
АННОТАЦИИ

Abstracts

A Method for Synthesis of Dynamically Redundant Systems of Variable Structure

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Key words and phrases: dynamic redundant systems; system survivability; reliability; principle of synthesis; Hilbert space; reservation; system analysis; control.

Abstract: The article formulates the basic principle of the synthesis of dynamically redundant systems within the framework of the concept of “input-output” and complexity theory. The study aims to develop a method for the synthesis of dynamically redundant systems of variable structure. The methodology and research methods include the apparatus of mathematical logic; complexity theory; reliability theory, factorization method and system analysis. It is concluded that when synthesizing the dynamic characteristics of redundant stationary complex technical systems of variable structure with infinite memory, the desired transfer functions can be determined by the factorization method.

The Development of the Concept of Making Technical Decisions for the Reliable Functioning of Complex Technical Systems of Variable Structure

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Key words and phrases: air distribution; concept; reliability; principles; making managerial decisions; system analysis; complex technical system of variable structure; coal mines.

Abstract: The article presents an assessment and analysis of the management of the reliability of the functioning of complex technical systems of variable structure (CTS VS). The study aims to develop a concept for making technical decisions for the reliable functioning of the CTS of the substation based on computer simulation. The methodology and research methods include the apparatus of mathematical logic; mathematical modeling; reliability theory and system analysis. To implement the formulated principles, appropriate methods were developed, which, in turn, formed the basis for the practical implementation of the methodology.

Methods of Teaching Artificial Intelligence in Modern Realities

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Key words and phrases: artificial intelligence; machine learning; deep learning; teacher; data.

Abstract: Artificial intelligence today has become an integral part of human life. In order for systems based on artificial intelligence to function, they must be trained, that is, it is important to lay in them the knowledge that they will use in their future work. The aim of the study is to study the methods of teaching artificial intelligence in modern realities. The analysis, synthesis, generalization and systematization of scientific sources on the research problem were used as research methods. The article substantiates the relevance of the use of artificial intelligence in various fields. The categories of systems

based on the use of artificial intelligence are presented. The most famous and common AI learning styles are described. It is concluded that the final choice of a specific AI training algorithm will depend on the specific situation.

Evaluation of the Camera Position in a 3D Scene Using Computer Vision Methods Based on Monocular Vision

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Key words and phrases: 3D scene; RANSAC; SIFT; Super Point; computer vision; monocular vision; camera position estimation; fundamental matrix.

Abstract: This article presents an approach to estimating the position of a camera in a 3D scene using computer vision methods based on monocular vision. The developed technique includes feature extraction and matching based on the combination of SIFT (Scale-Invariant Features Transform) and SuperPoint, applying the least squares method and RANSAC (Random sample Consensus) to match features and determine their correspondence between images, as well as the use of the fundamental matrix to calculate epipolar geometry and triangulate points. The article also describes the use of a trained neural network (eg PoseNet) for camera position regression to achieve more accurate results. The experiments were carried out on various data sets, and the results confirm the effectiveness of the proposed approach in comparison with existing methods. The work demonstrates the importance of a combined approach that combines both geometric and deep learning methods for estimating the position of a camera in a 3D scene. This approach can be useful in a wide range of applications such as robotics, autonomous vehicles, virtual and augmented reality.

Comparative Analysis of Computer Algebra Systems SMath Studio and Mathcad

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Key words and phrases: interface; plotting; project compatibility; SMath Studio; Mathcad.

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to conduct a comparative analysis of the interface and the possibilities of plotting graphs of mathematical functions of such computer algebra systems as SMath Studio (developed by EsMat LLC, version 1.0.8348, released on 11/09/2022) and Mathcad (developed by PTC, version 15.0, released on June 25, 2010). The research objectives include the comparison of key features that allow you to solve certain tasks related to the construction of various graphs, analysis of project compatibility for each application under consideration and program interfaces. To accomplish the tasks set in the work, a standard comparison method was used, in which the basic functionality of applications was compared. The hypothesis is based on the assumption that SMath computer algebra system Studio is not a complete analogue of Mathcad and has differences in functionality. The results are as follows: the optimal system of computer algebra among the compared ones is determined.

Computer Analyzer-Tomograph of Defects for Ultrasonic Flaw Detection of Hazardous Production Facilities

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Key words and phrases: control automation; visualization of control; artificial intelligence in the

field of non-destructive testing; computerization of control; computer defect analyzer; computer analyzer-tomograph; unbrakable control.

Abstract: A computer analyzer-tomograph of defects for ultrasonic flaw detection of hazardous production facilities is considered on the example of monitoring metallurgical production facilities: skip hoists of blast furnaces, trunnions, traverses, traction iron carriers, ingot carriers of metallurgical ladles. The computer analyzer-tomograph of defects is designed to calculate defects, set up detoscopes, computer visualize defects inside the test object, remotely perform the above services based on specialized group request files and form the basic functions of artificial intelligence (AI) in the field of non-destructive testing.

The main distinctive advantages of a computer analyzer-tomograph of defects are:

- 1) geometric interpretation of all computer calculations of the parameters of defects, which for the first time allows the operator to visually control the calculations themselves, i.e. the calculation ceases to be a black box, which can significantly reduce the number of errors compared to a manual calculation;
- 2) significant simplification of the calculations of the parameters of defects.

Automation: instrument setup calculations, defect size/area calculations, defect assessment greatly increases productivity, reliability and, what is very important, visibility of instrument setup, defect calculations, defect assessment. Minimizes inspection errors associated with manual calculations of instrument settings and manual calculations of the size / area of defects and their subsequent evaluation greatly increases productivity, reliability and quality of inspection. Promotes the use of remote control methods.

