of modern economic security and presents the following ideas:

- economic security is relevant for the state and is an important element of statehood;
- the concept of economic security is a rather complex, polemical and ambiguous category;
- without ensuring economic security, a country cannot solve issues faced both in the domestic and international arena;
- When assessing a country's economic security, it is necessary to clarify the conditions that define the basic preconditions for the study of the category of economic security: differences in national interests, limited public resources, increased competition for goods in production and trade,
- Economic security of the state (country) is a complex socio-economic concept that reflects the changing conditions of material production, as well as external and internal threats to the country's economy.

Sviderskė (2014) assesses the country's risk in the context of economic security and sustainability. According to him, every government in every country wants to protect itself from any economic risk. Economic instruments have long been part of the government's strategy, meaning that these measures have an impact on other countries and their policies. From a traditional point of view, economic security is a guarantee against the manipulation of other authorities and other powers. Referring to Rehm, Schlesinger, 2013; Quadrini, 2011; Ausloos, Miskiewicz, 2010; Rehm, Schlesinger, 2010; Marshall, Maulana, Tang, 2009; Besten, 2007; Variety, 2000; Meldrum, 2000) This researcher offers some ideas for understanding economic security:

- economic security is a key factor in national security, one of the resources that ensures a balance between national security;
- - economic security is one of the aspects of national, regional and global security aimed at economically protecting and preserving the individual, community or national economy, etc .;
- The main goal of governments, regional and international organizations is to ensure universal human security;
- the economic situation of the country, which is considered a source and basis for combating poverty, hunger, social and economic inequalities.

Western scientists use a model developed by Professor Lino Briguglio to study economic security. His model reflects economic security, taking into account the weakness of the country's economy and its capabilities, as well as the level of resistance (crisis preparedness and shock absorption). Therefore, macroeconomic security is examined more by analyzing internal and external economic security threats. According to Jacobs and Nagana (2012), nuclear energy security, human and international law violations are the greatest threats to economic security. Papadopoulos (2011) analyzed the economic security of Southern Europe and found that migration is one of the threats to the economic security of countries in the region. Also, Walker (2011) analyzes the problem of eliminating threats in the context of economic security. Hipp (2016), Angulo-Guerrero (2017), Paraschivescu (2013), and Yu (2017) investigate job losses and believe they are a major threat to domestic economic security. Johnstone et al. (2013), Sternberg (2009), Rosser (2012), analyzing the technological development of countries, found that technological development has a positive impact on economic growth and economic security, and technology lag is one of the important internal threats. Goldhau et al. al (2018), Popescu (2014), Augutis et al. (2016), Frankie and Viskovich (2015) believe that energy dependence is a major external threat to economic security. Gečienė (2016) links energy security to the country's overall economic security. Its assessment is based on the Lithuanian population's subjective perception of security. The definition of economic security of these scientists is to reduce the vulnerability of the country's economic situation, increase resistance to internal and external threats, improve crisis prevention mechanisms.

Tamošiūnienė and Munteanu (2015) systematize economic security approaches because they believe that economic security is and will be the basis for the development of international economic relations. In another study of the same year, they analyzed the economic security of the Baltic states and Moldova using quantitative methods. They see economic security as two levels of variables: national weakness and economic sustainability.

Stankevičienė (2013) and others analyzed the relationship between the economic security of the Baltic countries and the country's risk indicators. These scientists characterize economic security as a preparation for the economy to provide the necessary living conditions, to develop socio-economic stability, the ability of society and the country's political and military capabilities to overcome internal and external threats. According to them, the concept of economic security is not universal, but multifaceted.

Scientists from Eastern countries use models to assess the economic security of critical thresholds (Russian economic schools). CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) and Ukrainian scientists often use critical limit methods to assess regional economic security. Tokarev (2008) describes the methods of determining the economic security of the state and distinguishes three main indicators of economic security: economic indicator characterizing the level of development of the country's economy; social indicator determining the level of development of the social state; financial indicator assessing the country's fiscal-credit and fiscal policy. Kazantsev (2010) analyzes economic security and regional economic security. He separates the regions of the Russian Federation and groups them according to potential threats to economic security, identifies the causes of threats, ways to prevent and eliminate them. Blinichkina (2015) describes the conditions of economic security, proposes to calculate economic security indices using a system of determinants. These scientists describe economic security as the formation of economic stability using available resources. They also complete this definition by setting a mandatory condition for the development of the national economy. Dadalko and others (2017) claim that economic security is one of the main functions of state regulation. Ensuring economic security leads to the implementation of other functions. According to these researchers, it is especially important to maintain economic security during a crisis, as the number of risks and threats increases and mechanisms to avoid them become ineffective during the crisis. They offer several definitions of the approach to economic security.

CONCLUSION

1. A study of the scientific literature on economic security has shown that the concept of economic security is ambiguous and that research as a separate field of economics is still being developed.
2. Economic security is understood at two levels (micro and macro). It was clarified that economic security is often studied at the micro level. The economic security of households or individuals and businesses is at the micro level. Internal and external threats to economic security are analyzed at the macro level.
3. After analyzing various Lithuanian and foreign studies, a comprehensive definition of economic security has been introduced - an economic regulatory tool (regulatory mechanism) that helps to use available resources and provides a fairly high and stable growth trend in economic security. fights economic indicators, poverty and unemployment, expands social security, prevents the loss of competitiveness, effectively addresses economic needs, responds to threats in a timely manner, neutralizes and prevents their occurrence, forms national security.
4. Scientific views in the field of economic security presented the concept of economic security of the country as a whole, which can be divided into five parts. Four of them are the main factors affecting the economic security of the country: the level of economic development (investment, industry, science and technology, international economics, finance, energy security), living standards (food, demographics, social security and law enforcement), internal and external threats. The fifth part of the concept of economic security of the country is based on the principles - the basis of economic security: the formation of economic security is based on the individual characteristics and characteristics of the subject; setting limits for evaluation indicators; selecting the most appropriate economic security method to ensure; ensuring effective measures against corruption and economic crimes; optimization of economic security implementation mechanisms; abolition of unfair competition and monopoly.

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ДИСБАЛАНС НА ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОМ РЫНКЕ

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IMBALANCE IN FOOD MARKET

Abstract.

The development of agriculture is a specific and integral factor affecting the effective organization of the manufacturing industry and the infrastructure food market. Natural geographical conditions, soil and water supply, fertile and favorable environment ensure food, ecological purity of plant products and, as a result, economic efficiency, the production of pure products that meet human physiological needs. As we have noted, one of the important components of the national food market is the food market that meets the needs of citizens for food products. The food market, like other markets, has the potential for self-regulation. It should be noted that self-regulatory mechanisms are characterized by effective results in the event of a crisis in the food market. The article will discuss the management of the food market by the state, the principles of self-regulation and similar issues.

Аннотация.

