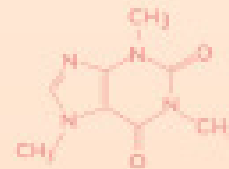


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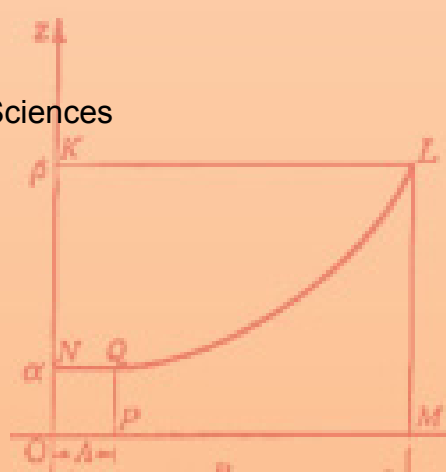
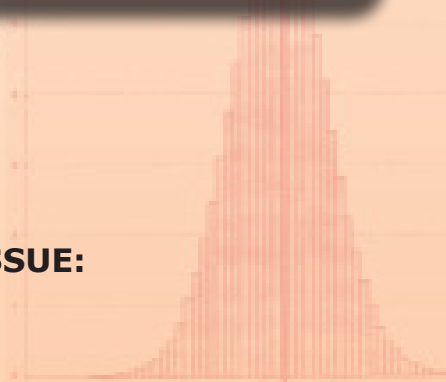
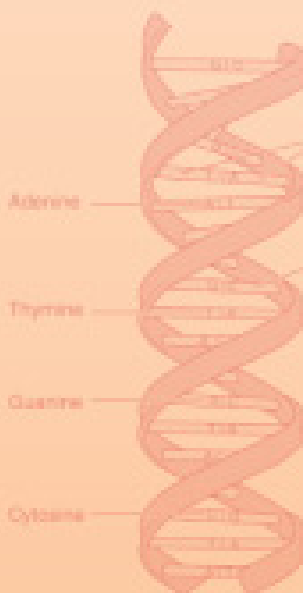
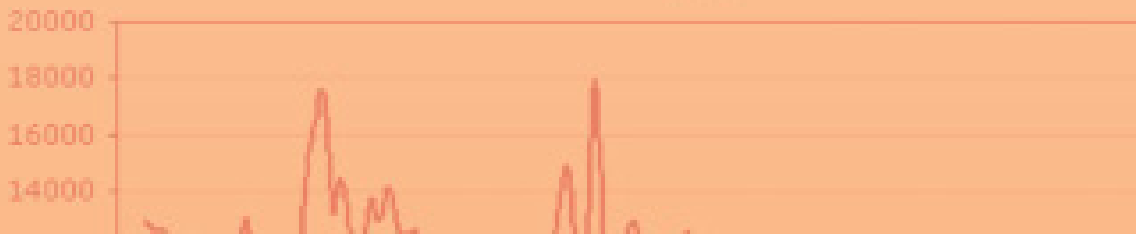


Fig. 1

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UDK 37

## Leisure Preferences of Schoolchildren

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**Key words and phrases:** leisure; socialization; values and type of leisure.

**Abstract:** Changes in the social culture result in changes of leisure preferences of schoolchildren. The article examines the main factors that affect socialization of schoolchildren, the principles and types of leisure preferences of schoolchildren.



...

In modern society, leisure can be considered as a sphere of socialization. The process of human development in the system of social relations as a component of this system is socialization that means that people become a part of a social community, a group of people, organizations [4, p. 98].

Personal qualities are developed through assimilation of norms and values of society, the elements of a culture, etc. In this social environment, individuals form and satisfy their personal needs, they acquire the main features that distinguish them from other inhabitants of the Earth.

However, socialization is a complex process, which is affected by a number of factors. Factors of socialization can be divided into several large groups. The first group is macro factors (the influence of the state, society, earth, space, etc.). These factors influence the process of socialization of all the inhabitants of the earth, no matter what country they live in.

Another group is mesofactors, which represent a narrow range of factors that are tied specifically to the location and type of human settlement (urban or rural areas), as well as means of communication with the outside world (TV, radio or Internet) etc. [10, p. 64].

These factors may affect socialization of an individual directly and through a series of microfactors: peers, family, vocational schools, etc. In any case, these microfactors influence human development through contact with other individuals in everyday life (teachers, parents, siblings, peers) [10, p. 66].

In this context, it is important to note microfactors that affect the formation of schoolchildren, because it is in their teens they form a person's identity. For example, along with the daily microfactors, the media and peer opinion influence socialization of a child. They can sometimes be a source of information about social roles, and even create an illusory image. This concerns not only the roles of a family member, but other roles and those who interact with them [14, p. 49].

Social development of schoolchildren is greatly influenced by the process of formation of values, reflecting the internal foundation of human attitude to spiritual, moral and material

values. The value orientation of students is revealed in interests, ideals, beliefs, and other manifestations of personality.

In general, socialization of schoolchildren depends on two important conditions. The first condition is their actual participation in social and public relations. It consists of objective and subjective components. The objective component is the activity of an individual. The subjective component is the attitude of an individual to this activity [15, p. 129].

The second condition is the self-realization of students during social interaction. First, this assumes providing children with the opportunity to find themselves through their relationships with others (close relatives, family and peers).

Under given conditions schoolchildren form their “self-image”. This image is composed of three components: behavioral (attitude toward yourself), emotional (self-assessment) and cognitive (self-cognition). However, such an image can be shaped in early, when a person is at school and sometimes its formation continues throughout the life. It depends primarily on individual and personal qualities [1, p. 120].

However, leisure activities create conditions for full socialization of schoolchildren. Activity is the most fertile soil for adolescents to test fundamental human needs. When a young individual is involved in leisure activities, he / she can easily overcome fears, personal problems and other negative factors that prevent the development of an individual.

Leisure activities help adolescents to form such qualities as endurance, honesty, self-control, etc. Leisure activities can be a significant factor in physical development of the schoolchildren, they help to maintain emotional health, help to cope with stress or depression [3, p. 81].

Leisure activities of schoolchildren follow their own laws and principles. One of these principles is an individual approach. This principle is aimed at creating a comfortable environment for children. It takes into account individual interests, opportunities, inclinations, etc.

Another principle is availability. This principle should meet, first of all, creative and recreational needs of the students preferences. Moreover, this principle should enable students to adapt to the scope of leisure facilities.

Another principle is continuity. It involves creating opportunities for cultural interaction between students and their parents. In this process, the older generation can pass on their knowledge and experience to the younger generation, and also help to maintain the traditions and norms of behavior [8, p. 92].

Leisure activities help children to develop the necessary skills in the process of social work, which is a kind of “non-interference zone necessary for self-assessment an individual.

Creative activity helps in socialization of children. After all, most students actively learn the elements of creative activity through the mechanism of emotional perception and experience. They are shaped in their minds and behavior for the rest of their life [12, p. 55].

In general, leisure activities create the active area of communication that meets the needs of adolescents in contacts. Such forms of entertainment as mass celebrations, voluntary associations of interests are a favorable area for developing self-awareness, virtues and qualities, and overcoming weaknesses through communication with other people.

However, children perceive leisure activities in different ways. There are certain types of students by their participation in leisure activities.

- Melancholic type is characterized by passivity and lethargy. In general, society does not welcome this type of people. They prefer to avoid the company of peers, who tend to be more active in life. For them, this way of life is unattractive. In addition, these people are more sensitive and find it difficult to deal with quarrels, sickness and comments of others.
- Positivist type can adapt to all life circumstances. They tend to do almost all the work

themselves. In addition, they are very attentive, always listen to the advice and guidance of others, and “absorb” the most useful advice. Therefore, usually they persist and achieve their goals. They are sincere and have a responsible attitude.

- Talented type is good in almost all situations: at school, in sports, arts and personal communication. As a rule, they are good friends, because there are very sensitive and attentive to others. They are role models for many of their peers.

- Unstable type is undisciplined, arrogant and selfish. They tend to be moody and demonstrate rejection [18, p. 71].

It is interesting to note that through leisure activities children become more open and positive, which is good for their ethical and moral development. They develop a number of important qualities, which in the future can make them good people [10, p. 121].

It is important to note that drama is a great tool and form of school leisure activities. It helps to develop the system of values and improve children’s communication skills [2, p. 77].

Helping students in choosing a profession is one of the important tasks of leisure activities. The choice of the profession in the first period of childhood to youth is becoming more urgent. The question of choosing the profession worries all age groups. Many teens find the answer to this important question through leisure activities [3, p. 118]. Children learn about the world of professions. They watch movies, plays, television programs, listen to the radio, read books, watch videos online. By doing this, children begin to understand what qualities, skills and knowledge are necessary for a particular profession.