Automation and full visualization of defect calculations and their evaluation with animation (visualization) of the control equipment setup process algorithm make the calculation operations visual, visually controllable and completely eliminate errors associated with the human factor that often occur when performing complex calculation operations manually, which is extremely important (!), especially when monitoring hazardous production facilities.

Designing a Visualization Module for Dynamic Production Processes in an Enterprise

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Key words and phrases: analysis of production processes; production; control.

Abstract: The production management process is an important component of the overall enterprise management, which includes control of both planning and execution of the production process. This paper presents the design of a module of dynamic indicators of production, which is part of a system designed to provide support in the process of managing a manufacturing enterprise. The module serves as a means of presenting the results of the system, namely, it provides data on changes in the time indicators of production stages.

A Conceptual Model of Technology for Monitoring and Controlling the Communication Object of the Television and Radio Broadcasting Network

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Key words and phrases: intellectual control; intelligent monitoring; quality of digital broadcasting; model; technical requirements; digital television.

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to develop methodological approaches to the formation of

a system for intelligent automatic control of the state of an object in a digital television broadcasting network. Within the framework of the stated goal, key requirements for the technology and mechanisms of the system for monitoring the state of the TV and radio broadcasting network object were formed, a conceptual model of the system for remote monitoring and automatic control of the state of the communication object was formed. The methodological basis of the study was the available scientific works of domestic experts in the subject area, the theory of management of the development of technical systems, as well as scientific and practical developments in the field of advanced development of economic entities based on end-to-end business processes using digital technologies. The result of the work is a conceptual model for managing the flow of events of a remote control system and automatic scenario control of a TV and radio broadcasting network object, which allows preparing detailed technical requirements for the development and creation of an appropriate software and hardware complex.

Measurement of the Bottom Liquid Level in the Column

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Key words and phrases: non-contact level sensors; level sensor; level measurement; level gauge.

Abstract: The paper deals with the topic of measuring the level of bottom liquid in a column, which is a rather topical issue, since the level acts as one of the most important parameters, and its measurement is aimed at ensuring the safety and profitability of the technological process. The main task of the measurement of the bottom liquid level in the column is to establish the true position of the medium surface inside the reactor storage or tank for other purposes. The authors emphasize that level measurement provides for technological accounting of reserves, commercial accounting, as well as safety. In the course of the study, the authors considered the main problems that are associated with measuring the level of the bottom liquid in the column. It was revealed that such problems include such as: sticking; foam wave; corrosion; aggressive environment; explosive production. Also, within the framework of the article, the main means of measuring the level of the bottom liquid in the column are considered, indicating the scope, which in turn contributes to the solution of all identified problems. In conclusion, the authors come to the conclusion that the results obtained can be used in the design of automatic control systems for the liquid level in tanks.

A Mathematical Model for Calculating the Stress-Strain State of an Orthotropic Non-Uniformly Loaded Cylindrical Structure in Space

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Key words and phrases: partial differential equilibrium equations; composite material; mathematical model; stress-strain state; implicit splitting scheme; theory of elasticity; cylindrical design.

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to develop a mathematical model that allows calculating the stress-strain state of a cylindrical structure under the influence of uneven internal and external pressure distributed along the circumferential direction. The goal is achieved by using difference methods with the compilation of a stable splitting scheme, numerically implemented by scalar sweeps. Variation of the parameters (elastic constants, internal and external stress functions) will make it possible to use this model in the future to create a structure with desired properties for certain practical purposes.

Mathematical Modeling of Multi-Agent Interaction in the Production Process

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Key words and phrases: corruption; math modeling; multi-agent interaction; manufacturing process.

Abstract: The paper considers a model of the production process in which the customer offers the contractors to conclude a contract, and in the process of fulfilling the order, the contractors may change the level of production of goods, while the customer can contact a corrupt intermediary to obtain information. The aim of the study is to develop a mathematical model of competitive interaction between the contractor, customer and intermediary, taking into account the corruption component. Tasks of the work: mathematical formalization of the production process; identification of favorable and unfavorable conditions for planning the distribution of funds when concluding a contract. The ongoing study of the problem of planning the distribution of funds in conditions of information asymmetry without the participation of an intermediary refers to the results of the work.

A Theoretical Study of the Quasi-Equilibrium Region of the Space Charge in Membrane Systems with Axial Symmetry

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Key words and phrases: diffusion layer; quasi-equilibrium region of space charge; membrane systems; space charge region; axial symmetry; electrical neutrality.

Abstract: The aim of the work is a theoretical study using the method of mathematical modeling of the emergence and properties of the quasi-equilibrium space charge region (SCR) in membrane systems with axial symmetry, in particular, with a rotating membrane disk (RMD). The hypothesis of the study is the assumption that the quasi-equilibrium SCR is also practically stationary and stable with respect to changes in the problem parameters.

To achieve the goal of the study, the following tasks were solved: a mathematical model was built, an algorithm for the numerical solution was developed, and a numerical analysis of the transfer of salt ions in membrane systems with axial symmetry was carried out.

The algorithm for the numerical solution of the boundary value problem consists in splitting the problem on the current layer in time into electrochemical and hydrodynamic problems and solving them sequentially until they converge with a given accuracy. A numerical study of the properties of the quasi-equilibrium SCR made it possible to establish the main regularities of the transfer of salt ions:

- 1) a quasi-equilibrium SCR is formed almost instantly;
- 2) the thickness of the quasi-equilibrium SCR does not depend on the radius (r) of the membrane disk, except for the vicinity of $r = 0$;
- 3) the quasi-equilibrium SCR is also quasi-stationary, i.e. practically does not depend on time;
- 4) the axial and radial velocities in the quasi-equilibrium SCR are close to zero, while the azimuthal one can be considered almost constant and equal to ωr , i.e. the solution near the membrane in the quasi-equilibrium SCR rotates as a whole.

