

DEMOGRAPHICS: MIGRATION PROCESSES

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CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES AND KEY CONCEPTS OF EMIGRATION FROM RUSSIA AND
RUSSIAN-APPROPRIATE POPULATION ABROAD

Sergey V. Ryazantsev * ^{1,2}

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

¹ MGIMO-University

(76 Vernadskogo Prospekt, Moscow, Russia, 119454)

² Institute of Socio-Political Research, RAS

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

*riazan@mail.ru

Abstract. The article examines the conceptual apparatus and key concepts of the project, dedicated to emigration from Russia and the formation of Russian-speaking communities abroad. The author's understanding of terms that are widely used in migration and diasporal politics is given, but often they are treated differently. This leaves an imprint on the statistical estimates of the number of different categories of Russian emigrants abroad. Also, the Russian state clearly does not understand the size of the Russian-speaking population abroad. As a result, the migration policy as a whole, the policy on emigration and the policy of interaction with compatriots abroad in the Russian Federation remain insufficiently clear and requires improvement at the conceptual level.

Keywords: emigration, Russia, Russian origin, Russians abroad, Russian-speaking communities, compatriots, re-emigrants, Russian roots, Russian world, repatriates.

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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, Moscow, Russia; Director, Institute of Socio-Political Research, Moscow, Russia.

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

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HISTORICAL ASPECT OF THE VITALITY OF THE TURKMEN DIASPORA IN THE SAMARA REGION

Lyaylya G. Khusnutdinova* ¹
Cand. Sc. (Hist.)

Kuvat Gurbangulychev** ²

¹ Ufa State Petroleum Technical University
(1 Cosmonavtov St., Ufa, Bashkortostan, Russian Federation, 450062)

² Samara regional public organization
«Humanitarian Association of the Turkmen community in the Volga region»
(64 Academician Platonov St., Samara, Russian Federation, 443011)

* Lavanda-55@mail.ru

** kuvat.1966@mail.ru

Abstract. The authors study the vitality of ethnic communities outside the mother culture on the example of the Turkmen diaspora in the Samara region. Chronotop migration allows you to trace the life of the Turkmen diaspora in an alien environment. The article deals with the peculiarities of the formation of the Turkmen diaspora in the Samara region, the role of national-cultural associations in the integration of Turkmen into the local community. The results of the research showed that the Turkmen public organizations are actively engaged in cultural and educational activities aimed at preserving and transferring to the subsequent generations of ethno-cultural values. A significant role in the consolidation of members of the diaspora is played by various kinds of festive and memorable events held by the organization, creating real grounds for intra-ethnic communication. During the research, various reference materials (statistical handbooks of the Russian Federation, materials from the All-Union and All-Russian Population Censuses), documents and materials of the Samara regional public organizations — "Turkmen National and Cultural Center «Vatan» and «Humanitarian Association of the Turkmen Association in the Volga Region» also interview materials by interviewing representatives of the Turkmen people living in the region.

Keywords: Turkmens, diaspora, public organizations, vitality, national cultural center, «Humanitarian Association of the Turkmen community in the Volga region», history, culture, Samara region.

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Information about the author(s):

Khusnutdinova Lyaylya Gelsovna, Cand. Sc. (Hist.), Associate Professor at the Foreign Regional Studies and History Department, Ufa State Petroleum Technical University.

Contact information: e-mail: Lavanda-55@mail.ru

Gurbangulychev Kuvat, Head of the Samara Regional Public Organization «Humanitarian Association of the Turkmen community in the Volga region».

Contact information: e-mail: kuvat.1966@mail.ru

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RUSSIAN-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES IN CHINA: DISPOSITION, SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE, AND SELF-ORGANIZATION

Wang Xiaoju³

Dr. Sc. (Hist.), Prof.

Sergey V. Ryazantsev^{*1,2}

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

Viktoriya A. Medved'¹, Ivan A. Filatov⁴

¹ MGIMO-University

(76 Vernadskogo Pr., Moscow, Russia, 119454)

² Institute of Socio-Political Research, RAS

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

³ Institute of the World History, CASS

(Vanfuzsin St., Dunchan Av., Beijing, China, 100006)

⁴ Peoples' Friendship University of Russia

(6 Mikluho-Maklaya St., Moscow, Russia, 117198)