Leisure activities help children to satisfy their desire to get pleasure [5, p. 25]. They vary in form, content and emotional impact. They encourage communication with peers, classmates and other children [7, p. 19].

Thus, the essence of school leisure activities is creativity and freedom in choosing the activity under the influence of internal and external factors.

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## **Сушностные характеристики досуговых предпочтений школьников**

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** досуг; социализация; ценностные ориентиры и тип досугового общения.

**Аннотация:** В настоящее время изменение социальной культуры общества приводит к тому, что видоизменяются досуговые предпочтения школьников. Исследуются основные факторы, которые влияют на социализацию школьника, выделяются принципы и типы досугового общения школьников.

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## Landscaping with *Juniperus Virginiana* L.: Case Study of the City of Osh

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**Key words and phrases:** *Juniperus Virginiana* L.; urban environment; city of Osh.



**Abstract:** The paper explores the mechanisms of *Juniperus Virginiana* L. adaptation to the urban environment of the city of Osh. It is shown that *Juniperus Virginiana* L. undergoes a complete cycle of development during the growing season when adopting to conditions of Osh. The study proved that this plant is well-suited for sanitary and decorative conditions of the city.



...

### Introduction

It is very difficult to imagine a park or a garden without coniferous plants. The advantages of coniferous plants include their longevity and simplicity. Almost all conifers are evergreen plants, i.e. they remain decorative throughout the year. According to the experts, conifers retain dust 30 times more than aspens and 12 times more than birches, they produce times more phytoncides than deciduous trees.

Osh is the second largest city in Kyrgyzstan. Its area is 182.5 km<sup>2</sup>. Osh is located in climatic zone with clearly expressed winter and summer. The average of the annual minimum air temperature varies from –15 °C to –20 °C, with an absolute minimum of –31 °C. The average of the absolute annual maximum air temperature varies from + 34 °C to + 38 °C, with an absolute maximum of +40 °C. The average annual rainfall varies from 300 to 400 mm. The number of days with snow cover varies from 50 to 100 days; snow cover varies from 20 to 40 cm, with a maximum height of up to 41 cm. Snow load varies from 40 to 50 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. The maximum wind speed with probability of 1a year amounts to 19 m/s, in 5 years – 24 m/s, in 10 years – 25 m/s, in 15 years – 26 m/s. Platan, poplar, willow, spruce and juniper plants are prevalent. The range of trees and shrubs is very diverse. The most widespread in the city of Osh are the following: *Populus balsamifera* L., *Populus tremula* L., *Betula pendula* Roth., *Ulmus glabra* Huds., *Picea abies* L., *Picea pungens* Engelm., *Pinus sylvestris* L., *Thuja occidentalis* L., *Syringavulgaris* L. etc.

### Materials and Methods

The object of our study is *Juniperus Virginiana* L. It belongs to the junipers genus, the

cypress family (*Cupressaceae*), the order of Conifers (*Pinales* or *Coniferales*), subclass Conifers (*Pinidae*), the Conifers class (*Pinopsida*), the Gymnospermae group (*Gymnospermae*). *Juniperus Virginiana* L. is a coniferous evergreen plant growing in the wild in North America, from Canada to Florida. It is found in a variety of landscape zones: on the slopes, on the rocks, on the ocean coast and river terraces.

*Juniperus Virginiana* L. has been used by more than three hundred years. It is a popular material for urban gardening: parks, squares and gardens. It is much valued by experts for its decorativeness and endurance in an urban setting.

*Juniperus Virginiana* L. is one of the most promising exotic coniferous trees in the cultures of the CIS. It has great economic value and high decorative quality. It has proved itself as a biologically resistant plant. Currently, it is widely used in landscaping of cities and villages of Kyrgyzstan.

The study was conducted in 2013–2015. The objects of study were landscaping plantings of *Juniperus Virginiana* L. in parks, gardens, streets, backyards of universities, residential neighborhoods. In the study, we carried out an inventory of *Juniperus Virginiana* L. plants in Osh.

The experimental part of the work included field and in vitro studies, processing of survey data. The phenological observations of plants were held for 2 years by the method of I.A. Zabelin (1934) modified by I.N. Elagin (1961) and N.A. Borodina (1965); the data was processed by the method of G.N. Zaitsev (1974) [2]. The studies on the *Juniperus Virginiana* L. reproduction were carried out by propagation by cuttings.

### Results and Discussion

The studies found 18 localities of *Juniperus Virginiana* L. The most massive plantations were found on the territory of the Life House, on the bridge, in the southeast of the city, near the buildings of Osh Technological University and Osh Humanitarian Pedagogical Institute. There were 698 species of typical form of *Juniperus Virginiana* L.; they were in the middle-generative state and had a high level of vitality. In seven localities (Lenin Street, near the Music College, Razakov Prospect) there were massive plantations; each of them had more than 707 species of ornamental forms of *Juniperus Virginiana* L. At the same time, some of them had reduced vitality. Thus, the total number of species found during the inventory of *Juniperus Virginiana* L. in Osh amounted to 1405 plants.

Based on the results of phenological observations we attempted to determine the suitability of biological periodicity of *Juniperus Virginiana* L. year cycle to the climate of Osh and to identify the most favorable types depending on their seasonal development. In conditions of the city of Osh during the growing season of *Juniperus Virginiana* L. begins in the second decade of March, the growth of shoots lasts much longer (200–230 days).

Studies on the reproduction of *Juniperus Virginiana* L. were carried by propagation by cuttings. Cuttings can be taken in greenhouses of cold type. The substrate was river sand underlain with fertile soil mixed with sand in a ratio of 3 : 1. The length of cuttings ranged from 8 to 13 cm, the lower part was stripped of the needles. The depth of planting was 1 cm [1].

In conditions of Osh the best time of propagation by cuttings of *Juniperus Virginiana* L. in greenhouses is early spring from the last year continuance shoots. Obviously, the temperature in the spring is the most favorable for rooting of cuttings. At this time, physiological processes occur slowly in the cuttings, and nutrients are consumed economically. Early spring cuttings are also possible (end of August, beginning of September) from this year continuance shoot. However,

this time for propagation by cuttings is associated with a long period for the development of the root system and the need to care for the cuttings in winter. It was established that the rooting of cuttings is strongly dependent on the age of the mother plants. With increased age of the mother plant, the rooting rate decreases. In cuttings from a 3-year-old mother plants the roots begin to appear on the 55<sup>th</sup> day, from 6-year-old plants the roots appear on the 70–75<sup>th</sup> day, and from 17-year-old plants they appear only on the 140–150<sup>th</sup> day. When mother plants increase, the ability of cuttings for rooting drops and so does the intensity of the root-formation process. Cuttings must be taken from the lower and middle zones of the parent's plant crown. Geteroauksin and alpha-naphthylacetic acid stimulate root formation in cuttings of *Juniperus Virginiana L.* The optimum concentration of an aqueous solution of a heteroauxinis 200 mg/l with a 8–12 hour exposure treatment. Wounding (furrowing) of bark and wood of cuttings at the lower end by longitudinal cuts has a positive effect on the rooting. Banding of inseparable shoots of continuance shoot of this year (late July) for propagation by cuttings in early autumn increases the rooting by 9.2–13.4 %. Annual rooted cuttings planted in the spring (March) in greenhouses have a high survival rate of 92–97 %. Rooted cuttings reach sizes of viable seedlings within one year. In the future, they can be replanted to a permanent place.

*Juniperus Virginiana L.* can be grown on different soils (gray soils, poor loams, stony hard, gray-brown sandy loams, irrigated gray soils, saline soils, sandy soils, etc.). It is responsive to the fertility of the soil where it grows faster. In saline soils in the early years after planting, it grows slowly, but with age it grows faster. After two years its growth by 20 cm, after 4 years it grows by 27 cm and after 8 years it grows by 56 cm. In the city of Osh, the first flowering occurs after 7–8 years. At the age of 16, it reaches a height of 5.61 m, a diameter of 7.6 cm. At the age of 40–45 years, it reaches 16.1–21 m in height and 26–40 cm in diameter.

### Conclusions

As can be seen, *Juniperus Virginiana L.* in conditions of Osh under goes a complete cycle of development during the growing season. It demonstrates its successful introduction, a better quality sanitary and decorative conditions, which proves that the plant is resistance to air pollution.

In an urban environment, the fast-growing deciduous trees such as *Platanus orientalis* and some poplar trees produce a huge amount of small seeds and lint, which have a negative impact on some people, causing allergic reactions. In the absence of moisture defoliation becomes more frequent, clogging up the territory; in addition, the leaves decompose very slowly in the soil, which leads to mass burning in autumn. To avoid these harmful effects it is proposed to reduce drastically their share in the structure of urban greening. In the past, there was a clear imbalance between deciduous and coniferous in urban landscaping.