On the Question of the Stability of Forced Rotations of A Rigid Body with One Fixed Point at the Center of Mass

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Key words and phrases: solid body; stability of forced stationary rotations; Lyapunov functions; center of mass.

Abstract: The paper considers Euler's dynamical equations, which describe the rotations of an asymmetric rigid body with a point fixed at the center of mass. It is assumed that two moments act on the body: a constant external moment, given in the axes connected with the body, and a moment of resistance. In this case, the direction of action of the external moment is collinear to the average (unstable) main central axis of inertia of the body. In the framework of the qualitative theory of differential equations, using the Lyapunov functions, sufficient conditions are obtained for global asymptotic stability, as well as stability in the whole of stationary rotations of a rigid body. The technique of proving the above statements is based on the author's results and techniques. The proved statements supplement and develop the known ones.

Automation of the Process of Reinforcement of Reinforced Concrete Structures in TIM through the Example of the R1Company

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Key words and phrases: information model; reinforced concrete structures; reinforcement of structures; design automation.

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to develop and implement an application for automating the reinforcement of reinforced concrete structures. The subject of the study is the possibility of automating the reinforcement of reinforced concrete structures using TIM. The result of the work is an application (plugin) for Autodesk software Revit in the form of a table window, which allows you to align the bindings to the axes of additional reinforcement zones, as well as round the length of the bar.

Methods of Temporary Fastening of Building Structures during Strengthening and Reconstruction of Foundations

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Key words and phrases: strengthening of structures; strengthening of foundations; temporary strengthening; reconstruction of buildings; development regulation; dewatering systems.

Abstract: The article presents methods of temporary fastening of building structures during strengthening and reconstruction of foundations. The areas where the reconstruction of foundations is supposed to be carried out, the necessary measures before the start of work on the temporary strengthening of building structures, work on the installation of a dewatering system are considered.

The purpose of the study is to determine the scope of work on the temporary fastening of building structures during the strengthening and reconstruction of foundations.

The objectives of the study are to consider the main factors affecting the work on the temporary fastening of building structures during the strengthening and reconstruction of foundations; determine the modes of use of the possible conduct of work on the reconstruction of foundations; determine the necessary measures to be taken before starting work on temporary strengthening of structures.

The hypothesis of the study is that with a detailed consideration of the factors affecting the work on the temporary fastening of structures, it is possible to fully determine the methods, types and procedure for performing work on the temporary strengthening of building structures during the strengthening and reconstruction of foundations.

In the course of the study, the method of statistical observation was used. Statistical data were used on the analysis of the characteristics of the area and the construction site, affecting the work on the temporary fastening of building structures during the strengthening and reconstruction of foundations.

The result of the study was the development of a methodology for performing work on the temporary strengthening of building structures during the strengthening and reconstruction of foundations.

Efficiency of Thermal Insulation of Pipelines of Heat Supply Systems

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Key words and phrases: heating; return; losses; wall flow; thermal insulation; heat supply; energy; efficiency.

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to consider various approaches to assessing the effectiveness of thermal insulation of pipelines of heat supply systems and analyzing its comparative advantages. The objectives are to describe an approach to determining the heat transfer of multilayer insulation; to study the features of calculating heat losses from the outer surface of pipelines to the environment; to conduct a comparative analysis of the thickness of the seal from different materials. The methods are analysis, modeling, systematization, grouping, and generalization. The results are as follows: the article discusses the features of numerical simulation of the effectiveness of thermal insulation of pipelines, which can be used to design more economical heat supply systems. It is concluded that detection of thermal energy losses in pipelines using various insulating materials and their timely elimination can save significant funds and reduce energy consumption.

Determination of the Effectiveness of the Application of Information Technologies

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Key words and phrases: IMT; IMT stages; “maturity” levels; tabular model; interactive model.

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to determine the effectiveness of the application of information technologies. The indicators for evaluating efficiency and productivity are considered. The stages of information modeling technologies are given. The concept of “maturity” of the technological process is given. Three methods (concepts) of “maturity” of information modeling technologies are considered: Bilalo Succaroma, Marco Bew and Mervyn Richards and the third concept, which was implemented in the National BIM – the standard of America.

The Development of the Spit of Vasilevsky Island in 1701–1800

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Key words and phrases: Spit of Vasilyevsky Island; St. Petersburg; Academy of Sciences; Neva; development of the Spit of Vasilyevsky Island; spirit of the place.

Abstract: The Spit of Vasilyevsky Island is an important part of St. Petersburg and has a unique history of development and development. Studying the features of the development of the Spit

of Vasilyevsky Island, its formation as the center of the city and the main point of attraction for the period from the 16th to the 18th century, the historical background, facts, town planning features and the exclusivity of the geographical location were considered. Analyzing the development of the Strelka and studying the nature of architectural objects, the significance of this territory for the new city of St. Petersburg under construction was revealed. And also the influence of famous personalities, historical events and the development of the Academy of Sciences, on the creation of the “spirit of the place” and the modern representation of the Spit of Vasilyevsky Island has been studied.

On the Question of the Concept of the Relationship between Art and Science in Architecture

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Key words and phrases: architecture; science; art; architectural design; culture; architectural education; exact sciences.

Abstract: The article deals with the problems of the influence of science and art on the formation of architectural solutions for buildings and structures based on the traditional approach to creating an artificial environment and taking into account an innovative view of changing the structure of the city. The goal is to study the processes of influence of the creative and scientific components of architectural activity, which are an integral cultural tradition that affects the progressive development of the processes of creating an architectural environment. As a result, aspects of the interaction between art and science are revealed, which meet modern ideas about the formation of a comfortable environment in terms of visual effect, functional content and the use of the latest technical solutions in the construction industry.

