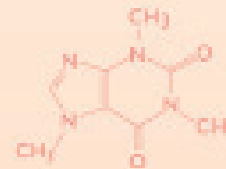


$$\frac{1}{\zeta(s)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(n)}{n^s}$$



№ 1-2(23) 2020

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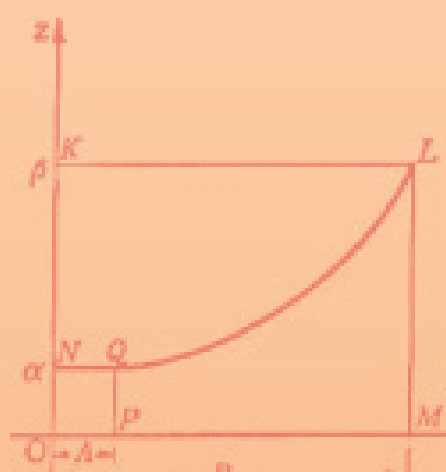
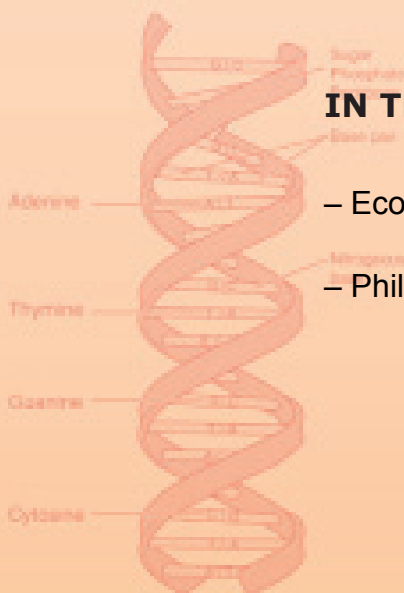


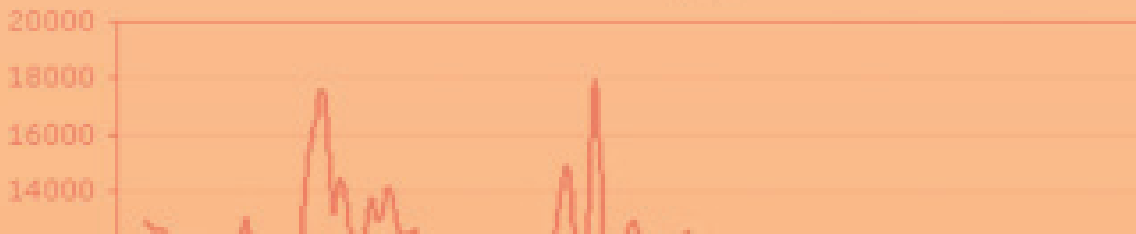
Fig. 1

$$\zeta(n) = 1 + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n} + \frac{1}{4^n} + \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x}$$

ISSN 2351-0609

Thailand, 2020



$$\alpha(x) = \frac{\alpha(x)}{1 - \int \alpha(x) dx}$$

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Journal "Reports Scientific Society" is issued 4 times a year.

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Omar Larouk – PhD, Associate Professor, National School of Information Science and Libraries University of Lyon, tel.: +0472444374, E-mail: omar.larouk@enssib.fr, France.

Voronkova O.V. – Doctor of Economics, Professor, Head of Department of Marketing Department, Tambov State Technical University, tel.: 8(981)9720993, E-mail: voronkova@tambov-konfcentr.ru, Russia.

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Du Kun – PhD in Economics, Associate Professor, Department of Management and Agriculture, Institute of Cooperation of Qingdao Agrarian University, tel.: 8(960)6671587, E-mail: tambovdu@hotmail.com, China.

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Petrenko S.V. – PhD in Technical Sciences, Associate Professor, Head of Department Mathematical Methods in Economics, Lipetsk State Pedagogical University, tel.: 8(4742)328436, 8(4742)221983, E-mail: viola349650@yandex.ru, viola@lipetsk.ru, Russia.

Wu Songjie – PhD in Economics, Shandong Normal University, tel.: +86(130)21696101, E-mail: qdwucong@hotmail.com, Shandong, China.

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Chamsutdinov N.U. – Doctor of Medicine, Professor of Faculty Therapy, Dagestan State Medical Academy Wed Federation, Member of RANS, Deputy of the Dagestan Affiliate of the Russian Respiratory Society, tel.: 8(928)655349, E-mail: nauchdoc@rambler.ru, Dagestan.

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UDK 337

The Role of Public Transport in the Life of a Megalopolis: Case Study of Saint Petersburg

S.A. Alpatov, O.V. Voronkova (Russia)

E-mail: Alpatov@icloud.com, redaktor@moofrnk.com



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Key words and phrases: conditions of movement of residents of a megalopolis; problems of using public transport in a megalopolis; advantages and problems of public transport; optimal type of public transport; ways to solve transport problems.



Abstract: The purpose of the study is to investigate the conditions for the implementation of the system of movement of residents of the metropolis. The analysis of the problems of using public transport in the metropolis was carried out using statistical and analytical methods. The study revealed that the vast majority of residents of large cities use public transport. The main reasons, advantages and problems of public transport are described, the optimal type of public transport is highlighted, and ways to solve transport problems are proposed.



...