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Ekaterinburg : Izd-vo UrGPU, 2013. – 218 s.

## **Использование *Juniperus Virginiana L.* в озеленении города Ош**

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** Можжевельник виргинский; городская среда; город Ош.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье представлены материалы по выявлению механизмов адаптации *Juniperus Virginiana L.* к условиям урбанизированной среды города Ош. Показано, что *Juniperus Virginiana L.* в условия города Ош за вегетационный период проходят полный цикл развития, что говорит об успешности их интродукции, и имеют качественно лучшее санитарное и декоративное состояние.

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## The Role of Destruction Battalions of North Ossetia in the Great Patriotic War

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**Key words and phrases:** war; espionage; destruction battalions.



**Abstract:** The article analyzes the role of destruction battalions of North Ossetia in the Great Patriotic War. The author examined the archival materials and studied the reasons for establishing the destruction battalions and conditions of their work in the struggle against espionage and saboteurs. The analysis of archival documents helped to identify the main activities of the battalions in fights for Ossetia, and their role in the maintenance of law and order in the home front.



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Regional historiography of the Great Patriotic War is updated with new studies revealing little-known aspects of the problem and reassessment of the existing points of view [3]. However, there are problems that have not been solved, for example, the role and activities of volunteer militarized formations, including destruction battalions, which not only ensured the safety in the home front, but also took part in the fights with regular units of the enemy.

On the eve of the war, the activity of the German spies increased by 14 times [2, p. 25]. During the military operations in the North Caucasus, the trained spy groups of “Brandenburg-800” were sent to the home front of the Red Army [1, p. 103].

The NKVD made a decision to establish operational headquarters of destruction battalions in response to harmful activities of the enemy spies on the territory of the USSR. The Ordzhonikidze (Vladikavkaz) Defense Committee controlled the establishment and regulation of the activities of these paramilitary organizations. Destruction battalions were supposed to combat enemy paratroopers and saboteurs; the battalions were staffed with Communists, Young Communists and Soviet workers who could use weapons [5, p. 14].

The destruction battalions had to complete a variety of tasks, ranging from the protection of the home front and liquidation of paratroop units to the evacuation works and helping the militia to identify panic-mongers and deserters. The battalions were staffed with volunteers; the Communist and Komsomol organizations and the NKVD carefully checked them. The City Committee of the party made the decision about the fighters of the destruction battalion. All battalions were headed by the Commander and staffed with Assistant for political affairs, Adjunct and a physician. In July 1941, 15 destruction battalions were formed; the number of fighters amounted to 2,650 in total, including three battalions (200 people) in the city of Ordzhonikidze, and battalions (80–100 people) in the rural areas of the country.

Destruction battalions followed the military routine: each regiment consisted of three battalions and units of combat and home front support. Each battalion had two companies of two platoons. Basically, the destruction battalions were formed by the district principle, each district had one battalion of fighters, but also battalions were formed at factories, institutes, etc. The social composition of the fighters included workers, employees, students, and the NKVD officers. They battalions also ranged in age composition: 166 people were from 16 to 25 years; 243 people were from 25 to 40 years, 187 were 40 and older.

In the beginning, destruction battalions were composed of soldiers who served on the job, but with the approach of the front to North Ossetia in August 1942, there was a need to move fighters to the barracks. Each battalion had a sufficient number of weapons. For example, one of the city's battalions of 200 soldiers had 179 of 7.62 mm Kalashnikov assault rifles, "Mauser" assault rifles, 2 machine guns, 37 "Revolver" pistols, RGD-33 hand grenades. Later, the fighters received more than 2,000 "Lee-Enfield" rifles (England) and "Arisaka" (Japan), light machine guns (Czechoslovakia). Weapons and ammunition for the destruction battalions were provided from the warehouses of the NKVD SOASSR and 9th Army.

All the fighters had a three-month training on the basics of military affairs, intelligence and liquidation of spies. At the end of 1941, together with the cadets of the NKVD school they conducted two tactical operations, which showed a high level of training of fighters. Military training of the battalion personnel was carried out on the approved centralized program (100 hours of training) and included the methods of struggle with the paratroopers, the implementation of raids, ambushes; in addition, each fighter had to do a course in political literacy. Fighters of the destruction battalions learned the basics of operative work. Over 6 thousand people were trained in total.

Since fighters of the destruction battalions had to combine their basic work with military service, they were paid. Fighters of the destruction battalions who were living in the barracks received money and material supply from the NKVD funds as the Red Army mobilized persons [9, l. 2]. In January 1942, fighters received military cards.

Sadonsky destruction battalions were supposed to examine certain areas, close critical and affected areas, protect special-purpose warehouses, escort detained deserters [10, p. 48]. The destruction battalions of North Ossetia took an active part in military operations. For example, during the siege of the city of Ordzhonikidze, the consolidated battalion defended the neighborhood for six days; during the battle for the city, the battalion guarded strategically important objects.

The destruction battalions participated in the battle of Ordzhonikidze in different ways: some units actively participated in defensive battles, others joined partisans in the home front of the enemy; some were engaged in guarding critical facilities and helped the police to identify deserters and looters. Thus, only at the beginning of 1942 destruction battalions caught 8 paratroopers, 34 spies, over 200 bandits, about 2,000 thousand deserters from the Red Army, 1,500 of those who fled from the labor mobilization. Here are a few facts of the activities of destruction battalions of the republic. In October 1942, the Ardon fighter squad liquidated the Kalashnik gang of 8 people. All of them were armed deserters hiding in the woods. The battalion fighters found and disarmed another gang near the village of Dur-Dur [8, l. 21].

After the liberation of the territories occupied by the enemy, the destruction battalions began the next phase associated with the new challenges identified in the directive of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs. The destruction battalions were involved in the organization of protection and maintenance of revolutionary order in the settlements, and assisted in liquidation of anti-Soviet people [2, p. 112].

The situation was particularly threatening on the territory of the North Caucasus: enemy aircraft carried out air strikes not only on human settlements; they also sent small subversive groups in the home front of the Red Army. To counter the enemy insurrection the entire territory of the North Caucasian Military District was divided into zones; North Ossetia was the fifth zone. The militia, the NKVD, destruction battalions, people's militia were on the alert. After the liberation of the territory of North Ossetia, 11 destruction battalions the enemy were created with total number of 1,105 people, including 723 women. Often, destruction battalions together with the militia maintained order in the country. In 1943, the destruction battalions of North Ossetia took part in the 120 operations, detected criminal and enemy gangs, deserters from the labor front, from the Red Army; they organized and carried out 48 raids in the city and towns of the republic. They captured 3 enemy pilots, arrested 8 people with suspect documents, 2 spy signalers of the enemy aircraft; killed 30 enemy spies [7, l. 6], detained 3 enemy scouts, 26 deserters from the Red Army, 29 deserters from the labor front, 383 breakers of the wartime regime, 328 people without documents, destroyed more than 2 thousand German leaflets.

Thus, destruction battalions were home front units, whose task was to fight against the enemy spy network, saboteurs, deserters and criminal elements. Destruction battalions were the voluntary associations that were involved in combat missions, and protected the home front, maintained law and order in the territory of North Ossetia during the Great Patriotic War.

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## **Истребительные батальоны Северной Осетии в годы Великой Отечественной войны**

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** война; шпионаж; истребительные батальоны.

**Аннотация:** Статья посвящена анализу деятельности истребительных батальонов Северной Осетии. Автором впервые введены в научный оборот архивные материалы, позволившие исследовать причины возникновения, условия функционирования отрядов борьбы со шпионажем, диверсантами. Анализ документов позволил выявить основные направления деятельности истребительных батальонов как в условиях боев за Осетию, так и поддержания правопорядка и законности в тылу.

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## The History of the Development of Presbyterianism in Primorye

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**Key words and phrases:** Christianity; Korean people; missions; Presbyterian Church; Presbyterian missionaries; religion.

**Abstract:** Nowadays, the Presbyterian Church is one of the leading churches in the world; however, there are few research works devoted to the study of the history of its formation and development. The article aims to study the peculiarities of the development of Presbyterianism in Primorye. The author of the article explores the development of Presbyterianism in Primorye in close connection with the history of the Korean people.

### Introduction

Because of crop failure and the oppression of the feudal ruling dynasty, life of peasants in the Chosun in the 1860s was very disastrous. In search of a better life, the Koreans left their native land, and moved to the Russian Primorye.

The start of Korean resettlement in Primorye began in the second half of the XIX century, when the Amur region (by Aigun Treaty of 1858 and Beijing Convention of 1860) became a part of Russia [2, p. 12]. In accordance with the Beijing agreement, a common border between the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of Korea was established, so they became neighboring countries [3, p. 50].