Развитие сельского хозяйства является специфическим и неотъемлемым фактором, влияющим на эффективную организацию обрабатывающей промышленности и инфраструктуры продовольственного рынка. Природно-географические условия, почвенно-водное обеспечение, плодородная и благоприятная окружающая среда обеспечивают пищевую, экологическую чистоту продукции растительного происхождения и, как следствие, экономическую эффективность, получение чистой продукции, удовлетворяющей физиологические потребности человека. Как мы уже отмечали, одной из важных составляющих национального продовольственного рынка является продовольственный рынок, обеспечивающий потребности граждан в продуктах питания. Продовольственный рынок, как и другие рынки, обладает потенциалом саморегулирования. Следует отметить, что механизмы саморегулирования характеризуются эффективными результатами в случае кризиса на рынке продовольствия. В статье пойдет речь об управлении продовольственным рынком государством, принципах саморегулирования и подобных вопросах.

Ключевые слова: *сельское хозяйство, продукты питания, пищевой маркер, саморегулирование.*
Keywords: *agriculture, food products, food marker, self-regulation.*

INTRODUCTION

The role of the state in regulating the functioning of the food market leads to an imbalance in the food market. It should be noted that strengthening the role of the state in the regulation of the food market, the market mechanism of regulation, as well as the ultimate goal of public funds is the consumption of quality food by citizens to obtain environmentally quality food. One of the main issues facing the state regulation of the food market is to reduce poverty in the country and increase the purchasing power of citizens. First of all, it should be taken into account that a serious problem arises in this area, as not all categories of citizens can consume food at affordable prices. Categories of the population with high monthly incomes at what level food prices however, they do receive quality food. Low-income groups are interested in buying low-quality food at low prices. With the direct participation of the state in the regulation of the food market, they also take the necessary measures to ensure the social protection of socially disadvantaged families. The state achieves the protection of social stability through regulatory measures in the country's food market. At this time, the level of poverty is decreasing, social protection of low-income categories of the population is provided. As a result, social stability arises in society.

It should be noted that due to dumping prices in the domestic market, as a result of imports of products, local producers are losing in the competition, and their economic interests are not protected. At this time, active regulatory activities are carried out in the state food market. The state ensures the redistribution of interregional food resources by interfering in the food market. Products sold in the food market are redistributed with the participation of the state. In general, a socially oriented market economy, in addition to ensuring balance in the food market, increases the consumption capacity of the population and raises living standards.

It should be noted that the market mechanism does not fully have the capacity to properly distribute food to ensure social justice. In this regard, the necessary government intervention in the food market is important. It should be taken into account that as a result of the intervention, the social situation of the poor improves, and the state's food security is protected. In developed countries, during the regulatory measures carried out by the state, it carries out activities related to the purchase of food products (mainly agricultural products) in order to form the necessary reserves for state needs, which is economically important. In this case, the state itself becomes an active participant in the food market. In a social market economy, the state is a key player in the market system. In modern economic conditions, state regulation of the food market has the potential to directly influence the functioning of the market by state and regional structures. State and regional structures (especially those specializing in agriculture) can have a direct impact on the level of supply and demand in the food market, product sales conditions, price levels, product quality control system, infrastructure system.

At the state level, during regulatory measures on the food market, measures are more often implemented aimed at stimulating the level of demand. At the same time, the state pays more attention to increasing the real income of the population. As a result, populations with rising real incomes consume more than the food market. For this reason, the volume of trade in the food market is expanding. The state also stimulates the level of supply of goods in the direction of regulating the food market. As a result of the implemented stimulus measures, the volume of products produced by producers in the food market is increasing, and there is an abundance of food. The analysis shows that the state stimulates both supply and demand in the food market. As a result of the balanced policy, the interests of agricultural and food producers are being ensured. In addition, the state implements measures aimed at improving the living conditions of the population by promoting their vitality.

The main condition for the sale of products in the food market is to maintain a free competitive environment. In the appropriate environment, the state carries out measures to counter monopolization. In this case, the level of prices in the food market is balanced. Price balance is provided depending on the level of supply and demand. The analysis shows that in conditions of free market relations it is impossible to maintain such a free competitive environment.

Sometimes the food market can fall into the hands of monopolistic entrepreneurs. In this case, monopolistic prices are applied in the food market. Monopolists can benefit from this process.

Measures taken by the state to regulate the food market may affect the reduction of prices. The state has the opportunity to influence the food market indirectly through economic means. As a result, prices stabilize in the market, consumers' opportunities to buy products increase.

In developed countries, regulation through the price mechanism is important in regulating the food market. Along with social stability in the food market, producers' incomes are increasing through the direct price mechanism. Only with optimal optimization of the price mechanism do manufacturers have the opportunity to purchase products at an affordable price. Proper improvement of the price mechanism in the food market based on international experience is also an important condition for protecting the country's food security. As can be seen, it is more effective to influence the level of prices in the food market by economic means. For example, in the conditions of scarcity and restriction of agricultural products, the balance between supply and demand in the food market is broken. It should be borne in mind that the level of supply that cannot meet the overall demand leads to an increase in the level of prices. In this case, the state is forced to use various alternative means.

Measures to reduce prices in the food market should lead to a violation of mechanisms aimed at ensuring balance. For example, in the countries of the post-Soviet space, it is advisable to regularly hold sales fairs on agriculture in centers and regional cities at the state level. It is necessary to create favorable conditions at the fairs by the relevant government agencies. In this case, it is possible to achieve a difference between the level of food and food prices. According to the existing fairs, the poor benefit more from the purchase of products. Reimbursement of transportation costs by regional government agencies for the transportation of commodity producers to major cities prevents prices from rising in the food market.

In general, there is an opportunity to intervene in the food market due to the level of prices. The goal here is for agricultural commodity producers elimination of existing problems in the delivery of products to the market.

The experience of post-Soviet countries shows that government subsidies for transport costs from the budget have a significant impact on the supply of products to the market by entrepreneurs specializing in agricultural production. Purchase of agricultural products by government procurement agencies allows food prices to remain stable. It should be noted that it is necessary to improve the price mechanism in the regulation of the food market. In this case, the consumer can get the product at an affordable price. The main condition for the consumer to get a product at an affordable price is the implementation of measures aimed at increasing the income of citizens.

It should be noted that the existence of socio-economic differences in society is one of the most important problems in the social sphere. At this time, social tensions in the society may increase, and the country's food security may be threatened.

Decreased purchasing power of citizens in the food market, as a result, reduces the interest of expanding the activities of agricultural producers, mainly in the regions. In addition, the means of state regulation of the food market are related to the implementation of the process of product quality control. Strict control over the quality of products in the food market ensures the protection of a competitive environment. Quality control of food and food products sold in the food market is carried out through a system of licensing and certification.

The application of various standards at the state level on food products is of great benefit to citizens. As a result, the citizens of the country get quality food

are provided with products and a healthy eating environment is formed. In addition, the issue of reliable provision of the population with food products directly depends on the state regulation of the food market.