In modern urban conditions, with a large number of residents travelling in the city, the question about proper and convenient system of movement of residents of the megalopolis arises. According to statistics, only 373 people out of 1000 residents of the city have a personal vehicle. You can move around the city on foot/by bike, by taxi (which adversely affects the customer's budget), and you can also move by public transport.

It is no secret that nowadays the vast majority of residents use public transport. The reason is that it is much cheaper than having your own car.

The following advantages of public transport can be identified:

- 1) as already mentioned low operating costs are the first and probably the most important advantage of public transport; for example, it is much cheaper than having your own car and paying for gasoline, parking, repairs, maintenance, service stations, etc.;
- 2) public transport passengers do not need to pay transport tax (unlike people who have their own car) and do not need to think about where to leave their car;
- 3) there is no need to worry about drinking alcohol as you can travel on public transport if you have had a glass of wine or a pint of beer;
- 4) public transport users can meet and communicate with other passengers on public transport which is not possible if you drive your own car;
- 5) public transport passengers do not need to monitor the road, observe safety and think about how not to get into an accident, and then carry out unplanned expenses.

In the city of Saint Petersburg with a population of 5.5 million people (and this is only according to the official data), public transport routes and lines are often heavily congested. In some areas, they are insufficient or generally absent. On the outskirts of the city there is a large-scale construction and settlement of neighborhoods without developed infrastructure. The population in them can be from 30 to 100 thousand people. Every day, a huge number of people have a number of transportation difficulties from point A to point B (not to mention comfort).

Separately, we need to mention the problem of improving and increasing the tram infrastructure. Tram is the only type of urban transport that can solve the urgent transport problem, since it is intended for mass and high-speed transport in the city, unloading the metro and railway on the main passenger-stressed directions of the city.

European countries have already realized that it is impossible to solve the city's transport problems without a tram. And now the tram is the most modern type of urban transport in Europe.

The experience of public transport in cities highlights the following advantages of using a tram.

1. Eco-friendliness: the tram is an environmentally friendly transport that does not pollute the air with combustion products, since it uses only electricity obtained through the air contact network using pantographs, there are also trams powered by a third rail or battery.

2. High carrying capacity: of all types of ground public transport, the tram has the maximum carrying capacity, one tram can accommodate from 150 to 350–700 passengers, which is 2–3 times more than a trolleybus or bus can accommodate, in addition, one tram replaces up to 100 cars.

3. Compact size: since one tram takes up space on the roads, no more than 3 cars, and people are transported to the same area 18 times more, in addition, it is possible to link tram cars to trains operated by a single driver, which is not possible to do with a bus or trolleybus. The optimal load on a bus or trolleybus line is no more than 3–4 thousand passengers per hour, and on a tram – up to 7 thousand passengers per hour, but in certain conditions – even more. Therefore, the tram is optimal for lines with high passenger traffic. In addition, the tram is optimal for intercity connections in a large city as an alternative or replacement for the metro.

4. High speed: it gives the tram an advantage over other land transport modes. When moving separately, the tram can reach speeds of up to 90 km/h). The average tram speed is up to 30 km/h, while the bus speed is 18 km/h and the metro speed is 40 km/h.

5. Efficiency: the tram is more cost-effective than other kinds of city transport – the cost of operation is less than the low capacity trolley, the use of electricity cheaper than using gasoline bus, in addition, the construction of tram lines is much cheaper than construction of the metro (sometimes 20 times). In addition, the service life of a tram car is 30 years, a trolleybus is 12 years, and a bus is 10 years.

6. Noiselessness and comfort: the existing noise of the tram is a consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the tracks and poor-quality repairs of the rolling stock. Modern trams that run on new tracks and have special suspension do not create any noise at all.

Tram and pedestrian streets have long been the norm in Europe. The street, free from car traffic and exhaust fumes, becomes a cozy and clean place for citizens to relax. At the same time, you can move quickly and conveniently.

Based on the criteria listed above, the tram is recognized as promising and is developing intensively as the main form of public transport in major cities, and mainly with separate traffic.

Currently, there are about 400 light rail and tram systems in the world, in 50 countries they are at the design stage, in the future, the number of such countries may increase to 100.

The presence of the above-mentioned transport problems in the metropolis and the desire to

implement their solution requires improving the public transport system, increasing the number of vehicles that transport passengers, and developing the structure of public land transport.

To optimize transport traffic in a megalopolis, the following problems must be solved:

- purchasing high-quality and comfortable vehicles that transport passengers;
- selecting and hiring of highly qualified drivers who will carry out passenger transportation;
- developing new routes (based on the analysis of professionals);
- implementing tram tracks and developing tram infrastructure in general;
- increasing the number of flight t/s on the route, for less waiting time on the part of passengers.

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Роль общественного транспорта в жизни мегаполиса на примере Санкт-Петербурга

С.А. Алпатов, О.В. Воронкова (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: оптимальный вид общественного транспорта; преимущества и проблемы общественного транспорта; проблемы использования общественного транспорта в мегаполисе; пути решения транспортных проблем; условия передвижения жителей мегаполиса.

Аннотация: Целью исследования является изучение условий осуществления системы передвижения жителей мегаполиса. Анализ проблем использования общественного транспорта в мегаполисе осуществлялся в помощь статистического и аналитического методов. В результате исследования было выявлено, что подавляющее большинство жителей крупных городов пользуется общественным транспортом. Изложены основные причины, преимущества и проблемы общественного транспорта, выделен оптимальный вид общественного транспорта, предложены пути решения транспортных проблем.