Modern Approaches to the Integrated Implementation of Information Modeling Technologies at all Stages of the Life Cycle of a Capital Construction/Real Estate Object

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Key words and phrases: building control automation; building information classifiers; common data environment; information modeling technologies; EIR; 4D modeling.

Abstract: BIM technologies in Russia are at the first level of maturity, lagging behind the leading countries in the field of Information Modeling Technologies / BIM (TIM) countries – Great Britain, the USA, Singapore. Currently, only 15 % of companies that have implemented TIM use information models at the construction stage and another 5 % at the operation stage [1]. This leads to the irrational use of Digital Information Models / BIM Models (CIM), which reduces the effectiveness of the implementation of Information Modeling Technologies in the economy.

The purpose of this paper is to develop measures for the integrated implementation of Information Modeling Technologies at all stages of the life cycle of a capital construction object. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were set: analysis of existing regulatory documents and regulations in the field of information modeling technologies; audit of business processes of a construction company; development of measures for the integrated implementation of Information Modeling Technologies at all stages of the life cycle of a capital construction object (LC CCO), highlighting the features of a new approach.

The research hypothesis is that with the integrated implementation of information modeling technologies in a construction company, it becomes possible to use CIM to attract and bind customers to the project.

The research methods are as follows: generalization and systematization of normative documents and literature data in the field of TIM, audit of existing business processes of a construction company, development of measures for the integrated implementation of TIM at all stages of the OKS life cycle.

As a result of the integrated implementation of Information Modeling Technologies in development

companies, in addition to unlocking the full potential of the Digital Information Model at all stages of the life cycle of a capital construction project, it becomes possible to attract potential buyers to the formation of the first floor, commercial premises, and the arrangement of each apartment. Such a step helps to attract and bind the client to the project. As a result of the study, an approach was developed for the integrated implementation of Information Modeling Technologies at all stages of the life cycle of a capital construction object. The approach allows obtaining relevant and fairly real economic parameters of the project, which helps to track the entire situation during the investment and construction cycle of the facility.

The Development of Reading Skills of Newspaper and Journalistic Texts in the German Language Classes

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Key words and phrases: foreign language; skills; abilities; newspaper and journalistic text; tasks; reading; communicative competence.

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to reveal the didactic potential of newspaper and journalistic text in teaching the German language at a language university. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were set: to consider the specifics and possibilities of using newspaper and journalistic texts in teaching reading in German, the main methods of working with German-language newspaper and journalistic texts. The hypothesis of the study is the following assumption: newspaper and journalistic texts are fertile material for the development of reading skills and the further formation of linguistic and communicative competences of students in a practical German language course. The results of the study are the developed exercises, correlated with the formed skills and types of reading.

Methodological Potential of Internet Video Resources for the Formation of Lexical Skills

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Key words and phrases: foreign language; skills; abilities; video materials; tasks; lexical skill.

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to reveal the methodological potential of Internet video resources in the formation of lexical skills in a foreign language. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were solved: to consider the possibilities and features of using German-language video materials on the Internet in the formation of lexical skills, to develop methodological recommendations at each stage of working with video. The hypothesis of the study is the following assumption: video materials are an effective material for the development of listening skills and the further formation of lexical skills and communicative competence of students in language areas of training. The results of the study are the developed exercises that are aimed at the formation of lexical skills.

Ways to Solve the Problem of Increasing Students' Motivation for Physical Education

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Key words and phrases: physical culture; motivation; class attendance; student; sociological survey; class; sport.

Abstract: The problem of this scientific article is related to the lack of motivation among students

for physical education. The relevance lies in the fact that with the fast pace of modern life and a large study load, it is difficult for students to devote time to sports. The research methods are a sociological survey of students and analysis of literary sources. The purpose of the study is to identify the possible and most common reasons for the lack of motivation among students to engage in physical education. It is concluded that most of the students (59.8 %) regularly attend physical education classes. The main reason for attending classes is the fear of being marked absent in the journal. Self-study in the gym is the main form of physical education for students who miss classes. Practical recommendations are given to solve the problem of students' lack of motivation to attend physical education classes.

To the Question of the Formation of Digital Literacy among Future Teachers of a Foreign Language

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Key words and phrases: digitalization of education; foreign language; digital literacy; digital technologies; web quest technology; web quest; professional training.

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to reveal the didactic possibilities of using web-quest technology in the process of developing digital literacy among future foreign language teachers. The research objectives are to describe the importance of the formation of digital literacy in the process of professional training of future teachers of a foreign language; to substantiate the use of digital learning technologies in the process of developing digital literacy among students of language faculties of pedagogical universities; characterize web quest technology; describe a web quest for the formation of digital literacy among future foreign language teachers. Research hypothesis: the use of web-quest technology will optimize the process of digital literacy formation among future foreign language teachers. In the course of the study, methods of theoretical analysis and synthesis, and observation of the educational process were used. The result of the study is the practical development of a web quest aimed at developing digital literacy among future foreign language teachers.

Using Innovative Methods in Teaching a Foreign Language to Non-Linguistic University Students

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Key words and phrases: innovative methods; project method; digital resources; foreign language communicative competence.

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to present the features of the application of innovative methods such as digital resources of the Internet and the method of projects in teaching foreign languages in non-linguistic specialties of the university. The task is to describe the project method as one of the effective methods in student-centered learning. In the course of the study, the method of analyzing scientific literature on the topic of the study was used. The study revealed that the project method forms an activity approach in the development of educational material, allows you to thoroughly study the research topic, provides intellectual, moral, creative development of the individual.

The History of the Development of a Set of Norms “Be Ready for Labor and Defense”

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Key words and phrases: sports complex “Be ready for labor and defense”; GTO; norms; physical

culture; pioneers and schoolchildren.