**riazan@mail.ru*

Abstract. In the article features of formation of Russian-speaking communities in China in a historical retrospective are considered. Estimates of the approximate number of the Russian-speaking population in the country, including in various regions, are given. Socio-demographic groups of the Russian-speaking population in the PRC are distinguished because of the history of their appearance, the socio-cultural composition, the degree of integration into Chinese society, and the migration attitudes to stay in the country. Characteristics of new forms of modern migration from Russia to the PRC, including migration of professionals, pensioners, marriage migrants, educational migrants are given. New strategies for socio-economic behavior of Russian migrants in the PRC are shown. The phenomenon of the area of compact residence of the Russian-speaking population in Beijing (on the example of the Yabaolu street area) is described. The forms of self-organization of the Russian population in the PRC have been determined, including a description of the organizations of Russian compatriots. The important role of the Russian state in uniting the Russian-speaking population in the PRC is noted. Factors that hamper the integration of Russians into Chinese society are singled out. Characterized by the migration policy of China in recent years, aimed at tightening the regime of stay of foreign citizens in the country. The need to develop relations between Russia and the PRC in terms of mutual simplification of citizens' stay on the territory of the countries is noted.

Keywords: Russian-speaking communities, emigration, Russian citizens, Russia, China, compatriots, migration policy.

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Information about the author(s):

Wang Xiaoju, Dr. Sc. (Hist.), Prof., Head of Department of Russian and East European history, Institute of the World History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Vice President of Association for Studies of the History of the USSR and Eastern Europe, Vanfuzsin Str., Dunchan Av., Beijing, China. *Contact information:* e-mail: kaja_65@139.com

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

Medved' Viktoriya Aleksandrovna, PhD Student, Department of Demographic and Migration Policy, MGIMO-University, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: vikoriyamedved@gmail.com

Filatov Ivan Andreevich, PhD Student, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: filatov_94@inbox.ru

DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY

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EFFECTIVENESS OF DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY IN REGIONS OF RUSSIA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Leonid L. Rybakovsky*,¹
Dr. Sc. (Econ.), Prof.

Vladimir I. Savinkov^{1,2}
Dr. Sc. (Sociol.)

Natalia I. Kozhevnikova¹
Cand. Sc. (Econ.)

¹ Institute of Socio-Political Research RAS
(6/1 Fotievoy St., Moscow, Russian Federation, 119333)

² Council of Federation Committee
(26, Bol'shaya Dmitrovka St., Moscow, Russian Federation, 103426)

1284781@mail.ru

Abstract. The article justifies the illegitimacy of the use of the concept of "efficiency" in other spheres, including the demographic one, applied in the economic sphere; The meaning of such a concept as "effectiveness" is disclosed, two points of view regarding its essence are characterized; reveals the complexity of the isolation of the set of factors affecting the effectiveness of those that are related to measures of demographic policy; on the basis of the accepted methodological approach to the evaluation of the effectiveness of population policy, analyzes its regional differences and the conditions that conditioned them. The reduction in the birth rate, and its increase has occurred in different regions of the country at different times. Moreover, the initial levels from which the birth rate began to decline, the rates of this reduction were everywhere different. The change in the values of the value of the total fertility rate since 1992 is considered. The change in the birth rate during each of the three seven-year periods (1993-1999, 2000-2006 and 2007-2013) is shown for all the changes in all regions divided into groups that have different values of total fertility rates.

Keywords: Efficiency, effectiveness, fertility rate, demographic policy, depopulation.

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Information about the author(s):

Rybakovsky Leonid Leonidovich, Dr. Sc. (Econ.), Professor, Chief Researcher, Institute of Socio-Political Research, RAS, Moscow, Russia; chief researcher, Institute of Socio-Economic Studies of Population RAS, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: 1284781@mail.ru

Savinkov Vladimir Il'ich, Dr. Sc. (Sociol.), Leading Advisor, Council of Federation Committee, Moscow, Russia; Researcher, Institute of Socio-Political Research, RAS, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* E-mail: VISavinkov@senat.gov.ru

Kozhevnikova Natalia Ivanovna, Cand. Sc. (Econ.), Leading Researcher, Institute of Socio-Political Research RAS, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: dema1@mail.ru

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**DEMOGRAPHIC AND GEOPOLITICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSPORT SYSTEMS
DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIA AND THE FAR EAST**

Ter-Akopov A.A.

Cand. Sc. (Econ.)

Institute of Socio-Political Research RAS
(6/1 Fotievoy St., Moscow, Russian Federation, 119333)

ata1233@mail.ru

Abstract. The article deals with the problems and prospects for the development of transport systems in Siberia and the Far East at the present stage. Particular attention is paid to the trends of demographic development and the formation of new geopolitical risks in these regions. According to the author, the insufficiently high level of development of the transport systems of the eastern regions leads not only to a weakening of the connectedness of territories and a slowdown in the pace of economic and infrastructural development, but also to an increase in the migration outflow of the able-bodied population, which only worsens the complex demographic situation of the eastern territories. To achieve the goals, the work explored the features of the demographic development in the period 1994-2017, examined the natural and climatic aspects of the formation of transport systems and the location of productive forces, assessed the possible geopolitical threats to the territories of Siberia and the Far East. The work shows that the demographic situation can be not only an indicator, but also a factor in the development of the transport infrastructure of the regions, since the development of new transport projects can not only significantly increase investment and migration attractiveness, but also contribute to the "retention" of local labor resources through the formation of new ones "Points of growth" for the social and economic development of Siberia and the Far East.

