

SOCIAL PROCESSES

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METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INSTITUTIONAL RESTRUCTURING

Vardgues G. Pogosyan

Dr. Sc. (Sociology)

Russian State Social University

(4, Build. 1 Wilhelm Pieck Str., Moscow, Russia, Russian Federation, 129226)

vardgues@mail.ru

**Abstract.** Analysis of the transformation processes of social reconstruction, conducted without taking into account the local socio-cultural specifics, reveals the destructive nature of such changes. The application of Path Dependence as a methodology for studying public reforms, as well as research of world social history in the mainstream of the civilizational pattern as a whole, allows one to discover the fundamental mistakes of Western-oriented modernization programs (designed for transitional countries). Such programs based on ideologems and containing immanent contradictions. The need for significant restrictions in the processes of social modernization actualized, namely: the need for significant limits in the processes of social transformations of the institutional plan, as well as mandatory selectivity in obtaining innovations from another culture.

The principle of matrix replication as a system reaction to the changing environment is objectively required. It is only about compensate some functions demanded in new social reality and adopt complementary institutes from other matrix as well as keeping a reasonable balance of the ratio of matrix types X-Y and its own system homeostasis. Any attempts to replace the local basic forms with externally borrowed ones, ie, to deform the institutional matrix and rebuild it in new mode, lead to a threat not only to the development of society, but also to its survival. The need to avoid catastrophic scenarios and the consequences of failed social reforms and the obligation to maintain the constructive nature of institutional change as a form of social creativity actualizes the task of correcting modernization programs implemented by the system of public administration in transitional countries.

**Keywords:** social institute; social changes; social system; civilizational matrix; determinative factors; institutional reforms; reception; selectivity; invariance.

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

*Pogosyan Vardgues Gregor'evich*, Dr. Sc. (Sociology), Professor in the Sociology Chair, Russian State Social University, 4, Build. 1 Wilhelm Pieck Str., Moscow, Russian Federation, 129226. Contact information: e-mail: vardgues@mail.ru3-88.

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**MAIN PRINCIPLES AND FACTORS OF CONSTRUCTION OF LIFE PROSPECTS AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF LIFE**

**Miroslava P. Kukhta**  
*Cand. Sc. (Sociology)*

*Kyiv National University of Culture and Arts  
(36d Eugene Konovalets Str., Kiev, Ukraine, 01601)*

*tulipmira@mail.ru*

**Abstract.** The necessity of studying the life perspective from the viewpoint of life course paradigm is proved. Based on this paradigm synthesis of situational, event and problematic approaches creates the ability for different interpretations of the events in terms of their influence on the life prospects. Personal perspective analyzed as a form of anticipation, the representation of the phenomenon or event that occurs before it happened and could be perceived; waiting for the incoming of something; prognosis estimation of probable result of a process/events that served for self-regulation of planning actions. There are analyzed basic principles of the life prospects of people at different stages of life. possible plane and parameters of the study of life prospects, as well as key factors that affect its construction and/or changes. It is emphasized that an important area of research is the determination of the adequacy of the subjective content of life perspective and its practical implementation, the identification and correlation of systemic factors affecting the formation of life perspective. The author concludes that the construction of life prospects has its own specificity in different age groups. In particular, for the elderly there is a shortage of life time together with a decrease in vital parameters of the body. There is a transformation of life perspectives that acquire more «mundane» features in older ages, are more realistic, but at the same time more rigidity and conservatism in the choice of life strategies. The results of the research show that perspectives at the older age acquire the characteristic features and depending on the types of life strategies inherent in individuals. The implementation of these or other life choices and the comprehension of their consequences, both direct and distant, creates a habitual basis for the formation of an individual life perspective, determines its orientation; At the same time, its «brightness» is directly dependent on the number of fateful or, at least, important events that will potentially occur in a time interval from the present to the future.

