

QUESTIONS OF SOCIAL AND MIGRATION POLICY

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ADAPTATION AND INTEGRATION OF LABOR MIGRANTS IN RUSSIAN CITIES:  
RESULTS OF A SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Elena E. Pismennaya<sup>1,4</sup>, Sergey V. Ryazantsev \*<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Marina N. Khramova<sup>1,2</sup>, Alexander S. Grishin<sup>1,3</sup>, Alexey V. Smirnov<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Socio-Political Research, RAS  
(6, Build. 1, Fotievoy St., Moscow, Russia, 119333)

<sup>2</sup> MGIMO-University  
(76 Vernadskogo Prospekt, Moscow, Russia, 119454)

<sup>3</sup> RUDN-University  
(6 Miklukho-Maklaya St., Moscow, Russia, 117198)

<sup>4</sup> Financial University under Governmental of the Russian Federation  
(3, Build. 1, Leninskyi Av., Moscow, Russia, 117198)

<sup>5</sup> Lomonosov Moscow State University  
(1 Leninskiye Gory, Moscow, Russia, 119991)

\*riazan@mail.ru

**Abstract.** The article discusses the features of temporary labor migration from the countries of the former USSR and some foreign countries (China, Vietnam, etc.), which was significantly intensified, displacing the forced migration, which in the 1990s. was the dominant migration flow to Russia. Large ethnic communities, communities and diasporas have been formed in various regions and cities of Russia. The largest in number can be considered communities of immigrants from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, China. At times, ethnic communities cannot be accurately assessed due to the difficulties of accounting for migrants in Russia, as well as naturalization and assimilation processes. Many migrants gradually become citizens of the Russian Federation and leave the accounting system. At the same time, it is obvious that the demographic and sociocultural consequences of temporary labor migration become more obvious and noticeable, in particular, the ethnic diversity of the population of regions and cities increases, objects and infrastructure of the ethnic economy are formed, and places of compact residence of migrants of certain ethnic groups are emerging. It is necessary to use the experience of foreign studies in the field of integration of ethnic immigrants into host societies. Many studies abroad and in Russia have shown that certain groups of migrants tend to have a compact settlement within the regions and cities based on migration networks. The article is based on the materials of a sociological survey conducted by the Center for Social Demography of the ISPI RAS in 2017-2018. in the framework of the RFBR project "Transformation of the socio-economic space of Russian cities under the influence of immigration: an integrated assessment methodology". The main purpose of the study is to identify the mechanisms of socio-economic integration of immigrants in Russian cities (the formation of social networks, the development of ethnic business and the emergence of other socio-economic institutions) and trends in the transformation of urban spaces under the influence of the socio-economic activity of immigrants using the example of various types of Russian cities. During the project, the hypothesis was tested that immigration is most intensively changing the urban socio-economic space in megacities and major cities of Russia, which, on the one hand, accept more actively large-scale and ethnically diverse immigration flows, and on the other hand, have a more diversified economy.

**Keywords:** sociological survey, migrant workers, ethnic migrants, adaptation, cities, urban space, Russia.

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**Information about the author(s):**

*Pismennaya Elena Evgen'evna*, Dr. Sc. (Soc.), Associate Professor, Professor of the Department of Sociology, History and Philosophy, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, Leading Researcher, the Institute for Socio-Political Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: [nikitaR@list.ru](mailto:nikitaR@list.ru)

*Ryazantsev Sergey Vasil'evich*, RAS Corresponding Member, Dr. Sc. (Econ.), Prof.; Director, Institute for Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia; Head of the Department Demographic and Migration Policy, MGIMO-University, Moscow, Russia; Professor of the Department International Economic Relations, RUDN-University, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: [riazan@mail.ru](mailto:riazan@mail.ru)

*Khramova Marina Nikolaevna*, PhD (Physical and Mathematical Sciences), Deputy of Director of the Institute of Social and Political Studies, RAS, Moscow, Russia; Associate Professor of the Department Demographic and Migration Policy, MGIMO-University, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: [kh-mari08@yandex.ru](mailto:kh-mari08@yandex.ru)

*Grishin Alexandr Sergeevich*, Junior Reseacher of the Center Social Demography of the of the Institute of Social and Political Studies, RAS, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: [grishin08@bk.ru](mailto:grishin08@bk.ru)

*Smirnov Alexey Victorovich*, MA Student PhD Student of the Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: [sofetel@mail.ru](mailto:sofetel@mail.ru)

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**ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION:  
APPROACHES TO DEFINITION, CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND TRENDS**

**Artem S. Lukyanets** \*<sup>1,2</sup>

*Cand. Sci. (Econ.)*

**Yana S. Savtsova** <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Socio-Political Research RAS  
(6 Fotievoy Str., Build.1, Moscow, Russia, 119333)

<sup>2</sup> MGIMO-University  
(76, Prospect Vernadskogo, Moscow, Russia, 119454)

\* *artem\_ispr@mail.ru*

**Abstract.** The article discusses the relationship between the state of the environment and migration, reveals the essence of such concepts as ecological migration, eco-migrants, and environmental refugees. It has been established that the influence of the environment on migration processes is both direct and inverse. Environmental change, including as a result of climate change, is one of the factors of migration. At the same time, migration from year to year has an increasing anthropogenic impact on the environment. The natural and anthropogenic factors of environmental change are identified and considered. An overview of the regional picture of environmental migration, as well as the reasons for it, is presented. It has been established that migration caused by both sudden natural phenomena and slowly progressive processes of human habitat degradation is primarily in the nature of internal migration, with population movements from one rural area to another rural area or to a city. Some current trends associated with environmental migration have been identified. The scale of environmental migration at the present stage.