UDK 337

Features of Regulation of the State Debt of the Russian Federation

Babakuliy Amirbek (Tajikistan)

E-mail: amirbekbabakuli@gmail.com



...

Key words and phrases: regulation of external and internal debt; public debt management; legal regulation; borrowing policy; public debt management.



Abstract: The main problems of political, economic and legal regulation are analyzed in order to study the ways of regulating the external and internal debt of the Russian Federation. The main task is to build an integrated system of public debt management, and this issue is considered from the point of view of legal regulation of this issue. It is recommended to strengthen responsibility for the effectiveness of decision-making in the implementation of public borrowing policy and public debt management.

...



Unregulated and active growth of public debt for any state carries a threat to undermine economic security and stability in the current budget system. For the Russian Federation, the regulation of external and internal debt is one of the main problems. The main task today is to build an integrated system of public debt management, but this issue is open, since there is not enough proper legal regulation of this issue.

For the most effective work in this area, responsibility for the effectiveness of decision-making in the implementation of public borrowing policies and public debt management should be introduced. Also, one of the problems is not a well-established system of accounting for existing debt obligations. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a database that will display this side of the issue and help systematize data on public debt. The state book of foreign debt of the Russian Federation serves only for documenting agreements on loans provided and does not contain data on the performance of obligations under agreements by both parties (changes in the volume of debt obligations and their repayment), as well as on the suspension or cancellation of agreements.

There are also a number of shortcomings in the legislation that will regulate the issues of determining the amount of public debt in accordance with established international practice.

Operational data on the state of public external debt, and transactions with debt obligations of the Russian Federation, as submitted to audit chamber of the Russian Federation and published on the website of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation, are not complete as to liabilities, and their volume. The existing Budget Code should be amended to reflect the concept of public debt in the Russian Federation and take this data into account.

For more effective regulation of issues related to external and internal public debt, the powers of the accounts chamber of the Russian Federation should be expanded in terms of exercising control over the state national external debt of the Russian Federation.

We also note the influence of a number of negative factors that do not relate to legislation:

- 1) it is necessary to reduce plans to reduce the payment of external public debt, as it carries a huge burden on the budget;
- 2) the issue and placement of government securities should be reduced, as this may negatively affect the development of the economy;
- 3) we should use the possibility of introducing the issue of Federal loan bonds for the population as one of the driving forces for debt reduction.

To date, work should be done to improve the legal framework governing issues related to the state budget. It is also necessary to develop a database that combines all public debt both inside and outside the country. The Ministry of Finance should make adjustments to the amount of payments on public debt due to the huge burden on the budget. As soon as possible, we should develop a mechanism for introducing Federal loan bonds for the population, which will help strengthen the financial independence of the state from foreign investments and loans.

Public debt and its growth have a fundamental impact on the country's economy. The following measures can be used to solve the problem.

1. *Refinancing*. When the monthly repayment period for a portion of the debt approaches, the government usually does not cut spending or raise taxes to pay off bonds that have expired. In fact, the government is refinancing its debt; it is selling new bonds and using the proceeds to pay off holders of redeemable bonds.

2. *Taxation*. The government has the constitutional right to tax the population and collect them. Raising taxes for the government is one way to get enough revenue to pay interest and the total amount of public debt.

3. *"Printing" money*. Bankruptcy of the state is very difficult to imagine, also because the state has the right to "print" money that can be used to pay both the principal amount of the debt and the interest on it. Creating new money to pay interest or repay principal can have an inflationary effect. But it is very difficult to believe in the possibility of bankruptcy when the government has the power to create new money by simply turning on the printing press.

There are a number of experts' opinions that the growth of domestic public debt has numerous negative consequences for the country's economy.

One of the negative consequences of domestic government borrowing is the so-called "displacement effect of private components of aggregate demand". Its essence is as follows. If the government issues bonds of government loans denominated in national currency, the demand for credit resources within the country increases, which leads to an increase in average market interest rates (or a smaller decrease than could have been in the absence of government borrowing). If domestic interest rates change flexibly (limited foreign capital mobility), their increase may be significant enough to divert significant credit resources from the non-state sector. As a result, private investment, net exports and partial consumer spending are falling. Thus, the growth of debt financing of public expenditures "displaces" all types of non-state expenditures: investment and consumer demand, as well as net exports, are declining.

The magnitude of the displacement of private investment, of course, deserves a deeper analysis, since such displacement can have very serious negative consequences for the economy in the long term, namely:

- the decline in private investment will eventually be reflected in a smaller stock of capital in the economy. This implies a lower output (**GDP**) and national income in the long term, and a