The organization of the food market in accordance with international standards depends on the creation of a modern agricultural infrastructure system. The formation of a modern infrastructure system depends on the application of modern innovative technologies in all processes, from the production process to the delivery of products to consumers.

It is very important to form a high level of infrastructure system in the field of agriculture. Agrarian market in developed countries of the post-Soviet space (including the Republic of Azerbaijan)

structures have not yet been fully formed in the past. Measures such as the organization of financial institutions in the field of agriculture, the creation and protection of a free competitive environment, the elimination of monopolies have not yet been fully resolved in this area. Among the relevant problems, it is possible to point out that the process of formation of agrarian market infrastructure in the field of agriculture has not been completed. For example, in the Republic of Azerbaijan, the necessary infrastructure system of the food market in Baku is not yet fully developed. In the regions, this process continues at a very slow pace. From this point of view, the development of the infrastructure system in the food market of the Republic of Azerbaijan should be supported at the state level.

In recent years, the process of full formation of the private sector in the agro-industrial complex of our country is underway. Despite the formation of the private sector to some extent, very few measures have been taken by them to develop the infrastructure of the agrarian market. Therefore, the support of the public and private sectors operating in the agricultural sector to the development of joint food market infrastructure should be increased. For example, the food supply system in Azerbaijan is poorly developed, which is not a positive indicator from an economic point of view. As a result, this process has a direct negative impact on the interests of producers and consumers in the agricultural sector. A producer of agricultural goods faces various difficulties in marketing his products. Agricultural producers incur time and material losses before delivering products from the regions to central markets. As a result, it is difficult for producers to enter the market directly, and sometimes they do not want to enter. The dominance of intermediaries in the food market is due to the solution of these problems. For example, the recent rise in fuel and energy prices in Azerbaijan has had a negative impact on the interests of producers in the regions. Thus, the price increase has forced the producer to pay more transportation costs to market their products. This has led to an increase in the prices of products sold in the food market at the expense of additional costs. Problems with access to producers in central markets have increased producers' losses. This will lead to a decrease in the interest of agricultural producers in food production in the near future.

During the Soviet era, agricultural producers and peasant families faced few difficulties in marketing more agricultural products. Agricultural products were purchased from citizens through various procurement organizations. These procurement agencies delivered the products to central markets. In operation of the above supply organizations the presence of refrigerated warehouses and security and storage chambers allowed for the long-term storage and sale of agricultural goods.

It is obvious that in modern economic conditions there is a need to update the infrastructure of the food market. If this issue is resolved by the state, food products can be stored for a long time. At the same time, access to the food market in all seasons can be prevented. Therefore, in the direction of state regulation of the food market, the organization and expansion of food market infrastructure by regions should be taken more seriously.

In order to ensure the formation and development of a normal food market in developed countries, it is first necessary to effectively use the potential of agriculture. Agriculture in the implementation of these processes It is expedient to develop the processing industry in the regions.

The share of agricultural products plays an important role in the formation and development of the country's food market. It is the products of the agricultural sector that are highly competitive in the food market. For example, during the former Soviet Union, the state's monopoly position in the food market was high in every republic, including Azerbaijan. The result is food for the general union the market could not be formed on the basis of supply and demand. It was only after the collapse of the Soviet Union that the countries that gained independence began to choose new directions of economic development, as well as to carry out sustainable reforms in the agricultural sector. As a result, new agriculture in the post-Soviet countries producers of products began to form special farmers' associations. These processes have led to an increase in the supply of agricultural products directly on the food market. At the same time, the competitive environment in the food market has intensified.

The experience of developed countries shows that the food market is not limited to domestically produced food and agricultural products. The share of food and agricultural products imported from other countries also plays an important role in the development of the food market. In general, imported and domestically produced food products form the basis of the domestic food market. In this regard, the protection of the domestic food market plays an important role in ensuring food security in the country. From a socio-economic point of view, it is necessary to protect the domestic food market. The main participants in the food market are consumers and producers. One of the main socio-political measures taken by the state is to regulate the activities of the food market and protect it from external influences. It is necessary to protect the food market of each country and properly regulate its activities. It should be noted that the factors that determine the need to protect the domestic food market are different. These factors include the following.

- The declining trends in the food market in each country can lead to the development of the country's economy. In addition, if declining trends accelerate the country's integration into the world economic system, it can aggravate the internal situation;
- the high cost of some domestically produced food products leads to higher prices for such products than international market prices;

- crises in the food market of exporting countries directly affect the domestic food market of importing countries;
- The dynamic development of the economy of each country leads to an increase in incomes of food exporters, resulting in rising prices in the food market;
- It is necessary to constantly monitor imported food products. Thus, imported food products weaken local production and lead to changes in the domestic food market;
- increase in the volume of food products produced and offered for sale in the international food market, rising prices make it necessary to protect the domestic market;
- Regulation of the domestic food market leads to social stability in the country. Thus, the domestic food market is a place where citizens, producers and consumers meet.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of these factors shows that the protection of the domestic food market from the socio-economic point of view is also important from the socio-economic point of view. That's why food regulation of the market can fully meet the demand of the population for food products. The experience of developed countries shows that most of the goods sold in the food market are agricultural products. That is why the state always provides financial support to agriculture. It should be noted that the regulation of the food market depends directly on the regulation of the agricultural sector. In Eastern European countries (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania) the process of state regulation of the food market is carried out in the following areas:

- the current economic situation in the food market is regulated in terms of meeting the needs of citizens for food products;
- the activity of the agricultural sector is supported by targeted subsidies and soft loans;
- Interventional procurement is used to maintain balance in the food market.

Protection of the domestic food market is one of the main priorities to ensure the normal functioning of the country's economy. The main reason for this is the large number of producers and consumers in the food market, which make up a large part of the country's population.

In general, it is important to take appropriate measures to develop the agricultural sector in order to regulate the domestic food market and meet the needs of citizens in food. This can have a direct positive impact on the development of the agricultural sector. For example, the state programs adopted in the post-Soviet countries (including Azerbaijan) for the development of the agricultural sector, preferential loans to agricultural producers, subsidies to crop producers can be cited as steps in this direction. However, the measures taken did not completely eliminate the problems in the agricultural sector, as well as in the domestic food market. Therefore, it is necessary to implement new measures in this area.

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DOI: 10.24412/2520-6990-2022-21144-43-46

РОЛЬ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ И ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЙ В РАЗВИТИИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНЕ

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THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS IN THE GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN AZERBAIJAN

Аннотация.
Сегодня большое значение приобрело регулирование международных экономических отношений в макрорегионе, то есть управление системой в целом посредством многосторонних механизмов или согласованных действий. Развитие международного экономического сотрудничества требует, прежде всего, расширения отношений между странами, и в этом случае одним из основных направлений должно стать расширение отношений с различными организациями, регулирующими международную экономику. С первых лет независимости Азербайджан пытался наладить и углубить отношения с международными организациями. Роль международных организаций во все периоды развития общества неоспорима. Основной целью международных организаций является развитие сотрудничества между странами, содействие экономическому развитию и реконструкции в менее развитых странах, поддержание финансовой стабильности, расширение мировой торговли на многосторонней, равноправной основе, разработка соответствующих проектов по вопросам, представляющим взаимный интерес, преобразовать экономику.