**Keywords:** environment, climate change, environmental migration, environmental migrant, environmental refugee.

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**Information about the author(s):**

*Lukyanets Artem Sergeevich*, Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Leading Researcher for the Center for Social Demography, Institute of Socio-Political Research, RAS; Associate Professor of the of the Department of demographic and migration policy of MGIMO-University, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: *artem\_ispr@mail.ru*

*Savtsova Yana Stanislavna*, student, MGIMO-University, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: *yanasavtsova@gmail.com*

ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY AND DEMOGRAPHY

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THE SPATIAL FRAMEWORK OF SIBERIA AND FAR EAST OF RUSSIA IN CONDITION OF DEMOGRAPHIC SHRINKING: "SECOND" AND "THIRD" CITIES

Maksim V. Fomin <sup>\*,1</sup>  
Cand. Sc. (Politics)

Vadim A. Bezverbny <sup>1,2</sup>  
Cand. Sc. (Econ.)

<sup>1</sup> Institute for Socio-Political Research, RAS  
(6 Fotievoy Str., Build. 1, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119333).

<sup>2</sup> MGIMO-University  
(76 Vernadskogo Prospekt, Moscow, Russia, 119454)

\* mvfomin@mail.ru

**Abstract.** The article deals with the spatial development of Siberia and the Russian Far East. The formation of a promising spatial framework of macro-regions based on the identification of hubs of advanced growth (the so-called "second" and "third" cities of subjects according to the rule of "rank-populous"), essential in the federal economic context, is emphasized. The findings of the study can be used both for territorial planning at the federal district level and for further research at the national and interregional level.

**Keywords:** spatial development, territorial planning, federal district, hub of advanced growth, "second" city, "third" city

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**Information about the author(s):**

Fomin Maksim Vital'evich, Cand. Sc. (Polit.), Senior researcher of the Department of Geo-Urbanism and Spatial Development of the Center for Social Demography, Institute for Socio-Political Research, RAS, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: mvfomin@mail.ru

Bezverbny Vadim Alexandrovich, Cand. Sc. (Econ.), Head of the Department of Geo-Urbanism and Spatial Development of the Center for Social Demography, Institute for Socio-Political Research, RAS, Associate Professor of the Demographic and Migration Policy Chair, MGIMO-University, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: vadim\_ispr@mail.ru

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**FACTORS OF MIGRATION AND THE PROBLEM OF REGIONAL INEQUALITY  
IN THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA AND VIETNAM**

**Marina N. Khramova** <sup>\*, 1, 2</sup>

*Cand. Sc. (Physical and Mathematical)*

**Sergey V. Ryazantsev** <sup>1, 2</sup>

*RAS Corresponding Member, Dr. Sc. (Econ.), Prof.*

**Quoc Huy Vu** <sup>3</sup>

*PhD (Economics)*

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Socio-Political Research, RAS  
(6, Build. 1, Fotievoy St., Moscow, Russia, 119333)

<sup>2</sup> MGIMO-University  
(76 Vernadskogo Prospekt, Moscow, Russia, 119454)

<sup>3</sup> Institute of Economics, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS)  
(1 Lieu Giai, Hanoi, Vietnam)

\* *kh-mari08@yandex.ru*

**Abstract.** It is known that there is a close relationship between the scale and direction of migration flows on the one hand and the level of socio-economic development of the state on the other. In this paper, on the basis of official statistical data of the Russian Federation and Vietnam, the features and dynamics of internal and international migration of the population are analyzed in the context of individual regions and provinces. Quantitative estimation of «push» and «pull» factors of migration is given. The hypothesis that the growth of regional inequality can lead to an increase in migration flows from regions (provinces) with a relatively low level of socio-economic development to more developed regions is discussed. On the other hand, the presence of large gaps in the values of indicators of the level and quality of life can be an important deterrent of migration from the regions (provinces) with a low standard of living, and as a result we have the so-called «poverty traps». The paper assesses the scale and features of the settlement and employment of migrants from Vietnam in Russia. The role of migration from Vietnam in the development of Russian Far East regions is shown. The analysis of the Russian and Vietnamese immigration legislation allows us to conclude that a significant barrier to the development of Russian-Vietnamese cooperation in various fields is the tough Russian legislation regarding Vietnamese migrants.

**Keywords:** internal migration, international migration, factors of migration, regional inequality, the Far East of Russia, Vietnam.

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**Information about the author(s):**

*Khramova Marina Nikolaevna*, Cand. Sc. (Physical and Mathematical Sciences), Deputy of Director of the Institute of Social and Political Studies RAS, Moscow, Russia; Associate Professor of the Department Demographic and Migration Policy, MGIMO-University, Moscow, Russia,  
*Contact information:* e-mail: *kh-mari08@yandex.ru*

*Ryazantsev Sergey Vasil'evich*, Dr. Sc. (Econ.), Prof., RAS Corresponding Member, Director, Institute for Socio-Political Research, Moscow, Russia; Head of the Demographic and Migration Policy Chair, MGIMO-University, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: *riazan@mail.ru*

*Vu Quoc Huy*, PhD (Economics), Chief Researcher, Institute of Economics, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS), Hanoi, Vietnam. *Contact information:* e-mail: *vuhuy06@gmail.com*

SOCIOLOGY OF MANAGEMENT

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ROLE OF SITUATION FACTORS IN SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

Alexander A. Nikolayev

Cand. Sc. (Philos.)

Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation  
(49, Leningradsky Prospekt, GSP-3, Moscow, Russian Federation, 125993)

*alexnikolson@mail.ru*

**Abstract.** In the article the factors of the internal and environment of the functioning of organization are examined. Primary attention is paid by the component of the environment: to the direct and defined by example environment of organization. The factors of the macro-environment are analyzed: the state of economy, the conducted policy, the state of right, sociocultural factors, the state of technological development, geopolitical natural geographic factors. The role of political factors in social control is examined. As the external factors, which compose the direct environment of organization, in the article are analyzed the infrastructure, the organs of state and municipal authority, and also international environment. As the internal factors, which appear in the process of social control, are examined the situations, the circumstances, the conditions, which are folded inside the organization. In the article are examined purpose and the structure of organization, the types of the elements of organizational structure. Corporate culture is represented as the totality of general values, prevailing opinion, rules and regulations of interrelations in the organization, and also organizational symbolism. The processes proceeding inside the organization are conditionally united into two groups: functional and administrative processes. Administrative functions and conditions for their realization are examined: the exchange of information, making administrative decisions. In the article are analyzed the resources necessary for life support organizations. In addition to this, is isolated a number of the limitations, for which one should be oriented with the development of the alternatives for making of a administrative decision. Limitations of the external environment: political, lawful, economic, technological, sociocultural and natural; the limitations of direct environment, connected with the functioning of infrastructure, municipal and public organs. Limitations of the internal environment: purposeful, cultural, protsessnye, structural, resource.

**Keywords:** the factors of internal and environment, the defined by example and direct environment, the state of economy, the conducted policy, the state of right, sociocultural factors, the state of technological development, geopolitical natural geographic factors.

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**Information about the author(s):**

*Nikolayev Alexander Alexandrovich*, Cand. Sc. (Philos.), Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology, History and Philosophy, Finance University under the Government of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: *alexnikolson@mail.ru*

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LEADERSHIP ROLE IN THE FORMATION OF THE INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL CULTURE  
IN CONDITIONS OF SOVEREIGNTY

**Khurshed Kh. Safarzoda\***<sup>1</sup>  
*Cand. Sc. (Philological), Associate Professor*

**Abdujabbor S. Gafforzoda**<sup>1, 2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Public Administration Institute under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan  
(33 Said Nosir str., Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 734003)

<sup>2</sup> Tajik State Pedagogical University named after Sadridin Aini  
(121 Rudaki Avenue, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 734003)

\**khursheds@mail.ru*

**Abstract.** This article analyzes the role of the institution of leadership in the formation of a new political culture in conditions of sovereignty. It should be noted that experience shows that the institution of leadership has really had a decisive influence on the whole further course of development of social and political processes in society. As a result, an activist type of political culture based on democratic principles emerged and affirmed in society. The culture of participation as the main element of human culture in general was characterized by rationality, awareness and expediency. At the same time, it is necessary to know that the level of perception of new cultural values depends on the level of political culture of the political leader itself, since any leader is a reflection of the cultural environment in which it was formed.

**Keywords:** political culture, politics, society, leadership, political leadership, sovereignty, features.

**For citation:**

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**Information about the author(s):**

*Safarzoda Khurshed Khaidar, Cand. Sc. (Philological), Assistant Professor., Dean of the Faculty for Retraining and Skills-enhancement of Civil Servants, Public Administration Institute under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, Tajikistan.*  
*Contact information: e-mail: khursheds@mail.ru*

*Gafforzoda Abdujabbor Sattor, Researcher, Tajik State Pedagogical University named after Sadridin Aini, Head of Human Resource and Special Affairs Department, Public Administration Institute under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, Tajikistan.*  
*Contact information: e-mail: diplomat-ags@mail.ru*

SOCIO-CULTURAL PROCESSES

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CHILDHATERS IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

Nadezhda A. Limkina

State Institution of the Republic of Mordovia «Scientific Center for Socio-Economic Monitoring»  
(39A B. Khmel'nitsky str., Saransk, Republic of Mordovia, Russia, 430005)

limkinana@yandex.ru

**Abstract.** The author made an attempt to study the essence of the childhaters phenomenon on social networks. The main provisions of childfree subculture and ideology in the USA, Western Europe and Russia as a phenomenon preceding the emergence of the childhaters community are considered. A comparative analysis of the two phenomena is carried out. Examines the social base, the causes and forms of activity of groups of childhaters, assesses the degree of threat to their activities for companies. The empirical base consists of: discourse analysis of the materials of thematic communities of the social network "Vkontakte" (July 2018); elements of sociolinguistic approach in the analysis of content applied in the form of anonymous observation of written messages with the subsequent interpretation of their content. The short review of publications of foreign and Russian authors on the studied subject is given. The focus is on aggressive vocabulary of the participants of the groups of childhaters on social networks; the lack of Russian childhaters, in contrast to their American and Western European associates of the political content component. Conclusions are made about the social, economic and psychological causes of the spread of this phenomenon in Russia, the absence of a serious threat to the expansion of the social base of childhaters, the presence of negative trends that may increase the number of supporters of such Internet communities in the future.

**Keywords:** children, family, childless, childfree, childhate.

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Limkina N.A. Childhaters in Social Networks. *Nauchnoe obozrenie. Seriya 2. Gumanitarnye nauki [Scientific Review. Series 2. Human Sciences]*. 2018. No. 6. P. 82-92. DOI: 10.26653/2076-4685-2018-6-07. (in Russ.)