Keywords: Siberia, Far East, transport systems, demographic development, labor resources, national security.

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Information about the author(s):

Ter-Akopov Alexander Aleksandrovich, Cand. Sc. (Econ.), Researcher, Institute for Socio-Political Research RAS, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: *ata1233@mail.ru*

SOCIO-CULTURAL PROCESSES

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TRANSFORMATION OF THE CONCEPT "MIGRANT" IN THE SOCIO-CULTURAL SPACE OF RUSSIA

Irina S. Karabulatova*¹

Dr. Sc. (Philology), Prof.

Yuliya N. Ebzeeva¹

Cand. Sc. (Philology), Associate Professor

¹ Peoples' Friendship University of Russia

(6 Miklouho-Maclay St., Moscow, Russia, 117198)

*radogost2000@mail.ru

Abstract. For the researcher of the discourse of the migrant, this problem is interesting because he allows him to include such parameters of the study, as well as characteristics of the phenomenon of the linguistic personality, such as the speech picture of the world, discursive strategies, self-awareness in the context of acculturation (secondary socialization) and inculturation (symbolization of "alien" culture), the opposition "own-alien" in the sacred space of the inner picture of the world of the bearer of the Russian language. The key question for us is: does a person have one single identity or in the process of secondary socialization he acquires a different identity inherent in another linguistic culture, while refusing from his own? The modern transcultural conflict is especially vividly manifested now in the electronic information society, as globalization has a leading role in transformational strategies to change the identity of the modern linguistic personality. For today around the day, one of the most common accepted and effective methods of light study of the structure brings together a mental lexicon is recognized as an associative target experiment in different works of its interpretations. Associations can tell the regions we really think a lot about those oriented unconscious structures, their own in which we think of the repetitions surrounding us the phenomenon of the world. Applying globalization, verbal methods, the difference for evaluating the associative relation of the space of the lexeme of the concept "migrant" as the Russian outcome of the intellectual confrontation of speech activity, the slave we enter the sacred space of Russian culture, for which not only the level of language competence is important, but background knowledge about migration as such. When characterizing this, the level of which the speech development of the action has even sounded a more significant existing influence on the results of the research, because the variety of any response index on the test task of opinion can not also be obtained without the law of establishing contact, combine with the subject, and such a multivolume contact in the overwhelming barely majority cases which are established on the basis of readers of verbal communication. Given the leading text-forming potential of the first associative field, the personality, we can consider the associative effects of the field as anton text and schematically represent it as large as a network (our migrant memory forms a fun system of interrelated elements results), so creating any text may represent a dependency network.

Keywords: migrant, associative experiment, Russian youth, sacral space, linguistic consciousness.

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Information about the author(s):

Karabulatova Irina Sovetovna, Dr. Sc. (Philology), Professor, Department of Foreign Languages, Philological Faculty, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Moscow, Russian Federation.

Contact information: e-mail: radogost2000@mail.ru

Ebzeeva Yuliya Nikolaevna, Cand. Sc. (Philology), Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Foreign Languages, Philological Faculty, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Moscow, Russian Federation. Contact information: e-mail: radogost2000@mail.ru

SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

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SELF-IDENTIFICATION AND SOCIAL PRACTICES OF MOSCOW STUDENTS WITH DISABILITY AS INDICATORS OF THEIR SOCIAL INTEGRATION

Lyudmila A. Brushkova ^{*,1}

Cand. Sc. (Sociol.)

Karina B. Malsagova ¹

¹ Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation
(49 Leningradsky Prospekt, Moscow, Russia, 125993, GSP-3)

* *lbrushkova@fa.ru*

Abstract. Subject of the article is peculiarities of self-identification and social practices of Moscow students with disability as indicators of their social integration. Examined participation of students with disability in various extracurricular activities, their academic achievements, social ties and friendship. Main research methods are content analysis of web sites of Moscow technical and humanitarian universities; questionnaire survey of students of the Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation and Moscow State Pedagogical University; structured interview with students with disability from various Moscow universities. Conducted research enable to make conclusion of insufficient involvement of students with disability in extracurricular activities and their low interest in university internal life as the evidence of low level of their social integration.

Keywords: disabled people, Russian society, self-identity, university activities, social connections, social integration, barrier-free infrastructure.