Abstract: In 1934, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), under the All-Union Council of Physical Culture, for pioneers and schoolchildren, the complex “Be Ready for Labor and Defense” (GTO) was designed. The purpose of the article is to analyze the emergence and quality of the GTO complex in the USSR. The main objective of this paper is to study the history of the GTO sports complex in the pre-war years, in the formulation and quality of organizational work on the introduction of this complex among the pioneers and schoolchildren of the Soviet Union, to pay attention to interesting facts of that time, in the future to compare with the modern organization of similar activities. The main research methods include theoretical analysis and generalization of scientific and methodological literature, research of archival materials. The results of the study, based on the results of the study of archival data, allow us to draw the appropriate conclusions that in the pre-war years, the passing of the GTO standards among pioneers and schoolchildren was carried out massively, professionally and effectively.

Remote Support of Teaching a Foreign Language at the Faculty of Languages in a Pedagogical University

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Key words and phrases: distance support; foreign language teaching; digital tools; grammatical skills; distance course.

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to reveal the potential of distance learning in the field of teaching a foreign language in the context of the modernization of Russian education. The research objectives are to analyze the functionality of digital resources for organizing remote support for teaching a foreign language, to develop and describe a distance course for the formation of skills for grammatically correct writing and speaking within a specific topic. The research hypothesis is as follows: the process of teaching a foreign language can be optimized through the use of digital resources that have the functionality of creating distance courses. In the course of the study, methods of theoretical analysis and synthesis, and observation of the learning process were applied. The result of the study is a description of the didactic capabilities of digital resources that allow organizing remote support for teaching a foreign language, the development and description of a distance course.

Features of the Implementation of Blended Learning Models in the Study of Foreign Languages at University

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Key words and phrases: learning models; learning technologies; blended learning; digital learning platforms; learning management systems.

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to determine the feasibility of using blended learning technologies in high school. The research objectives are the analysis of domestic and foreign educational and methodological literature, the development and implementation of a foreign language teaching model based on digital Internet platforms in high school, consideration of the generally accepted classification of blended learning models, the advantages and disadvantages of their use in teaching a foreign language, a review of current educational digital platforms and learning management systems, ways of their application in the study of various aspects of a foreign language. The research hypothesis is based on the assumption that blended learning technologies make it possible to optimize the educational process at school, organize independent and extracurricular work of students, and improve the skills of using innovative technologies in the educational process. The research methods are analysis of

methodological literature, observation, study and generalization of practical experience. As a result of the study, ways to increase the motivation of students not only for learning foreign languages, but also for learning in general are presented.

Interactive and Visual Methods for Teaching Data Structures

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Key words and phrases: flowchart; visual methods; machine learning; learning methods; online courses; data structures; hackathon.

Abstract: This article considers interactive and visual methods for teaching data structures. The aim of the article is to unleash the potential of interactive and visual learning methods in the context of data structures and explore their effectiveness in increasing the understanding and memorization of complex concepts and algorithms. To achieve the goal, the following tasks were set: review and analysis of interactive teaching methods, development and implementation of visual teaching tools, evaluation of the effectiveness of interactive and visual teaching methods. The hypothesis of the study is that the use of interactive and visual methods of teaching data structures will improve the understanding and memorization of complex concepts, algorithms and operating principles associated with data processing. As a result, we can conclude that using interactive and visual methods improves understanding and memorization of the topic, increases academic performance, and also improves student motivation and interest.

Formation of Soft Skills in the Process of Learning a Foreign Language as a Way of Successful Professional Integration of Non-Linguistic Students

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Key words and phrases: intellectual skills; cognitive skills; communicative competence; critical thinking; soft skills; project activity; professional integration.

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to describe effective forms of organizing the formation of soft skills in the process of teaching a foreign language to non-linguistic students for the most effective professional integration. The objectives are to determine the elements of the formation of soft skills in the process of teaching a foreign language in non-linguistic universities that contribute to successful professional integration. The hypothesis is the assumption that the formation of general cultural competence in the process of learning a foreign language in a non-linguistic university contributes to the successful formation of soft skills among students. The research methods are observation, theoretical analysis, generalization, and systematization. The study resulted in substantiation of the need to develop soft skills in the process of studying at a university for the successful professional integration of a young specialist in the labor market.

Personality of a Sports Teacher in the Education of Adolescents in a Sports Institution

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Key words and phrases: sports pedagogy; personality of a coach; upbringing; sport.

Abstract: Personality of a sports teacher occupies a significant place in the life of a young athlete, as he assumes the role of one mentor of a growing person. The purpose of the study is to determine the degree of influence of a coach as a person on the upbringing and behavior of a teenager in sports and

everyday life. To achieve this goal, we address the following tasks: conducting a survey among students of sports organizations, forming the main indicators of the influence of a coach and identifying changes in the behavior of an athlete under the influence of a teacher. The fundamental methods of this work were descriptive, based on the observation of students, comparison and analysis of the collected data.

It is concluded that a sports teacher becomes an active participant in the life of a teenager. They become their mentors both inside and outside the sports organization. It is important for teenagers that they can share topics unrelated to sports activities with a coach, discuss the accumulated problems. Adolescence is significant in that young people find role models for themselves and look for traits in other people that they would like to adopt for themselves. A sports teacher working with children of this age takes on the role of a role model who can explain the concepts of morality.

Signs of Divisibility: Zhbikovsky's Method

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Key words and phrases: criteria for divisibility; Zhbikovsky's method; divisibility of integers; modulo comparison.

Abstract: The article provides a theoretical justification for the signs of divisibility of integers in the case when the divisor is a number coprime with the base of the decimal number system. The technique of applying the method of Zhbikovsky, which is based on the concept of comparing integers modulo natural, is presented. The material of the article will be useful for teachers of mathematics and can be used when conducting extracurricular activities with secondary school students. The use of the apparatus of elementary number theory will make it possible to explain the patterns that arise in the course of performing arithmetic operations, which contributes to a deeper understanding of the ratio of divisibility of integers and the development of oral counting skills.