**Information about the author(s):**

Limkina Nadezhda Alexandrovna, Senior Researcher, the department for Monitoring Territorial Management, State institution of the Republic of Mordovia «Scientific Center for Socio-Economic Monitoring», Saransk, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: limkinana@yandex.ru

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**THE PRIVACY BOUNDARIES OF USERS OF SOCIAL NETWORK SITE VKONTAKTE**

**Sapon I.V.** \*, <sup>1</sup>, **Ledenev D.E.** \*\*, <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Siberian State University of Telecommunications and Informatics  
(86 Kirova St., Novosibirsk, Russian Federation, 630102)

\* *irina.sapon@bk.ru*

\*\* *dled04@yandex.ru*

**Abstract.** The increased popularity of social network sites has led to online-disclosure a big amount of personal information. In that regard, the study of Internet privacy has become a popular area of researchers from all over the world, however this subject has not yet been adequately addressed in Russian science. The article considers the features of privacy settings using as one of the ways to regulate access to personal information. The study is based on the theory of privacy management in communication (CPM), which explains the disclosure and concealment private information mechanisms. The content analysis of 2122 profiles of social network site "VKontakte" has been conducted; it shows that friends have access to more personal information than friends of friends and strangers. In general, 63% of users use privacy settings. Users who apply the greatest number of privacy settings disclose more personal information in their profile.

**Keywords:** self-disclosure, social network sites, profile, Internet, personal boundaries, privacy, privacy settings, VKontakte, personal page

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**Information about the author(s):**

*Sapon Irina Valeryevna*, the Senior Lecturer, Siberian State University of Telecommunications and Informatics, Russian Federation, Novosibirsk.

Contact information: e-mail: *irina.sapon@bk.ru*

*Ledenev Dmitry Evgenyevich*, Information Science and Computer Engineering Siberian State University of Telecommunications and Informatics, Russian Federation, Novosibirsk.

Contact information: e-mail: *dled04@yandex.ru*

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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DEPRIVATED CHRONOTOPE AS A DETERMINANT OF SUICIDAL ATTITUDES

Vladimir Ts. Tsyrenov \*\*,<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Sc. (Pedagog.), Associate Professor

Klavdiya G. Erdyneeva \*,<sup>2</sup>

Dr. Sc. (Pedagog.), Prof.

<sup>1</sup> Buryat Republican Institute for Educational Policy  
(30 Sovetskaya st., Ulan-Ude, Republic of Buryatia, Russia, 670000)

<sup>2</sup> Transbaikal State University  
(30 Novo-Alexandro-Zavodskaya St., Chita, Russian Federation, 672039)

\* volod\_1963@mail.ru

\*\* eridan58@mail.ru

**Abstract.** The relevance of the study is due to the need to study the determinants of the occurrence of suicidal attitudes in minors as an indicator of discomfort, deprivation of the chronotope. The purpose of the study is to detect the specifics of building a future in juveniles prone to suicide. It is substantiated that social processes, phenomena and events that exist in the society and life of a particular individual, are included in the sphere of space-time existence and in the sphere of meaning. The construction of the future scenario in juvenile adolescents differs with respect to the degree of its detail and integrity, reflecting the specificity of the chronotope. The results of the study can be used by teachers in the development and implementation of preventive programs to assist juveniles prone to auto-aggression.

**Keywords:** chronotope, deprivation, determinant, suicidal attitudes, minors, meaning of life, scenarios of the future.

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**Information about the author(s):**

Tsyrenov Vladimir Tsybikzhapovich, Dr. Sc. (Pedagogics), Associate Professor, Rector, Buryat Republican Institute for Educational Policy Ulan-Ude, Russian Federation.

Contact information: e-mail: volod\_1963@mail.ru

Erdyneeva Klavdiya Gombozhapovna, Dr. Sc. (Pedagogics), Professor, Master of Psychology, Head of the Pedagogics Chair, Transbaikal State University, Chita, Russian Federation.

Contact information: e-mail: eridan58@mail.ru

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**METHODS OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY IN THE CONTEXT OF PARADIGMS**

**Viktoriya V. Shchetinina**

*Cand. Sc. (Psychology)*

Military University of the Defense Ministry of the Russian Federation  
(14 Bol'shaja Sadovaja Str., Moscow, Russian Federation, 1230010)

*zeleniy-1979@ya.ru*

**Abstract.** The article presents an analysis of the evolution of empirical methods of socio-psychological research through the prism of changing scientific paradigms. The development of empirical methods of socio-psychological research in the context of paradigmatic dynamics in the classical — non — classical-post-non-classical line is considered. The formation of research methods is associated with the stages of development of psychological science in General. The increasing influence of qualitative methods of socio-psychological research is demonstrated. Within the framework of the prevailing scientific paradigms justified the emergence of an empirical method in psychology. A number of methods acquire new forms and ways of their application. The transformation of the method of observation, experiment, method of introspection, as well as qualitative empirical methods in line with the change of scientific paradigms is presented. It is concluded that in the post-non-classical paradigm research methods blur the boundaries between man and the environment, they are characterized by the principles of self-organizing systems, dialogue and reflection.

**Keywords:** methodology, method, methods of socio-psychological research, scientific paradigm, classicism-non-classicism-post-non-classicism.