Abstract.
Today, the regulation of international economic relations in the macro-region, that is, the management of the system as a whole through multilateral mechanisms or concerted action, has become of great importance. The development of international economic cooperation requires, first of all, the expansion of relations between the countries, and in this case, one of the main directions should be to expand relations with various organizations that regulate the international economy. From the first years of independence, Azerbaijan has tried to establish and deepen relations with international organizations. The role of international organizations in all periods of society's development is undeniable. The main purpose of international organizations is to develop cooperation between countries, to promote economic development and reconstruction in less developed countries, to maintain financial stability, to expand world trade on a multilateral, equal basis, to develop relevant projects on issues of mutual interest, to transform the economy.

Ключевые слова: *экономика, экономические отношения, международная экономика, международные организации.*
Keywords: *economy, economic relations, international economy, international organizations.*

INTRODUCTION

Development of foreign economic relations and ensuring the effective integration of the country's economy into the world economic system is one of the main directions of the socio-economic development strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Maintaining macroeconomic stability, continuing to diversify the economy, improving the business and investment climate, accelerating integration into the world economy system, expanding foreign economic relations and cooperation with international organizations, bilateral relations with foreign countries will serve to further strengthen independent Azerbaijan and increase the country's prestige in the world.

Independent Azerbaijan is rapidly integrating into the world community. Today, Azerbaijan is recognized as an equal partner in the international arena and a system of long-term cooperation is being established with it. In this context, strengthening confidence in the country is of particular importance, and this confidence is based on a number of principles can be built on. One such principle is membership in the World Trade Organization.

Azerbaijan is working to become a member of the World Trade Organization in order to integrate into the international trade space and bring the country's legal framework affecting foreign trade in line with international standards.

Carrying out economic reforms in Azerbaijan also requires improving and analyzing the practice of attracting foreign capital to the country's economy, and further stabilizing the investment climate. Meeting the growing socio-economic needs of society depends on the full and efficient use of existing production potential, the application of the achievements of Scientific and technical progress in production and investment in such innovations. In this regard, the importance and role of investment in the life of society is growing. Improving macroeconomic indicators in the country requires increasing the role and importance of leading sectors, especially strategic ones, in the structure of gross national product. In order to achieve socio-economic progress in the current situation, special development programs and forecasts should be developed and their implementation should be ensured. The basis of such a program is the development and management of the economy at the micro and macro levels of the republic, increasing its socio-economic efficiency, accelerating the implementation of Scientific and technical progress, increasing labor productivity, etc. All these factors play an important role in our country's access to foreign markets.

Recently, the relevant government agencies have signed bilateral and multilateral agreements and implemented projects to regulate foreign trade. The basis of such projects is the development and management of the economy at the micro-macro level of the republic, increasing its socio-economic efficiency, accelerating the implementation of Scientific and technical progress, increasing labor productivity.

Oil and gas reserves are one of the key factors in Azerbaijan's economy, cultural development and improving the socio-cultural well-being of the population.

The most important direction of the economic policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan is the oil strategy of the state. This successful strategy, which can lead Azerbaijan forward, was developed by the national leader of our people Heydar Aliyev. In the short time after the restoration of independence, as a result of the far-sighted policy and hard work of the national leader of the Azerbaijani people Heydar Aliyev, great achievements have been made in the field of socio-economic development of our country and its integration into the world economic system. Our country has made great strides in the oil and non-oil sectors. Basically, in the oil sector, Azerbaijan has become a world-renowned country. The high progress in the oil sector has stimulated the development of other areas that could play an important role in the country's foreign trade.

Market economy depends on the diversity of property, the broad development of the commodity economy, the dynamics of supply and demand, increased competition, economic freedom, liberalization and the expansion of market infrastructure. Therefore, when regulating the economy, the state must first consider the application of these factors.

To foreign markets, especially the market economy to improve the structure of its foreign trade, to develop the right strategy, the state must regulate some objects of the economy. These should be: the structure of the economy, employment, money supply, payments balance, prices, research and development work, competitive conditions, staff training.

After Azerbaijan regained its independence, one of its biggest challenges was to develop a concept and strategy for the country's economic security. The regulation of the country's economic security depends on the correct solution of the problem. For this, it is important to set the right economic policy. Foreign trade policy is also an integral part of economic policy. The role of relevant government agencies in the implementation of Azerbaijan's foreign trade policy is very large. Production, science and technology, economic, scientific and technical cooperation occupies a central place in the economic life of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The national economy is highly dependent on the system of foreign economic relations.

After gaining economic independence and sovereignty, Azerbaijan was given the opportunity to integrate into the world economic system. At present, Azerbaijan is establishing active economic, political, scientific, technical and cultural relations with the world community, among which foreign trade is of great importance. There are 5 groups of such tools used in foreign trade practice:

1. Means of economic regulation - customs duties, balancing border taxes, financial assistance to local producers;
2. Means of administrative regulation - bans and restrictions on imports and exports, licensing and quotas on imports, etc.
3. Means of technical regulation - standards and norms, methods of determining compliance with standards, safety norms and rules, product certification systems, sanitary-veterinary and environmental measures, health norms.
4. Various assistance measures for the export of goods to local producers.
5. Currency - financial measures.

After gaining independence, the foreign trade policy of the Azerbaijan Republic serves the creation and use of new sources of finance. To interfere in foreign trade, one of the most important tools is customs tariffs. After the adoption of the Customs Code in the Republic of Azerbaijan on June 10, 1997, the “Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Customs Tariffs” adopted on June 20, 1995 entered into force. This law mainly determines the rules of formation and application of the customs tariff, which is an important tool of state regulation of foreign trade, as well as the collection of duties on goods crossing the customs border of the Republic of Azerbaijan, ensuring the effective connection of the domestic market with the foreign market. The export policy in the countries with economies in transition, as well as in Azerbaijan, includes:

- Ensuring export orientation of production areas.
- Creating favorable conditions for export-oriented industries.
- Assess the expediency of these or other areas and suspend activities in areas that cannot compete with imports.
- Customs protection, financial and fiscal incentives.

The choice of methodological tools in export-import policy depends on a number of factors. Denying them can only lead to negative aspects. Thus, in this case, the specific goods, the situation formed in its production, of those goods, the share of the domestic market and exports, the prospects of the international division of labor must be taken into account.

The development of international economic cooperation requires, first of all, the expansion of relations between the countries, and one of the main directions is the diversification of world economic relations and the international economy should consist of expanding relations with organizations. From the first years of independence, Azerbaijan has tried to establish and deepen relations with international organizations. Azerbaijan is a member of more than 20 specialized United Nations organizations and more than 50 standing and temporary committees and commissions: Council of Europe, OSCE, WTO (observer), NATO (associate member), World Bank Group, ICT, BVF etc.