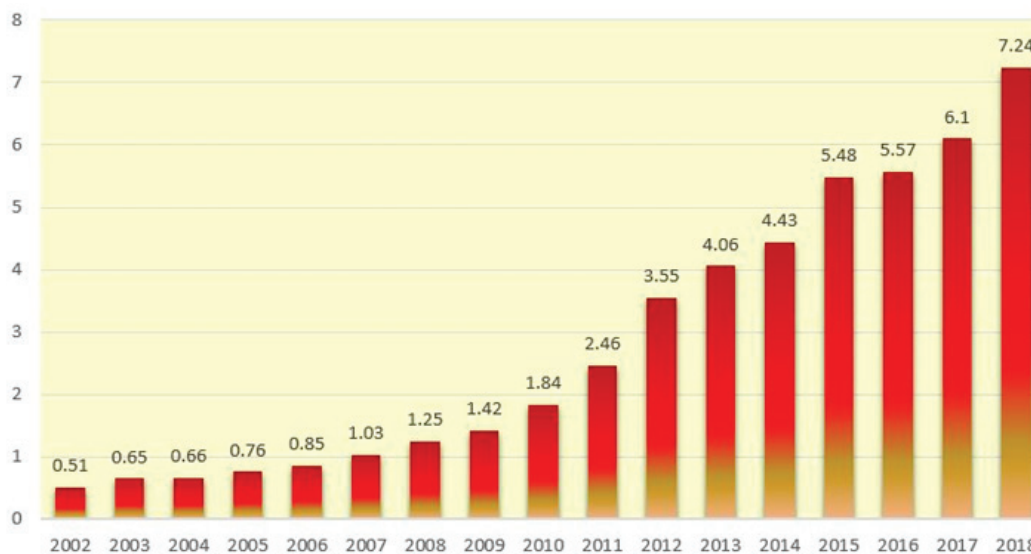


Fig. 1. Internal debt of the RF, trillion rubles

higher unemployment rate;

– resources are moving from the private sector to the public sector, which is less efficient in nature. In addition, the efficiency of the economy is reduced, since additional funds are diverted from the production sector to the financial sector as a result of the placement of public debts.

I must say that the list of negative effects of domestic government borrowing is not limited to the “displacement effect”. In this regard, the governmental proposed policy of replacing external debt with internal borrowings cannot be considered appropriate at the moment, since it is completely disconnected from Russian reality and is not related to existing realities. This is due to the following.

1. There is always the risk that using internal debt will be funded in the budget.

2. In order to implement an effective internal borrowing policy, strict restrictions must be formulated on the use of funds raised in this way. As long as these issues are regulated in accordance with the domestic legislation of the country, stimulating the market of domestic obligations is dangerous, since in these conditions the state acts at its discretion. These issues should be regulated in accordance with international law, when a state’s refusal to repay its debt obligations entails international sanctions that include the full responsibility of the state in such cases (up to the recognition of the country as bankrupt).

3. Modern theories of inflation assign a large role in explaining the rate of inflation in the country to the amount of public debt. There are a number of mechanisms by which the growth of public debt affects the level of inflation.

Thus, the rate of domestic borrowing today is questionable and clearly premature. Russia has not yet reached a level of development sufficient for the effective implementation of this mechanism.

We are currently defining a scenario for the future development of the country’s economy, according to which positive structural changes will occur in the country’s economy and the efficiency of all economic structures will increase. The country will be able to significantly reduce its external debt and increase its investment rating. This will create conditions for attracting foreign direct investment and efficient technologies.

Thus, the problem of public debt today still remains and is one of the most important strategic tasks.

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Особенности регулирования государственного долга РФ

Бабакули Амирбек (Республика Таджикистан)

Ключевые слова и фразы: политика заимствований; правовое регулирование; регулирование внешней и внутренней задолженности; управление государственным долгом.

Аннотация: С целью изучения направлений регулирования внешней и внутренней задолженности РФ проводится анализ основных проблем политического, экономического и правового регулирования. Основной задачей является построение целостной системы управления государственным долгом, и этот вопрос рассматривается с точки зрения правового регулирования данного вопроса. Рекомендуется усилить ответственность за эффективность принимаемых решений при осуществлении государственной политики заимствований и управления государственным долгом.

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UDK 33, 61

Socio-Economic Monitoring of HIV in the World and Russia

Kosintseva T.D. (Russia)

E-mail: tamarakosinceva@mail.ru



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Key words and phrases: HIV infection; socio-economic monitoring; treatment; funding; prevention.

Abstract: The article presents social and economic monitoring of HIV-infection in Russia and the world. The results of studies of the regional and international levels are presented. It is shown that infection leads to severe economic and social consequences.



...

Introduction

The spread of HIV infection has led to social and economic problems in the world in general, and in Russia in particular. Monitoring of the socio-economic impact of the disease will develop the effective scheme of treatment of the disease. The article discusses the ways of HIV-spread in the world and Russia, as well as the effects of the disease on the economic development of the country. It is established that HIV can be contracted by a single contact of damaged skin or mucous membrane with patient body fluids: blood, semen, vaginal secret. However, low concentration of virus is determined in tear, saliva, urine.

According to the research, the main route of the virus transmission is sexual (54 %) and hematogenous (27 %). According to epystatistics for 2017 among different groups of HIV-infected people in the world, in 45 % of cases the spread of the disease occurred sexually (sexual relations with drug addicts, homosexuality, prostitution), in 26 % – by injecting drugs, and in more than 2 % – in medical institutions, blood transfusion, and injections. These data indicate that the main mode of transmission of retro-virus is the sexual way [1; 3].

It should be noted that the official information on the spread of HIV is not completely reliable, because the study included patients receiving treatment in hospitals and other medical institutions. However, there is a certain percentage of the population which is not registered in medical organizations, so it is not included in the calculation of statistical indicators. In addition, many carriers of a disease do not know about their HIV status due to ignorance, failure to accept the fact of their disease, refusal of treatment or unavailability of medical care.

The purpose of the paper is to analyze social and economic data on morbidity of the disease. To determine the role of socio-economic measures for the prevention of HIV infection.