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**Information about the author(s):**

*Shchetinina Viktoriya Vladimirovna*, Cand. Sc. (Psychology), the Military University of the Defense Ministry of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: *zeleniy-1979@ya.ru*

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THE STRUCTURE OF PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY OF THE EMPLOYEE  
OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Natalia P. Grishchenko <sup>\*</sup>, <sup>1</sup>

*Cand. Sc. (Psychology), Associate Professor*

Andrey V. Anufriev <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Military University of the Defense Ministry of the Russian Federation  
(14 Bol'shaja Sadovaja Str., Moscow, Russian Federation, 1230010)

\*natalya\_spring@mail.ru

**Abstract.** The article analyzes the existing approaches to the study of the structure of professional identity, presented in various foreign and domestic scientific directions and psychological schools. When considering the content of the structure, the authors adhered to the principles of consistency, integrity of the considered socio-psychological phenomenon, based on the activity approach. Differences in approaches of foreign and domestic psychologists are shown. The main emphasis is made on modern studies of professional identity, revealing the structure of such professions as psychologist, flight attendant. Significant attention is devoted to the analysis of the components of professional identity of the Ministry of defense, Ministry of internal Affairs, prosecutors. When developing the structure of professional identity of law enforcement officers, both the basic component (image) and the factors influencing the formation and formation of identity (social environment and professional space) are taken into account.

**Keywords:** law enforcement Agency, employee, social identity, professional identity, I-concept, image-I, self-consciousness, self-determination.

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Grishchenko N.P. Anufriev A.V. Structure of the Professional Identity of the Employee of Law Enforcement Agencies. *Nauchnoe obozrenie. Seriya 2. Gumanitarnye nauki* [Scientific Review. Series 2. Human Sciences]. 2018. No. 6. P. 121-131. DOI: 10.26653/2076-4685-2018-6-11. (in Russ.)

**Information about the author(s):**

*Grishchenko Natalia Petrovna*, Cand. Sc. (Psychology), Associate Professor, Lecturer, the Military University of the Defense Ministry of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russian Federation.

Contact information: e-mail: [natalya\\_spring@mail.ru](mailto:natalya_spring@mail.ru)

*Anufriev Andrey Vladimirovich*, the Military University of the Defense Ministry of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russian Federation.

Contact information: e-mail: [natalya\\_spring@mail.ru](mailto:natalya_spring@mail.ru)

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**RELIABILITY AND EFFICIENCY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AS A RESULT  
OF ORGANIZATIONAL LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES**

**Alexander P. Katunin A.**<sup>1</sup>

*Cand. Sc. (Psychology)*

**Victor V. Tananayko**<sup>1</sup>

*Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics)*

<sup>1</sup>Russian State Social University

*(4, Bil. 1, Wilhelm Pieck Str., Moscow, Russia, 129226)*

*zeleniy-1979@ya.ru*

**Abstract.** The article presents the results of theoretical analysis of scientific research in the field of studying the problems of improving the efficiency of professional activity of the staff of the organization. The authors of the article present a refined definition of the concept of "organizational loyalty", which refers to the positive attitude of employees to the organization, involving a favorable emotional and rational assessment, as well as their desire for maximum reliability and effectiveness of professional activity. The comparison of organizational loyalty and reliability of the staff of the organization. The structure and content of organizational loyalty of employees are analyzed, its mandatory attributes are revealed. The main structural components of organizational loyalty are identified: emotional, cognitive and dynamic. The interrelation of organizational loyalty and conflict of the personality is shown. The characteristic features of behavior of the person with different level of loyalty in the conditions of realization of tasks of professional activity are given.

**Keywords:** loyalty, conflict, organizational loyalty, reliability, efficiency, personnel, efficiency of professional activity, personnel security.

**For citation:**

Katunin A.P., Tananayko V.V. Reliability and Efficiency of Professional Activity as a Result of Organizational Loyalty of Employees. *Nauchnoe obozrenie. Seriya 2. Gumanitarnye nauki [Scientific Review. Series 2. Human Sciences]*. 2018. No. 6. P. 132-137. DOI: 10.26653/2076-4685-2018-6-12. (in Russ.)

**Information about the author(s):**

*Katunin Alexander Petrovich, Cand. Sc. (Psychology), Russian state social University, Moscow, Russia. Contact information: e-mail: zeleniy-1979@ya.ru*

*Tananayko Victor Vitalievich, Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics), Russian state social University, Moscow, Russia. Contact information: e-mail: zeleniy-1979@ya.ru*

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**THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION  
OF THE SOLDIER**

**Sergey A. Sannikov**

Military University of the Defense Ministry of the Russian Federation  
(14 Bol'shaja Sadovaja Str., Moscow, Russian Federation, 1230010)

*zeleniy-1979@ya.ru*

**Abstract.** The article considers the stage of appearance and introduction of the concept of "personality orientation" into scientific circulation. The approaches to the study of personality orientation are highlighted, various interpretations of this concept are given, which are summarized and presented in the table. Orientation is considered as the most important property of the person, and is represented by a category that combines internal psychological conditions that determine the social activity of a person, inextricably linked to the participation of the individual in social processes. In turn, the professional orientation is considered as a complex psychological property of the individual, where each of the components of the professional orientation is concretized in a certain type of activity. The article also presents approaches to the concept of "military-professional orientation", which is considered as part of the General orientation of the individual and has an impact on performance, discipline and operational and combat training.

**Keywords:** orientation, professional orientation, military-professional orientation, needs, motive, interest.

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**Information about the author(s):**

*Sannikov Sergey Aleksandrovich*, the Military University of the Defense Ministry of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russian Federation.