The cooperation of the Republic of Azerbaijan with a number of international organizations can be broadly interpreted as follows.

The Republic of Azerbaijan has been a member of the United Nations since March 2, 1992. Over the years, our country has been closely involved in the activities of various UN specialized agencies, and is widely represented from the General Assembly of the organization to the working bodies at the expert level. The Republic of Azerbaijan became a member of the United Nations on March 2, 1992, and on May 6, 1992, the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations was opened. From the first day of cooperation with the UN, Azerbaijan has tried to draw the attention of the international community to the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict from the UN platform and reach a peace agreement using the potential of the UN.

During 1993, the UN Security Council (UNSC) adopted resolutions 822, 853, 874, 884 on the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict. Each resolution was adopted as a result of the occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh and other territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan by the Armenian armed forces. These resolutions reaffirmed the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and demanded an immediate ceasefire, an end to hostilities and the withdrawal of the occupying forces from the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan actively and effectively cooperates with many special UN agencies and bodies. Among them the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Children's Fund, the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Industrial Development Organization, the World Health Organization, the UN Women's Fund, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty can be mentioned.

Cooperation between Azerbaijan and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has been established to improve the situation among IDP and refugee children and adolescents. Azerbaijan was a member of the UNICEF Executive Board from 1995-1997 and 1998-2000.

Given the importance of education, science and culture, Azerbaijan cooperates extensively with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and for this purpose, the National Commission of Azerbaijan under UNESCO was established in 1994 by a presidential decree.

From the five institutions of the World Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development September 18, 1992, to the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency September 23, 1992, to the Center for International Investment Dispute Settlement October 18, 1992, to the International Development Association 1995 March 31, and became a member of the International Finance Corporation on October 11, 1995. The World Bank's ongoing projects include:

- "National water supply and sewerage services - II" project;
- "Highway - III" project;
- "Rural investment" project;
- "II Agricultural Development and Lending" project;
- "Restoration of power transmission system" project;
- "Corporate and budget sector accountability" project;
- "Integrated solid waste management" project;
- "Education Sector Development - II" project;
- "Pension and social security" project;
- "Development of social protection" project;
- "Modernization of the justice system" project;
- "Health Sector Reforms - II" project;
- "Assistance to the economic development of IDPs" project (additional funding);
- "Real estate registration" project;
- "Capacity building for public investment" project;
- "Support to railway trade and transport" project.
- Azerbaijan to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) 1992 25
- has been a member since September. Allocated by the EBRD with a state guarantee
- The projects implemented at the expense of loans include the following:
- Construction of “Yenikend” Hydroelectric Power Station;
- Reconstruction of Mingachevir Hydroelectric Power Station;
- Modernization of air navigation system;
- Reconstruction of the Azerbaijan-Transcaucasian railway network;
- Improving the water supply system of Greater Baku;
- Hajigabul - Kurdamir highway reconstruction project.

Independent Azerbaijan is rapidly integrating into the world community. Today, Azerbaijan is recognized as an equal partner in the international arena and a system of long-term cooperation is being established with it. In this context, strengthening confidence in the country is of particular importance, and this confidence can be based on a number of principles. One such principle is membership in the World Trade Organization. Azerbaijan wants to become a member of the organization with the status of "developing country". The WTO is an international organization established in 1995 as the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The WTO is the only international organization that sets global rules for trade between states. Its main function is to ensure that trade is balanced, unhindered, probable and free. The goal is to improve the well-being of the people of member countries.

In 1997, the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan decided to apply for membership in the World

Trade Organization (WTO). Immediately after that, he began to prepare the documents necessary to discuss the terms of his membership in the WTO and to justify the application. Our country had to establish an appropriate regulatory regime in order to establish relations with other countries and take its rightful place in the international arena.

At present, Azerbaijan has an observer status in this organization and is working purposefully to join the WTO. Azerbaijan's WTO Coordination Group has been established, which carries out the entire negotiation process. WTO membership is a complex process. It is not just a matter of reading tariff agreements and discounts for services offered by foreigners. It hopes that the applicant country will improve and modernize its foreign trade laws, including measures governing foreign trade and other normative legal acts.

It is an advantage to have transparent and effective laws, regardless of the decision to join the WTO. The principles and norms of the Uruguay Round, regardless of any considerations, are generally beneficial to the country's trade. They reduce operating costs and increase the country's competitiveness in trade.

The desire of the Republic of Azerbaijan to join the WTO stems from the country's modern trade policy. The main goal of this policy is to enter the world economy and international trade on the most efficient and favorable terms. Achieving these goals can accomplish a number of important tasks:

- Access of goods and services of Azerbaijani origin to international markets on favorable and non-discriminatory terms;
- strengthening the country's export potential and improving the structure and composition of exports in general;
- Protect the rights of local producers in an "open" economy using WTO rules.

The internationalization of economic life, all aspects of Azerbaijan's integration with the modern world under difficult conditions, along with creating new opportunities, create new problems and sometimes threats. Effective use of these opportunities, timely detection and study of existing problems and threats is one of the issues of vital importance for Azerbaijan today.

From the first years of its independence, the Republic of Azerbaijan has sought to establish economic relations with countries around the world in order to restore its shattered economy. First of all, Azerbaijan expressed its intention to establish friendly and cooperative relations with neighboring countries, and began to be represented in various international economic organizations and regional economic organizations. Since the true political independence of developing countries is strengthened only by their economic independence, the Republic of Azerbaijan has struggled to achieve economic independence at this stage.

In terms of foreign trade turnover, Azerbaijan is the undisputed leader in the South Caucasus. Thus, the annual foreign trade turnover of neighboring Georgia and Armenia is only $ 7 billion. This is about 5 times less than Azerbaijan's foreign trade turnover. As can be seen, a significant part of the region's foreign trade is with Azerbaijan.

CONCLUSION

The article identifies the main directions and tools of interstate and international legal regulation of economic cooperation, the theoretical basis of the establishment of international economic organizations in the system of economic cooperation, the role of international economic organizations in the system of multilateral legal regulation, multilateral legal framework for international trade relations. The activity of the organizations regulating the international financial-currency relations was studied, the bases of the activity of the international economic organizations in the multilateral legal regulation of the international financial-currency relations were studied, the current state of the international economic relations of Azerbaijan was studied. analyzed, legal regulation of cooperation The issues of improving the quality of education have been investigated.

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DOI: 10.24412/2520-6990-2022-21144-47-50

ТАМОЖЕННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

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CUSTOM POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

Аннотация.
Таможенная политика определяет направления целенаправленной деятельности по государственному регулированию перемещения внешнеторгового оборота через таможенные границы товаров и транспортных средств путем установления соответствующих таможенных режимов. Механизм таможенной политики представляет собой совокупность институтов, участвующих в формировании и реализации таможенной политики, а также методов ее реализации, применения компетентными органами методов таможенного регулирования. Таможенная политика Азербайджанского государства служит обеспечению его экономической безопасности. К вопросам экономической безопасности относятся состояние экономики, способное обеспечить достаточный уровень социально-политической, обороноспособности и поступательного развития республики, пути решения проблем сбалансированности, возможных внешних и внутренних угроз, независимость ее экономических интересов от внешних воздействий и достаточная защита.