The aim of the study is to find out the reasons for choosing the land of Primorye by Koreans to migrate through the examination process of the formation of the Presbyterian Church on the mentioned territory.

To achieve this, it is necessary to:

- explore the causes and background of intensive growth of the church in the early days of its formation;
- examine the state of relations between the Korean community and coastal compatriots;
- analyze the activity of Choi Gwang Hyla, the first Korean missionary in the Russian Far East;
- analyze Russia's ties with the Presbyterian Church.

In 1860, by the Aigun Treaty the Korean Peninsula, which was former Chinese Primorye, became a part of Russia and began to share a common border with Chosun [4, p. 112].

On April 27, 1861, a decree "On the rules for the settlement of Russian and foreigners in the Amur and Primorye regions of Eastern Siberia" was issued to encourage people to move to Primorye, Immigrants were exempted from the poll tax and land tax for twenty years, and received military benefits [5, p. 171].

Russian authorities began to give official permission to immigrate in 1864 [6, p. 19]. However, in the State Archives of Chosun there is a record of 1853 that someone by the name of Han, from the North Hamgyong Province cultivated land in the area Posyet. That year is sometimes considered as the beginning of the resettlement [5, p. 173]. Nevertheless, it was officially recognized that 13 families moved to Primorye in 1863.

Settlers were optimistic about the spacious land of Primorye, and thanks to the similarity of climate and soil, the Koreans used the same methods of cultivation. Therefore, the migration flow was constantly growing: 60 families moved in 1864, 165 families moved in 1868, and by 1869 due to heavy rain and severe frosts, the number of Koreans in Primorye reached 776 people.

Russians welcomed Koreans from the first days, which was confirmed by several sources.

1. In the early period of resettlement, Koreans who lived at the Tumangan River were subject to the Qing Empire attacks. In this regard, Emperor Gojong asked for protection from the Russian border garrisons [5, p. 19].

2. Unlike China, which had a negative attitude towards Korean immigrants, Russia welcomed Koreans and helped them to gain a foothold in a new land [5, p. 181].

3. The Governor General of Primorsky Krai, in his letter to the border outpost of Novograd ordered to "allow the settlement and help" [5, p. 176].

4. Russians appreciated Koreans for hard work and skillfulness, treated them with cordiality and even helped to apply for documents.

5. Chosun, surrounded by Russia, China and Japan, was in a difficult position. Russia did not put any pressure on Chosun and helped it to free from the influence of the Qing Empire.

6. Koreans transform untitled land in a kind of oasis and think of Russia as a second home [7, p. 16].

7. Koreans joined the Russian army, and at the same time were involved in the repair and road construction [8, p. 19].

### **The situation in 1920–1937 and forced deportations**

In the early years of immigration, the Russian government highly valued hard-working Koreans and their outstanding agricultural skills. Therefore, the authorities, in gave the Koreans a warm welcome. However, over time they began to oppress their rights.

Russia imposed several kinds of fines for Koreans. For example, for refusing to baptize babies and get married in the Orthodox Church, for wearing traditional Korean hairstyles as a forelock, even disbelief in God could be the reason for the payment of the fine [6, p. 109].

From 1865, the settlers began to take the Orthodox faith, but they treated baptism as a formality. If they adopted Orthodoxy, they could obtain Russian citizenship and land allotment. Orthodox preachers did not know the Korean language, so they could only baptize Koreans, but they could not teach their faith. Besides, hard work did not give the Koreans opportunity to learn the Russian language, which is why they could not understand the Orthodox religion. In 1872, in the village of Tizinhe Orthodox pastors organized the first Orthodox school for Koreans. However, since the training was conducted in the Russian language, the school was unpopular.

With the introduction of the Soviet power, the position of Koreans slightly improved: the

government provided all sorts of benefits to migrants, but the Korean community resisted the Sovietization.

In April 1920, there was an extraordinary event called “the April tragedy”. The army of Bolsheviks attacked and destroyed the Japanese military detachment. During the attack Korean armed groups fighting for independence suffered huge losses by assisting the Bolsheviks. In retaliation, on April 5, the Japanese army destroyed completely all the buildings of the Bolsheviks in the center of Vladivostok and then attacked New Korean suburb and destroyed it.

According to the documents, three hundred people were killed, and about three hundred and eighty were taken prisoners, the Korean school building and the Korean newspaper publishing house were burnt, all the important documents and equipment of Korean institutions were destroyed or confiscated [5, p. 217].

In the 1930s, Choson began to restrain migration and the pace of resettlement of Koreans to Russia slowed down. However, the total number of migrants in Primorye at that time began to cause concern on the part of the Soviet authorities, so in September 1937, an order was issued on the forced resettlement of Koreans from Primorye. They had to abandon their homes, livestock, utensils, property and move to a new place of residence [5, p. 220–221].

### **Development and decline of the Presbyterian Church in Primorye**

In 1885 in Soret, Hwanghae Province, the first Presbyterian Church was founded; then their number across the country was rapidly increasing. The Russian authorities did not pay attention to the Presbyterian Church until 1905, when it was first mentioned in documents of the Russian State Historical Archive of the Far East (**RSHA FE**).

From 1905, Korean Presbyterians made short trips to Vladivostok, and in 1909 the family of American missionaries of the Presbyterian Church settled in the Korean suburb. They taught Bible to Koreans (men and women studied separately). Sermons were in Korean. The number of parishioners reached more than a hundred people. Later, American preacher left Vladivostok, but appointed a Korean as his successor, who studied in America, and approved his assistants. He and assistants preached not only Vladivostok, but also in other cities, in St. Nicholas Ussuri, Harbin, Iman, etc. [9].

Presbyterian Koreans petitioned to their homeland and asked to send them a pastor to Vladivostok. In 1909, Pastor Choi Kwang Hylia was sent on the mission. On November 5, 1909, he sent a petition on his behalf to His Excellency Military Governor the Primorye region with a request to form a Presbyterian congregation among the local Korean population, and preach in Korean the word of God in the name of St. Gospel [9]. In response to this, diocesan authorities sent the Governor a document with a request not to issue a permit to the Presbyterian community under the Charter of Religious Affairs of Foreign Confessions of 1906, as the Presbyterian Church can attract Koreans who adopted the Orthodox faith [10, p. 57].

However, for unknown reasons in 1910, Choi Kwang Hyl adopted Orthodoxy. Because of these events, the Korean Presbyterian Church sent Khan Chica Pon as a missionary to Vladivostok. By 1911, the community numbered about 800 people, including 300 people in Vladivostok, 100 people Nikolskoye-Ussuriisk, 200 people in Harbin, and 200 people in other areas [10, p. 58].

Sermons were in an understandable language and in a convenient place for Koreans, so the number of parishioners grew rapidly. In Vladivostok, there were two churches and thirteen places of worship, the number of parishioners was 764. In 1910–1911, the Russian emperor forbade the creation of Protestant communities, and issued an order to evict the Korean

settlements outside Vladivostok.

However, the fate of the Korean Presbyterian Church was tragic. In 1917, there were 95 churches, but in 1924, there were only 42 churches. In 1922, Council of Elders of the Church was created, but in 1923, the persecution of Presbyterians from the Communist Party began, which resulted decline of religious propaganda. In 1925, the Union of Churches in Siberia was dismissed.

Over time, the situation continued to worsen, and in 1929, according to the latest report of the missionary, the Presbyterian Church in Primorye stopped its activities [11, p. 85]. Later, in 1937, after the forced deportation of Koreans, and tightening of the communist regime the Presbyterian Church in Primorye ceased to exist.

### Conclusion

The resettlement Koreans on the territory of the Russian Far East began in 1860 because of the famine and the unequal distribution of means of subsistence in their home country. At the same time, comparing Russia with other neighboring countries in the region, it showed hospitality and provided support for the resettlement Koreans at the governmental level.

The migration of Koreans to Primorye contributed to the emergence of Presbyterian churches, as Koreans did not want to adopt the Orthodox religion. They had their own religious teachings that were contrary to the teachings of the Orthodox Church. Another reason was that they did not know the Russian language. However, Koreans were forced to abandon Primorye in 1937, which resulted in destruction of Presbyterian churches in the region.

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## **История развития пресвитерианства в Приморье**

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** корейцы; миссионерство; пресвитерианская церковь; пресвитерианские миссионеры; религия; христианство.

**Аннотация:** На сегодняшний день пресвитерианская церковь является одной из ведущих церквей в мире, однако исследовательских работ, посвященных изучению истории ее становления и развития, практически не существует.

Целью данной статьи является исследование развития пресвитерианства в Приморье. Автор статьи рассматривает развитие пресвитерианства в Приморье в тесной взаимосвязи с историей корейского народа.

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## Russian Historicisms in Active and Passive Word Stock

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**Key words and phrases:** active vocabulary; passive vocabulary; historicism.