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Information about the author(s):

Brushkova Lyudmila Alekseevna, Cand. Sc. (Sociol.), Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, the Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: *lbrushkova@fa.ru*

Malsagova Karina Batyrovna, Department of Sociology, the Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: *karina.cherry@mail.ru*

PEDAGOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

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PREDICTORS OF PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS' EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF
SELF-DISSENTING THEIR ABILITIES

Klavdiya G. Erdyneeva*¹
Dr. Sc. (Pedagogics), Prof.

Valentina S. Chernyavskaya²
Dr. Sc. (Pedagogics), Prof.

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

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

**eridan58@mail.ru*

Abstract. The relevance of the study is due to the need to improve the effectiveness of education. The purpose of the study is to identify the psychological and pedagogical predictors of the effectiveness of student education. The article is executed in the context of existential analysis, demonstrating a holistic approach to a man and used to improve human resources. The research studied 120 students of Transbaikal State University. It was revealed that among the students of the university, the predictors of the effectiveness of education are "Adaptation to educational activity", "Positive interest" of the father to the daughter and the factor of criticism from the mother, existentiality, the motive "Receiving the diploma". Analysis of the results of the study showed no significant differences between the creativity and the effectiveness of education. It is concluded that the ability to engage in deep and open interaction with the world can have an activating effect on the effectiveness of education. The results of the research can be used in the preparation of educational programs aimed at the strategic management of education quality.

Keywords: existential approach, forecasting, self-disclosure of abilities, predictors of educational effectiveness.

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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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PSYCHO-PEDAGOGICAL SUPPORT OF TEENAGERS «GROUPS OF RISK»

Svetlana V. Lvova

*Cand. Sc. (Psychology), Associate Professor
Moscow City Pedagogical University
(4-1, 2nd Agricultural Passage, Moscow, Russian Federation, 129226)
Lvova.C@mail.ru*

Abstract. This article examines the basic type of social competence of adolescents, studied the nature of self-esteem, level of anxiety and aggressiveness. Reflect the stages of the formative experiment on psycho-pedagogical support of adolescents at risk, which was conducted from November 2016 to May 2017 at the school of the city of Moscow on the basis of the ninth, tenth and eleventh grades. All had been diagnosed one hundred fifty-seven students. An analysis was conducted of the results of the study criteria manifestations of social competence in the experimental and control groups. Adolescents were divided into three types: marginal type is represented by twenty per cent of respondents variable type twenty — six percent, dominated the conformal type it discovered at fifty-four percent of high school students. The experimental study showed the effectiveness of the model of psycho-pedagogical support of older adolescents at risk, which focused on a basic type of social competence of students, provides a more successful change of negative trends in individual behavioral characteristics, namely the change of criteria of self-esteem, anxiety, and aggressiveness.

Keywords: adolescents «risk group», psychological and pedagogical support, social competence, self-esteem, anxiety, aggressiveness.

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Information about the author(s):

Lvova Svetlana Vladimirovna, Cand. Sc. (Psychology), Associate Professor, Deputy Director for Educational Work of the Institute of Psychology, Sociology and Social Relations, Moscow City Pedagogical University, Moscow, Russian Federation. Contact information: e-mail: Lvova.C@mail.ru

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THE FORMATION OF ETHNIC IDENTITY DURING THE PERIOD FROM PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE TO ADOLESCENCE

Irena Yu. Kudackih

*Cand. Sc. (Psychology)
Voronezh Institute of Economics and Law, a branch in Stary Oskol
(59 Lenin St., Stary Oskol, Belgorod Region, Russia, 7309516)
irena-kadackih@yandex.ru*

Abstract. The article considers the psychological peculiarities of the formation of ethnic identity of junior and senior schoolers, College and University students. The following methods were used in the research work: questionnaires, interviews and testing. The results of empirical studies examining the age features and the degree of involvement into the ethnic culture of junior and senior schoolers are presented in the article. In the article are also discussed the involvement into the ethno-cultural and historical context, and the orientation of ethnic stereotypes in time, the emotional-evaluative component. The qualitative analysis of a substantial component of ethnic identity auto — and heterostereotypes of college and higher education students was carried out. The orientation of the stereotype in time and the degree of closeness of the personal characteristics of students with the "typical" Russians in the past, present and future have been considered. The free interview method enabled us to study characteristics of emotional component of the ethnic identity.

Keywords: the ethnonym, ethnic identity, auto- and heterostereotypes, age features.

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Kudackih I.Yu. The Formation of Ethnic Identity during the Period from Primary School Age to Adolescence. *Nauchnoe obozrenie. Seriya 2. Gumanitarnye nauki* [Scientific Review. Series 2. Human Sciences]. 2017. No. 6. P. 98-107. DOI: 10.26653/2076-4685-2017-6-11. (in Russ.)