Abstract.
The customs policy determines the directions of purposeful activity on the state regulation of the movement of foreign trade turnover across the customs borders of goods and means of transport through the establishment of appropriate customs regimes. The mechanism of customs policy is a set of institutions involved in the formation and implementation of customs policy, as well as the methods of its implementation, the use of methods of customs regulation by the competent authorities. The customs policy of the Azerbaijani state serves to ensure its economic security. Economic security issues include the state of the economy, which can ensure a sufficient level of social, political, defense and progressive development of the republic, ways to solve balancing problems, possible external and internal threats, independence of its economic interests from external influences and sufficient protection.

Keywords: *customs policy, foreign trade, customs service, economic interests.*
Ключевые слова: *таможенная политика, внешняя торговля, таможенная служба, экономические интересы.*

INTRODUCTION

After gaining independence the main task of Azerbaijan in the field of foreign economic policy is the equal integration into the system of world economic relations based on the benefits of the international division of labor. It should also be borne in mind that the modern world trading system imposes strict requirements and restrictions on foreign economic policy against all countries. For this reason, the structural regulation of the national economy must be based on the fact that the object of regulation consists of a single developing organism. It should be noted that the need to use complex and complementary instruments of economic policy in the process of influencing import-export operations is one of the main features of the system of regulation of foreign economic activity. In the practice of foreign economic activity, the distinction of 5 groups of instruments is accepted:

1. Means of economic regulation: customs duties, levies, balancing border taxes, financial assistance to national commodity producers;
2. Means of administrative regulation, export and import and restrictions, import licensing, quotas, export restrictions
3. Technical means, standards and technical norms. Methods of determining compliance with standards, safety rules and norms, product certification systems, sanitary, health norms, environmental measures;
4. Measures to assist national exporters and commodity producers in export;
5. Currency and financial measures.

The measures taken in the framework of economic reforms to liberalize foreign economic activity, the transition from administrative to economic methods of management have created conditions for the transfer of regulation of foreign economic activity to market principles. Therefore, the fact that the customs policy of our republic is very strong and perfect is one of the main factors for the development of our republic.

Azerbaijan's customs service is formed on the principles of the country's transition to a market economy.

The implementation of the state customs policy is important in determining the long-term development of the state, depending on the balanced economic policy and the level of modernization of the customs service. The customs policy of the republic serves to determine the purposeful activities of the state regulation of the foreign trade turnover of the republic (volume, structure and conditions of import and export) through the customs border by determining the appropriate customs regimes.

The concept of the customs policy mechanism is a set of institutions involved in the formation and implementation of customs policy, as well as methods of its implementation, the use of methods of customs regulation by the competent authorities.

The customs policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan is one of the main components of the state regulatory system of the country's economy. Customs policy focuses on expanding customs cooperation. In addition, the main task of customs policy is to ensure the economic interests of the Republic of Azerbaijan and economic security within its competence. And the customs policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan is based on customs and customs clearance, collection of goods and transport, customs duties, strengthening customs control, strengthening control over smuggling and the correct solution of such problems.

The customs policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan must serve to ensure the economic security of the state. Ensuring economic security is one of the important functions of the state. The problem of economic security has never existed by itself it is a derivative of economic growth at every stage of society's development. The specific content of this problem varies depending on the internal and external conditions formed during the period.

Customs policy is based on the activities of the customs service, which is the main basis for its implementation. It should be noted that it is a mistake to equate customs regulation only with the activities of customs authorities. The formation and implementation of customs policy is a very complex process that can be carried out with the direct participation of all three branches of government - the legislature, the executive and the judiciary, as well as the business community interested in this matter. Clause 2 of the Customs Code states that the Republic of Azerbaijan pursues a single customs policy, which is an integral part of the domestic and foreign policy of the state. The requirements and objectives of this policy are determined by the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Cabinet of Ministers on the basis of the Customs Code and other sources of customs law. and it aims to address trade and political issues, stimulate the development of the national economy, and address key issues of state economic policy to protect the domestic market through the regulation of trade in the customs territory of the republic and the effective use of customs control. Customs policy is an important area of the country's foreign economic activity.

The following forms of customs policy are mostly used to protect the domestic market and create favorable conditions for the development of the national economy:

1. Protection - (protectionism);
2. Free trade - (freetradism)

The protectionist customs policy is aimed at creating more favorable conditions for the development of local production. This policy is achieved by applying a higher level of customs duties and taxes on imported goods. The free trade policy envisages a minimum level of customs duties and encourages more foreign goods to be attracted to the domestic market.

Implementation of customs policy is important to ensure the country's economic security, protect the domestic market and support the country's production. Only by trying to balance the weak protectionist measures that stimulate the involvement of Azerbaijani entrepreneurs in international cooperation and promote fair competition with foreign industrialists can positive changes be achieved in the economy.

Purposeful customs policy can change the structure of imports in favor of high-quality relations, helping to reduce the price not only of imported products, but also of domestic products. The biggest functions of the customs authorities are export control and assessment of the quality of goods. The fiscal function is still one of the priorities of the customs service. There are many factors that threaten the economic security of Azerbaijan: dominance of raw materials in exports and loss of markets for mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, chemicals and other products, attempts of different countries to control the strategically important raw materials market of Azerbaijan, the growing dependence on the import of many types of consumer goods, the growing weakness of the economy in the event of economic and political pressure from abroad, the difficulties of import-export loading and transportation due to the strengthening of the positions of the Russian Federation and the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the reconstruction of the economy, the country's dependence on foreign loans, which limits its room for maneuver, criminal business related to foreign economic activity.

Azerbaijan's customs policy is built taking into account all the factors affecting the economic and political situation in the country. Today, almost all administrative means of export regulation have been abolished. However, the abolition of export quotas and duties does not mean that customs authorities should ignore export transactions. The flow of capital from the country cannot be prevented only by economic methods. The problem of returning export production remains one of the most important problems.

Taking into account the characteristics of the national structure of production and consumption, the level of economic development of the country, as well as the impact of various objective and subjective factors requires a comprehensive approach to the system of foreign trade regulation, its leasing mechanism:

First, the national economy is highly dependent on foreign economic relations.

Second, the historically established economic relations with the countries of the former USSR, as one of the priorities in this area, require the development of economic integration within the CIS.

Third, Azerbaijan, like other developing countries, must simultaneously address the issue of raising the level of economic development and integration into the world economic system.

Fourth, the current system of world trade imposes strict requirements and restrictions on foreign economic policy for all countries, which are especially difficult for developing countries, including Azerbaijan.