**Abstract:** The article describes the results of the study of Russian historicisms in active and passive word stock, and the possibility of the lexical units transition from one stratum to another one.

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At any stage of language development, there are words belonging to the active word stock - words used regularly in speech and words that are no longer used, and therefore, they received an archaic coloring. At the same time, in the lexical system, there are new words that have come into it; they seem unusual, retain a shade of freshness and novelty. Obsolete and new words are two fundamentally different groups of passive word stock.

Word stock is the most changeable language level. Changes and improvement of the word stock is directly related to industrial activity, economic, social and political life of people. The lexicon reflects all process of historical development of society. With the emergence of new objects and phenomena new concepts appear, and later on the words to name these concepts. When certain phenomena disappear, some words die out or change their meaning. Given all this, the word stock of the language can be divided into two groups: active and passive word stock. The active word stock includes words whose meaning is clear to people speaking this language. The words of this group are deprived of any shades of obsolescence. As we know, the concept of active and passive word stock was introduced by L.V. Shcherba [3]. Passive word stock consists of words that have become less common or fallen into disuse.

In modern linguistics, there are several points of view on the passive word stock of the language. Some scientists believe that passive word stock consists of lexical units, the use of which is restricted by the features of phenomena (names of rare realities, historicism, terms, proper names) or lexical units, known only to the part of the speakers (archaisms, neologisms) used only in certain functional varieties of language (bookish, colloquial, and other stylistically colored lexemes) [1].

Proponents of the other view argue that passive word stock is part of the lexicon understood by all speakers of the language, but little used in everyday conversation; passive word stock consists of obsolete or obsolescent words, and neologisms that have not yet entered into customary usage [2]. This view on the passive word stock is more "narrow" because it includes

only a part of the obsolete (obsolescent) lexicon and neologisms. Thus, passive word stock includes obsolete words and neologisms.

Archaisms make up a significant part of the passive word stock. Words related to the passive word stock have important difference from the active word stock: native speakers are often unaware of their meaning which they can understand only in context. Passive word stock is larger than the active word stock.

Historicisms are words and expressions that have fallen in disuse because the concepts denoted by them have disappeared or become irrelevant.

Historicisms of the contemporary Russian language can be grouped into 16 thematic groups of words.

1. Historicisms of the Russian language with the meaning of “person” is the largest group of historicisms; it includes about 550 words. In this group, there are words that became historicisms in the days of Moscow State.

2. A group of historicisms with the meaning of “socio-economic situation, or state” is not that big, and it can be divided into two subgroups:

1) socio-economic situation, state;

2) occupational activities. The words that appeared and were used up to the XIX century have a great place in this group.

3. Historicisms with the meaning of “political regimes, forms of power” is one of the smallest groups of historicisms. It consists of the words used in Russia from the XVI century.

Other groups of historicisms include words denoting administrative and territorial units, authorities and organizations, trade and economic sphere, military sphere, documents, business documents, transport means and their parts, clothing and its parts, buildings and structures, types and instruments of punishment, everyday objects, and other domestic realia.

Thus, the language as a system is in constant motion and development, and it is the lexicon that responds to changes in society, in the first place. At the same time, the names of objects or phenomena that are no longer in use fall in disuse and become passive word stock.

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## Русские историзмы с точки зрения активного и пассивного запасов языка

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** активный запас языка, пассивный запас языка, историзм.

**Аннотация:** В статье представлены результаты исследования русских историзмов с точки зрения активного и пассивного запасов русского языка, возможностей перераспределения слов из одного лексического пласта в другой.

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UDK 811

## The Notion of Syntactic Condensation Using Prepositional-Case Combinations Such as “Preposition + Verbal Noun” in the Scientific Style of the Russian Language in the Mirror of the Chinese Language



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**Key words and phrases:** Syntax condensation; functional style; scientific style; Russian language; Chinese language.



**Abstract:** Syntax condensation as a linguistic phenomenon in scientific style is the result of the transformation of a complex sentence into a simple one; it can express a variety of semantic relations. The article analyzes the syntactic condensation using prepositional combinations such as the type of “verbal noun + preposition” in scientific style of Russian language in comparison with the Chinese. This study represents the view of the insulating medium of language to certain linguistic phenomena in the scientific style of the Russian language. The results of the study can be used in teaching Russian as a foreign language in the audience of Chinese students.

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The scientific style is one of the functional styles of literary language, combining socio-scientific and educational orientation. It is an integral part of modern communication.

Simplification of syntactic structures of a scientific text by using syntactic condensation can make communication more successful. Syntax is the result of condensation of transformation of a complex sentence into a simple one and can express a variety of semantic relations

Despite the fact that the notion of syntactic condensation has been examined from a theoretical point of view in the last twenty years, the practical application of the results has not been well disseminated. Although the exercises on the transformation of a complex sentence into a simple one and vice versa have long been used in the framework of practical training for Russian as a Second Language (**RSL**), foreign students studying the scientific style of the Russian language need to develop a skill of syntactic condensation using prepositional-case combinations such as “preposition + verbal noun”.

Syntax condensation is an important step in the development of scientific style of speech, and scientific thinking as a whole. The condensed sentence has a much more economical use

of language tools, and a clear transfer of scientific fact. The skill of using prepositional-case combinations such as “preposition + verbal noun” when making a simple sentence, and when transforming a complex sentence with temporary, conditional, causal, and concessive clauses is very important for Chinese students studying Russian.

The methods of teaching RSL often include comparing a student's native language with the foreign language. We agree with A.A. Leontiev and A.S. Markosyan, that in the process of language learning, students often find similar language means regardless of the structure and other characteristics of a particular language; any language description that is designed for educational purposes must have some characteristics in common [1; 4]. In our opinion, the similarity of languages helps foreign students and graduate students to learn the language faster, while the differences make it possible to identify the unique characteristics of the native language.

In the scientific style of the Chinese language, there is also a linguistic phenomenon of condensation. However, transformation of the sentences with semantic relations is less common in comparison with the Russian language. It is used to express temporal and causative semantic relations and in clauses of purpose with the help of prepositional object to the verbal noun. Chinese lexemes usually have several grammatical functions simultaneously. Depending on the position of lexemes, their function may change. Therefore, some language means expressing the semantic relations in a simple sentence can be used in complex sentences. Here is an example of the word *Veyle*:

1) *Veyle Xinxing ketszi de fazhan, kesyuetszyamen tszinsinle busede nuli.*

– Scientists are making great efforts for the development of new technologies.

It should be noted that this sentence is simple in structure. It consists of the adverbial modifier – subject – predicate – attribute – object.

*Veyle Xinxing ketszi de fazhan* (for the development of new technologies) is a combination of prepositional object *Veyle* with verbal noun *fazhan* (development) which performs the function of the adverbial modifier of purpose.

*Veyle* (for) is preposition. In the Chinese language, this lexeme can be used as a preposition and a conjunction. In the given sentence, *Veyle* is a preposition.

*Xinxing ketszi de fazhan* (the development of new technologies): *fazhan* as a component of the prepositional object is a verbal noun. Aspectual particle *de* is a link between the collocation *Xinxing ketszi* and the word *fazhan*.

Comma is used in the Chinese complex sentence when it is necessary to clarify the modifier, to show the purpose of an action. It should be noted that in the Chinese language, comma is also used in a simple sentence.

*Kesyetszyamen* (Scientists) – subject;

*tszinsinle* (are making) – predicate;

*busede nuli* (great efforts) – attribute + object.

Thus, in this simple sentence prepositional object “*veyle ...*” (For) is used to express semantic relations of purpose.

A simple sentence with a prepositional object can be transformed in a complex one.

We analyze the following example:

2) *Veyle fazhan xinxing ketszi, kesyuetszyamen tszinsinle busede nuli.*

– Scientists are making great efforts so as to develop new technologies.

This sentence is complex in structure and expresses the semantic relations of purpose with

the help of the conjunction “Veyle” (so as to, in order to). Its syntactic structure is as follows: predicate – object, subject – predicate – object.

Veyle fazhan xinxing ketszi (so as to develop new technologies) is a subordinate clause of purpose.

Veyle (in order to / so as to) is a conjunction.

The examples (1) and (2) prove the multi-functionality of the lexeme.

Another problem is that in the Chinese language the sentence cannot be a simple one as some verbal nouns in Russian can be expressed only by verbs in Chinese.

We analyze the examples.

3) *When amorphous carbon is heated in the air, it reacts vigorously with oxygen.*

– Czaj udinsintan czaj kuncich zhun czjzhje shi, ju janci hujej fashjen czjule fain.

The Chinese sentence has a subordinate clause, in which the word czjzhje (heat) is a verb.