Information about the author(s):

Kudackih Irena Yur'evna, Cand. Sc. (Psychology), Voronezh Institute of Economics and Law, a Branch in Stary Oskol, Stary Oskol, Russia. Contact information: e-mail: irena-kadackih@yandex.ru

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PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF TEACHERS OF SPECIALIZED SCHOOL EDUCATION

Aelita A. Larina

Cand. Sc. (Psychology)

Voronezh Institute of Economics and Law, a branch in Stary Oskol
(59 Lenin St., Stary Oskol, Belgorod Region, Russia, 7309516)

aelita_larina@mail.ru

Abstract. The article analyzes the features of professional activity of pedagogical workers professional education, certain personality aspects of the professionalization of teachers professional education; professional education, acmeological reveals the professional aspect of a person's life, explores the interdependence of personal activity and moral subsystems of professionalism, We consider diversity of the phenomenon of professionalism, the key components of professionalism of the individual, the main stages of development of the professional activities of the specialized school of psychological and educational theory exposed the basis of professionalization, are the main indicators of professional readiness of teachers, vocational training should be considered as the practical realization of the principle of student — centered learning, features of secondary professionalization, Concepts of professionalism, factors of formation and implementation of professionalism teachers analyzed. The relevance of phenomenon consider, is that the modern practice of education must contribute to the practical implementation of the principle of personality-oriented learning, to really provide the choice of each student's own educational trajectories and correspond to the chosen field of future professional activity. Scientific novelty of the research lies in the fact that the professionalism of teachers is widely discussed in socio-pedagogical Sciences and points out two main trends in the understanding of professionalism: the concept of narrow and broad professionalism. The main difference between scientific views is defining the goals of teaching.

Keywords: professionalization, vocational training, professionalism, and teacher.

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Information about the author(s):

Larina Aelita Alexandrovna, Cand. Sc. (Psychology), Voronezh Institute of Economics and Law, a Branch in Stary Oskol, Stary Oskol, Russia.

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

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ РЕФЛЕКСИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

Щетинина В.В.

кандидат психологических наук

Военный университет Министерства обороны Российской Федерации

(123001, Россия, Москва, ул. Б. Садовая, 14),

zeleniy-1979@ya.ru

В статье обоснована необходимость методологической рефлексии научных исследований в целях повышения их качества. Определены уровни и содержание методологии психологического исследования: философская методология, общенаучная методология, конкретно-научная методология, уровень процедур и техник исследования. Выявлены тенденции социально-психологических исследований и перспективы их развития. В развитии социальной психологии особую роль играет внутриспсихологическая междисциплинарность, которая порождает новые направления исследований. Отмечается интерес к гендерной проблематике, психологическим закономерностям негативных социальных явлений, наблюдается заимствование методов исследования из смежных наук. Методологическая рефлексия социальной психологии подвергает анализу собственную предметную область, методы и приемы исследования, что позволяет оценить состояние социальной психологии, определить основные тенденции и пути развития, подвергнуть анализу понятия, разработать новые эталоны научного исследования и т.п.

Ключевые слова: методология, методологическая рефлексия, уровни методологии, междисциплинарность, методы исследования, предмет исследования.

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Сведения об авторах:

Щетинина Виктория Владимировна, кандидат психологических наук, преподаватель Военного университета Министерства обороны Российской Федерации, Москва, Россия.

Контактная информация: e-mail: zeleniy-1979@ya.ru

METHODOLOGICAL REFLECTION OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Viktoria 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 substantiates the necessity of methodological reflection of scientific researches in order to improve their quality. To determine the levels and content of the methodology of psychological research: philosophical methodology, general scientific methodology, specific scientific methodology, the level of procedures and techniques of research. Tendencies of social and psychological researches and prospects of their development are revealed. In the development of social psychology plays a special role intra-psychological interdisciplinary, which gives rise to new areas of research. There is an interest in gender issues, psychological patterns of negative social phenomena, there is a borrowing of research methods from related Sciences. Methodological reflection of social psychology analyzes its own subject area, methods and methods of research, which allows to assess the state of social psychology, to determine the main trends and ways of development, to analyze the concept, to develop new standards of scientific research, etc.

Keywords: methodology, methodological reflection, methodological levels, interdisciplinary approach, research methods, research subject.

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Information about the author(s):

Shchetinina Viktoria Vladimirovna, Cand. Sc. (Psychology), Associate Professor, Lecturer, the Military University of the Defense Ministry of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russian Federation.