Contact information: e-mail: *zeleniy-1979@ya.ru*

PEDAGOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

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CREATIVE STUDIO AS A MEANS OF FORMING THE ABILITY OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO GENERATE NEW IDEAS

Klavdiya G. Erdyneeva\*<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Sc. (Pedagogics), Prof.

Valentina S. Chernyavskaya\*\*<sup>2</sup>

Dr. Sc. (Pedagogics), Prof.

<sup>1</sup> Transbaikal State University  
(30 Novo-Alexandro-Zavodskaya St., Chita, Russian Federation, 672039)

<sup>2</sup> Vladivostok State University of Economics and Service  
(41 Gogol St., Vladivostok, Russian Federation 1690014)

\*eridan58@mail.ru

\*\*valstan13@mail.ru

**Abstract.** Pre-professional adaptation of high school students to the new conditions of the labor market and its fundamental changes necessitates the forming of a person feeling confident in the social and economic space, which implies the formation of the ability to generate new ideas. This determines the importance of the multifunctional pedagogical technology "Creative studio" designed to ensure the formation of character, intellectual activity, will power, cultural and moral development of the personality, educational interaction between the teacher and the student. The purpose of the study is to reveal the theoretical and technological foundations of forming the ability of high school students to generate new ideas. Methodological basis of the research is the existential approach to education, the theory and practice of professional training. Creativity, personal and professional identity, dialogue, reflexivity are the criteria for the effectiveness of self-disclosure of the ability to generate new ideas for high school students. The "Creative Studio" technology assumes the use of dialogues, including spontaneous speech; freedom of choice, motivation for stage action, the right to make mistakes, the ability to express the "spoken word" and "the life of the human spirit."

**Keywords:** creative studio, pedagogical means, technologies, self-disclosure of abilities, graduate student, generation of new ideas.

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**Information about the author(s):**

*Erdyneeva Klavdiya Gombozhapovna*, Dr. Sc. (Pedagogics), Professor, Master of Psychology, Head of the Pedagogics Chair, Transbaikal State University, Chita, Russian Federation.  
Contact information: e-mail: eridan58@mail.ru

*Chernyavskaya Valentina Stanislavovna*, Dr. Sc. (Pedagogics), Professor, Master of Psychology, Head of the Research and Education Center for Pedagogy and Psychology of Professional Personality Development, Vladivostok State University of Economics and Service, Vladivostok, Russian Federation.  
Contact information: e-mail: valstan13@mail.ru

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**PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISM OF SELF-DISCLOSURE OF ABILITIES**

**Varvara R. Malakhova**

Vladivostok State University of Economics and Service  
(41 Gogol St., Vladivostok, Russian Federation 1690014)

*vareffka@mail.ru*

**Abstract.** Self-disclosure of abilities is understood as a source of development of personal resources, its successful self-determination, including in the professional sphere. The study of the mechanisms of self-discovery abilities aimed at understanding the sources and factors of the birth of abilities, awareness of their personality. The mechanism of self-discovery of abilities in an adult is presented as an individualized way of updating the autobiographical memory in a specific context, disclosing external conditions. The study revealed psychological mechanisms and external prerequisites for the self-disclosure of abilities. The results of the study of mechanisms of self-discovery abilities on the example of psychology students using the narrative method are presented.

**Keywords:** self-disclosure, self-disclosure of abilities, reflection, meta-processes, self-determination, autobiographical memory.

**Acknowledgments and funding:** The research was carried out with the financial support of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project 17-06-00281-ОГН "Psychological and pedagogical predictors of educational effectiveness and mechanisms of abilities self-disclosure of high school students".

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**Information about the author(s):**

*Malakhova Varvara Romanovna*, Junior Researcher, Vladivostok State University of Economics and Service, Vladivostok, Russian Federation.

Contact information: e-mail: *vareffka@mail.ru*

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**THE FORMATION OF CREATIVE ABILITIES OF SENIOR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN  
IN THE PROCESS OF INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES**

**Yulia B. Arnyudaeva**

Kalmyk State University named after B.B. Gorodovikov  
(11 Pushkin Street, Elista, Republic of Kalmykia, Russia, 358011)  
turkmedova18@gmail.com

**Abstract.** The article draws attention to the formation of creative abilities of senior preschool children, in the process of interactive activities. For this purpose, have been analyzed the relevant concepts, which were formulated by native and foreign scientists. Further stage of research, covers the settings of the formative experiment, based on the basis of the program for school, which known in Elista, in the Republic of Kalmykia as a «children's developing club» — checking and experimental groups. The study of the empirical evidence, shows us a quality and an advantage, for using interactive activities in the promotion and development of creative abilities in preschool age. As a result, work out and embody program turned out to be effective in the formation of creative abilities of senior preschool children, in the process of interactive activities.

**Keywords:** interactive activities, interactive methods, state and formative experiment, the concept of creative abilities, senior preschool age.

**For citation:**

Arnyudaeva Yu.B. The Formation of Creative Abilities of Senior Preschool Children in the Process of Interactive Activities. *Nauchnoe obozrenie. Seriya 2. Gumanitarnye nauki* [Scientific Review. Series 2. Human Sciences]. 2018. No. 6. P. 160-170. DOI: 10.26653/2076-4685-2018-6-16. (in Russ.)