In our view, in the Chinese language syntax condensation in scientific texts is most pronounced in complex sentences. It is a subjective phenomenon of language, i.e., theoretically it exists, but on a practical level it is not expressed as much as in the Russian language.

It should be noted that when teaching RSL to the Chinese audience, especially when teaching syntactic condensation using prepositional combinations such as “preposition + verbal noun” the main task is to teach students to transform a complex sentence into a simple sentence. Translation of combinations such as “preposition + verbal noun” into Chinese helps students to learn their meanings and understand the differences in the construction of syntactic structures.

We also note that the Chinese studying the Russian language have difficulty doing transformation exercises. The insufficient level of proficiency in scientific style, and lack of understanding of the specifics of the syntax of the two languages explain it. Because of the serious differences between syntactic structures of the Russian language in comparison with the Chinese language in some cases, some simple sentences are translated into Chinese as complex sentences. Furthermore, not only prepositions, but other linguistic tools can be used.

According to L.V. Scherba, who paid a lot of attention to the methods of teaching a foreign language, students begin to understand grammar and its rules created gradually [2]; therefore, for gradual development of these skills, it is necessary to do special exercises, after which the teacher explains the mistakes and the student learns how to use specific language units.

When starting to teach scientific style to foreign students it is necessary:

1) to ensure that the level of knowledge of the Russian language is not lower than the basic;

2) to create a set of exercises to build and improve the necessary grammar skills;

3) to clarify the basic linguistic concepts of the native language in order to ensure its adequate comparison with the Russian language.

We have developed a questionnaire to analyze the frequency of errors that Chinese undergraduate and graduate students make in the process of mastering the principles of transformation of a complex sentence with the help of prepositional combinations such as “preposition + verbal noun”.

It consists of tasks involving the transformation of a variety of complex sentences. We offered to fill out the questionnaire to the students of Moscow State University of different majors (30 subjects). The purpose of our experiment was to identify common errors when using syntactical condensation. The results of this experiment can help teachers to develop a set of exercises aimed at addressing the most common errors, as well as understand their root causes.

The experiments showed that the most common errors made by Chinese students are word formation errors, in particular, verbal noun formation; errors in the choice of prepositions; errors

in the word order; incorrect use of case.

In addition, it some difficulties at the level of understanding of the tasks and functions of certain words should be noted; in our opinion, this caused the appearance of system errors on the linguistic level. These difficulties include: misinterpretation or failure to interpret the terms used in the text; lack of clear understanding of the structural features of simple and complex sentences; lack of understanding of functional differences between prepositions and conjunctions, regularities of their use in different types of sentences.

Having analyzed the questionnaire and identified of the most common mistakes, we offer the following guidelines that will help to study the transformation process of a simple sentence into a complex one. Teachers must explain to undergraduate and graduate students basic linguistic concepts, ask students to do preparatory tasks for the comparison of linguistic terms of the Russian language with the relevant Chinese terms. This is important for identifying similarities, differences and discrepancies in the definitions of certain terms in Russian and Chinese by matching structures. In addition, teachers have to ensure a gradual and phased introduction of linguistic notions such as suffixes, parts of speech, types of sentences, semantic relations.

Teaching Chinese undergraduate and graduate students the above combinations, analyzing their structure and meaning by comparing the linguistic resources of the two languages can help students to see different semantic relations in scientific style, and master the principle of the transformation of a complex sentence into a simple one.

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## Понятие синтаксической конденсации в научном стиле русского языка в зеркале китайского

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** синтаксическая конденсация; функциональная стилистика; научный стиль; русский язык; китайский язык.

**Аннотация:** Синтаксическая конденсация как языковое явление в научном стиле является результатом трансформации сложноподчиненного предложения в простое. В статье анализируется синтаксическая конденсация с помощью предложно-падежных сочета-

ний типа «предлог + отглагольное существительное» в научном стиле русского языка в сопоставлении с китайским. Данное исследование представляет взгляд носителя изолирующего языка на определенные языковые явления в научном стиле русского языка. Результат исследования может использоваться в методике РКИ в китайской аудитории преподавания.

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UDK 327

## The Specifics of Municipal Service in Moscow

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**Key words and phrases:** Moscow; municipal officials; Russia; efficiency; law.

**Abstract:** The authors analyze the basics and principles of municipal service in Moscow using the content analysis of the current legislation. This article also examines the method of assessing the effectiveness and productivity to evaluate the performance of local government.



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Municipal officials in Moscow are professionals employed on a permanent labor contract. Municipal services are rendered in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws of October 6, 2003 # 131-FZ “On general principles of local government in the Russian Federation”, of March 2, 2007 # 25-FZ “On Municipal Service in the Russian Federation”, other federal laws and normative legal acts of the Russian Federation, the Charter of the City of Moscow, the Moscow City Law of November 6, 2002 # 56 “On the organization of local government in the city of Moscow”, the Law of the City of Moscow of October 22, 2008 # 50 “On Community office in Moscow”, other normative legal acts of Moscow, Lefortovo Charter municipality and other municipal legal acts.

A municipal official is a citizen, performing duties of municipal service in the manner specified by the Charter of the municipality and municipal legal acts in accordance with the federal law and the laws of the City of Moscow, for salaries paid from the budget of the municipality (hereinafter – the local budget). Persons acting as the technical support of municipal authorities do not occupy positions of municipal service and are not municipal employees.

Municipal service in Moscow is based on the following principles:

- 1) the supremacy of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws over other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation and the laws of the city of Moscow over other normative legal acts of Moscow, normative legal acts of local self-government;
- 2) the priority of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen;
- 3) independence of local authorities within their powers;
- 4) professionalism and competence of municipal employees;
- 5) transparency in the implementation of municipal services;
- 6) responsibility of municipal employees for nonperformance or improper performance of official duties;
- 7) equal access to municipal service in accordance with their abilities and training;
- 8) legal and social protection of municipal employees;

9) non-party character of municipal service;

10) unity of the main requirements for the municipal service in the Russian Federation, taking into account the characteristics of the organization of local government in the city of Moscow;

11) interconnection and relations between the basic conditions of municipal service in Moscow and civil service.

The role of municipal officials is limited to providing the necessary level of stability in relations between the state and civil society, serving as a mediating link in their relationship because of their direct contact with the population. All this data implies the need to study the problem of the municipal service, its essential characteristics and a new role in Russian society, in the system of social management.

On December 26, 2014, the website of the Moscow City Duma published the Law of the City of Moscow of December 17, 2014 # 63 "On Amendments to the Law of the City of Moscow of October 22, 2008 # 50 "On municipal service in Moscow", and Article 16.2 of the Law of Moscow of November 25, 2009 # 9 "On guarantees of the exercise of the powers of persons holding municipal office in the city of Moscow". The law approved a single register of municipal service posts in the city of Moscow, and a system of posts for municipal employees of municipalities, counties and urban settlements.

Prior to the adoption of this law, the registry of posts of municipal service in the city of Moscow was only to municipalities of "old Moscow", while in urban districts and settlements the municipal service posts of the Moscow region were in force. According to the law, a new system of class ranks of municipal services is introduced; it consists of 15 class ranks, whose names correspond to similar class ranks of the civil service in Moscow. The new system has replaced the system of 12 class ranks, and 15 class ranks of the municipal service of the Moscow region, which was used in the urban districts and settlements. Municipal officials holding the existing ranks of municipal service got new ranks automatically as from 1 January 2015, in accordance with the table of class ranks set by the new law. Features of urban districts and settlements in terms of pay and additional guarantees for municipal officials, heads of municipalities and deputies will remain in force up to January 1, 2016.

In July 2015, the prefectures of administrative districts of Moscow held 4 sessions of the Coordinating Council, where five questions were considered. During the reporting period, the district council held 111 meetings of the Coordinating Council. At the meeting of the coordinating councils of districts, 208 issues were considered. The priority questions included:

- on the interaction of local authorities and district councils in organizing spring conscription of citizens for military service: 29 questions (13.9 %);
- on landscaping work and preparing playgrounds of educational facilities: 16 questions (7.7 %)
- on capital repairs of apartment blocks in the city of Moscow: questions (6.7 %)
- on preparation of events dedicated to the Day of the city: 13 questions (6.25 %)
- other problems: 10 questions (4.8 %).

The information on 34 sessions of Coordination Council in the areas of the city of Moscow was published in local newspapers, the information on 80 sessions of Coordination Council was posted on the website of districts and administrations of municipal districts.

The analysis of the local government efficiency was made by the indicators, which reflect the work of the local government directly or indirectly. We used the indicators to calculate raw data from the annual reports on the implementation of the powers delegated to local authorities, approved by the authorized bodies of executive power of Moscow, certain laws of the city of

Moscow on the empowerment of local governments with separate state powers. The comparability of indicators for the assessment was ensured by the conversion of the absolute values of the original data into relative terms that have the same type of unit (percentage). A set of criteria defined by the basic performance indicators, additional performance indicators and performance indicators was developed. The values of the basic performance indicators are the basis for the assignment to the local government body of one of three categories of performance (efficiency) by the analyzed indicators: high (3 points), fair (2 points), poor (1 point).