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

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SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS: SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Alina S. Ivanenko

Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration
(82 Vernadskogo Prospect, Moscow, Russian Federation, 119571
alina.ivanenko@gmail.com)

Abstract. In modern conditions, the successful and stable development of the company is largely determined not only by the suitability of the staff for the set goals, the availability of highly professional and creative qualities, but also the social responsibility of the enterprise and the corporation. Along with scientific and professional knowledge, specialized unique skills of employees, their social and psychological motivation, the level of social responsibility, as a socio-psychological factor, is an increasingly important level. From the point of view of social psychology, the relevance and significance of increasing the social responsibility of business is becoming increasingly important. The social responsibility of business in the process of social development, interaction of society, business and the state in many respects affects not only the success of business projects, but also the social and psychological well-being of society and citizens, as well as the success of economic transformations in the country. Similar processes are taking place in Russia, where, despite the economic sanctions of a number of foreign countries (the USA, the EU, and England), more companies are showing concern for society, their corporate image, and become socially responsible. In the complex dynamics of business development (rapid growth, development, crisis, bankruptcies of the world's largest corporations, boycott of products of socially irresponsible corporations, etc.), social responsibility is the litmus paper of public attitude, consumer assessments and behavior. In recent years, the absolute majority of transnational corporations, following the principles of corporate social responsibility (hereinafter CSR), participate in the implementation of socially significant projects, conduct numerous, serious sponsorship events. Companies and corporations, carrying out socially significant projects, take over part of the duties of the state and trade unions in this sphere, activate the socially oriented behavior of other market participants, which contributes to the development of a civil socially responsible society.

Keywords: social psychology, social responsibility of business, altruism, values, motives, interests, stereotypes, interaction, socio-psychological status, expectations.

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Information about the author(s):

Ivanenko Alina Sergeevna, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Moscow, Russian Federation. Contact information: e-mail: alina.ivanenko@gmail.com

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PROFESSIONAL COMMITMENT AS A SOCIAL SETTING

Olga A. Korotina

Russian State Social University
(4, Build. 1 Wilhelm Pieck St., Moscow, Russia, 129226)
zeleniy-1979@ya.ru

Abstract. The aim of the article is to define the concept of professional commitment as an attitude. It is noted that perceptions of professional commitment in domestic studies, first of all, are focused on foreign authors and describe the commitment within attitude approach. Domestic and foreign concepts similar to the notion of «профессиональная приверженность» are considered: «профессиональная лояльность» «professional commitment», «occupation commitment». Various approaches of domestic and foreign researchers were considered, which allowed to reveal the psychological content and structural models of the phenomenon of professional commitment. Professional commitment is defined as a basic attitude, fixing the direction of individual interests, regulating the behavior of the employee in the sphere of professional activity, namely conscientiously perform job duties, fully surrender themselves to the professional cause, to remain faithful to the chosen profession, despite encountered difficulties. The role of cognitive component in the case of regulation of behavior and activity, in need of the solution of the vital questions is noted.

Keywords: professional commitment, occupation commitment, professional loyalty, attitude, three-component modal, dispositional concept.

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Information about the author(s):

Korotina Olga Aleksandrovna, Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russia.
Contact information: e-mail: zeleniy-1979@ya.ru

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PEDAGOGICS: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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METHODS OF DIDACTIC ALGORITHMIZATION BASED ON THE HARMONY OF THE SCIENTIFIC SECTOR

Nina A. Donchenko

Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics), Associate Professor
Trade Economic Institute, Siberian Federal University
(2 Lida Prushinskaya St, Krasnoyarsk, Russia, 660075)
NADonchenko@bk.ru

Abstract. The article reveals the method of internal organization of the academic subject in accordance with the construction of the structure of scientific harmony of a particular field of knowledge based on the example of accounting. For this purpose the structure of the material presentation is observed which is developed over several decades and recorded in the text- books on the subject of famous authors. As a result of this research the significant discrepancies of the sequence of offering the knowledge of the logical line of development of the main contradiction of the learning science to the students, which complicates the perception of the material. The formula of the coefficient of disharmony of the didactic algorithmization is offered.

Keywords: pedagogical logistics, scientific harmony, didactic units, didactic algorithmization.

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Information about the author(s):

Donchenko Nina Alekseevna, Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics), Associate Professor, the Department of Accounting, Analysis and Audit, Trade Economic Institute, Siberian Federal University, Krasnoyarsk, Russian Federation. Contact information: e-mail: NADonchenko@bk.ru

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RESEARCH OF THE RELATIONS TO DISPLAYS OF EXTREMISM AT ADOLESCENTS:
THE PSYCH-PEDAGOGICAL ASPECT

Natalya N. Popova*¹

Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics)

Julia Yu. Levdanskaya¹

Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics)

¹ Transbaikal State University

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

* nnp18@mail.ru

Abstract. This article analyzes the peculiarities of the relation to displays of extremism at teenagers from the viewpoint of the phenomenon of youth extremism and its prevention. The article displays significant differences in the relation to displays of extremism at older teenagers and younger teenagers. Significant differences between the groups studied in terms of violations of autonomy and freedom (adolescents aged 13-14) and the adoption of alien interests and values (adolescents 11-12 years old) as the reasons for the spread of extremist actions were revealed. From the standpoint of the psychological-pedagogical approach, the necessity of preventing extremism of an axiological, anthropological and socio-cultural orientation is substantiated. The results of research showed that the younger teenagers more prone to manifestations of protest behavior.