**Information about the author(s):**

Arnyudaeva Yulia Badmaevna, Kalmyk State University named after B.B. Gorodovikov, Elista, Republic of Kalmykia, Russian Federation. Contact information: e-mail: turkmedova18@gmail.com

PSYCHOLOGY OF PERSONALITY

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ANOMIE AS A PROBLEM OF DEVELOPMENT OF SUBJECTIVITY

Vladimir Ts. Tsyrenov \*\*,1

*Dr. Sc. (Pedagogics), Associate Professor*

Klavdiya G. Erdyneeva \*,2

*Dr. Sc. (Pedagogics), Prof.*

Rosa E. Popova <sup>2</sup>

*Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics)*

Natalya N. Popova <sup>2</sup>

*Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics)*

<sup>1</sup> Buryat Republican Institute for Educational Policy  
(30 Sovetskaya St., Ulan-Ude, Republic of Buryatia, Russia, 670000)

<sup>2</sup> Transbaikal State University  
(30 Novo-Alexandro-Zavodskaya St., Chita, Russian Federation, 672039)

\* volod\_1963@mail.ru

\*\* eridan58@mail.ru

**Abstract.** The increasing complexity of the educational space of the vital activity of the personality of minors in an unfavorable geopolitical context actualizes the problem of the development of its subjectivity. The particular significance of this problem was determined by the purpose of the study — the study of the development of the subjectivity of minors in the context of a weakened value-normative system of society. The article presents an analysis of the state of the problem of the development of personality subjectivity in foreign and domestic science, substantiates the interpretation of the subjectivity of minors as an adaptive way of its functioning in conditions of social anomie with an orientation to spiritual and moral development, presents the results of an empirical study of the subjectivity of minors prone to suicide. The revealed differences confirm the necessity of introducing technologies of social support for the development of subjectivity into the practice of education. The results can be used in the development of programs for social support of minors, as well as in scientific studies on the prevention of suicide.

**Keywords:** anomie, subjectivity, minors, suicide, adaptive method, school, social environment

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**Information about the author(s):**

*Tsyrenov Vladimir Tsybikzhapovich, Dr. Sc. (Pedagogics), Associate Professor, Rector, Buryat Republican Institute for Educational Policy Ulan-Ude, Russia. Contact information: e-mail: volod\_1963@mail.ru*

*Erdyneeva Klavdiya Gombozhapovna, Dr. Sc. (Pedagogics), Professor, Master of Psychology, Head of the Pedagogics Chair, Transbaikal State University, Chita, Russia.*

*Contact information: e-mail: eridan58@mail.ru*

*Popova Roza Erdyneevna, Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics), Associate Professor of the Department of Medical and Biological Foundations of Physical Education, Faculty of Physical Culture and Sport, Transbaikal State University, Chita, Russia. Contact information: e-mail: roza-popova48@yandex.ru*

*Popova Natalya Nikolaevna, Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics), Associate Professor of the Department of Pedagogics, Transbaikal State University, Chita, Russia. Contact information: e-mail: nnp18@mail.ru*

**PEDAGOGICS: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS**

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**TO THE QUESTION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ACTIVITY OF UNIVERSITIES OF RUSSIA IN  
COUNTERING TERRORISM AND PREVENTING EXTREMISM AMONG STUDENT YOUTH**

**Garmadorzhi R. Dondokov**

Transbaikal State University  
(30 Novo-Alexandro-Zavodskaya St., Chita, Russian Federation, 672039)

*g.dondokov@mail.ru*

**Abstract.** The article presents an analysis of the possibilities of higher educational institutions in solving the tasks of countering terrorism and preventing extremism. The aim of the study is to propose a set of measures for the organization of the activities of Russian universities to counter terrorism and prevent extremism among students. The need to maintain political and social stability in society actualizes the problem under consideration. The reasons that can lead to a fairly rapid spread of radical ideas among students are considered. The principles of developing a program aimed at countering terrorism and preventing extremism in Russian universities are substantiated. The author offers a range of measures aimed at combating extremism and terrorism.

**Keywords:** extremism; terrorism; terrorism prevention; a set of measures to counter; educational process.

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**Information about the author(s):**

*Dondokov Garmadorzhi Rygzyonovich*, graduate student, Transbaikal State University, Chita, Russia.  
Contact information: e-mail: *g.dondokov@mail.ru*

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**THE DEVELOPMENT OF POSITIVE MOTIVATION IN THE COURSE OF INDIVIDUAL  
PREPARATION WITH USE OF OPPORTUNITIES OF DISTANCE LEARNING**

**Alexander V. Svetlakov**

Odintsovo branch of MGIMO-University  
(143005, Moscow region, Odintsovo, St. neo-Sport, 3)

*zeleniy-1979@ya.ru*

**Abstract.** The article discusses the development of positive motivation of students to learn using distance learning opportunities in the course of individual training of soldiers. Feature of individual training of the military personnel consists in formation and development of professional knowledge in the course of independent work trained with use of opportunities of distance training. The author notes that the development of students' motives is influenced by the personality of the officer — the head of the training group. The main stages of development of positive motivation of students: preparatory, basic and final. Conditions of increase of efficiency of independent work of trained from heads of educational groups are designated: stimulation and motivation them to active and creative educational activity; the accurate organization of educational process, the rational budget of time, ensuring systematicity and sequence of independent work; the help and control in the course of independent work, an individual approach to trained.

**Keywords:** motivation, individual training, educational process, distance learning, educational and methodical collection.