**Keywords:** life perspective, way of life, the factors of construction of life prospects, life events, life choices.

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

*Kukhta Miroslava Pavlovna, Cand. Sc. (Sociology), Senior Lecturer in the Sociology Chair, Kiev National University of Culture and Arts, 36d Eugene Konovalets Str., Kiev, Ukraine, 01601.  
Contact information: e-mail: tulipmira@mail.ru*

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**INTERACTION OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN ORDER TO ENSURE SOCIAL SECURITY**

**Artur V. Manukyan**

*Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration  
(82 Vernadskogo Prospect, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119571)*

*luga5050@mail.ru*

**Abstract.** The article analyzes the peculiarities of interaction between state authorities in order to ensure Russia's social security, as well as mechanisms, principles, indicators and criteria for social security, going beyond the limits that are fraught with serious challenges and threats to the development of society. At the same time, interaction is considered as a complex multi-dimensional phenomenon characterizing the process of the objects' impact on each other and their continuous mutual change. Social security in the article is viewed from different points of view, since this concept has a multidirectional interpretation, since the social sphere functions on the principle of maintaining a certain qualitative and quantitative set of social parameters, in it, in contrast to other spheres, greater importance is attached to maintaining stability. In his scientific article the author relies on the leading concepts, theories and positions formulated in the works of the classics of sociological science, contemporary works of domestic researchers devoted to the problems of interaction between state authorities and civil society institutions. The empirical base of the scientific article includes a secondary analysis of specific studies of leading sociological institutions in Russia, such as the Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the All-Russian Center for the Study of Public Opinion. The author suggests ways to improve social security in Russia with a view to realizing aspects of the social development strategy, including creating conditions for the free functioning and development of organized social groups and public associations of citizens; Improvement and development of the system of social protection of the population, etc. The practical proposals presented in the article may be of interest for the search for new directions for constructive interaction of public authorities in order to ensure social security.

**Keywords:** interaction, indicators, public authorities, society, social security, society, threats.

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

*Manukyan Artur Vazgenovich*, Postgraduate Student, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, 82 Vernadskogo Prospect, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119571. *Contact information:* e-mail: *luga5050@mail.ru*

DEMOGRAPHICS: MIGRATION PROCESSES

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NEW FORMS OF EMIGRATION FROM RUSSIA

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

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

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

Cand. Sc (Econ.)

Olga A. Lukyanets <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MGIMO-University

(76 Vernadskogo Prospekt, Moscow, Russia, 119454)

<sup>2</sup> Institute of Socio-Political Research, RAS

(6 Fotievoy Str., Build.1, Moscow, Russia, 119333)

\*riazan@mail.ru

**Abstract.** The article studies the evolution of forms of emigration from Russia. It was revealed that the collapse of the USSR predetermined the transformation of migratory flows both to Russia and, to an even greater extent, from it. After the formation of independent sovereign states in the post-Soviet space, migration flows were transformed from internal to external. In parallel with this, relatively new emigration channels for Russia (primarily temporary) began to emerge, like labor migration, commercial, educational, religious, which often overlap and complement each other. The discrepancy between the official data of the Russian statistical services and the real data on the departure of Russian citizens abroad, along all major migration channels, has been established. There is much greater involvement of Russian citizens in the border regions in international migration processes. It was revealed that, despite the fact that in absolute terms the countries of the «old world», primarily Europe, are the main countries of entry of Russian emigrants, in relative terms, the countries of Asia, Latin America and Australia are showing greater growth. The estimation of demographic losses of Russia from emigration is given and recommendations are offered on reduction of «pushing out» factors of scientists and highly skilled experts from Russia.

**Keywords:** emigration, channels and forms of emigration, migration policy, national security.

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

*Ryazantsev Sergey Vasil'evich*, Dr. Sc. (Econ.), Prof., RAS Corresponding Member, Head of the Demographic and Migration Policy Chair, MGIMO-University, 76 Vernadskogo Prospekt, Moscow, Russia, 119454; Head of the Center for Social Demography, Institute of Socio-Political Research, RAS, 6 Fotievoy Str., Build.1, Moscow, Russia, 119333.

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

*Lukyanets Artem Sergeevich*, Cand. Sc. (Econ.), Associate Professor, the Demographic and Migration Policy Chair, MGIMO (University), 76 Vernadskogo Prospekt, Moscow, Russia, 119454; Leading Researcher for the Center for Social Demography, Institute of Socio-Political Research, RAS, 6 Fotievoy Str., Build.1, Moscow, Russia, 119333.

Contact information: e-mail: [artem\\_ispr@mail.ru](mailto:artem_ispr@mail.ru)

*Lukyanets Olga Alekseevna*, Post-graduate Student, the Center for Social Demography, Institute of Socio-Political Research, RAS, 6 Fotievoy Str., Build.1, Moscow, Russia, 119333.