Effective Approaches to the Formation of Digital Literacy among University Students

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Key words and phrases: online security; critical thinking; multimedia skills; experience sharing; practical skills; curricula; education; digital literacy; effective approaches.

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to present effective approaches and strategies for the formation of digital literacy among students. The article is aimed at educational institutions, teachers and other stakeholders who want to develop students' skills and knowledge in the field of digital technologies. It aims to offer specific guidelines and key practices that can be used in curricula to help students become competent and confident users of digital tools, develop critical thinking, and develop safe online behaviors. To achieve the goal, the following tasks were set: the study and analysis of existing approaches, the provision of practical recommendations, as well as support for updating and adaptation. The hypothesis is that the digital literacy of students can be effectively formed by integrating digital technologies into curricula, emphasizing practical skills, developing critical thinking and online safety, as well as through cooperation and exchange of experience between students. In the literature and research works in this area, one can find a variety of results that indicate the positive impact of effective approaches on the formation of digital literacy among students. These include increasing the level of students' knowledge and skills in the use of digital technologies, improving their ability to critically evaluate information in a digital environment, developing skills in working with multimedia content, as well as increasing the overall self-confidence and readiness of students to use digital tools in various areas of life and work.

Development of Cognitive Interest of Younger Students through Multimedia Technologies

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Key words and phrases: multimedia technologies; educational platform; online service; cognitive interest; younger student; diagnostics.

Abstract: In this article, we examine what multimedia technologies can be used to increase the cognitive interest of young children and how effective they can be. The purpose of the study is to substantiate and experimentally test the conditions for the effective development of the cognitive interest of younger students through multimedia technologies. The research hypothesis is based on the assumption that the level of cognitive interest of students will tend to increase, provided that the age and psychological characteristics of younger students are taken into account with the systematic inclusion of multimedia technologies by the teacher in the educational process. The research objectives are to study psychological and pedagogical literature on the topic of research, to conduct experimental work on the use of multimedia technologies to increase cognitive interest in learning activities. The result of the study is an increase in the cognitive interest of younger students in the experimental group.

Conceptual Foundations for the Formation of a Safety Culture of Professional Activity among Future Specialists in the Field of Labor Protection

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Key words and phrases: occupational safety culture; occupational safety specialist; professional training; concept; research methodology.

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to reveal and substantiate the essential characteristics of the concept of the formation of a safety culture of professional activity among future specialists in the field of labor protection. The hypothesis of the study is based on the assumption that the proposed concept will allow future specialists in the field of labor protection to improve the value sphere, motives, knowledge and skills, develop their professionally important qualities in the prevention and prevention of industrial injuries. Research methods: analysis and systematization of scientific literature, generalization and synthesis of theoretical provisions, pedagogical experiment, questioning and testing of students. Results of the study: ways to implement the concept of creating a safety culture of professional activity among future specialists in the field of labor protection are determined; the conclusion is made about the need for experimental verification of the proposed concept.

Conceptual Foundations of Digital Transformation of Additional Teacher Education

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Key words and phrases: teacher's additional education; concept; digital transformation of education; digital educational environment.

Abstract: The purpose of the article is the scientific substantiation of the conceptual foundations of the digital transformation of additional teacher education. The article is based on the hypothesis that the concept of additional teacher education in the context of digital transformation of education will allow teachers to continuously improve their knowledge, skills and competencies in the use of modern digital technologies for teaching and educating students. The methodology of the work done is formed by axiological-pedagogical, vital methods. An analysis of the problem made it possible to notice that, at the present stage of development of education, additional education allows teachers to more effectively navigate modern pedagogical trends, use innovative educational practices and technologies.

Approaches to the Organization of the Educational Process at University

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Key words and phrases: higher school; students; studies; professional training.

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to identify effective methods for constructing training sessions – lectures. The research objectives are consideration of approaches to the organization of the educational process in the university; an example of successful construction of training sessions. The research methods are a comparative analysis, and pedagogical observations. The above results showed an increase in attendance at lectures by 23 %, and an increase in academic performance in the study of a special course up to 81 %, against 57 % conducted in the traditional format.

Features of Resilience and Psychological Stress in the Context of Studying the Personal Adaptive Potential of First-Year Students

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Key words and phrases: personal adaptive potential; adaptation of first-year students; resilience; psychological stress; psychological safety; educational environment of the university; socio-psychological support.

Abstract: The article discusses the features of the manifestation of the personal adaptive potential of first-year students in order to optimize the socio-psychological support of the learning process of modern students at the university. The data obtained in the course of a survey and testing aimed at testing the hypothesis about the existence of a relationship between hardiness indicators and the manifestation of psychological stress in first-year students are presented.

The Practice of Ideological and Political Teaching of the Discipline “Digital Signal Processing” in a Blended Learning Format

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Key words and phrases: ideological and political teaching; blended learning models; digital signal processing.

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to increase the effectiveness of educating highly moral people based on the principles of the concept of the same name and the requirements put forward by the State Council of the People’s Republic of China on the “three comprehensive in education” (involvement in education of all personnel throughout the entire learning process and in all directions). Using the method of studying literary sources through the example of the discipline of a mixed online/offline learning format “Digital Signal Processing”, the article defines the goal of the ideological and political construction of this discipline, explores ways to conduct ideological and political education throughout the entire process of teaching the discipline, which includes training to the lesson, conducting face-to-face lectures and extracurricular consultations, in order to form a structure that covers the entire learning process and all its areas, as well as to achieve the effect of involving the entire teaching staff in it.