The assessment of the local government performance as high, fair or poor is generally made by the final score. For local governments, which fell into the category of poor performance, the analysis of other performance indicators can be made. They can increase the final grade in the performance evaluation. Performance indicators characterize the efficiency of the use of the powers. In our view, the developed method of assessing the government performance can be applied in other regions of Russia.

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### Особенности муниципальной службы в Москве

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** Москва; муниципальные служащие; Российская Федерация; эффективность; закон.



**Аннотация:** Авторы анализируют основы и принципы муниципальной службы в Москве на основе контент-анализа действующего законодательства. Также статья рассматривает методику оценки эффективности и результативности, которая позволяет в достаточной мере оценить работу местного органа самоуправления.

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UDK 33



## Reducing Transaction Costs through Outsourcing (Case Study)

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**Key words and phrases:** outsourcing; contracts; accounting; activity based costing (**ABC**).



**Abstract:** The purpose of this article is to study the factors that affect outsourcing of accounting functions and the impact of outsourcing on the company performance. It was found that outsourcing has a positive influence on the company performance and its technical efficiency. The results of the study of the Iraqi company showed that outsourcing contracts reduced the transaction costs, which allowed the company to get rid of additional costs, save time, reduce working costs. In addition, the analysis suggested that outsourcing increased competition and encouraged the company to meet the challenges of competition (especially in the local market). The company had to invest in modern information systems and, in particular, the cost systems. The activity based costing (**ABC**) helped the company to redesign its activities.



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### Introduction

In Iraq, outsourcing has emerged as a management strategy. The analysis of transaction costs phenomenon is not comprehensive [Williamson, 1998; Feenstra, 1998; Gatautis et al, 2002]. Gatautis and other scientists [Gatautis et al, 2002] state that transaction costs are the costs which appear when goods or services are exchanged, they are not related to the creation of goods or services.

The theory of transaction costs economics includes four research fields in which transaction costs are dominant. According to Williamson, O. E. [Williamson, 1998], the theory of transaction costs economics provides more opportunities to assess the role of transaction costs for economic performance. This shows that perception of transaction costs is extremely important for better understanding of any empirical phenomenon related to business.

The transaction costs have been examined in many economic studies. Acquisitions and associations provide more opportunities to work independently in any economic cycle. One of the most important reasons that show why it is worth making acquisitions and associations is an economic slowdown. Studies revealed that the relevant institutions to provide outsourcing services play a key role in the economic transaction costs.

Different institutions generate transaction costs in a different way. Usually transactions are

made on the basis of formal or informal contracts. It is extremely important to keep transaction costs low, because every company seeks to reduce costs in order to be able to compete in the markets.

It is important to note that one of the main factors for choosing outsourcing is that the company deciding to buy outsourcing services does not have to care about attraction of professionals, their maintenance and training. It does not have to buy and renew necessary equipment because these processes are performed by an outsourcing supplier, which in turn leads to the conversion and the reduction of fixed and variable costs.

Thereby, the company can concentrate on internal opportunities and the spheres in which it specializes. Buying outsourcing services often provides opportunities to choose fixed or variable costs and obtain outsourcing services for the fixed monthly fee, therefore, companies can draw up more precise budgets. What is more, when the need to use outsourcing services disappears or the contract term expires, it is possible to stop buying the service, which is not possible, when the company invests in the equipment and hires people. Another positive factor is the quality of the service.

The aim of the article is to highlight the importance of transaction costs particularly the cost systems, activity based costing (**ABC**) in outsourcing and expand the scope of the work of companies.

In this context, in the field of research and the theory of transaction costs, activity based costing, and outsourcing make up the theoretical framework for the study.

The research revealed that by entering into an outsourcing agreement, a customer and a service provider conclude a contract in which they design compulsory legal, institutional systems, rights, duties, aims and responsibilities of each party, politics and strategies that are based on the agreement between the company and a third party, and finally, and will explain the relationship between these concepts in the theoretical dimension.

### **Current models of outsourcing**

The theory of transaction costs economics [Coase, 1937] provides more opportunities to assess the position of transaction costs in economics.

This paper makes a contribution to TCE theory by referring once again to [Coase, 1937] original work and restating the TCE premise that high transaction volumes are associated with insourcing. With the changing cost structures in today's economies, where non-physical, service oriented exchanges may have low transaction costs due to information technology, the assumption that a high level of transactions equates to a high level of costs is not valid. The spirit of transaction cost theory is to consider the factors that make something more expensive to outsource or perform internally.

Outsourcing should be considered not only as a pure purchase of goods and services outside the company but also as one of the forms of strategic alliance [Zineldin & Bredenlow, 2003]. The links of strategic outsourcing often bring the company significant benefits such as economy of scale, qualified work force, high level of R&D activities and higher additional value for lower total costs which ensures the profit for all outsourcing partners working together in an alliance [Zineldin & Bredenlow, 2003]. But when indirect costs calculated incorrectly lead to take inappropriate decisions of the company [Zimmerman, Jerold, 2001].

From this point of view, outsourcing is both an opportunity and a challenge for most traditionally integrates organizations [Baden-Fuller, 2010]. Working in a net, companies can become market leaders in shorter time, increase their flexibility and cost efficiency [Nieminen & Takala,

2006]. Globalization and international competitiveness has brought a new era in the construction industry as well as in housing market [Jaafar et al., 2008; Snieska, 2008; Pilinkiene, 2008; Snieska & Bruneckiene, 2009]. Most researchers analysed the factors determining outsourcing from the viewpoint of transaction costs economics. They concentrated on identification of the factors which influence outsourcing [Argyres, 1996].

On the other hand, more efforts have to be put in applying innovation policy in broader scope, i.e. upgrading technologies in traditional industry sectors and upgrading skills and qualification [A. Adekola, R. Korsakienė, M. Tvaronavicienė, 2008].

If a company starts outsourcing initiative, steps for success are: knowledge, planning, sourcing and execution. The success is primarily dependent on explicit planning and identification of all possible opportunities. For this reason, organizations need to take various measures for the inputs which are critical for themselves and have uncertainty in provision [Kocel, 2011, Ellram and Maltz, 1995].

Strategic outsourcing plan must be done from the perspective that it will help to grow business instead of focusing only on cost cutting, leaving out from consideration long term business implications [Boguslauskas & Kvedaraviciene, 2008]. For instance, Sink and Langley [Sink & Langley, 1997], Bagchi and Virum [Bagchi & Virum, 1998] focus on logistics outsourcing. And any organization inherently striving to be the best among its competitors to do that is seeking to exploit every means to ensure achieving its goal of reducing costs. And methods that their presumption to achieve this is system Activity Based Costing (ABC) although presented not in all models, are as follows:

- 1) definition of the main activity and strategy;
- 2) evaluation of total costs;
- 3) activity analysis.

which costing principles to use, yet Activity Based Costing (ABC) seems like a natural choice of method, as this particular technique centers around allocating resource costs to activities using so called resource cost drivers the first basis for distribution in (ABC). Focusing on outsourcing, the company must therefore evaluate the activity considered for contracting out on the basis of the structural factors identified as well as the costs allocated to it through this is system ABC.

If transaction costs help to explain different management mechanisms, the theory of resources reviews comparative capacities and trade partners of the company. Thus, the removal of these activities through on outsourcing the work can reduce the cost of which can be relied upon to reduce costs, Table 1 shows the activity centers costs in the Iraqi Company for the production of concrete blocks.

Table 1 shows cost centers by activity and figures for each center. The company relies on standardized accounting system in the classification of cost elements (uses).

The company is a research sample of Iraqi companies, which face strong competition from foreign companies operating in the Iraqi market, which offer better quality products, so the administration need efficient information systems.

Table 2 shows the activities concerned in the Iraqi Company for the production of concrete blocks, and the distribution of these activities, as in the traditional system and of activities under the system activity based costing (ABC). And the integration of some of the activities with each one.

Table 3 shows the comparison between costs in the traditional system and costs in the system ABC.

Table 3 shows the difference in costs, and the amount of the decline in costs resulting from the integration of some of the activities which are unnecessary.