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

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**CURB ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION:  
LESSONS FROM THE MILITARIZATION OF THE U.S.-MEXICO BORDER**

**Wilson Rachel**

*PhD (Language), Managing Attorney, Law Offices, (Arizona), United State.  
rachel@rachelwilsonlaw.com*

The question of border security became increasingly acute in 2015-2016. When considering border security it is useful to examine the continuing and growing militarization of the U.S.-Mexico border, a phenomenon that has sprung up in the complete absence of armed conflict with Mexico. This peacetime military buildup can shed light on the dangers of using combatant methods to deter migrants. "Operation Gatekeeper" was a plan to thwart unauthorized movement across the United States' southern border. The plan was implemented in 1994, the same year the North American Free Trade Agreement went into effect. But the United States steadfastly insisted that human capital should be not allowed the same free movement that economic capital enjoyed. The U.S. government focused its attention on the areas of the border that experienced the highest amount of traffic: the westernmost zone containing the twin cities of San Diego, California and Tijuana, Mexico. In a way, Operation Gatekeeper was a success. However, Operation Gatekeeper and its progeny resulted in other serious and seriously problematic consequences. First, Operation Gatekeeper had no effect on migrant flows, other than to change where they occurred. Instead of crossing the border in the San Diego area, the majority of migrants began crossing farther east in the remote deserts of Arizona. The terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, D.C. in 2001 thrust immigration issues back into the spotlight because the airplane hijackers were all foreign citizens. In response to perceived inadequacies in inter-agency cooperation, the government was re-organized and border security was transferred to the newly-created Department of Homeland Security. From 2001 to 2011, the federal government spent approximately \$90 billion on border security. **Unintended Consequences:** The first unintended consequence is actually a lack of intended consequence. In the years since the border has become more difficult to cross, many formerly-mobile workers have now decided to stay inside the United States. As crossing the border became more difficult and dangerous, an industry of human smugglers sprang into life. Just as wars often create or exaggerate the military-industrial complex, the linking of border control and terrorism prevention has given rise to a military-prison-industrial complex. The payment structure of these private prison deals exacerbate the problem. In many cases, the contracts between the private prison companies and the government guarantee a certain number of detainees per year. While government officials claim that the "lockup quotas" do not influence policy, it strains credulity to believe that the quotas have no impact on decisions to detain migrants. It is clear that using military methods to stem unauthorized migrant flows has not only not succeeded in stemming unauthorized migrants, the unintended consequences of the programs have contributed to greater insecurity on the border in terms of crime and human safety. Meanwhile, acts of terrorism in the United States are increasingly carried out by members of the native-born population (San Bernadino, Orlando), or by authorized immigrants (Boston bombing). Little good can be said to have come from this folly, except in terms of the swollen profits of military manufacturers and private prison companies.

**Keywords:** border, insecurity, U.S.-Mexico border, border security, illegal immigration, migration policy, national security.

**For citation:**

Wilson Rachel. Curb Illegal Immigration: Lessons from the Militarization of the U.S.-Mexico Border. *Nauchnoe obozrenie. Seriya 2. Gumanitarnye nauki* [Scientific Review. Series 2. Human Sciences]. 2017. No. 3. P. 49-56. DOI: 10.26653/2076-4685-2017-3-49-56.

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

*Wilson Rachel, PhD (Language), Managing Attorney, Law Offices, (Arizona), United States.  
Contact information: e-mail: rachel@rachelwilsonlaw.com*

**SOCIO-CULTURAL POLICY**

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**SOCIO-CULTURAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS: EXPERT OPINION**

**Musa M. Yusupov**

*Cand. Sc. (Sociology)*

*Chechen State University*

*(32 Sheripova Str., Grozny, Russian Federation, 364907)*

*Musa\_y17@hotmail.com*

**Abstract.** The article examines the socio-cultural needs in the education system, reveals the state of learning and the degree of interest of students in the study of languages, disciplines of ethno-cultural orientation, attitudes towards linguistic and educational policies. The aim of the study was to identify sociocultural demands in the sphere of education; a sociocultural approach and an expert survey method were applied. The article reveals the dynamics of socio-cultural needs, changes in linguistic interests within the framework of in-depth, standardized study and general acquaintance, highlights the notion of the applicability of linguistic and ethno-cultural knowledge in vocational work, and notes the potential of humanitarian knowledge in the formation of ethno-cultural, regional and Russian identity. In the end, the conclusion is made about the cognitive and empirical significance of socio-cultural knowledge and the need for flexibility and maneuverability in the organization of the educational process.