Fifth, the Azerbaijani economy must carry out structural restructuring, which will allow it to raise its technological level and create competitive production complexes in the world market.

Difficulties in the first stage of economic reforms have left their mark both in the field of tariffs and have led to the introduction of export tariffs in customs regulation. Foreign trade regulation, including customs regulation, should be aimed at using the opportunities for the export of raw materials for economic development by all means, while gradually increasing the export potential of high-quality products and diversifying the commodity structure of exports. Fulfillment of such tasks is impossible without an effective export control system. The conditions for the country's full integration into the world economic system should include diversification of exports, raising the level of processing of export goods, and the scheme of international production cooperation. The solution to the problem lies in the active structural regulation of the economy, purposeful stimulation of the development of promising areas, the use of export incentives in the world practice and the influence of tariff and non-tariff methods on the volume and structure of foreign economic relations. During the transition period, it is necessary to develop a scheme that would allow Azerbaijan's economy to integrate into the world economic system in a short period of time, using various tools of foreign economic and foreign trade policy. Foreign trade regulation is an integral part of structural regulation. It would be premature and harmful to completely abandon the quantitative restrictions on foreign trade. WTO member countries still impose such restrictions on trade in certain goods. The possibility of applying such a tool in principle cannot be ignored in the near future.

The role of foreign trade instruments in the overall mechanism of structural regulation should be as follows:

- to assist in the import of products necessary for the development of promising areas;
- Limit the import of products that compete with promising areas in the first stage of development; to create conditions for the gradual restructuring of non-competitive areas and the gradual reduction of those who are unable to do so to minimize the negative social consequences of the process;
- to ensure sufficient supply of goods in the domestic market if this cannot be achieved by other means of economic policy;
- to provide protection to domestic producers from unfair competition of foreign exporters;

In this context, a positive result can be achieved through a balanced application of tariff and non-tariff methods of regulation. Structural regulation of the economy is an important function of customs tariffs. High differential tariffs are able to reduce the average reasonable level of duties by reducing the protection of those who need it in the first place. For this reason, tariff policy should become an integral part of structural policy. It is necessary to develop an action plan, which can be an integral part of each of the most important areas of industry, the dynamics of customs duties. The normative level of customs tariffs should not be too high. They must be sufficient to protect the national market of the relevant product. Diagnosis of changes in tariffs should be made in such a way that it is possible to quantify them and at the same time allow the government to react to changes in the national and world markets.

At present, one of the main directions of customs policy is the correct organization of customs issues related to Azerbaijan's membership in the World Trade Organization, so that both the country's economy and the state budget can get the maximum benefit from it. In this regard, the adoption of a new differentiated customs tariff system of the Republic of Azerbaijan can be considered a particularly important step. During the development of the new system, raising customs tariffs was not the main task. The main task was to achieve the function of tariffs not only to ensure budget revenues, but also to regulate domestic production. This system can be considered optimal for the period from now until Azerbaijan's accession to the WTO. Our country's accession to the WTO is a stage of integration into world economic relations. By joining the WTO, Azerbaijan will be able to realize the comparative advantages of its economy, improve trade conditions, increase and diversify exports, stabilize and expand sales markets, and create favorable conditions to stimulate product quality. There are a number of positive aspects of Azerbaijan's membership in the WTO:

- By becoming a member of the WTO, Azerbaijan will not only have the opportunity to participate more widely in world trade, but also to participate in its development, taking into account our national interests;
- Our exporters and importers will be able to use a single legal space based on various agreements, as well as be provided with international legal protection in trade with other countries. That is, our country will be legally protected from unjustified discrimination measures of other states;
- There will be a favorable basis for our country to join international production cooperation and other forms of international business cooperation, there will be ample opportunities for cooperation, from the establishment of joint ventures to the exchange of intellectual property;
- There will be a real legal basis for resolving possible disputes and contradictions in this area, and the participation of local producers in healthy international competition will play a stimulating role for them.

All this will ensure Azerbaijan's faster integration into world reproduction processes, and on this basis, promising areas of production focused on foreign economic activity will further develop. On the other hand, the import opportunities of modern production and management technologies will be further expanded and the flow of direct investment to our country will increase.

In the current situation, the evolution of new economic relations in the country, its accession to the international division of labor and the system of world economic relations, preparation for membership in the International Trade Organization demonstrates the development and improvement of the customs system on the basis of a program-targeted approach. In this regard, there is a need to create a program for the development and improvement of the customs system in our country.

It should be noted that no country in the world, even the most developed, can effectively produce a new multi-faceted modern product. Of course, individual countries or groups of countries produce exactly the same range of products that they have the most favorable conditions here. On this basis, the specialization and cooperation of countries is built. In this case, they produce this or that commodity in such a way that it meets the needs of the domestic market, and then it is exported to foreign markets. On the basis of this, the exchange of goods arises and develops, a single world economy is formed. In this sense, it can be said that international trade, on the one hand, determines the international division of labor, and on the other hand, increases the efficiency of the domestic economy of the participating country. The Azerbaijan Republic currently has international trade relations with more than 150 countries.

CONCLUSION

Improves communication and understanding between customs organizations and the business community, and promotes the development of strategic partnerships between government and business associations. Therefore, any initiative aimed at simplifying and harmonizing customs procedures is very important, and thus trade simplification should help its development at the international level. Customs authorities have recently succeeded in accelerating the better integration of security aspects into customs procedures. Today's customs must exercise effective control over the international supply chain, creating conditions for the normal flow of foreign trade.

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UDK 338.001.36

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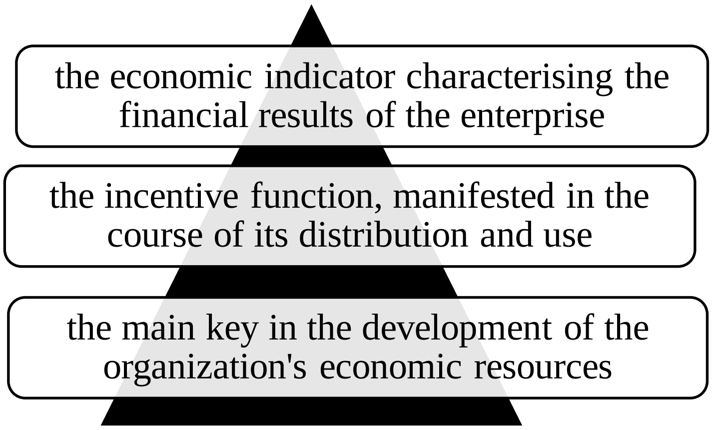
ON THE FORMATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Abstract.
The article reveals the process of forming the financial results of enterprises in the agricultural direction of activity and emphasizes the importance of the correct accounting of indicators.