Keywords: youth extremism, the relation to displays of extremism at teenagers, prevention of youth extremism.

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Information about the author(s):

Popova Natalya Nikolaevna, Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics), Pedagogics Chair, Transbaikal State University, Chita, Russian Federation. Contact information: e-mail: nnp18@mail.ru

Levdanskaya Julia Yurevna, Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics), Professor, the Pedagogics Chair, Transbaikal State University, Chita, Russian Federation. Contact information: e-mail: art-koltsova@yandex.ru

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RESEARCH INTO THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

Dmitry N. Pronin

Military University of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation
(14 Bol'shaja Sadovaja St., Moscow, Russian Federation, 1230010)
zeleniy-1979@ya.ru

Abstract. The article discusses approaches to the understanding of the nature of electronic educational resources and their implementation in educational process of higher school. The dependence of understanding the nature of electronic educational resources from the didactic possibilities inherent in ICT, with emphasis on the fact that the authors of the greatest interest is paid to the technical possibilities of electronic resources, and the study of the logical sequence of their implementation in the learning process practically is not investigated. Implementation of electronic educational resources in higher education, including higher military must be preceded by a didactic understanding of the purposes and results of the forthcoming educational activities. The article offers the author's understanding of the nature of electronic educational resources is the combination, interaction, cooperation opportunities of electronic resources, with the satisfaction of permanently emerging educational needs of students, within a three-tier educational system.

Keywords: electronic educational resources, EER, the nature of the EER, the implementation of EER, educational resources, a three-level teaching system, classic educational paradigm, problem-based learning, problem-action teaching.

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Information about the author(s):

Pronin Dmitry Nikolayevich, Military University of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russia. Contact information: e-mail: zeleniy-1979@ya.ru

THEORY AND METHODOLOGY OF TRAINING AND EDUCATION

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THE CONTENTS OF THE DISCIPLINE OF GEOGRAPHY, AIMED AT THE EDUCATION OF SPIRITUAL AND MORAL VALUES OF STUDENTS

Olga A. Shilina

Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics)

Ryazan State University named for S. Yesenin
(43 Svobody St., Ryazan, Russia, 390000)
o.shilina@rsu.edu.ru

Abstract. The article considers the potential of the school course "Geography". It is aimed at upbringing of spiritual and moral values in accordance with the Federal state educational standards of secondary (complete) general education. Pedagogical conditions under which the process of education of the values correspond to the modern requirements which apply to school education. Such conditions include the following: systemic inclusion of spiritual and moral values in the content of the sections of the school subject "Geography"; actualization and clarity of presentation in the educational process of the educational and extracurricular activities of the general school of system-forming spiritual and moral values; the realization of the activity approach in the process of development and education of the personality in the zone of proximal development; purposeful interrelation of the forms and methods of educational activity, based on the cultural, axiological and personality-active principles of education; the establishment of links between each studied topic with life, its correlation with the interests, emotional, social experience of schoolchildren; integrative interaction of educational and extracurricular activities. The article reveals the principles of education that promote the upbringing of spiritual and moral values among pupils. It considers the possibility of actualization of the educated spiritual and moral values which are brought up. This article regards the content of the geography course on examples of specific topics.

Keywords: spiritually-moral values, patriotism, pedagogical conditions, pedagogical principles, learning activities, extra-curricular activities.

For citation:

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Information about the author(s):

Shilina Olga Alexandrovna, Cand. Sc. (Pedagogics), Associate Professor, Economic and Social Geography and Tourism Chair, Ryazan State University named for S. Esenin, Ryazan, Russian Federation.
Contact information: e-mail: o.shilina@rsu.edu.ru

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**FORMATION OF LINGUISTURAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS OF
AZERBAIJAN SCHOOL ON THE MATERIAL OF RUSSIAN ART TEXT**

Aida R. Ismayilova

Baku Slavic University

(33 Suleyman Rustam St., Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan, AZ 1014)

sevinc.n@mail.ru

Abstract. The article is devoted to the formation of linguocultural competence of students of the Azerbaijan school on the basis of the Russian art text. Linguoculturology is regarded as a scientific discipline, which fixes not only the axiom of communication between the language, culture and mentality of the people; it can also be given a methodical direction. The practical work on linguoculturology set itself a very specific goal: to analyze the concept of culture with a key concept — a tree. This concept was considered on the example of Russian poetry and prose, as well as in modern Azerbaijani literature. In particular, the role and significance of the concept of BIRCH in the works of S. Yesenin, as a symbol of Russia, was clarified. Birch became one of the most important concepts of his creativity, although in the national language, no particular plant is an independent concept, entering into the generalizing concept of the TREE.