Materials and methods

A statistical analysis of socio-economic studies on the spread of HIV infection in the world and in Russia has been conducted. In the process, we used databases from the world health organization (**WHO**), Rospotrebnadzor, and the Federal center for the fight against AIDS. We studied the socio-economic consequences of the spread of the disease.

Research results

Numerous studies have shown the dependence of the spread of AIDS in the world on the economic situation in the country and on the state's policy towards HIV-infected people. For example, in the European Union, the United States and Australia, the disease is diagnosed at an early stage [2; 4; 12]. This is facilitated by the system of mandatory medical insurance and regular qualitative examination, which has identified 80 % of infected men. Due to timely treatment of HIV-infected pregnant women, there is no transmission of the virus from mother to child and therefore the disease is not detected in childhood. In fact, cases of infection are registered only through sexual and intravenous drug use. However, for African States, Caribbean States and Indonesia, the rate of early diagnosis of the disease is low. The main way of HIV transmission in these countries is also sexual. According to WHO, in 2016, there were about 40 million HIV-infected people in the world, taking into account the range of uncertainty.

At the beginning of 2019, 70 million people worldwide were infected with the HIV virus, with more than two million infected each year. The death rate for all time was more than 25 million people [5]. It should be noted that 40 % of infected people are of young, reproductive age. This circumstance leads to a significant loss of the working – age population, a decrease in the birth rate of healthy children and, accordingly, a decrease in the health index of all segments of humanity.

It should be noted that not all HIV patients are currently receiving treatment. According to data for the first quarter of 2019, only 42 % of patients received the necessary therapy. The main problem of HIV treatment in Russia is the lack of state budget funding [3; 8; 10; 11]. In order to increase the availability of medical care, the government department of health is trying to reduce the cost of treatment by reducing purchase prices, which declines the quality of treatment, as cheaper analogues of drugs (generics) are purchased. Patients have to take 10–12 tablets a day instead of one, which significantly reduces the adherence to therapy. So, according to some data, 20 % of patients stop treatment because of its inefficiency. In addition, there are interruptions in the supply of necessary medicines. Experts also note cases of outdated, ineffective treatment regimens. At the same time, adequate pharmacotherapy can provide patients with a full life, provided an individual approach to the patient, that is, the selection of treatment regimens depending on the stage of the disease. It should be particularly noted that the utmost confidentiality is a necessary condition for treating patients. However, the problem of HIV prevention is still relevant. Unfortunately, the decline in the number of new HIV infections among adults has slowed, threatening the further elimination of the AIDS epidemic. Thus, since 2010, the annual number of new HIV infections among adults (15 years and older) has remained unchanged at about 1.9 million people [5].

Another key goal of HIV prevention is to create a vaccine against retrovirus. Currently, research is being conducted in the field of microbiology. However, there are a number of factors that do not allow you to get the drug. First of all, researchers note the high ability of the virus to mutate. Currently, there are 2 types of varieties of HIV strains known. In addition, it is necessary

to fight infected cells of the body and AIDS-associated infections [11; 13].

Conclusion

Thus, in modern conditions, HIV is still a significant medical and social problem. There have been no significant positive developments with regard to HIV infection and treatment. The epidemiological situation in the world continues to deteriorate, which is confirmed by official statistics. HIV morbidity and mortality rates are very high, the prognosis of patients remains poor, and the quality of life is unsatisfactory.

The difficulty of monitoring the disease is that many patients do not know their HIV status, as they are in the “range of uncertainty”. Difficulties in creating the HIV vaccine are related to virus mutations and the need to treat concomitant AIDS-associated infections. A serious problem in the treatment of HIV-infected patients in Russia is limited government funding and the use of outdated treatment regimens. It is necessary to strengthen measures to counteract the disease, otherwise the pace of the spread of HIV will continue to increase. Public awareness of the disease in an accessible form is extremely important, as well as a high level of patient compliance.

It should be emphasized that socio-economic monitoring has shown that the consequences of the disease affect demographic phenomena: the number of working-age population decreases; there is a drop in the income of patients due to a decrease in working capacity. The population's life expectancy is decreasing and its economic activity is decreasing. It can be assumed that speaking about the long-term impact on the country's economy there will be a reduction in deposits and investments in education and health, and possibly a decrease in tax revenues to the budget.

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Социально-экономический мониторинг заболеваемости ВИЧ в мире и России

Т.Д. Косинцева (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: ВИЧ-инфекция; лечение; профилактика; социально-экономический мониторинг; финансирование.

Аннотация: В статье представлен социальный и экономический мониторинг заболеваемости ВИЧ-инфекцией в мире и России. Приведены результаты исследований регионального и международного уровней. Показано, что инфекция влечет серьезные экономические и социальные последствия.

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UDK 337

Information Technologies in Management

G.N. Voronkov (Russia)

E-mail: tmbprint@mail.ru



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Key words and phrases: improving the efficiency of management work; optimal information technology; management decisions; development of the market economy; enterprise; information support system; economic situation.



Abstract: In order to study the conditions for improving the efficiency of management work, the system of information technologies used in management was analyzed. Using the analytical method, it was found that the advantages of modern information technologies are the following features: flexibility, mobility and adaptability to external influences. The author believes that today, in order to make effective management decisions in the conditions of dynamic development of the market economy, an enterprise needs an appropriate information support system that objectively reflects the current economic situation.