**Keywords:** values, needs, identity, language, education, school, university.

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

Yusupov Musa Movlievich, Cand. Sc. (Sociology), Associate Professor, The Theory and Technology of Social Work Chair Chechen State University, 32 Sheripova Str., Grozny, Russian Federation, 364907.

Contact information: e-mail: *Musa\_y17@hotmail.com*

PSYCHOLOGY OF PERSONALITY

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FUNCTIONAL MODEL OF THE EMOTIONAL STATE OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN  
THE ASPECT OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF EMOTIONAL STABILITY

Gulizar G. Bashanaeva\*<sup>1</sup>

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

Margarita S. Shumilkina<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Moscow City pedagogical University*

*(4-1, 2nd Agricultural Passage, Moscow, Russian Federation, 129226)*

<sup>2</sup>*Moscow Polytechnic University*

*(38 Bolshaya Semenovskaya Str., 38. Moscow, Russian Federation, 107023)*

*\*gulizar1611@mail.ru*

**Abstract.** The purpose of the article is to describe the functional model of the individual's emotional state on the basis of the separation of the two structures that make up the framework. The article describes the functional model of the emotional state of the individual from the point of view of preserving emotional stability in the affective-difficult situations. Emotional stability is considered in the context of interaction between two main processes: being overcome with emotions and maintaining (preserving) subjectivity as capacity for arbitrariness and activity. Based on the presented model explores the most common emotional States and analyzes the ways to achieve emotional stability. Discusses the conditions contributing to the violation of a state of emotional stability. The proposed model allows us to highlight many aspects directly related to the problem of maintaining emotional stability.

**Keywords:** reflection, subjectivity, emotion, regulation of emotion, stating emotions, motivating emotions, reciprocity, individual, affect, fear, anger.

**For citation:**

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

*Bashanaeva Gulizar Gadzhievna\**, Cand. Sc. (Sociology), Associate Professor, the Common and practical Psychology Chair, Moscow City Pedagogical University, 4-1, 2nd Agricultural Passage, Moscow, Russian Federation, 129226.

Contact information: e-mail: *\*gulizar1611@mail.ru*

*Shumilkina Margarita Sergeevna*, Senior Lecturer of the Moscow Polytechnic University, 38 Bolshaya Semenovskaya Str., 38. Moscow, Russian Federation, 107023.

Contact information: e-mail: *\*gulizar1611@mail.ru*

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO  
EXTREME SITUATIONS OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

Grigory S. Zaitsev<sup>1</sup>

Cand. Sc. (Psychology), Associate Professor

<sup>1</sup>Military University of the Defense Ministry of the Russian Federation  
(14 Bol'shaja Sadovaja Str., Moscow, Russian Federation, 1230010)  
zeleniy-1979@ya.ru

**Abstract.** Psychological preparation is discussed in the article as an element of professional training of law enforcement officers. Presents various approaches to psychological preparation in the scientific literature. According to the author, preparation for extreme situations law enforcement should be carried out within fire training. Fire training provides employees the functionality of action in dangerous situations. Observed correlation between the ability to use weapons and professional success. The article reveals the three-fold structure of readiness for emergency actions: the behaviour, functional status, psychological orientation. It is shown that the formation of readiness for urgent action lies in the complementarity of psychological and fire training staff.

**Keywords:** psychological training, fire training, risk, readiness for emergency action.

**For citation:**

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

Zaitsev Grigory Sergejevich, Cand. Sc. (Psychology), Associate Professor, lecturer, the Military University of the Defense Ministry of the Russian Federation, 14 Bol'shaja Sadovaja Str., Moscow, Russia, Russian Federation, 1230010. Contact information: e-mail: zeleniy-1979@ya.ru

PEDAGOGICS: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO  
EXTREME SITUATIONS OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

Kondrat'eva Olga V.

Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics), Associate Professor

Odintsovo branch of the MGIMO-University  
(3 Novo-Sportivnaya Str., Moscow region, Odintsovo, Russian Federation, 143007)  
zeleniy-1979@ya.ru

**Abstract.** The article characterizes the nature and content of improving pedagogical skills of the teacher, characteristics of teaching and training, offered the main ways of achieving it. According to the author, mechanisms of training teachers are: change of motivational attitudes; the inclusion of new techniques into the system of work of the teacher; to increase the objectivity of self-assessment results; taking into account the influence of new elements of action in the course of the educational process. It is emphasized that only on the basis of pedagogical culture of the teacher, his methodological skills to overcome the pattern and the schematic, the timidity and constraint of thought, to give a teacher a pronounced creative nature. That is why so important personality-oriented approach to enhance pedagogical skills of the teacher.