**For citation:**

Svetlakov A.V. The Development of Positive Motivation in the Course of Individual Preparation with Use of Opportunities of Distance Learning. *Nauchnoe obozrenie. Seriya 2. Gumanitarnye nauki [Scientific Review. Series 2. Human Sciences]*. 2018. No. 6. P. 188-193. DOI: 10.26653/2076-4685-2018-6-19. (in Russ.)

**Information about the author(s):**

*Svetlakov Alexander Vitalievich*, Odintsovo branch of MGIMO-University, Moscow region, Odintsovo, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: *zeleniy-1979@ya.ru*

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METHODICAL SUPPORT OF LEGAL CONSCIOUSNESS FORMATION IN  
PEDAGOGICAL STUDENTS

Viktor P. Tarantey\*,<sup>1</sup>  
Dr. Sc. (Pedagogics), Prof.

Galiya A. Nazkhanova\*\*,<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Yanka Kupala Grodno National University  
(22 Zakharova Str., Grodno, Republic of Belarus)

<sup>2</sup> Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University  
(13 Dostyk Ave., Almaty, Kazakhstan)

\* kaf\_ped@grsu.by

\*\* nazkhanova@bk.ru

**Abstract.** The article contains theoretical principles of the methodological support for legal consciousness formation in pedagogical students. The author defines this activity as a complex psychological and pedagogical process, an activity to clarify the social significance of law and legislation in order to form a certain system of legal beliefs and attitudes, abilities and skills to use legal tools in future teachers' professional activities. The article states that the method of the legal consciousness formation in future teachers should include goal-setting, structuring the tasks of the legal thinking formation in students, determination of pedagogical conditions and methods to ensure effectiveness of the legal consciousness formation in students. Formation of legal consciousness in future teachers is a complex psychological and pedagogical process, including not only interpretations of the definitions of the social significance of law and legislation, but also the formation in future teachers of legal beliefs and attitudes, skills and abilities to apply legal tools in their everyday life and professional activity. Future teachers' legal consciousness, according to the author, generates goal setting, structuring the tasks of the legal consciousness formation in students, determination of pedagogical conditions and methods to ensure the effectiveness of the students' legal consciousness formation.

**Keywords:** legal consciousness, formation, methodology, goal, objectives, methods.

**For citation:**

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**Information about the author(s):**

*Tarantey Viktor Petrovich*, Dr. Sc. (Pedagogics), Prof., professor, head of the department of pedagogy and social work of the Grodno Yanka Kupala National University, Grodno, Republic of Belarus.

Contact information: e-mail: kaf\_ped@grsu.by.

*Nazkhanova Galiya Alzharovna*, 3rd course PhD student of specialty 6D010300 Pedagogy and Psychology at the Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Contact information: e-mail: nazkhanova@bk.ru

INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

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PLANNING AND USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SPACE INDUSTRY:  
FROM PHILOSOPHY TO PERSPECTIVES

Kobilzhon Kh. Zoidov <sup>\*,1</sup>

*Cand. Sc. (Physical and Mathematical), Assoc. Prof.*

Svetlana V. Ponomarevab <sup>2</sup>

*Cand. Sc. (Econ.), Assoc. Prof.*

Daniel I. Serebryansky <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Market Economy Institute, RAS

*(47 Nakhimovskij prospect, Moscow, Russia, 117418)*

<sup>2</sup> Perm National Research Polytechnic University

*(29, Komsomolsky prospect, Perm, Russia, 614990)*

\* *kobiljonz@mail.ru*

**Abstract.** The article focuses on set forth the role of artificial intelligence for its application to spacecraft and space research. The authors under results of studies suggest improving the plan on the further development of artificial intelligence by the analysis that represents the size of a budget.

**Goal.** Presenting the authors conclusions of perspectives for the use of artificial intelligence in space industry to scientific community by a comprehensive analysis of the research materials. Identify the basic scientific knowledge, which is an important to planning and development.

**Tasks.** Applying of the philosophical approach to the outer space term among Russian and foreign scientists from different periods. Exploring the world experience to developing artificial intelligence in space industry. Comparison of the volume of research in the development of artificial intelligence in Russia, USA, China, UK and Australia. Identify the difference in fundamental research in the development and application of artificial intelligence.

**Methodology.** The studies were based on a general scientific methodology, which includes innovations, philosophy, analysis. The basis for the study was the scientific works of famous foreign and domestic scientists on the problems of integrating artificial intelligence in the priorities of the space industry.

**Results.** The results of the study can be used and adapted in the economic activities of industrial enterprises, in scientific and educational activities to provide a theoretical (informational) base in order to develop approaches on the subject of artificial intelligence to spacecraft. The results of research contribute to increasing the objectivity of making relevant decisions regarding investment in information and cosmological activities in Russia.

**Conclusions.** The authors conducted a study on the financing of basic research and their use in space for peaceful purposes. After analyzing the internal costs of research and development in priority areas of science, technology and technology by sources of funding, it has been found that they have been declining in recent years, which is a negative trend for the development of the space industry.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, robotization, space industry, philosophy, science, analyzis, planning.

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**Information about the author(s):**

Zoidov Kobiljon Hodzhievich, Cand. Sc. (Physical and Mathematical), Associate Professor, Market Economy Institute, RAS, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: *kobiljonz@mail.ru*.

Ponomareva Svetlana Vasilievna, Cand. Sc. (Econ.), Associate Professor, Perm National Research Polytechnic University, Perm, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: *psvpon@mail.ru*

Serebryansky Daniel Igorevich, Perm National Research Polytechnic University, Perm, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: *daniil2105@gmail.com*