...

Optimal information technology with flexibility, mobility and adaptability to external influences is a prerequisite for improving the efficiency of management work.

To make effective management decisions in the conditions of dynamic development of the market economy, an enterprise needs an appropriate information support system that objectively reflects the current economic situation.

Information technology involves the ability to work competently with information and computer technology. Information technologies are increasingly intruding into our lives, penetrating all processes (social, economic, political), replacing them, helping them to develop, and are an accompanying and at the same time an integral means of providing and analyzing information.

Information technology can be understood as the development of various structures, and this term is used in many areas. Let's consider two concepts of information technology: first, as new machines, equipment, improved raw materials and increase the professionalism of the organization's employees; second, as the information itself, is to determine the necessary data for the development and improvement of production, through analysis and forecasting.

Information technologies have existed for a long time, so at the present stage, with the development of computers and communication tools, various variations began to appear: "information and communication technologies", "computer information technologies", etc. In this paper, information technology is understood as a modern sound, i.e. the integration of

computers, electronics, and communications.

Various concepts for the introduction of information technologies in the regions are being actively developed. The concepts are based on the creation of a geographically distributed information and communication infrastructure of enterprises and organizations in the region that conduct innovative activities. Namely, increasing the number of products produced due to new technologies, information, by reducing costs and increasing the number of products.

Information is a collection of knowledge about various objects and the relationships between them. For most people, the word "information" is associated primarily with a computer.

There are many definitions of information and information technology.

Information technology is a system of methods and methods for collecting, registering, storing, accumulating, searching, processing, and issuing documentary information based on user requests.

Information technology is the use of computers for storing, processing, and transmitting knowledge, as well as ways to create, capture, process, and distribute information. In modern society, the use of information technology is a key factor in the economy, the basis of the information revolution, in which the ability to process information is itself a wealth.

The management information system should solve the current tasks of strategic and tactical planning, accounting and operational management of the firm. Many accounting tasks (accounting and material accounting, tax planning, control, etc.) are solved without additional costs by secondary processing of operational management data. Accounting is a necessary additional control tool. Using operational information received in the course of functioning of the automated information system, a manager can plan and balance of the firm's resources (material, financial and personnel), to calculate and assess the results of management decisions, establish operational management costs of products (goods, services), the plan progress, resource utilization, etc.

Management information systems allow:

- * increasing the level of validity of decisions made by promptly collecting, transmitting and processing information;
- * ensuring timely decision-making on the management of the organization in a market economy;
- * increasing the efficiency of management by providing timely information to managers at all levels of management from a single information Fund;
- * coordinating decisions made at different levels of management and in different structural divisions;
- * informing management personnel about the current state of the economic object, ensure productivity growth, reduce non-production losses, and so on.

In the political aspect, computerization processes allow:

- * creating the necessary conditions for the general population to have access to information resources in order to increase their political, economic and social activity;
- * contributing to the implementation of the processes of transparency and democratization of society;
- * monitoring of public opinion on the main problems of life;
- * creating conditions for the coordinated development of the district and its municipalities as an integral subject of the Russian Federation;
- * predicting, identifying and resolving social and economic tensions.

The economic aspects of computerization are focused primarily on improving the efficiency of public production, the use of natural resources and property, and improving the socio-economic conditions of the population.

The use of information technologies in the social sphere allows:

- * taking into account the needs of the district's population and respond to these needs in a targeted manner;
- * promoting the implementation of the principle of social justice in the distribution of public goods;
- * contributing to the effective functioning of social infrastructure sectors;
- * increasing the intellectual potential of society, developing new forms of leisure, recreation and entertainment of the population.

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Информационные технологии в управлении

Г.Н. Воронков (Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: оптимальная информационная технология; повышение эффективности управленческого труда; предприятие; развитие рыночной экономики; система информационного обеспечения; управленческие решения; экономическая ситуация.

Аннотация: С целью изучения условий повышения эффективности управленческого труда была проанализирована система применяемых в управлении информационных технологий. С использованием аналитического метода выявлено, что преимуществом современных информационных технологий являются следующие черты: гибкость, мобильность и адаптивность к внешним воздействиям. Автор считает, что сегодня для принятия эффективных управленческих решений в условиях динамичного развития рыночной экономики предприятию требуется целесообразная система информационного обеспечения, объективно отражающая сложившуюся экономическую ситуацию.

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UDK 10.02.01

Style and Peculiarities of the Language in the Letters of Theophan the Recluse

Yao Song (China, Russia)

E-mail: yaosong0311@mail.ru



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Key words and phrases: stylistic and linguistic features, epistolary genre, spiritual truths, modern Russian language, creative heritage.



Abstract: The purpose of this article is to consider the stylistic and linguistic features of the epistolary genre in the work of Theophan the Recluse. The tasks of the work: to study the main stylistic features of the letters of Saint Theophan, to determine the main language features of His creative heritage, and to determine their role in the formation of the traditions of the Russian literary language. Hypothesis of the research: the value and significance of Saint Theophan's creative work, along with its spiritual content, can also be defined as an attempt to improve the modern Russian literary language for the author.

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Every person who speaks Russian must understand and realize the essence of everything he hears or reads in his native language. Moreover, the essence of what is read or heard should not only be close to him in spirit, but also represent a certain speech pattern that must be matched. A comprehensive solution to this problem was, in our opinion, the goal of the life of St. Theophan, who, using the epistolary genre, devoted a significant part of his life to this [2].