**Keywords:** qualification, personality-oriented approach, professionalism, competence, cognitive activity, self-education, professional growth.

**For citation:**

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

Kondrat'eva Olga Vladimirovna, Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics), Associate Professor, Odintsovo branch of the MGIMO-University, 3 Novo-Sportivnaya Str., Moscow region, Odintsovo, Russian Federation, 143007. Contact information: e-mail: zeleniy-1979@ya.ru

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OPTIMIZATION OF METHODOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF  
CADETS IN MILITARY HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS  
ON THE BASIS OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

Nikolai P. Efremov

*Russian International Academy for Tourism  
(Moscow region, Khimky city area, micro district Skhodnya, 10 Oktyabrskaya Str.,  
Russian Federation, 141420)*

*efremovn17@gmail.com*

**Abstract.** In recent years, the trend is that patriotism stands out as a separate direction of formation of professional qualities of the trainee, that is, in fact, we are talking about the "embeddedness" of the Patriotic qualities of the personality in its professionalism. In this regard, conditions for the development of Patriotic qualities are closely intertwined with the conditions of training and education of the individual cadet. In addition, the increased value of professionally-pedagogical training of commanding and teaching staff of military educational institutions for conducting Patriotic education at a high level. Consequently, the question of creating the conditions to complete the work on Patriotic education remains one of the top positions. Terms of Patriotic education of cadets represent a system of organizational-pedagogical factors influencing the process of Patriotic education. Among these factors in our article we highlight: human, organizational-methodological, social-psychological, information. In aggregate, the factors represent a system of ensuring activity of subjects of education of Patriotic education of cadets. Improving the conditions of Patriotic education of the cadets should be based on a system approach necessary to consider each of the selected factors in the unity with other factors. In his article, we propose a model of factors Patriotic education of cadets, the details of each of the factors we will consider in this article.

**Keywords:** patriotic education, staffing, information conditions, organizational and methodical conditions, social partnership, social and psychological conditions.

**For citation:**

Efremov N.P. Optimization of Methodical System of Patriotic Education of Cadets in Military Higher Education Institutions on the Basis of Modern Educational Technologies. *Nauchnoe obozrenie. Seriya 2. Gumanitarnye nauki* [Scientific Review. Series 2. Human Sciences]. 2017. No. 3. P. 102-109. DOI: 10.26653/2076-4685-2017-3-102-109. (in Russ.)

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

*Efremov Nikolai Petrovich, Graduate Student, Russian International Academy for Tourism,  
10 Oktyabrskaya Str., Moscow region, Khimky city area, micro district Skhodnya, Russian Federation, 141420.  
Contact information: e-mail: efremovn17@gmail.com*

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC POLICY: EXPERT OPINIONS**

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**THE CHINESE PROJECT «ONE BELT — ONE WAY»**

**Nguyen Kuok Hung**<sup>1</sup>

*Cand. Sc. (Econ.)*  
*hunghoiluatgia@gmail.com*

**Tatiana V. Lezhenina**

*Cand. Sc. (Econ.)*  
*rabotka2007@rambler.ru*

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences*  
*(32 Nakhimovsky Prospect, Moscow, Russian Federation, 117218)*

**Abstract. Relevance.** The Chinese project «One belt — one way» became an expanded version of the previously voiced «Economic belt of the silk road». To discuss the new Chinese initiative in May 2017 in Beijing, the heads of government of 28 countries of the world attended. **Goal.** Analyze the seven key routes of the project. **Results.** It is proved that the implementation of the project «One belt — one way» will lead to a change in the post-industrial world economy model.

**Keywords:** China, world economy, Silk Road, Russia.

**For citation:**

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

*Nguyen Kuok Hung*, Cand. Sc. (Econ.), Research Fellow, Institute of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences, 32 Nakhimovsky Prospect, Moscow, Russian Federation, 117218.

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

*Lezhenina Tatiana Vladimirovna*, Cand. Sc. (Economics), Senior Researcher, Institute of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences, 32 Nakhimovsky Prospect, Moscow, Russian Federation, 117218.

Contact information: e-mail: *rabotka2007@rambler.ru*