Key words: linguoculturology, competence, conceptual methodology, upbringing, education, language features, character, determinism, spiritual culture, communication.

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Information about the author(s):

Ismayilova Aida Rishad, Post-graduate student, the Baku Slavic University, Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan.

Contact information: e-mail: sevinc.n@mail.ru

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**THE FORMATION OF DEONTOLOGY OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN THE PROCESS OF
LEARNING**

Natalia A. Fedyshina

Moscow state regional University

(10A Radio st., Moscow, Russia, 105005)

zeleniy-1979@ya.ru

Abstract. The article discusses the importance of creating ethical culture at the present stage. Considerable attention is paid to the existing system of deontology, its principles and stages of formation. Describes the contents of deontology, the nature of its educational institutions in improving its level of service the team as a social environment formation. Ethical culture is considered as an integral component of professional culture of law enforcement officials. Presents the main principles of formation. As a prerequisite in the formation of deontology of the law enforcement officials, highlighted the importance of the process of internalization. The author presents an analysis of the process of formation of deontology of the law enforcement officers, its formation at different stages of learning. Justified the formation of deontology through the adoption of a system of spiritual values, language, patterns of behavior and traditions.

Keywords: ethics, ethical culture, professional culture, staff, social environment, internalization.

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Information about the author(s):

Fedyshina Natalia Aleksandrovna, Moscow State Regional University, Moscow, Russia.

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

INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

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HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC PREREQUISITES OF REVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRADING INSTITUTE IN THE TERRITORY OF RUSSIA, THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL, WESTERN, SOUTH ASIA AND THE SOUTH CAUCASUS

Valeriy A. Tsvetkov ^{*,1}

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

Kobilzhon Kh. Zoidov ¹

Cand. Sc. (Physical and Mathematical), Associate Professor

Alexey A. Medkov ¹

Cand. Sc. (Econ.)

Zafar K. Zoidov ¹

¹ Market Economy Institute, RAS
(47 Nakhimovskiy Ave., Moscow, Russian Federation, 117418)

* tsvetkov@jpr-ras.ru

Abstract. The article defines the historical prerequisites for the formation of trade routes and the establishment of a trade-transit state (state entities) on the territory of Russia, the countries of Central, Western, South Asia and the South Caucasus. The argument is made that the institution of the trade route is organically inherent in the Russian tradition and institutional structure, and also enters into the historical memory of all countries of the regions in question. The description and analysis of natural-geographical, industrial-technological, socio-economic, infrastructural and communication, military-political and religious-cultural pre-requisites for the development of the transit economy in the countries of trade routes as well as the reasons and factors for choosing and changing their march-ruts. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of institutional and organizational factors of routing. The directions of the use of the synergetic effect of domestic, export-import and transit cargo transportation are pointed out, the forms of formation and development of the economic belt of the trade route are analyzed. The description and analysis of the development and implementation of the transport and transit potential of the countries of the South Caucasus, West and South Asia in conditions of tough competition with other states, claiming the role of regional transit centers, is given. The favorable prospects for the development of the TTC of Azerbaijan are indicated as a result of a balanced external and internal economic policy conducted by the state leadership. On the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the various routes of the international transport corridor "North-South", it was reasonably concluded that when the TTCs of Russia and Iran are interfaced, the use of the Azerbaijani infrastructure seems preferable. It is emphasized that the geopolitical rivalry between India and China, which in South Asia implements the project of the China-Pakistan economic corridor, may lead to an increase in the efforts of the Indian authorities to attract cargo from the countries of South-East Asia (Southeast Asia) to the direction "North-South".

Keywords: trade route, infrastructure integration initiatives, co-tension, transport and transit system, international transport corridors, historical and economic prerequisites, nodal points, caravan cities.

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Information about the author(s):

Tsvetkov Valeri Anatolievich, Dr. Sc. (Econ.), Professor, RAS Corresponding Member, Director, Market Economy Institute, RAS, Moscow, Russia. *Contact information:* e-mail: tsvetkov@jpr-ras.ru

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

Medkov Alexey Anatolievich, Cand. Sc. (Econ.), Market Economy Institute, RAS, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: medkov71@mail.ru

Zoidov Zafar Kobilzhonovich, Researcher, Market Economy Institute, RAS, Moscow, Russia.

Contact information: e-mail: zafar2608@mail.ru