Theophan the Recluse solved this problem in several ways. Thus, from childhood, the saint was in the primordial, living element of his native speech. In an effort to convey his thoughts to the readers of the letters, the author put into his writings all the wealth of the great Russian language: its expressiveness and power in conveying feelings, accuracy and direct simplicity in thought, warmth and sincerity in addressing the interlocutor.

None of the letters that came to Theophan remained unanswered. Despite the fact that the correspondence distracted from prayer, took away the time devoted to labors for the good of the Church, the saint delved into every letter, since the soul of every person was dear to him. Having made correspondence a part of his life, the saint put into letters all the gift of spiritual reasoning, prayer and life experience, all literary talent, since he understood that such letters “were a great joy and spiritual consolation for many souls in difficult, sorrowful moments” [4].

“Spiritual nourishment of souls,” as Saint Theophan called his correspondence with the suffering, in our opinion, was of the greatest importance also for the reason that everyone who turned to the hermit, thanks to his masterly command of the Russian language, received an

answer to his questions, written in an accessible in an understandable language, and for this reason all the thoughts of Theophan were clear and close to the recipients of the letters. Often, over the course of many years, in letters, the saint directed the spiritual life of the interlocutor.

Despite the fact that the main tonality of the letters of the Theophan Recluse is spiritual and moral edification, it was carried out in a simple and accessible form for the interlocutor, which allows us to say the following: the saint intuitively felt who was in front of him, what was the level of his development and perception of reality, and he built your answer so that the interlocutor can easily understand the thought expressed in the letter. There are many complete and incomplete biblical quotations in the letters of Saint Theophan. Incomplete quotations referring to the well-known text of the Holy Scripture prevail over full ones in correspondence and are found more often. For example: "You need to force yourself. So the Lord said, assuring that only those who bore themselves delight the Kingdom of God" [Matt. 11; 12].

As already noted, Saint Theophan used in his texts words and phrases borrowed from the Church Slavonic language (Church Slavonicism). At the same time, we can say that the number of such words mastered by the Russian literary language exceeds the number of those that it has not yet mastered. The latter found application in written conversations with people of the noble or spiritual class, for whom this language was close in spirit.

Another factor that increases the comprehension of Theophan's texts was such a feature of his letters as the explication of the word of God or the dogmas of faith in a living, emotionally colored, expressive language. This is due to the fact that the saint passionately experienced the suffering of the Savior, the fall of man, the joy of the Gospel. The inspiration with which the saint speaks about the words of Holy Scripture encourages the interlocutor to accept the divine truths not languidly, not scholastic, but with all his heart and all his thoughts: "Usually we do not like the narrow path ... Give us breadth and space. Does not the Lord hear these cries? He hears, but does not want to change the economy of our life, because that would not be good for us. Our position is so arranged that only tightness keeps us in the present order ... as soon as we enter latitude, we dissolve and perish. So crowdedness reigns on earth as the best environment for us. The apostolic mind sees, in general, in tightness and in special embarrassing cases, the fatherly love of God for us and for those who are in tightness, they judge as sons close to God" [8].

A special role in Theophan's texts was played by rhetorical figures (questions, exclamations, addresses, repetitions, inversion, gradation, irony, etc.), these artistic means allowed Saint Theophan to awaken and revive the reader, in still in his heart a zeal for life according to God: "War! We must pray and repent ... After all, there is something to punish us for ... And if there is, then we must start with fear and trembling. Let's become Ninevites! But, if someone said this in a sermon or published it in the newspapers, I think no one would have taken an ear. This is where we have come!"

The structure of the letters that Saint Theophan sent to his addressees also allowed the latter to feel a lively dialogue, which the author of the letter seemed to be conducting with them. Thus, the letters of Saint Theophan were built within the framework of the established book-writing tradition: at the beginning of the letter – an appeal and a greeting-blessing "The mercy of God be with you!", Or a greeting-thanksgiving "Lord save you!", "Good wishes", etc., or greeting-congratulations "Christ is Risen!", "Happy Holidays!" and others. Then follows a sentence connected with the addressee's message [4].

The letters usually ended with a variety of well-wishes ("Be healthy and cheerful"; "I wish you all joyful days"; "I wish you all the best from the Lord!"; "The Lord is the helper!"; "May the Lord protect you!"; "Your children and your spouse may the Lord keep you healthy") and

blessings (“Varenka and Hush, God’s blessing”; “Bless you, Lord, with every blessing”; “Bless, Lord, your way!”).

It must also be said that despite the use in the letters of the traditional patterns that existed in the Russian epistolary style of the 19th century, the saint nevertheless took into account the level of education and spiritual development of the addressee. Thus, in his correspondence with educated persons, Saint Theophan also used modern foreign borrowings (score, knixen, piesa, inch, sybarism, photographer, philanthropic, transcendental, sophism, fate, inquisition, indulgence, quietism, homeopathy, allopathy, certificate, attack others), and barbarisms from ancient and new Western European languages: contra (lat.), iners (lat.), Geschichte der Seele (ger.), Suspension des facultés de l’âme (French): “Opium and theater are the same”; “Prayer is a spiritual barometer and thermometer”. But nevertheless, as a feature of the epistolary style of Saint Theophan, it is necessary to single out his living speech element, not only present in the letters, but also overwhelming them. This is the widespread use of colloquial, vernacular, dialectal (mainly South Russian) words, expressions and forms, common proverbs and sayings, jokes, puns and author’s neologisms. “A living folk word, a colloquial, oral structure of speech, which now and then breaks through the general literary book-writing system, bring a stream of freshness, spontaneity and give letters the character of a personal, frank eye-to-eye conversation”.