**Table 1.** The activity centers costs

cost center	The cost center code
Production centers	50101
Pouring concrete armed	5010101
Shipping & Dismantling	5010102
reinforcing bars	5010103
templates installation	5010104
Planning Services	5010105
Production of wooden crates	5010106
maintenance of electrical	5010107
Blacksmithing Workshop	5010108
service centers	60101
quality control	6010101
Engineering Affairs	6010102
warehouses	6010103
maintenance	6010104
Technical Department	6010105
transport	6010106
social services	6010107

**Table 2.** The activities of the Iraqi Company for the production of concrete blocks

The number of activities reduced	Activities under the ABC system (activities transaction costs)	Activities in the traditional system
0	-----	Pour reinforced concrete
0	-----	Shipping and dismantling
0	-----	Rebar
0	-----	Installation templates
1	Quality control	Quality control
1	Engineering Affairs	Engineering Affairs
1	Warehouses	Warehouses
0	-----	Maintenance
1	Technical administration	Technical administration
1	Planning services	Planning services
--	Installation templates	The production of wooden crates
--	Maintenance	Maintenance Electric
--	Maintenance	Blacksmithing Workshop
5	7	13

These indirect costs have become a large part of the cost structure; the process of cost allocation has become a very important issue, so the company management relies on the information provided by the costs section. On this basis, we can say that the cost calculation in

**Table 3.** Costs in the traditional system and costs in the system ABC

difference	Unit cost in transaction costs	Unit cost in the traditional system	Pattern Type for concrete
(70895660)*	158849250	229744910	6XNF 11R
(55842420)	162691800	218534220	6XCS 13R
(31563486)	406508082	438071568	6XTFZ 19-3R
(981034)	12632533	13613567	6X 19-4L
(362882)	28122511	28485393	6XTFZ 21-3R
7766931	87965290	80198359	6XCE 25-R
(313942)	14653476	17792908	6X 15R
(155017983)	871422942	1026440925	Total

\* The parentheses indicate a decrease in indirect costs resulting from the application of the activity.

the activity based costing (ABC) system can help to achieve efficiency in allocation through the availability information on the activities, in addition to the ease and speed of providing information, and reduced costs in outsourcing contracts.

### Conclusion

According to the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that outsourcing reduces transaction costs and dependence on resources.

Outsourcing allows companies to get rid of additional costs, save labor costs, storage costs, by applying the system of Activity Based Costing (ABC) in outsourcing contracts. Because of the intense competition between companies, it provides the necessary information on the services to be provided at a lower cost and better quality.

Activity Based Costing (ABC) for outsourcing contracts plays a direct role in reducing costs by integrating non-essential activities. A reduction in the transaction costs can be expressed in the business environment that ensures the leadership strategy of the company on the basis of excellence to deliver a product at a lower price than provided by other competitors while maintaining an acceptable level of quality costs.

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### **Аутсорсинг как инструмент сокращения транзакционных издержек (тематическое исследование)**

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** аутсорсинг; договоры; бухгалтерский учет; функциональный бухгалтерский учет (ФБУ).

**Аннотация:** Изучены факторы, влияющие на аутсорсинг учетных функций по видам хозяйственной деятельности. Установлено положительное влияние аутсорсинга на производительность компании и ее техническую эффективность. Результаты исследования иракской компании показали, что аутсорсинговые контракты позволяют сократить экономические расходы, избавиться от дополнительных затрат, сэкономить время и снизить

эксплуатационные расходы. В результате анализа было установлено, что аутсорсинг способствует развитию конкуренции и стимулирует компании к решению проблем, связанных с конкуренцией (особенно на местном рынке). Аутсорсинг способствует увеличению инвестиций в современные информационные системы, в частности, в систему учета затрат. Внедрение функционального бухгалтерского учета (**ФБУ**) привело к серьезным изменениям в компании.

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## The Creation of a Network of Industrial Parks as an Effective Mechanism for Attracting Investments into the Regional Economy



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**Key words and phrases:** investment infrastructure; mechanism of attracting investments; regional economy; network of industrial parks; territorial and economic zones.



**Abstract:** The article describes an effective mechanism for attracting investments into the regional economy - the creation of industrial parks; shows the key indicators and trends in the development of industrial parks in Russia; principles of separation areas on the integrated spatial-economic zone; the advantages of network organizational model of regional investment infrastructure.

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In modern conditions, the relevance of an effective mechanism of attracting investments into the regional economy is obvious. However, despite the established system of measures of state support of investment activity on the territory of the Smolensk region, a slowdown in the growth of investment in fixed capital has been observed; the economic growth of the Smolensk region in recent years has been below average in the Central Federal district and Russia (Table 1) [2].

Changes in the current negative trends will contribute to the creation of a regional infrastructure to accommodate industrial and other objects of investors: zones of economic development of the Smolensk region, logistics centers, industrial parks, development of information systems investment projects and investment platforms.

In modern conditions, there is an additional request for the localization infrastructure of industrial enterprises. However, attention to the problems of development and placement of productive forces in the organizational model of the formation of industrial facilities is still insufficient, despite universal recognition of greater economic opportunities and prospects of development of complex forms of production location. One of these organizational models is the creation of industrial parks.

The creation of industrial parks helps strengthen the vertical integration of enterprises, ensure high employment, attract foreign direct investment, increase sales and, consequently, ensure long-term sustainable socio-economic development of the territory.

Currently, the number of industrial parks in the Russian Federation is small, with 45 existing parks and 56 parks at the stage of design and construction [1].

**Table 1.** Dynamics of growth rates of economy of the Smolensk region

Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Place for Russia	37	13	71	72	49	55
Place for CFD	10	2	16	14	14	16

**Table 2.** Trends in the development of industrial parks

Period	Feature
1990–2000	Stage of formation. The creation of industrial parks on the basis of "old" large industrial enterprises
2000–2006	The emergence of the classic universal parks. Development management standards
Since 2012	The growing number of specialized parks. Segmentation and positioning of industrial parks (customer orientation, competitive advantages of the region, attractive for investors and residents). Increased competition in the segment of universal parks. The growth in the number of private industrial parks
Currently	The use of parks for testing models of governance and regulation. The expansion of the number and geography of investment-attractive sites, consolidation of infrastructure

At the same time, we can assume that the industry has passed the primary stage of development. The positive experience of a number of regions of the Russian Federation suggests that industrial parks play an important role in ensuring the dynamic growth of regional economies, creating the conditions for growth of competitive industries, attracting investments for the modernization of industrial assets (Table 2) [2].

However, compared with developed countries, the Russian Federation is lagging behind the volume of placement of facilities on the territory of industrial parks. The main constraint of development is the lack of available funding mechanisms, high costs of construction and connection of industrial facilities to networks of natural monopolies (for the organization of energy supply, water supply systems, sewage systems, etc.), long investment cycle of the production infrastructure, underdeveloped logistics. Currently the largest number of Russian industrial parks located in the Central Federal district. At the same time, the territorial development of industrial parks is not consistent with the potential for industrial development in a significant number of subjects of the Russian Federation and makes it difficult to attract direct investment in the industry in the regions.

In the Smolensk region, there are early examples of creating industrial parks: transportation and logistics industrial complex "Stabna", Industrial Park "Safonovo", Industrial Park "Resource", Industrial-technological Park "Vorga". However, the development of industrial parks is hampered by several problems associated with administrative barriers, the long delay in the approval of permits, the weak level of organization of information and consulting services [3].

It is necessary to adopt a number of regulations to create a favorable investment climate,

investment activity, and formation of financial mechanisms to attract and support investment, efficient use of investment and investor protection, as well as participants in investment projects in the Smolensk region.

To promote socio-economic development of the region and ensure priority consideration of the issues of technological development and local production it is proposed to divide the territory of the Smolensk region into the integrated economic zones[4].

For effective functioning of the network of industrial parks, it is necessary to develop infrastructure, including companies and agencies that provide commercial, legal, audit, marketing, information, education and research services. The advantages of network organizational model of regional investment infrastructure are in a synergistic effect, achieved through a reasonable and efficient mechanism of interaction between the basic elements of the network, i.e. the leading industrial parks operating in the respective territorial-economic zones of the Smolensk region. Leading industrial parks within the economic zones should become integrators and catalysts create network investment infrastructure in municipalities by transferring the accumulated experience and implementation of unified methodological approaches.

Thus, the development of a regional network infrastructure investment in the form of industrial parks plays a very important role in ensuring sustainable growth of the regional economy.

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## **Создание сети индустриальных парков как эффективный механизм привлечения инвестиций в региональную экономику**

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**Ключевые слова и фразы:** инвестиционная инфраструктура; механизм привлечения инвестиций; сеть индустриальных парков; пространственно-экономические зоны.

**Аннотация:** В статье рассмотрен эффективный механизм привлечения инвестиций в региональную экономику – создание индустриальных парков; приведена динамика ключевых показателей, обозначены тенденции развития отрасли индустриальных парков в России; сформулированы принципы разделения территории на укрупненные пространственно-экономические зоны; обозначены преимущества сетевой модели региональной инвестиционной инфраструктуры.

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