Keywords: *accounting, result, economics, budget, finance.*

A positive financial result is the main goal any enterprise would target. Profit and rate of return are the main indicators of financial performance. Profit is the key group of market relations which has three functions, presented in the following diagram for easy comprehension:



Picture 1. Functions of profit

Income – the main resource for financing growth of money used, renewal and expansion of manufacturing, public company formation, and also the main resource for the development of profitable share of the budgets in various degrees.

Profit making is considered the main goal of any business entity. On the one hand, income is considered to be a sign of the company's productivity, since it depends largely on the quality of the company's activities, increases the financial interest of its employees in more efficient use of resources due to the fact that profit is the main source of industrial and social development of the enterprise. On the other hand, it serves as an important basis for the development of the government budget. In a similar way, both the organization and the state are interested in increasing the amount of profit.

Rate of return - one of the main ad valorem high-performance characteristics of the company, determining the degree of cost-effectiveness and the level of use of the money during the manufacture and sale of goods (works, services).

Rate of return is shown in coefficients or percentages that reflect part of the profit from any currency unit of the expenses. Thus, in more details determine the final results of management rather than income.

The amount of profit and rate of return depend on the production, sales and trading activities of the enterprise, i.e. these indicators character all aspects of management.

Profit is created under the influence of a significant number of interdependent conditions, which have a great influence on the performance of the enterprise.

Factors that have a large impact on profits are systematized according to various indicators. So, there are external and internal factors.

Profit can be generated by several different methods of formation and planning.

Profit - a final financial performance of each business entity and one of the main components of the strategic management of the company. In this case, a significant issue is considered to be the analysis of the amount of profit gained, at different levels relating to the interests of different subject groups of economic relations: - countries (represented by tax organizations) - a set of taxable profits as a source of budget replenishment; - owners - the aggregate of net profit as a resource for income payment; - administrative staff - total gross profit (marginal profit) as a result of their own activities, and in addition to the resource formation of the organization; - creditors, suppliers, traders - Total operating profit as a resource for sustainable partnerships. Of particular interest to the owners of the organization are the proportion of profits gained, which they will earn in order to meet personal needs.

The main purpose of the analysis of financial results of the organization - improving the efficiency of the functioning of the business and search for funds for its expansion. To achieve this goal, the following are carried out: assessment of the results of past periods; development of operational control procedures for production activities; development of measures to prevent negative phenomena in the activities of the enterprise and in its financial results; opening of reserves to improve performance; developing sound plans and regulations.

Accounting in organizations is carried out by the accounting service. Regulation on the accounting service of the enterprise is approved by separate order.

An enterprise that in its structure has structural divisions, refers to them as branches which are also subject to all regulatory documents adopted by the enterprise. The most important principles of the activities of branches are: they are not legal entities; fixed assets are assigned to branches by order of the enterprise, debt on fixed assets for production purposes is accounted for on a separate sub-account; heads of branches manage the financial and economic activities of the branch on behalf of the main organization on the basis of the general power of attorney of the enterprise.

Branches maintain their own accounting in accordance with these regulations and current legislation. The branch office balance sheet has an unfinished form, is regarded as an internal reporting document and is part of the balance sheet of the company.

When conducting accounting, all branches apply a single working plan of accounts. The reflection of business transactions in accounting is carried out by the double entry method, with the exception of accounting on off-balance sheet accounts.

All business transactions are reflected in the accounting records on the basis of primary documents signed and approved in the prescribed manner, as well as on the basis of tax returns, payments and accounting records drawn up using primary documents in addition to accounting and tax registers. Primary documents are processed, handled and stored in accordance with the workflow procedures.

Inventory is carried out in accordance with company’s order at the following intervals: 1- non-current assets once a year; working materials, stocks once per year; unfinished goods - monthly if available; cash - quarterly; securities - once a year; settlements with contractors, if necessary, but at least once a year; payments to the management apparatus 2 times a month, on the 15th day and the last day of the month and funds and reserves – once a year.

In order to ensure the accuracy of accounting and reporting data, an inventory of property, financial liabilities and settlements is made on a mandatory basis in the following cases: during reorganization; when changing the branch manager or the chief accountant of the branch; when transferring property for rent, repurchase, sale; before drawing up the annual financial statements; when changing those responsible for properties; in identifying theft, abuse or damage to property and in the event of a natural disaster, fire or other emergency situations caused by extreme conditions.

Payments to external demanders and buyers, with whom contracts have been signed, are made centrally through the accounting department and the office of the management.

Calculations on the movement of all inventory items between branches; services provided by one branch; on the work performed by one branch for another branch are also made centrally by the accounting department and the office of the management.

Revaluation of fixed assets is made on the basis of the order of the head of the company, which specifies the timing of the revaluation, the revaluation procedure (including partial revaluation), the timing of the revaluation reporting, etc.

Allocation of amortization of assets commissioned after January 1, 2002 is done using the straight-line method using amortization rates for groups approved by Government Decree No. 1 of January 1, 2002. On the inventory card of fixed assets, their useful life must be shown.

For fixed assets put into operation before January 1, 2002 and for which the useful life was previously established, the amount of amortization is determined on the basis of the initial cost and the established useful life.

Evaluation of inventories is made at the actual cost of procurement of each unit, except for the "fuel" and "Semi-finished products of own production" bills - according to which the assessment is made by the method of average cost. Evaluation of inventories for inert materials (sand, gravel, etc.) and semi-finished products is also calculated using the method of average cost.

Accounting for the movement of inventory is made at actual cost. In exceptional cases (for example, writing off the cost of materials for which no settlement documents were received from the supplier), it is allowed to record movement at planned prices. Planned prices are determined on the basis of actual market prices for such materials.

The cost of the purchased material resources is taken into account in the relevant accounts of accounting by also including in the price the costs of storage, transportation and procurement on the basis of the requirements, invoices, accounts and notices of the internal business calculations.

Transfer of purchased material resources from one branch to another is made at the actual cost, without applying any additional chargers or compensation.

Thus, it is possible to conclude that accounting must be organized in a single format by all enterprises and organizations in our country. This will help both the enterprises themselves and the controlling and inspection bodies to conduct their work.

From all this we can conclude that the accounting (financial) report is the main information base for the analysis of financial condition and efficient use of financial resources of the enterprise. The financial condition of the organization depends on how the accounting (financial) report has been prepared.

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Colloquium-journal №21(144), 2022

Część 1

(Warszawa, Polska)

ISSN 2520-6990

ISSN 2520-2480

Czasopismo jest zarejestrowany i wydany w Polsce. Czasopismo publikuje artykuły ze wszystkich dziedzin naukowych. Magazyn jest wydawany w języku angielskim, polskim i rosyjskim.
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Umowa z RSCI nr 118-03 / 2017 z dnia 14.03.2017.

Redaktor naczelny - **Paweł Nowak, Ewa Kowalczyk**

«Colloquium-journal»
Wydawca «Interdruk» Poland, Warszawa
Annopol 4, 03-236
Format 60 × 90/8. Nakład 500 egzemplarzy.

E-mail: info@colloquium-journal.org

http://www.colloquium-journal.org/