Modeling the System of Continuous Training of Officers to Manage the Daily Activities of the Troops of the National Guard of the Russian Federation

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Key words and phrases: National Guard troops; officer; continuous training system; structural-functional model; management of daily activities.

Abstract: The purpose of the current study is a comprehensive study of the system of continuous training of officers to manage the daily activities of the National Guard troops in order to consider the possibilities for creating a structural and functional model of this process. The main task is the interconnection of individual elements and their placement in the system, the definition of relationships between elements and the identification of synergistic effects. Hypothesis – the definition of all elements of the system of continuous training of officers to manage the daily activities of the National Guard troops, the establishment of relationships between them and environmental factors, will create its structural and functional model, which will help find ways to improve its effectiveness. During the study, empirical, theoretical, mathematical and statistical methods were used in a complex way, the main of which is the modeling method.

Application of Traditional Decorative Arts of the Four Ethnic Groups of Heilongjiang Province in Graphic Communication Design

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Key words and phrases: Heilongjiang province; small peoples of China; national decorative elements; visual communication.

Abstract: The study aims to investigate the importance of using traditional decorative elements in graphic communication design for ethnic minorities in Heilongjiang Province. The tasks are to consider the role of graphic communication design in the life of society; to explore the traditional decorative arts of the four ethnic groups of Heilongjiang Province; to analyze the importance of using traditional decorative elements of Heilongjiang ethnic minorities in graphic communication design. The research methodology included the analysis and generalization of special literature, publications in periodicals.

The results of the study are as follows: the arts and crafts of China are part of the cultural heritage of the entire Chinese nation, which was carefully guarded and passed down from generation to generation. The various types of handicrafts that exist in China today clearly show the richness and diversity of Chinese culture. Chinese craftsmen already in antiquity knew how to make paper, make gunpowder, create the best silk fabrics in the world. For five thousand years, Chinese artisans have been creating unique works of art from stone, making the world's best porcelain, as well as lacquerware and much more. Modern China is today one of the most significant cultural and state phenomena in the world, therefore, the problems of traditional art in this country are in the focus of attention of international art history. In China itself, over the past two decades, a local tradition of scientific perception of national features of culture has been developed in the context of a kind of revival of the culture and art of the PRC in the era of "reform and openness". Decorative art has two main characteristics: on the one hand, it is a spiritual product, on the other, it is a material phenomenon. In primitive society, both the material and spiritual needs of people were presented in a rudimentary form, and primitive decorative art had many limitations, manifesting itself in almost completely similar forms. However, as social development progressed, after humanity entered the era of industrial enlightenment, material and

spiritual development underwent changes, and after that, decorative art also changed – different styles and directions arose in it. Being a spiritual product, the decorative art fully and completely expresses the spirit of the fine arts of its era. At the same time, being a material product, it captures the production technology, the level of craftsmanship and the characteristics of the materials used. The most important difference between decorative art and other types is in a special external aesthetics, which contains powerful expressiveness. Chinese culture has pronounced regional characteristics. Nature, mode of production and social structure determine its characteristic features. On a long historical path, China has developed its own cultural centers and traditions associated with them. It is also important to emphasize the need for further study of the positions outlined in this study, related to the local features of local artistic and cultural traditions in China, the need to continue the analytical comparison of Chinese and European culture, including in relation to the specifics of decorative art.

Factors in the Development of Pedagogical Creativity

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Key words and phrases: creativity; teacher; personality; criteria.

Abstract: The purpose of the paper is to reveal the role of creativity in the process of pedagogical activity; the tasks are to determine the qualities of a creative teacher; formulate criteria for pedagogical creativity; identify areas of teacher's creative activity. The hypothesis is based on the assumption that creativity is the pinnacle of a teacher's professional skills. Such a teacher is the engine of progress, because it brings up the same creative personalities that are in demand today. Basic methods of research include description, analysis and systematization.

Marketing Activities of the Teacher in the Conditions of the Modern Educational Process of the University as a Condition for Professional Development

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Key words and phrases: marketing activity; marketing culture; university teacher; educational services; development of innovative technologies.

Abstract: The goal is to find ways to optimize the construction of teaching activities, taking into account the increasing importance of marketing activities, which allows increasing the competitiveness of a modern university; meeting the needs of university teachers in the development of their marketing culture in the face of increasing requirements for the quality of higher education, its compliance with the needs of customers of educational services. The research objectives are consideration of the marketing of educational services in the activities of the university and the disclosure of its influence on the targets of teaching activities; study of the role, content characteristics and structural features of marketing activities as part of the professional work of a university teacher, ensuring the success of his scientific and pedagogical activities. The research methods are theoretical analysis, modeling, concretization and generalization. The research results are as follows: university teachers should have the basics of marketing activities: study requests for educational services, be active in adapting their scientific and pedagogical activities to the objective requirements of potential consumers of educational services, which entails the need to develop the level of marketing culture and professionalism in general.

Some Aspects of the Intensification of the Process of Teaching a Foreign Language to Undergraduates in a Non-Linguistic University

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Key words and phrases: teaching foreign languages; vocational training; intensification; magistracy; abstracting.

Abstract: The purpose of the article is to analyze the problem of teaching a foreign language to undergraduates in non-linguistic areas. The research hypothesis is as follows: it is proposed to intensify the learning process by developing the ability to make an abstract and abstract of a scientific article. The research methods are analysis of scientific literature on the research problem. The effectiveness of such methods of intensification as reading foreign language authentic texts, selection of productive vocabulary is proved. As a result, in order to successfully complete an abstract or Abstract, it is necessary to be able to transform the text, to know and master the terminological system in the specialty.

The Analysis of the Process of Evolution of the Ideology of Modern Education in Russia

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Key words and phrases: modern Russia; ideology of education; evolution.