It is also important to note the presence in the letters of the saint of colloquial and dialectal vocabulary, which has nominative meaning: vareski, local, chugunka, molokan, kupyr, booth, blueberry: “It is getting cold... I will ask G.A. to knit warm mittens”.

The level of knowledge of the language by Saint Theophanes was so high that in his letters he used little-used old words and expressions: neveglas (ignoramus, unlearned, ignorant), walking as a coman (it is important to act proudly (like a horse)), etc. it with educated addressees and allowed to speak with them in the same language. Also, the texts of Saint Theophan were understood by readers due to the introduction of jokes into the texts: “Theory is a courtier, and habit is a bear from the forest”; “But you, as it seems, are completely gathered for the next world. Bon Voyage! Preparing ahead of time is a very good idea” [4]. Creatively approaching the presentation of his own thoughts, the recluse included in the texts of letters and author’s neologisms, puns: uch (scientist, wise guy), dragging (entertaining chores, activities), poisoning (poisoning, leading to the fact that something itself becomes poison), squirrel (laywoman) and so on. Sometimes the author’s neologisms acquired a spiritual meaning: self-worth, Belarusianism, blueberry, bliss, etc. [3].

Thus, the value and significance of the work of Saint Theophan, along with its spiritual content, can also be defined as an attempt to improve the contemporary Russian literary language: on the one hand, with the help of linguistic means, he brought together and simplified complex spiritual truths for the reader to perceive, and the other broadened the opponent’s horizons by including in the written language various difficult words and expressions using the latter in easy-to-understand contexts. The linguistic heritage of Saint Theophan under consideration can become an example to follow among modern linguists, since it will solve a number of problems in the development of the Russian literary language in the modern era and will allow not to lose the traditions that for centuries have acted as pillars supporting the national value of Russia – the Russian language.

The research was supported by KCC within the framework of the scientific project No. 201808090119.

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Стиль и особенности языка в письмах Феофана Затворника

Яо Сун (Китай, Россия)

Ключевые слова и фразы: духовные истины; современный русский язык; стилистические и языковые особенности; творческое наследие; эпистолярный жанр.

Аннотация: Цель статьи – рассмотреть стилистические и лингвистические особенности эпистолярного жанра в творчестве Феофана Затворника. Задачи работы: изучить основные стилистические особенности письма преподобного Феофана, определить основные языковые особенности его творческого наследия и определить их роль в формировании традиций русского литературного языка. Гипотеза исследования: ценность и значение творчества святителя Феофана, наряду с его духовным содержанием, также можно определить как попытку усовершенствовать современный русский литературный язык.

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List of Authors

S.A. Alpatov – Student, Russian State Hydrometeorological University, St. Petersburg (Russia), e-mail: tmbprint@gmail.com

С.А. Алпатов – студент Российского государственного гидрометеорологического университета, г. Санкт-Петербург (Россия), e-mail: tmbprint@gmail.com

O.V. Voronkova – Doctor of Economics, Academician of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Professor, Russian State Hydrometeorological University, St. Petersburg (Russia), e-mail: redaktor@moofrnk.com

О.В. Воронкова – доктор экономических наук, академик РАН, профессор Российского государственного гидрометеорологического университета, г. Санкт-Петербург (Россия), e-mail: redaktor@moofrnk.com

Babakuliy Amirbek – Student, Tajik National University, Dushanbe (Republic of Tajikistan), e-mail: amirbekbabakuli@gmail.com

Бабакули Амирбек – студент Таджикского национального университета, г. Душанбе (Республика Таджикистан), e-mail: amirbekbabakuli@gmail.com

Kosintseva T.D. – Candidate of Sociological Sciences, Associate Professor, Department of Philological Disciplines, Tyumen State Medical University, Tyumen (Russia), e-mail: tamarakosinceva@mail.ru

Косинцева Т.Д. – кандидат социологических наук, доцент кафедры филологических дисциплин Тюменского государственного медицинского университета, г. Тюмень (Россия), e-mail: tamarakosinceva@mail.ru

G.N. Voronkov – Postgraduate Student, Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University, St. Petersburg (Russia), e-mail: tmbprint@mail.ru

Г.Н. Воронков – аспирант Санкт-Петербургского политехнического университета Петра Великого, г. Санкт-Петербург (Россия), e-mail: tmbprint@mail.ru

Yao Song – Postgraduate Student, Novosibirsk National Research State University, Novosibirsk (Russia, China), e-mail: yaosong0311@mail.ru

Яо Сун – аспирант Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета, г. Новосибирск (Россия, Китай), e-mail: yaosong0311@mail.ru

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REPORTS SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

№ 1-2(23) 2020

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL JOURNAL

Journal “Reports Scientific Society”
is issued 4 times a year.

Chief Editor: Omar Larouk
Page planner: Marina Karina
Proofreading: Natalia Gunina

Passed for printing 22.06.2020
Format 60×84/8
Conventional printed sheets 2.79. Printed pages 2.81
100 printed copies