Abstract: In this study, from the point of view of history, society and culture, using the literary method, based on a comprehensive analysis of the prerequisites for the reform of modern Russian education and its interaction with society, an analysis, generalization and explanation of the evolution of the ideology of education in Russia is proposed. An in-depth study of the leading components of the ideology of the reform of Russian education was carried out in order to better understand the features, causes and results of the model of this reform in order to possibly apply guidelines and points of view for the promotion and implementation of education reform in China.

Experience in the Implementation of Secondary Vocational Education in the Universities of the Russian Federation

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Key words and phrases: continuity of education; grant support; project; secondary vocational education; education system; need for personnel.

Abstract: The purpose of the study is to transform the approach to the development of the national education system. The following tasks will contribute to the achievement of this goal: analysis of the experience of introducing secondary vocational education in the universities of the Russian Federation, studying the continuity of training at different levels of education, taking into account the needs of the market in personnel, identifying the most demanded areas of training at different levels of education. The hypothesis of the study is manifested in the use of a new approach by the state when building a system of continuous education in Russia. Such scientific research methods as analysis and synthesis, comparisons, modeling have been used in the work. The results achieved are in the formation of solutions aimed at taking into account the interests of all parties involved in the process of lifelong learning.

A Comparative Study of the Social Customs of the Orochon People

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Key words and phrases: orochon; social customs; protection and preservation of national culture.

Abstract: The Orochons are an ancient fishing and hunting people who lived in the mountains of the Greater and Lesser Khingan and in the Amur River basin (also known as Heilongjiang). After the arrival of the Russians in the Amur River basin (Heilongjiang) in the mid-17th century, the Orochons gradually moved south down the Amur River (Heilongjiang). From the middle of the 19th century, the border between Russia and China began to run along the Amur River (Heilongjiang), the Orochons became an ethnic group that lived and moved from one side of the border to the other, thus they lived in China and Russia. Over time, the life of the Orochons in China and Russia has undergone tremendous changes. The traditional culture of the Orochons is an ethnic culture that is closely associated with living in mountainous and forested areas. Such traditional cultures face the problem of gradual extinction. In this regard, the question arises of the need to study and protect the culture of the Orochons. The purpose of this article is to understand the strategies for protecting and preserving the ethnic culture of the Orochons. The results of this article are that the national culture of the Orochons should not only be preserved in material form, but also used as a symbol of the national spirit. The protection and inheritance of the national culture of the Orochons contributes to the preservation of national characteristics. The combination of theory and practice is the main method of this article.

Possibilities of Using Mobile Applications in the Process of Educating the Ecological Culture of Students by Means of a Foreign Language

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Key words and phrases: mobile application; ecological culture; ecology; English.

Abstract: The article discusses the possibilities of using mobile applications in the process of teaching ecology in English. The purpose of the study is to review mobile applications on environmental topics in English, used to increase the level of environmental culture of the population and analyze the possibilities of using the proposed applications. Research objectives: to consider four mobile applications of the ecological direction (“KARMA”, “Environmental news”, “Air matters”, “Environmental ecology”) in English and their main functions, to give recommendations on working with these mobile applications. The research hypothesis is that there is a connection between the desire to study the environmental situation in a foreign language using mobile devices and the choice of the required application. The results obtained have revealed a wide range of possibilities of the presented applications when getting acquainted with the ecological situation in order to increase the level of ecological culture of the population.

To the Question of the Essence of the Information and Communication Culture of Students of a Modern University

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Key words and phrases: higher education; information and communication culture; students.

Abstract: The purpose of the study presented in the article is to analyze the essence of information and communication culture of students. As a hypothesis, we have defined the thesis that the information and communication culture of students will be more successful if it is understood as a complex

collective phenomenon that integrates differentiated opportunities for the development and formation of a communicative culture in the cyber-information and socio-cultural spaces based on a change in the approach to information analysis. The research objectives are to analyze the essence of the information and communication culture of students of higher education. In the course of the study, general scientific methods of analysis and synthesis, hermeneutic and dialectical, the method of qualitative and quantitative analysis were used.

To the Question of the Features of the Prevention of Cyberterrorist Ideology of Students of Higher Education

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Vladimir State University named after Alexander and Nikolay Stoletovs, Vladimir

Key words and phrases: students; prevention; cyberterrorist ideology; digital society; information and communication culture; risk factors.

Abstract: This article postulates that the consequences of the digital society are the uncontrolled growth of digital phenomena (an abundance of digital chats, telegram channels and other information resources that are not regulated by the Legislator due to the transnationality of resources). The purpose of our study is to analyze the features of preventive work aimed at counteracting the formation of cyberterrorist ideology among students. The objectives are to analyze the risk factors that contribute to the formation of a cyberterrorist axiology in the cyber environment; to consider the possibilities of information and communication culture to counter cyberterrorist ideology. The research methods are analysis, synthesis, systematization, and generalization. The article presents the results of a study that reveals the pedagogical features of the process of preventing cyberterrorist ideology among students in higher education.

Formation of an Anti-Corruption Culture of Students of a Modern University

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Key words and phrases: anti-corruption culture; information and communication culture; students; higher education; intolerance to corruption; levels of preventive work.

Abstract: The purpose of the study presented in the article is to analyze the problems and opportunities in the formation of an anti-corruption culture of students of a modern university. As a hypothesis, we have defined the thesis that the formation of an anti-corruption culture among students will be more successful when using webquest technologies, case study design gamification. The research objectives are to identify risk factors and opportunities for the formation of an anti-corruption culture among students of higher education, to reveal the levels of anti-corruption culture among students of higher education. In the course of the study, general scientific methods of analysis and synthesis, hermeneutic and dialectical, the method of qualitative and quantitative analysis were used.
